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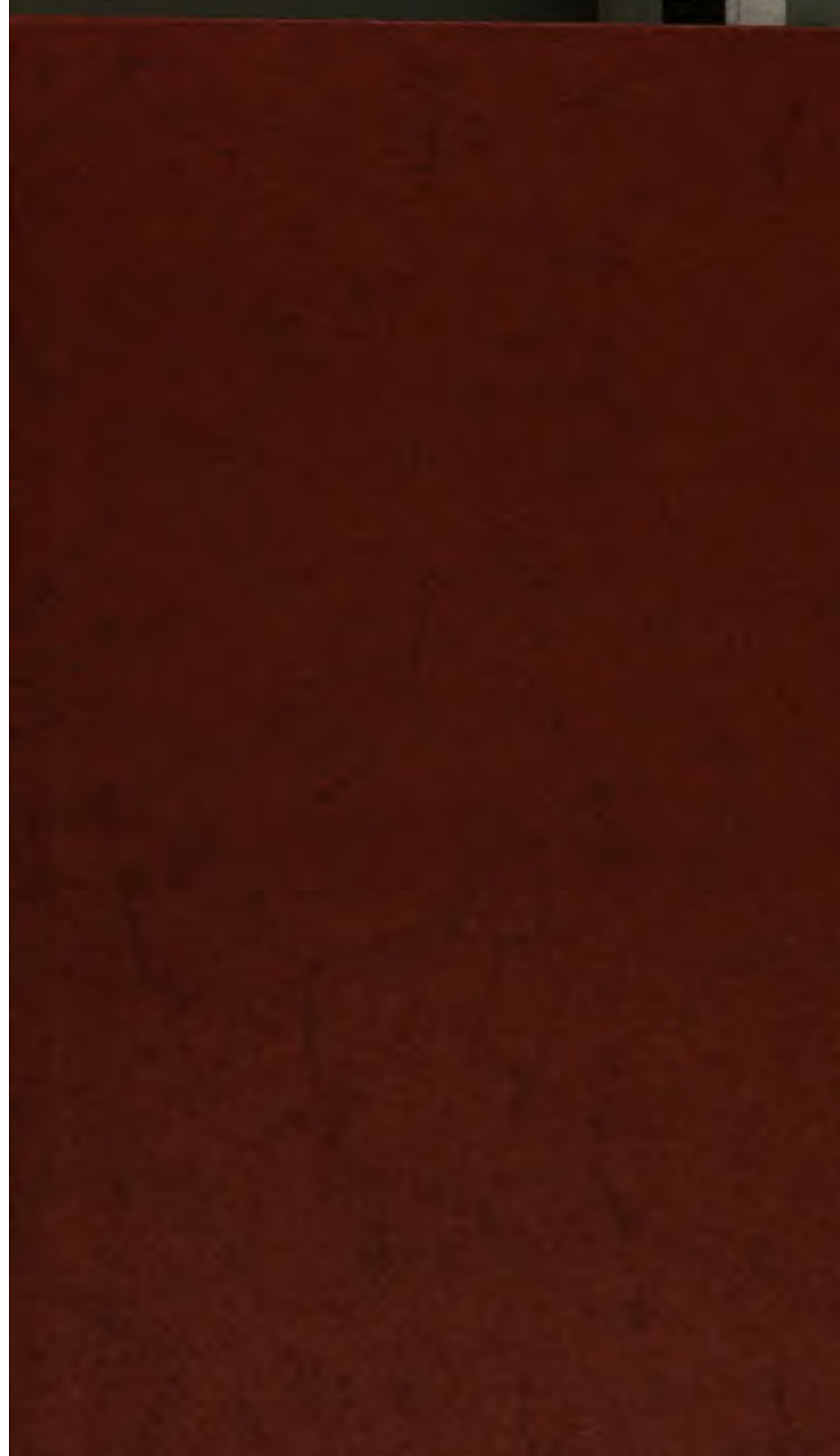
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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING

THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN—AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAXON, AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAXON.

WITH

A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

BY

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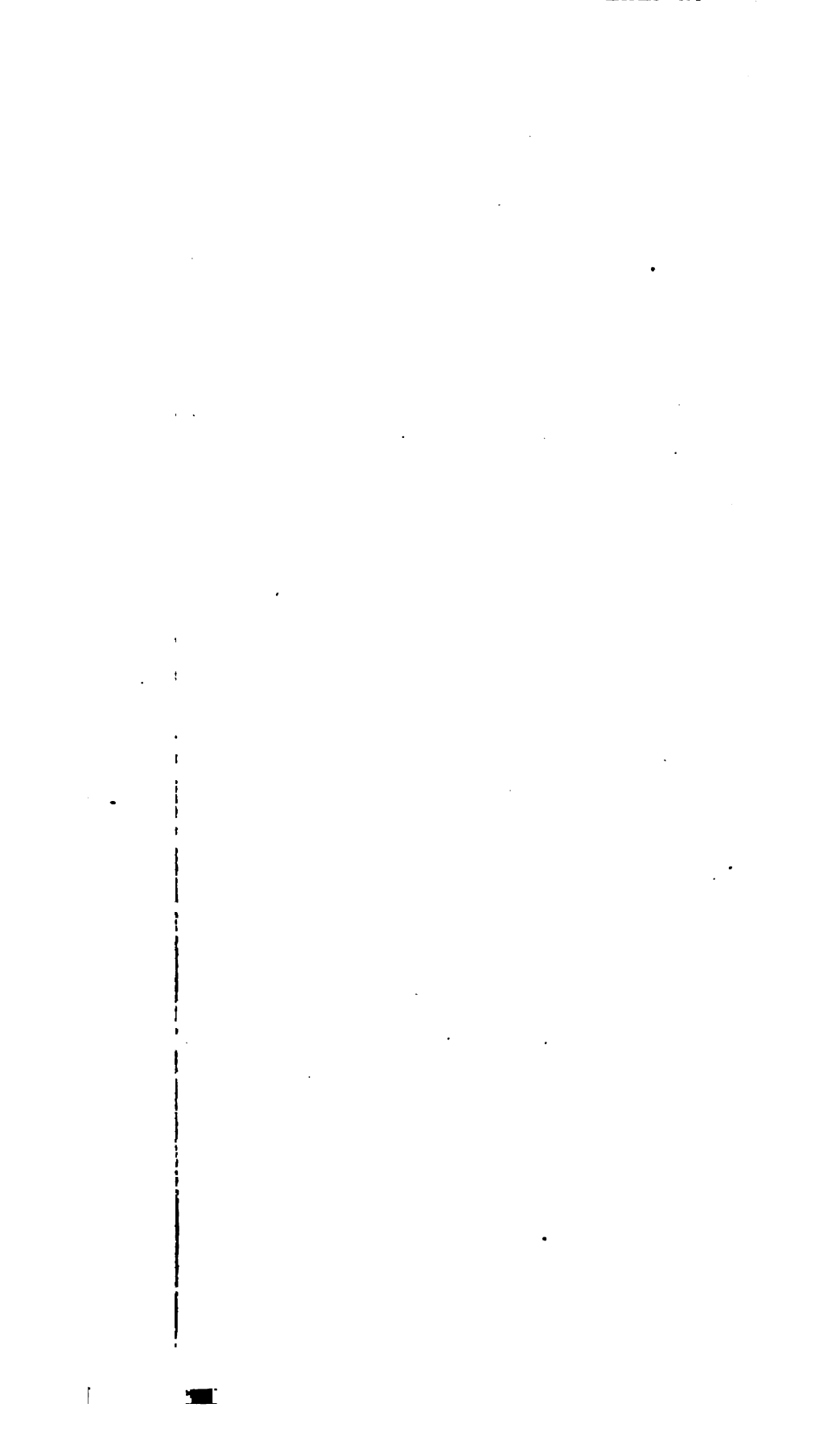
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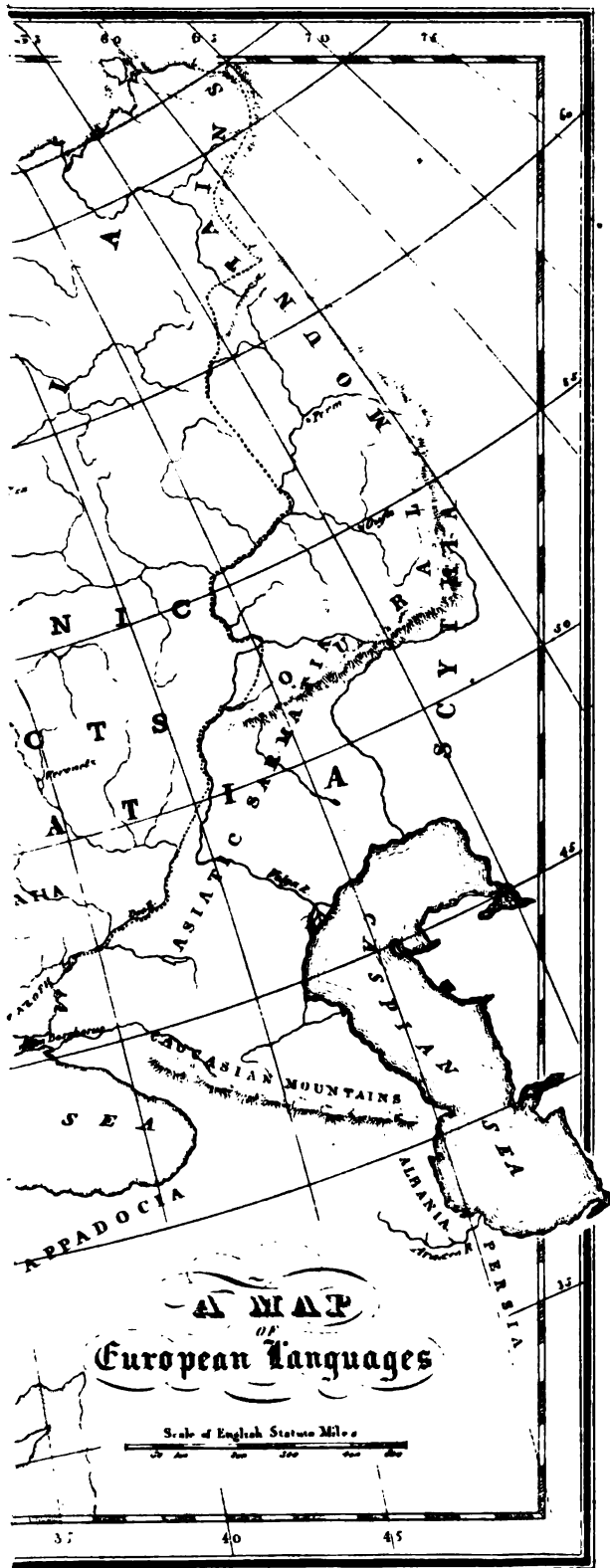
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WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT OF

J. BOSWORTH.







A MAP OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The adjoining Map gives a local view of the chief European families of languages and their dialects. Those spoken by the Japhetic race are noticed in the Table, Part I. § 19; but a short abstract of the Map may be useful. Beginning then on the west, we have the following families of languages and their dialects.

1. The **Celtic Dialects** to the west include the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, spoken in the Highlands; the Erse or Irish, in Ireland; the Manks in the Isle of Man; the Welsh in Wales; Cornish in Cornwall; and the Armorican in Brittany.

2. The **Latin Dialects** are to the south. From their supposed Grecian origin, the Latin dialects are also sometimes designated *Græco-Latin*; the former appellation is here preferred, as most of the languages included in this division are evidently formed directly from the Latin. In the Latin or Græco-Latin are comprehended the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and modern Greek, spoken in their respective countries.

3. The **Germanic Dialects** are in the middle. This family of languages is divided into Low and High German. The *Low-German* comprehends the English with its parent, the Anglo-Saxon, gradually introduced into Britain by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles

JUTES.*

1. Jutes in Kent, &c. about A.D. 449
2. South-Saxons in Sussex . . . 491
3. West-Saxons in Hampshire, &c. 519
4. East-Saxons in Essex, &c. . . 527

SAXONS.†

ANGLES.‡

5. East-Anglia in Norfolk, &c. about A.D. 527
6. Bernicia in Northumberland, &c. . . 547
7. Deira in Yorkshire, &c. 559
8. Mercia in Derbyshire, &c. 586

The other Low-German Languages were the Dutch, with the dialects of Flanders, Gelderland, Overysel, and Friesland, the language of Westphalia, Honover, Holstein, Sleswick, South Jutland, Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Courland, Livonia, Estonia. The *High-German* in the south or hilly part of Germany, including the High-Saxon, Hessian, Thuringian, Francic (in Franconia), Rhinish, Alsacian, Bavarian, Silesian, Transilvanian, Suavian, Alemanic, Austrian, Tirolese, Swiss, and Moeso-Gothic.

4. The **Scandinavian Dialects** in the north, comprehend the Icelandic formed from the Old Danish (*Danska tunga*); the modern Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greenlandish, Ferroe, Shetlandish, and Orkneyan, spoken in their respective countries and islands.

5. The **Sclavonic or Slavic Dialects** in the north-west, are the Russian, Servian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, &c., Lettish or Lithuanian, dialects of Wilna, Samogitia, &c.

6. Some consider the Slavic to be quite distinct from the Finnish, Laplandic, Siberian, Ostiakian, Hungarian or Magyarian, Twastian, and Carelian. The earliest station in which they have been found is between the Caucasian and the Oural mountains.§

7. Some European and other languages cannot be easily classed with the Sanscrit. The Basque is a remnant of the Old Iberian or Spanish, now spoken in Biscay and Navarre in Spain, and Lower Navarre, Labour, and Soule in France. The Basque seems to be a primitive language, but still to have some affinity with the Shemitic family.|| Turkish is of Tartar origin, and allied to the Shemitic.¶

An alphabetic list of places marked upon the Map with letters.

Anglen . . . a III. § 1	Franconia . . . o II § 6	Runamo . . . h XII § 24
Ansbach . . . i X § 76	Friesland . . . a IV § 1	Saxony (Lower) . . . ggg IV § 3†
Austrian States nnn II § 5	Holstein . . . c II § 4	—— (Upper) . . . jii II § 5
Baden . . . ll II § 5	Jutland (north) . . e IV § 41	Skanderburg . . . e IV § 46
Bamberg . . . kk II § 6	—— (south) . . . d III § 3	Sleswick or south Jut. d III § 1
Brunswick . . . i II § 4	Liim (Gulph of) g IV § 45	Thanet (Isle of) . . b III § 3
ChersonesusCimb.deIV § 41	Mayence . . . c II § 6	Westphalia . . . hh II § 4
Cleves . . . d II § 6	Mecklinburg . . . f II § 4	Wiburg f IV § 45
Flanders . . . p II § 4	Oldenburg . . . b II § 4	Wurtenburg . . . m II § 5.

It ought to be observed, that as one dialect often gradually melts into another, it is impossible to mark with precision where one terminates and another begins. So great has been the difficulty and uncertainty in delineating the extent of dialects, that several times the attempt was almost relinquished. Though conscious of exposure to severe criticism, the plan has been carried into effect, only from the conviction that many will be glad to obtain, by a mere glance of the eye, that information which it has cost much laborious research to delineate on so small a map even in this imperfect manner.

* ANGLO-SAXON, III. § 3.

† Ib. III. § 4.

‡ Ib. III. § 5—7.

§ See Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 17.

¶ Balbi's Atlas Eth., Tables X. XI. § 154. Malte Brun's Geog. vol. vi. bk. xcvi. A. p. 99. Prichard's Celt.

p. 8, note c.

¶ Balbi's Atlas Eth., Table II. § 6, and VIII. § 124.

P R E F A C E.

I.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ Heb. אָחַת שֵׁפָה כְּלִיהֶאָרֶץ וְיָחִי כְּלִיהֶאָרֶץ שֵׁפָה: *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πάντα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἐν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שֵׁפָה a *lip*, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.

§ Heb. וּדְבָרִים אֶחָדִים: *Septuagint* καὶ φωνῆ μιᾶ πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אֶחָדִים pl. ones, alike, the same, from אָחַד one; Arab. اِحْدَان pl. ones, from اِحْد one.—דְּבָרִים words, speech, from דָּבַר a word, matter, thing; verbum, res, aliquid.

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental.

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however departed and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer.") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERICALS.

Sanscrit.	Perian.	Volah.	Eree.	Greek.	Latin.	Anglo-Saxon.	English.	Dutch.	Icelandic.	Danish.	Mæso-Gothic.	Old High German.	Russian.
एक aika	یک yika	un	een	εις, μία, ἓν duo, duo	unus, s, um	an	one	een	einn	een	ains, aina, ain	ein	odin'
द्वि dvi	دو du	dau dwy	da do	δύο, δύο	duo, duæ t. s. dual	twá twégen	two	twee	tvö	to	twai, twos, twa	tue	dva dve
त्री tri	سه seh	tri tair	tri	τρεῖς τρία	tres tria	þreo þry	three	drie	þrir	tre	thrius	thri	tri
चतुर chatur	چار chehaur	pedwar pedair	keathair	τετρας, τετρας τετρος τετρος	quatuor, petor Ocan	feower	four	vier	fiórir	fire	fidwor	fiuar	cheyre
पंच pancha	پنج penj	pump	kuig	πεντε πεντε	quinque	fiif	five	vijf	fiinn	fam	fiarf	fiufe	pyat
षष् shash	شش shesh	chwech	se	ἕξ	sex	six	six	zes	sex	sex	saihs	echs	shesh'
सप्तन् saptan	هفت heft	saih	secht	ἑπτα	septem	seofon	seven	zeven	sjö	gyv	sibun	sibun	sem
अष्ट ashra	هشت heshht	wyfh	ocht	ὀκτω	octo	eahra	eight	acht	átta	aatte	ahlan	ohfo	osm vosem
नवन् navan	نُه nuh	naw	noi	ἑννα	novem	nigon	nine	negen	nju	ni	nihun	niguni	deyvat'
दशान् dashan	ده deli	dég	deich	δέκα	decem	tyñ	ten	tien	tiu	ti	taibun	tehan	deeyat'
विंशति vingshati	بیست bist	ugain	Rehid	εἰκοσι ἑκατοτη ?	viginti	twentig	twenty	twintig	tuttugu	tyve	twaimigum	tuentig	dvalzat'
त्रिंशत् tringshat	سی سی si	dég ar ugain	deich ar hichid	τριακοντα	triginta	þrítig	thirty	derzig	þriatyu	trediva	thrimsigum	thritig	trizat'
शतं shatum	صد sad	cant	kett	ἑκατον	centum	hund	hundred	honderd	hundrað	hundrede	hund	hunt	sto

9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* *chalur*; *Erse* *keathair*; *Pers.* *chehaur*; *Rus.* *chetyre*; *Grk.* *τετραρες, τρισυρες*; *Wel.* *pedwar*; *Lat.* *quatuor*; *Oscan* *petor*; *Moes.* *fidwor*; *Old High Ger.* *fiuuar*; *A.-S.* *feower*; *Dut.* *vier*; *Dan.* *fire*; *Eng.* *four*, by the change of *ch, k, q, r, π, p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* *שש* *sēs six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* *shash*; the *Chaldee* *תליתי* *tliti third*, to the *Sans.* *tritaya*. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* *בית* *bit a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* *בית* *but to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for *לון* *lun*; in *Arab.* *بات* *bat* or *بيت* *beit to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* *beith*; *Wel.* *býdh, bód*; *Teutonic* *be, beon to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root *भू* *bhū*, whence *bhavami I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* *יש* *is*; *Wel.* *oes he is*; *Erse* *is*, as is *me I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root *अस्* *as*, whence we have *Sans.* *asmi, asi, asti sum, es, est*; *Grk.* *έμυ [έσμι] έσσι, έστι. †*

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic.	Hebrew.
ⲁⲗⲏⲓ <i>alēi to go up,</i>	עלה <i>olē to go up.</i>
ⲁⲗⲟⲩ <i>alou a boy,</i>	על <i>oul an infant, לל <i>oull a boy.</i></i>
ⲁⲛ <i>an not,</i>	אין <i>ain not.</i>
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ <i>anok I,</i>	אנכי <i>anki I.</i>
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ <i>anon we,</i>	אנהנה <i>anene, or אנן <i>anēn, הנן <i>enēn Chl. we</i></i></i>
ⲁⲣⲉⲗ <i>areg terminus,</i>	ארץ <i>arēj terra, regio.</i>
ⲁⲣⲏⲃ <i>arēb a pledge,</i>	ערבה <i>orbē a pledge.</i>
ⲃⲉⲗ <i>bel to destroy,</i>	בלה <i>blē to wear, waste away.</i>
ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>beri new,</i>	} ברא <i>bra to create.</i>
ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew,</i>	
ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ <i>eioul a stag,</i>	איל <i>ail a stag.</i>
ⲉⲗ <i>thal a hill,</i>	תל <i>tēl a heap.</i>
ⲉⲗⲱⲉ <i>thlom furrows,</i>	תלם <i>tēlm furrows.</i>
ⲓⲁⲣⲟ <i>iaro a river,</i>	יאר <i>iar a river.</i>
ⲓⲟⲉ <i>iom the sea,</i>	ים <i>īm the sea.</i>
ⲕⲁⲩ <i>kash a reed,</i>	קש <i>qēs stubble, straw, &c.</i>

* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Göttingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.

12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's *Letters in, Von Zach's Monathliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; *Hervas's Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.

Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

Shemitic Languages.

Hebrew, { Chaldee,
 { Syriac,

Arabic,
Aramæan, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.

Coptic, { Sahidic,
 { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarik* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für *Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.

TABLE OF JAPHETIC LANGUAGES.

LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

<p>Sanscrit <i>Pracrit, or the softened language of females</i> Marathi, Telinga, Tamil or Malabaric, Hindoostanee or Deivanagari</p>	<p>Celtic from Gaul</p> <p><i>Relics of the ancient British, but some say of the Pictish</i></p> <p>Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Lower Britany, in France</p> <p>Irish or Erse, Manks, Gaelic or Highland Scotch</p>	<p>Greek Latin</p> <p>Italian Spanish Portuguese French, &c.</p>	<p>The languages of the Finnish nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains,</p> <p>Finnish Laplandic Siberian Ostiakian Hungarian Twastian Carelian, &c.</p> <p>Lettish or Lithuanian, dialect of Wilna, of Samogitia, Lotwa of Servian, Livonia, Semegal in Semygallia</p> <p>Sclavonian, Russian, Servian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, Silewagues, &c.</p>
<p>Mongol-Hindoostanee, or Moorish, Bengalee</p> <p>Zend Pelhevi Parsi Ferialan, &c.</p>	<p><i>The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.</i></p>		
<p>Germanic or Teutonic branch, <i>very extensive, in two subdivisions</i></p>			
<p><i>The Low-German Platt Deutsch</i></p> <p>Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon <i>being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany</i></p> <p>English or Netherlandish Flemish</p>	<p><i>The High-German Hoch Deutsch</i></p> <p>Meso-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic</p>	<p>Scandinavian branch</p> <p>Ancient Scandinavian, Old Danish, [Danska tunga] was spoken in— Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Ferooes, Sheldand Isles, Orkney Isles, &c.</p>	
<p>High-Dutch or German, <i>with all its provincial dialects</i></p>		<p>Modern-Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, scarcely distinct— Orkney dialect Pictish, Scottish or Lowland Scotch.†</p>	

* Sir William Betham, in his *Goed and Gynbri*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbri, from the ancient Cymbric Chersonese, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, prefixed to the labourer, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 2 vols. 4to. 1808, and a supplement of 3 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.

20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit * is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Slavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state. † The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

EXAMPLES.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	Anglo-Sax.	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर upar	ὑπερ	super	عُودر aboor	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jānu	γῆνυ	genu	زانو zano	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं nāvam	νεον	novum	نو nēw	neu	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	ονομα	nomen	نام nām	nahme	nama	naam	navn	name
नी no	νη	non	نه nēh	nein	na	neen	nej	no
पितृ pitr	πατηρ	pater	پدر pādr	vater	fæder	vader	fader	father
मुष muṣha	μῦς	mus	موش moosh	maus	mūs	muis	muus	mouse
युगं yugam	ζευγος	jugum	يوغ yogh	joch	geóc	juk	—	yoke ‡

Sans. क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēmel; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, young; *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong young; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's Voorlezingen, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's Researches, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's Researches, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی; zūnné.—*Sans.* मातृ mātre; *Pers.* مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μητηρ; *Lat.* mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan. Swed.* moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse* brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φρατηρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère; *Pers.* برادر brādr; *Tur.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.* broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan. Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur; *Eng.* brother.*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B. C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B. C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Sclavonian or Sarmatian nations:

* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.

they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.

The Germans, Teutoni, Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.*

2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or *war-men*.† We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves.‡ When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutoni§ mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.|| These Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. C. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.

3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Another Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to genius. He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn sanctions of religion. These he wisely attempted to convey in the vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

* See note (§) below.

† German, *pl.* Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word *German* is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, Gaisaten [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French gais be the *Moes. gais*, *Franc. ger a spear*, then German would be a *spear-man, spear-bearer*.—*Schmitthenner's Deutsches Wörterbuch* sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the *Old Ger. uuer pl. ueros, wer, war, waer, bar, baro a man, brave man, warrior; vir bellator*.—*Radlof's Die Sprachen der Germanen*, p. 4, 28.

‡ Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum *Germania vocabulum recens et nuper additum*; quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger. 2*.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, “qui uno nomine Germani appellantur. *Cæsar. Bell. Gal. ii. 4*.—Ἰνθησίοι γὰρ οἱ Γερμανοὶ κατὰ τὴν Ῥωμαίων διάλεκτον: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the *Roman language*.—*Strabo 7*.

§ The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as *Schmitthenner* and *Mone* observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying *the great, the powerful*. *Deutsch, Old Ger. Diotisc, Diutisc, or Theotisc, signify belonging to a people, from diot people*. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carlovingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as *Dutsch, Dietsch, Teutsch, Deutsch*.—*Schmitthenner's kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch*, p. 301. *Mone's geschichte des Heidenthums*, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

|| Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7; 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.

freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

Division into Low and High German.

4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German *sch* into *s*; the harsh *sz* or *z* into *t*, and always delights in simple vowels.

5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of *sch*, *st*, *sz*, and *z*.

6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Franks inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

Low-German.

7. The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, &c. sec. III. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

High-German.

8. To the High-German belong—

1st. The Mæso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.

3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.

9 The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

III.—THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A. D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A. D. 240, the Saxons united with the Franks (*the free people*) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.

2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.

3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A. D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of *Old-Saxons*.* The first Saxon kingdom† was established by Ella in A. D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A. D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

† *The Saxon Chronicle* gives the following account: "An. ccccxlx. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricason vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtegeorne gelaðode Brytta cynninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemened Ypwines-fleet, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fuhton. Se cing het hi leohtan agien Pihtas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnease, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht.] and þæt cynn on West-Seaxum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Mearce and calle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgiles suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Wecting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cynne-cynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—*Ingram's Chr.* pp. 13—15.

Bede makes nearly the same statement. "Adveniant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Vectam. De saxonibus, id est, ea regione quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum cognominatur, venire Orientales Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, Occidui Saxones. Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant ceterique Anglorum populi sunt orti. Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa; e quibus Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in Orientalibus Cantia partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne. Erant autem filii Victgils, cujus pater Witta, cujus pater Vecta, cujus pater Voden, de cujus stirpe multarum provinciarum regium genus originem duxit."—*Bede*, lib. i. ch. 15, p. 52. *Alfred's Saxon translation of which is*: "Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan Germanie, þæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geatum. Of geata fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsetan, þæt is seo beod þe Wiht þæt Ealond onear-dað. Of Seaxum þæt is of þam lande þe mon hateð Eald-Seaxan, coman East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. And of Engle coman East-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norðhembra cynn, is þæt land þe Angulus is nemned betwix Geatum and Seaxum. Is sæd of þære tide þe hi þanon gewiton oð to dæge þæt hit weste wunige. Wæron þa ærest heora lateowas and heretogan twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa. Hi wæron Wihtgylses suna, þæs fæder wæs [Witta haten, þæs fæder wæs Wihta haten, þæs] fæder wæs Woden nemned, of þæs strynde monigra mægða cynning cynn fruman lædde."—*Smith's Bede*, p. 483.

5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A. D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A. D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A. D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A. D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.*

6. The Angles emigrated so numerously as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.

7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A. D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A. D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A. D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

* Mr. Turner, in his *Hist. of A.-S.*, b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.

not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon, Boethius, Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English.

8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.

9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition:* others give priority to Beowulf, the Traveller's Song, &c. Beowulf is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist;† but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.‡

* Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

† See the very neat edition of *Beowulf*, by Mr. Kemble, *Pref.* p. xx. London, 1833.

‡ Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 32; Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.

From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare* to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's Beowulf, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see FRIESIC, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of Beowulf, and many of the books specified in the note below, † afford ample specimens of pure

* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9—29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† *A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.*—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiquitie showing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickly preached, and also receiued in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. *This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1623: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the notes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.—[1568.] LAWS. 2. Ἀρχαιονομία, sive de prisicis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperitorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to. ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. *A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonice Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latine, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latine, subjungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliæ, quæ ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt; toti Operi præmittitur Dissertatio Epistolaris admodum Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi, Derrensis De Jure Feudali Veterum Saxonum, cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, et glossarium adjectit David Wilkins, S.T.P. fol. Lond. 1721, p. 434, 2l. 12s. 6d. These are in Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.*—Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena, 8vo. Leipzig, 1832, pp. 304, about 8s. *There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the þ, ð, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.*—[1571.] GOSPELS. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. *It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquæ duæ, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primum depromisit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatius recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. Moes. Gloe. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.—[1623.] ÆLFRIC. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfrics Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canturbrie. Whereby**

Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appears what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then received, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her mother-tongue. Now first published in print with English of our times by WILLIAM L'ISLE of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the King's bodie: the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentatevch. And herevnto is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricvs, a second edition of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie, &c. touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of the Lord*, here publicly preached and received in the Saxons' time, &c. London, printed by John Haviland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Tyger's head, 1623, small 4to. *The Dedication, Preface, &c. contain 30 leaves, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 leaves of the Treatise of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English on the right-hand page. The first 12 leaves are without numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English on the right page, the same numeral serving for two pages.* The Testimony of Antiquity, &c. has 9 leaves of Preface, &c., 14 leaves, with double numerals, of "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe, &c.;" then follow 11 leaves unpagged, containing the words of Elfricke Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English version, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages.—[1640.] PSALMS. 5. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus, à Johanne Spelmanno, D. Hen. fil. editum, 4to. Londini, 1640, 11. 1s.—Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metricè composita, nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato, descripsit et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. Hon. 8vo. Oxonii, 1835.—[1644.] BEDE. 6. Bedæ Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonicè ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, accessere Chronologia Saxonica (*The Saxon Chronicle*, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonicè cum interpretatione Latinâ, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *A much improved and splendid edition was published with the following title: "Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, Latinè et Saxonicè; una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicis Latinè, curâ et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1722, pp. 823, 2l. 16s.—[1655.] CÆDMON. 7. Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesios ac præcipuarum sacræ paginæ historiarum, abhinc annos M.LXX. Anglo-Saxonicè conscripta, et nunc primum edita à Francisco Junio, Amst. 1655, pp. 116. 1l.—Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 341, 1l. 1s.—[1659.] ÆLFRIC. 8. Ælfrici abbatis Grammatici vulgo dicti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel. Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 52. *This is a Latin Grammar written in Anglo-Saxon for the use of those Saxon youths who were studying Latin. It is appended to Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, see 22.—[1692.] CHRONICLE. 9. Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. Appended to Whelock's edition of Bede, see Bede, 6.—Chronicon Saxonicum; seu Annales Rerum in Angliâ præcipue gestarum ad annum MCLIV.; cum indice rerum chronologico. Accedunt regulæ ad investigandas nominum locorum origines; et nominum locorum et virorum in Chronico memoratorum explicatio; Latine et Anglo-Saxonicè, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, 4to. Oxon. 1692, 2l. 8s.—The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, and chronological, topographical, and glossarial indexes; a short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by the Rev. James Ingram B.D.; a new Map of England during the Heptarchy, plates of Coins, 4to. 1823, pp. 463, 3l. 13s. 6d. *The Saxon Chronicle has been translated into English, and printed with an improved A.-S. text, carefully accented from MSS. by the late Richard Price, Esq. for the Record Commission. It is not yet published. Miss Gurney printed and circulated privately among her friends a very useful work entitled "A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 12mo. Norwich, 1819, pp. 324, with 48 pages of Index.—[1698.] ÆLFRIC'S Bible. 10. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, Anglo-Saxonicè. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice, editio nunc primum ex MSS. Codicibus Edwardus Thwaites, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, pp. 168 + 30 = 198, 1l. 4s. *The first seven books of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon.—[1698.] ALFRED'S Boethius. 11. Boethii (An. Manl. Sever.) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonicè redditi ab Ælfrido; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, 1l. 8s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English translation and notes, by J. S. Cardale, 8vo. London, 1829, pp. 425, 1l. 5s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1835, pp. 144, 12s.—[1709.] ELSTON'S Hom. 12. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, anciently used in the English-Saxon Church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity; translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob, 8vo. London, 1709, pp. Preface, lx. 44 + 10 + 49 = 103, 1l. 4s. *This work is in Anglo-Saxon and English. She also printed some sheets in folio of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, with an English translation. For reasons now unknown the press was stopped. A copy of what was printed is in the British Museum.—[1773.] ALFRED'S Oros. 13. The Anglo-Saxon version from the historian Orosius, by Alfred the Great, together with an English translation from the Anglo-Saxon,*****

the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, *Dordrecht*, 1665.

(by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1*l.* 5*s.*—ALFRED'S *Will*. 14. *Ælfred's Will*, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7*s.* The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5*s.*—[1815.] BEOWULF. 15. *De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Pœma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici editid versione Latinâ et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c.* 4to. Havnix, 1815, pp. 299, 14*s.*—*An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.*—*A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, p. 30-167.*—*A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13*s.* A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.*—[1826.] CONYBEARE'S *Poetry*. 16. *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c.* 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18*s.*—[1830.] Fox's *Menol.* 17. *Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesaurò: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A.* 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6*s.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Analect.* 18. *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A.* 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20*s.* *This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Apoll.* 19. *The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakspeare; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A.* 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6*s.*—20. *A more minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hicces's Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hicces's Institutiones, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in Wanley's Catalogue, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, has the following title: "Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.*—*An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. lxxvi—lxxxvi.*

21. GRAMMARS. 1. Hicces's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2*l.*—2. Hicces's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12*s.*—3. (Thwaites's) Gram. A.-S. ex Hiccesiano, 8vo. pp. 48, 2*l.*—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) Gram. of English-Saxon tongue, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1*l.*—5. Henley's Gram. of Anglo-Saxon, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4*s.*—6. Lye's Gram. Anglo-Saxon, prefixed to Junius's Etymologicum, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mæso-Goth. prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Raak's Angelsakaish Sproglære, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15*s.* 6*d.*—9. Sisson's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5*s.*—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. *This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.*—11. Bosworth's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16*s.*—Bosworth's Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S. 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5*s.*—12. Ingram's Short Gram. of A.-S. prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's Rudiments of A.-S. 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6*s.*

22. DICTIONARIES. Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8*l.*—2. Benson's Vocabularium A.-S. 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1*l.* 4*s.*—3. Lye's Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Works relating to Anglo-Saxon.—[1650.] 23. CASAUBONI (Merici) de Linguâ Saxonica et de Linguâ Hebraicâ Commentarius; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8*s.* 6*d.*—[1678.] ALFRED'S *Life*. 24. *Ælfredi Magni Vita, a Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16*s.**—[1709.] *Ælfred's Life, by Sir John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.*

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Gehyrað, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wið pone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stans-cyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eorþan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eorþan þicnesse. 6. Ða hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forswælde, and hyt forscranc, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forþrysmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bæc. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9s.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo. 1634, about 5s.—*Elfredi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii*, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. *Saxon and Latin*. See *Asserii Meneven. Ælfredi*, p. 81.—[1722.] *Asserii Menevensis Annales Rerum Gestarum Elfredi Magni*, recensuit Franciscus Wise, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon. 1722, about 9s.—Mr. Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] *Wotton's View*. 25. *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici*, auctore Georgio Hickesio, *Conspectus brevis*, cum notis, Gulielmo Wotton, 12mo. 12s.—[1708.] *Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languages*, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] *Elston's Saxon Devotion*. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's *Controversial Discourses*, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705, London, 5s.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 1715-27.—[1726.] *GAVELKIND*. 27. *Somner's (William) Treatise of Gavelkind*, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologie and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Antiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4to. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] *HENSHALL*. 28. *The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages*, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] *INGRAM*. 29. *An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century*, by the Rev. James Ingram, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807, pp. 112. 10s. 6d.—[1807.] *HENSHALL*. 30. *The Etymological Organic Reasoner; with part of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, from the Codex Argenteus (Cent. IV.) and from the Saxon Durham Book (Cent. VIII.)*, with an English Version, 8vo. 1807. 5s.—[1822.] *SILVER*. 31. *A Lecture on the Study of the Anglo-Saxon*, (by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.D.), 8vo. Oxford, 1822. 3s.—[1830.] 32. *MONE's (Franz Joseph) Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Teutschen Lit. und Sprache*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830, 10s.—[1833.] 33. *COLLEN's (George William) Britannia Saxonica, a Map of Britain during the Octarchy*, 4to. London, 1833, 12s.—[1799-1834.] 34. *TURNER's (Sharon) History of the Anglo-Saxons; comprising the History of England from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest*, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th edit. London, 1834, 2l. 5s.—*PALGRAVE's (Sir Francis) Hist. of A.-S.* 16mo. Lond. 1831, pp. 391, 5s.—*PALGRAVE's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, 4to. London, 1834, 3l. 3s. *Mr. Turner and Sir F. Palgrave's important works must be carefully read by every A.-S. student. These for History, and Rask and Grimm for Philology, are rich sources of information for those who are interested in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.*

however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A. D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. heono eode ðe sawende | sedere to sawenne 4. and miðs gesew,
 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat,
 oðer | sū feoll ymb ða stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton | eton ðæt
 aliud cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt illud.
 5 sum ec feoll of stæner, ðer ne hæfde eorðu michel lmenig; and hræðe
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; et statim
 upp iornende was | arisen was f̄ ðon niefde heanisse eorðes: 6. and ða
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando
 arisen | ða upp eode was sunna, gedrugade | f̄ bernde; f̄ ðon niefde
 exortus est sol, exæstuaavit; eo quod non haberet
 wyrtruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in ðornum, and astigon | upp eodun ðornas,
 radicem, exaruit. 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,

* Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickee observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert. . . . The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards. . . . These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of *Boethius*.

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—Mr. Thorpe's *Preface to Cædmon*, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A. D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observations in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam, Dordrecht, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 252: Henshall's Etymological Organic Reasoner, p. 54: Ingram's Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature, p. 43: and Baber's Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of Wiclif's Gospels, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.

and underdulfon þæt, and wæstm ne salde. 8. and oðer feoll on eorðu
 et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram
 godū, and salde wæstm stigende, and wæxende, and to brohte enne i an
 bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum
 ðritig and un sexdig, and an hundrað.
 triginta et unum sexagenta, et unum centum.*

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Harewood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS. Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct. †

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Geberðe; heonu eode ðe sedere i sawend to sawend. 4. and miððy giseow,
 3. Audite; ecce exiit seminans ad seminandū. 4. et dum seminat,
 oðer i sum gifeol ymb ða strete, and comun flegende, and freta i etan ðæt.
 aliud decedit circa viam, et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud.
 5. oðer i sum soðlice gifeol ofer stænere, ðer ne hæfde eorðo, and hræðe
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, et statim
 wþ iornende wæs, forðon ne hæfde heonisse eorðo. 6. and ða
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinē terræ. 6. et quando
 aras i uparnende wæs sunne, and drygde fbernde; and for þon ne hæfde
 exortus est sol, exæstauavit; et ex eo quod non haberet
 wyrtrama, adrugade. 7. and oðer gifeol in þornas, and astigun i upeadun ðornas
 radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt spinæ
 and underdulfun ðæt, and wæstem ne salde. 8. and oðro gifeol on eorðo
 et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram
 gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wexende, and tobrohte an i enne
 bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum
 ðritig, and an sextig and an hundreð.
 xxx., et unum lx. et unum c. †

13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and orthography.

An. MCCCXV. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. and þæt oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi ouer all landes. and uuard þe sunne swiðe als it uware þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wurðen men swiðe ofwundred and ofdred. and sæden þæt micel þing sculde cumme her efter. swa

* For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

† For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Henshall's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

‡ The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.

dide. for þæt ilc gær warð þe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. Ða wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him' naht bute god.—*Ingram's Saxon Chronicle*, p. 364.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

SEMI-SAXON.

De wes bold gebyld
er þu iboren were;
ðe wes molde imynt
er ðu of moder come;
ac hit nes no idiht,
ne þeo deopnes imeten;
nes gyt iloced,
hu long hit þe were:
Nu me þe brīhgæð
þer ðu beon scealt,
nu me sceal þe meten,
and ða mold seoðða, &c.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built
Ere thou wert born;
For thee was a mould appointed
Ere thou of mother camest;
But it is not prepared,
Nor the deepness meted;
Nor is yet seen,
How long for thee it were:
Now I bring thee
Where thou shalt be,
Now I shall thee measure,
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Ðif boc iff nemmedd Orrmulum, forrþi þæt Orrm itt wrobhte.—*Preface*.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

* Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 142, for an improved text.

† Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 59—63: Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, Introd. p. lxvii: Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, Pref. p. ix: Baber's *Wiclif*, Pref. p. lxiv.

vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* and *win* with a single *n* only, and *lif* with a single *f*, because the *i* is long, as in *mine*, *wine*, and *life*. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as *winn*, pronounced *win*, not *wine*. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa sùmm þe Goddspell kibeþþ,
 þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd ;
 And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn,
 and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.
 And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lernning cnihtess.
 And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þætt tær nass þa na mare.

Wanley, p. 62.†

VERBAL ENGLISH.

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say,
 that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared ;
 And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called,
 and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.
 And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.
 And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester‡ was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A. D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it :

As in þe Norþ West a derk weder þer aros,
 Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,
 And ouer caste it þogte al þut lond, þat me miȝte vnneðe ise,
 Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.
 An weve dropes of reine þer velle grete inou.
 Þis tokninge vel in þis lond, þo me þis men slou
 Wor þretti mile þanne. þis isei Roberd,
 þat verst þis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

* Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

† Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 330.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—
 Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

Here ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevене camen and eeten it. other felde doun on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anoon it sprong up ; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel doun into thornes : and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt : And othere felde doun into good lond : and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and waxinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent
 Þet þif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent.
 Þif boc if ymad uor lewede men |
 Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor oþer ken |
 Ham uor to berge uram alle manyere zen |
 þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen.
 Huo afe god if hif name yzed |
 Þet þif boc made God him yeue þet bread |
 Of anglif of heuene and þerto his red |
 And onderuonge hif zaule huanne þet he if dyad.

Amen.

Ymende. Þet þif boc if uoluelid ine þe eue of þe holy apostlef Symon an Judaf | of ane broþer of þe choyftre of faynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine þe yeare of oure lhordes beringe. 1340.—*Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.**

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses, † and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle, ‡ with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels, || and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. The difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood, they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

* Mr. Thorpe's *Pref. to Cadmon*, p. xii.

† § 11 and 12.

‡ § 13.

|| § 9.

families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it.†

* The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries:—1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. London, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. Exon. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale.) 12mo. Manchester, 1775; London, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. London, 1790, price 6s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, London, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, Edinburgh; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; Archæologia, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; Archæologia, vol. xix. 2nd edit. Rod, London, 12mo. 1826, price 5s. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.—10. Horæ Momenta Cravenæ, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. London, 1824, pp. 125, price 4s. *This is a very valuable little book, the work of a scholar.*—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. London and Newcastle, 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825, pp. 248, price 10s. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplifying the Dialect, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, London, 12mo. London, 1825, pp. 191, price 7s.—13. The Vocabulary of East-Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin-sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the 18th century, and still exists; with proofs of its antiquity from etymology and authority, by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1830, price 1l. 1s.—14. A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, F.S.A. Vicar of Epsom, edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. part I. 1832, part II. 1833, 4to.

† Forby's *East-Anglia*, vol. i. p. 18.

21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.

22. *Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.*

The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in *th* or *eth*; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, *he lov'th, he read'th*. They use *Ise* for I, *er* for he, and *her* for she.—They sound *â* as *a* in *father*; and *e* as the French *e*, or as the English *a* in *cane, fane, &c.*—*Th* is sounded as *d*: for thread they say *dread* or *dird*; for through *dro*, thrash *drash*: *s* as *z*, *Zummerzet* for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say *dirsh, birsh, hirsh*; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use *claps, haps, aps*.—They annex *y* to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, *I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to nursery*: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say *alost, agone, abought*.—They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, *ayer, booâth, fayer, shower, &c.*—*I be, thou beest* or *bist, thee beest, we be, they* or *thâ be*, are commonly heard; but rarely or never *he be*, but *he is*.—*War* is always used for was and were; as *I war, thee* or *thou wart, he war, we war, they* or *thâ war*.—We often hear *we'm, you'm, they'm*, for we are, you are, they are.—They use *thic* for that; as *thic house, thic man*, for that house, that man.—The diphthong *oi* is often pronounced *wi*: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have *spwile, bwile, pwint, swile, &c.*—In and, *d* is often omitted, as *you an I*.—In the present participle and other words in *ing*, *g* is omitted; for loving, hearing, singing, lightning, they say *lovin, hearin* or *hirin, zingin, lightnin*.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

TO THA DWELLERS O' THE WEST.

Tha fruit o' longvul labour, years,
 In theâze veo leaves at last appears. ■
 Ta you, tha Dwellers o' tha West,
 I'm pleas'd that thâ shood be adress't:
 Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,
 I mine ye still—I love ye well;
 An niver, niver sholl vorget
 I vust drâw'd breath in Zummerzet;
 Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,
 As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.
 Theâze little book than take o' me;
 'Tis âll I hâ jist now ta gec.

FARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

A Dialogue.

Farmer Bennet. Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

Jan Lide. Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at âll; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ—da vreeze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a little-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier—I wish I cood—I'd zoon right your shoes an withers too—I'd zoon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theâze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash—I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreeze za hord. I can wimmy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

Farmer Bennet. I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that thâ war gwain ta wimmy, an that thâ wanted zumbody ta help 'em.

Jan Lide. Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin tha drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

Farmer Bennet. What did Missis Boord zâ or do ta Hester, than?

Jan Lide. Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton—thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk. Thâ zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon know what thâ call'd it; bit thâ war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif thâ war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

The Exmoor Dialect.

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

Andrew. Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

Margery. Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

Andrew. No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; besides es went to dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest g' ma to tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

Margery. What quesson was et?

Andrew. Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little rather.

Margery. Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

Andrew. Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no?

Margery. Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll England. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

Andrew. Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.—Oh! tha very vengeance out o'en.

Margery. No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.

Andrew. Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.—Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.

Margery. [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [*Andrew returns.*] Come, cozen Andra, here's t'ye.

Andrew. Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally—not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: *Duffus* for dove or pigeon-house; *wuddus* wood-house; *shant* shall not; *cant* cannot; *ont, wont* will not; *dint* did not; *shunt* should not; *wunt* would not; *mant* may not; *warnt* were not; *ent* is not; *aint* is not; *heent* has not; *hant* had not.—*Tut* is used for to it; *dut* do it; *wut* with it; *het* have it; *tebbin* it has been.—We hear *cup* for come up; *gup* go up; *gout* go out; *gin* go in; *giz* give us.—The following are very peculiar: *k'ye here*, or *k'ere*; *k'ye there*; *k'ye hinder*, or *k'inder*; *k'ye thinder*, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. *M'awnt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.*

Derbyshire Dialect.

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw* call, *bowd* bold, *coud* cold.—Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

Tummus Lide. Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire—I wish I cud—I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow.—I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—I'll doo onny think to adde a penny. I con thresh

* Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.

—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, bur it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

Farm. B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

Farm. B. What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gente-fook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; bur they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

Cheshire Dialect.

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter *l* is preceded by *a* or *o*.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce *bawk* for balk, *cauf* for calf, *hauf* for half, *wawk* for walk, *foke* for folk, and *St. Awbuns* for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the *o* for the *a*, and the double *æ* for the *igh*, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all *aw*; always *awways*; bold *bawd*; calf *cauf*; call *caw*; can *con*; cold *cowd*; colt *cowt*; fold *fowd*; gold *gowd*; false *fause*; foul *fow*; fool *foo*; full *foo*; fine *foin*; hold *howd*; holt *howt*; half *hauf*; halfpenny *hawpenny*; hall *haw*; long *lung*; man *mon*; many *mony*; manner *monner*; might *meet*; mold *mowd*; pull *poo*; soft *saft*; bright *breet*; scald *scawd*; stool *stoo*; right *reet*; twine *twoin*; flight *fleet*; lane *loan* or *lone*; mol *mal*; sight *see*; sit *seet*; such *sich*.

The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as *aw* or *o*: thus, *awl haw* or *ho*, *awlus* for all, hall, always.—In words ending in *ing*, *k* is used for *g*, as *think*, *wooink*, for thing, wooing, &c.—At the end of words *d* and *ed* are often changed into *t*; thus *behint*, *wynt*, *awtert*, for behind, wind, awkward.—The *d* is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say *an*.—It is common, in some places, to sound *ou* and *ow* as *a*; thus *tha*, *ka* or *ca*, for thou, cow. In other places, *ou* and *ow* have the sound *eaw*; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say *theaw*, *keaw*, *heawse*, *meawse*.—In some parts *o* is used for *a*, and *a* for *o*; thus, for part, hand, they say *port*, *hont*; and instead of for, short, they say *far*, *shart*.—The syllable *en* or *'n* is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as *hat'n*, *lov'n*, *think'n*.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, *I'll got'* or *I'll gut'* for I'll go to; *runt'* for run

to; *hoost* for she shall; *intle* or *int'll* for if thou will; *I wou'didd'n* for I wish you would.

Tummus and Meary.

Tummus. Odds me! Meary, whoas the dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee here so soyné this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

Meary. Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

Tummus. Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunger of fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

Meary. Not awlus.—But whot meys o't sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

Tummus. Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargin of I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deedod os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

The Dialect of Craven.

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.

Giles. Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

Bridget. Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

Giles. Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

Bridget. What thinksto o't weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

Giles. It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

Bridget. I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

Giles. Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

Bridget. I've oft psharved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smooored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer-goose flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scratfins.—Thou knaws that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.

29. A-mà-be *as may be, perhaps*: *s.* Arter *after*: *e.* Auver *over*: *s.* Aw *all*: *d.* Awlus *always*: *l.*—Banehond *to intimate*: *s.* Becoz

because: *d.* Begit to forget: *e.* Brans brands, fire-wood: *s.* Brash rash, impetuous: *c.* Bur but: *d.*—Cawd called: *d.* Cham I am: *e.* Charrin jobbing: *d.* Chel I shall; *e.* Chorrin jobbing: *s.* Cobby lively: *c.* Conner can not: *d.* Cood cold: *d.* Cranchin scranching, grinding, crackling: *c.* Crub a crumb: *e.*—Deggy foggy: *c.* De day: *d.* Defly decently, well: *c.* Dickons, Deuce the devil: *d.* Donky wet, dark, gloomy: *c.* Drash to thrash: *s.* Dunner do not: *d.* Dwon't don't, do not: *s.*—Es, ise I, is: *e.*—Fettle condition: *c.* Fok folk: *l.* Fother to fodder: *d.*—Gaum to know, distinguish: *c.* Gee to give: *e.* Girt great, friendly: *c.* Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut a trench: *s.*—Hâ have *s.* Han have: *l.* Hanner has or have not: *d.* Hask dry, parched: *c.* Hirn to run: *s.* Hoo'd her had, she had: *l.*—Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: *l.* Jawd scolded: *d.* Jitch such: *s.*—Kesson Christian: *e.* Kittle-smock a smock-frock: *s.*—Lile little: *c.* Lithe blithe, mild: *c.* Lop a flea: *c.*—Marry truly: *c.* Mess, messy to serve cattle: *s.* Mine to mind, regard: *s.* Mislin misty, mall rain: *c.* Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: *c.*—Nation great, very: *d.* Never-the-near useless: *s.* Now-reert now right, just now: *e.*—o' of: *s.* Oandurth afternoon: *l.* Odds me bless me: *l.* Ood'n would not: *s.*—Pash a fall of rain: *c.* Pride fineness: *c.* Proker a poker: *d.*—Rag mist: *c.* Rather soon, early: *e.* Reckon, reek on what is smoked on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: *c.* Reek to smoke: *c.* Roak a reek, smoke: *c.*—Sar to earn: *s.* Seign seven: *l.* Shimmer to shine: *c.* Shoon shoes: *d.* Sile to pour with rain: *c.* Sin since: *d.* Skeawr to make haste: *l.* Slaap slippery: *c.* Smooored smothered: *c.* Snod smooth: *c.* Sowgh to sigh: *l.* Spars pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: *s.* Summet somewhat: *d.*—Tacker: *s.* tachin: *d.* a waxed thread. Teem to pour out: *c.* Thâ they: *s.* Thack to thatch: *d.* Thaw though: *s.* Theaw thou: *l.* Theaze these, this: *s.* Thibble a thin piece of wood to stir meat in a pot: *l.* Think thing: *d.* Towd told: *d.* Traunce a troublesome journey: *l.* 'Twar it was: *s.* Twull as it will: *e.*—Vine to find: *s.*—Warnt to warrant, assure: *s.* Whick quick, alive: *l.* Wimmy to winnow: *s.* Wine wind: *s.* Withers others: *s.* Woodner would not: *d.* Worsel to wrestle: *c.* Wynt wind: *l.*—Ya you: *e.* Yarn to earn: *s.* Yo you: *d.* Yore your: *d.*—Zaw so: *s.* Zo so: *d.* Zunz since: *s.*

Contractions. *c.* Craven. *d.* Derbyshire. *e.* Exmoor. *l.* Lancashire. *s.* Somerset.

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming

them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our *literature* they used *boc-cræft book-craft*, from *boc a book, cræft art, science*; for *arithmetic* *rim-cræft*, from *rim a number, cræft art*; for *astronomy* *tungel-cræft*, from *tungel a star, &c.* If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.* They have now a language which, for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. It is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

* Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippen, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the o, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulnessse, fullnesse with finenesse, seemlinessse with portlinessse, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetnessse?"—*Camden's Remains*, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable *Essay* of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.

IV.—FRIESIC.*

Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.

1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.

2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (*nuances*) of pronunciation.

* " In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotic, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friesians.

" As every scholar has his own *point de vue* in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

" As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesic both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

" It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

" J. H. HALBERTSMA."

DEVENTER, August 10th, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published *Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolward, 1824-1827.—*De Lapekoer fen Gabe Scroar*, 12mo. Dinter, 1834.—*Friesche Spelling*, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemare published *Gysbert Japix Friesche Rijmlerye*, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—*Woordeboek op de gedichten van Japix*, 4to. *id.* 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, *De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar*, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hetteema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—*Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de oude Friesche taal*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—*Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlansch Woordenboek*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—*Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask*, 8vo. *id.* 1832.—*Jurisprudentia Friesica, of Friesche Regtkennis, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw*, 8vo. *id.* 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoefst, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86-102, for an account of ancient Friesic works.

3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words *lêod*, A.-S. *leôd* *people*; *neugen*, A.-S. *nigen* *nine*? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the *eu* you hear first the *y*, then the *eu* blended with the French *ou*, ending in *oi*. Such words as *lêod* *people*, and *neugen-end-neugentig* *nine-and-ninety*, are, for this reason, Hindeloepan shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of *chateau*, and *eschew*. When, after long investigation, you discover that *chateau* ought to be pronounced *ha-te-ou*, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to *eya-to*; when also you discover that the English first pronounced *e-schew*, and afterwards *es-tshow* (*ou* French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.

6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, develops itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesland are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.

Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of *Eastmahorn*, in Friesland, do not understand the people of *Schiermonikoog*, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The *Hindelopians* speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, after, efter, and æfter, A.-S. æfter; tar, and tær, A.-S. tare; par, and pær, A.-S. pera; tarre, and tære *consumere*, A.-S. teran; kar, and kær, A.-S. cyre; hi lei, and hi lái, A.-S. læg; perfect tense of ik lizz', hi leit, A.-S. licge, lið; smarre, and smære, A.-S. smerian; ware and wære, warge and wærgæ, A.-S. weran, werian *tucri, resistere*. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at *Molquerum*, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called *Polles*, joined to each other by (breggen A.-S. bricgas) little bridges. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which *Pol* the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.

8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting *a* or *eo*, and afterwards *æ* and *y*. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.

9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the

sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to *Lye*, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the *a* in *staf* and *lat*, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in *late*, *stafa*: when monosyllables, they are written *staf a staff*, *læt late*. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither *staf* nor *lat* occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.

12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. If this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of the observer. The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

* This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.

the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination—almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—*variety in unity*. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Mæso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

* See VII. §. 1, and note 2.

tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the water. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and *sui generis*, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed *eleven* and *twelve* from *én*, *twé*, and *lifén*, you would conclude that they would express *unus*, *duo*, by *én*, *twé*; but no, they say *one*, *two*. The Dutchman says *twalf*, *veertien*, from *twa* and *veer*; but his simple numbers are *twé*, *viér*. The German has his *zwanzig* *twenty*, and *zwei* *two*. The country Friesian uses *olwe*, *tóalf*, *tretjen*, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from *ellefu* *eleven*, *tólf* *twelve*, *þrettán* *thirteen*, from the Icelandic *tveir* and *þrír*. Their *twenty* has the sound of *twéintich*—ought they not to say also to *two*, *træ* *three*, *one*, *one*, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use *ien*, *twá*, *trye*; and having *fjouwer* *four*, they compose *tejen* with *viér* into *fjirtjen* *fourteen*. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch *én* and *twé*; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic *twa*, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the *one*, *two*, of the English. Would not these

tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number *eleven* were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that *ai* in *ains one*, will not be disowned in *ainlif*, as *twa* is not in *twalif*, nor *twaim duobus* in *twaimtigum (d. pl.) twenty*. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, *þreo three*, *þreotyne thirteen*, *twegen two*, originally *twen*, *twenluf* contracted to *twelf*; *án* by pushing the accent *æn-d-lufan*. Does not *Kero* make, from *zuene two*, *zuelifn twelve*? In *Otfrid*, from *zuei two*, *zueinzig*? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from *twia twice*, or *twi*, *Ab. 1, 93*; *þrê three*, *Ab. 177*, *træ Hindelopian*; *fluwer four*, *flower*, *Ab. 1, 5, 87*, form analogically *twilif twelve*, *Ab. 14*; *thredtine thirteen*, *Ab. 19, 93*; *fuwertine fourteen*, *Ab. 19, 94*?

17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with *δεκα*, *decem ten*; *ῑδεκα*, *undecim eleven*; *δωδεκα*, *duodecim twelve*. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except *eleven* and *twelve*, which were composed with *Ger. lif*; *A.-S. læfan*, *lif*, *lef*, *l'f*, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both *ten* and *twelve* as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus *þrittig*, *Country Friesic tritich*; *fewertig*, *Ab. 2*, &c. but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing *hund*. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: *hundnigontig ninety*; *hundteontig a hundred*; *hundendlufontig a hundred and ten*; *hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty*: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our *hundred* = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number *twelve* as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say $5 \times 10 = 50$, $10 \times 10 = 100$, they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [$100 = 10 \times 10$], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers *hundred*, they distinguished them by the epithets *little* or ten hundred, *lill-hundrad* or *hundrad tîrd*, and *great* or the twelve number hundred, *stor-hundrade* or *hundrad tólfræd*. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, *tredive thirty*, *fyrretyve forty*; and then commence by twenties, thus, *halvtrediesindstyve*, literally in *A.-S. þridda héalf siðon twentig** [*two twenties*], and the *third twenty half*, i. e. *fifty*. The Icelanders call 2500 *half þridie þusand*, [*Dut. derdehalfduizend*,] i. e. *two thousand*, and the *third thousand half*; *firesindotyve* [*four-times twenty*] *eighty*, and so on to a hundred. The Franks, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

* The ellipsis of the *two twenties* is supplied in the expression *twa geare and þridde healf two years and half the third year*, literally in *Fra. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal*, but custom contracts it to *tredde heal jier*. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression *half tra*, which is also the *Dut. half tien*, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, *healwei tjiene half way of the present hour to ten o'clock*. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, *Denkwürer*, I. 2 and 3.

the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with hund, hundseofontig, it uses soixantedix, quatrevingt, just as the Danes express eighty by firesindstyre *four-times twenty*. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, *ten* and *twelve*, it follows that *eleven* and *twelve* are the *last two* numerals of the twelve series, and the *first two* in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination *lif* or *luf*, in *eleven* and *twelve*.

19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan ascendere*, and the Gothic *steigan*, is thus inflected: *ic stige, steiga*; *he stihð, steigith he ascends*; *he stáh, staig he ascended*; *we stigon, stigum we ascended*. Here it appears, that the Gothic *ei* corresponds with the A.-S. *i*; *ai* with *á*; *i* with *í*. Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, *gripan, arisan, and spiwan*:

A.-S. gripan to gripe;	gripe, gripð;	gráp, grípon.
Moes. greipan to gripe;	greipa, greipith;	graip, gripum.
A.-S. arisan to arise;	arise, aríst;	arás, aríson.
Moes. reisan to arise;	reisa, reisith;	rais, rísum.
A.-S. spiwan to vomit;	spiwe, spiwð;	spáw, spíwun.
Moes. speiwan to spit;	speiwa, speiwith;	spaiw, spiwum.

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb *scinan to shine*, *ic scine I shine*, *he scinð he shines*, *we scinon we shone*, corresponds to *skeinan, skeina, skeinith, skinum*. The long *á*, however, in *scán*, Gothic *skain*, by some error being changed into short *a*, this short *a* is converted into *éat* and forms *scéan shone*. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the *present tense* brings on a certain form in the *perfect tense*. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had *scunan* or *scéonan*, the perfect tense *scéan* would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to *scinan*.

21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.

22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.

23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mæso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Mæso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Mæso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original; for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic tongues, having been, from its locality, connected with them all. Thus the Gothic *diups deep* is allied by the vowels *iu* to the Theotisc *tiuf*, and by the consonants *d* and *p* to the Anglo-Saxon *deop*.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination *r* or *ur*, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva *e*; thus, *diupr deep*, *A.-S. deop*, or *deope*. For the *r* the Gothic uses *s*, as the Latin *arbor*, *honor*, for *arbor*, *honor*; thus *Goth. diups deep*; *A.-S. wæg*, *geard*; *Theotisc wec*, *karto*; *Gothic wigs*, *gards*, are in *Icelandic vegr* and *gardr*.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologers in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the Heliand; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the *A.-S. mot a coin*,* as to the vowel, is nearer the *Gothic mota*

* *q. Tribute money, numisma census, vectigal.*—J. B.

custom-house,* than *Ger. maut custom-house*; but, as to etymological sense, *maut* is nearer to the *Gothic mota*; and though the word *mota* may be older and more complete than the *A.-S. mot*, the signification of *coin* was anterior to that of *custom-house*. In this case, the *Icelandic* and *Friesic* still mount a step higher than the *Gothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *German*, e. g. the *Icel. móta insculpo, typico*, and *mót typus*; *Frs. c. moet an impression*, gives origin to the idea of a *coin*, as *coin* does of the house where the tax-money was gathered.—The *Theotisc mahal concio, curia*, agrees with the *Moes. mathls forum*, as to the vowel and signification, but the *A.-S. meþel sermo* as to the consonant *þ*: we find also *Moes. mathlei sermo*, which agrees with *A.-S. meþel*, both in the consonants and the signification.—*Feawa few, pauci*, has the *w* of *Moes. fawai pauci*, but the *Theotist fahe few*, the vowel. If we consider the *a* in *Icel. vargr furiosus*, it is nearer the *Moes. wargjan damnare*, than the *A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere*, but in the signification the *A.-S.* draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word *abb the yarn on a weaver's warp*. The *w* (pronounced nearly as Eng. *v*) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into *h*, the aspiration of the throat, as *fahe*, for *fawai*. The *Moes. biwaiþjan to surround, encompass*, from *waiþs a garland, sertum, A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uueþan, Grk. ὑφαίνω, from ὑφαίνω*. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the *perf.* of *eg wef I weave*, saying *vóf, waf*, and *of*, hence of *tela* in use by the Scandinavians. In *abb*, then, the *a* is *Icelandic*, from *waf*, and without the *w* in of *tezebam*; but the *b* changes into *f*, or remains a *b*, as in the *Moes.* and in the *A.-S. web*; *Frs. c. wob*; both *e* and *o* originating from *a*.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The *Gothic* was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues, as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable; but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column, let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the *Anglo-Saxon* older than the *English*, the *Old Friesic* than the *Country Friesic*,—2ndly, the *Mæso-Gothic* older than the *Swedish*,—3rdly, the *Theotisc* or *Alemannic* older than the present *German*; and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:—

* Telonium.

ANGLO-SAXON,	MÆSO-GOTHIC,	THEOTISC.
<p>by the intermixing of Old Danish, Norman French, Latin, Greek, &c. is formed into <i>English, Scottish, &c.*</i></p> <p><i>Friaric</i>, at present divided into <i>Hindelopian, Country Friesic, Schiermonnikogian, Saterlandic, North Friesic</i>, [A small part of the Dutchy of <i>Sleswick</i>] All these dialects are more or less tainted by the languages of the respective surrounding people.</p>	<p><i>Old and Modern, Icelandic</i>, mixed with German, Saxon, &c. forms the present <i>Swedish, Danish, &c.</i></p> <p><i>Saxon or Westphalian</i> language of the poem <i>Heliand</i>,† <i>Low-Saxon</i>.‡ [Reineke de Vos, of <i>Henry van Alkmar, Lubek</i>, 1498.] From the Province of Overyssel, along the whole coast of the North - Sea to <i>Sleswick</i>, the Baltic, &c.</p> <p><i>Netherlandish</i> [<i>Coren van stat der van Bruessele</i>, 1229.§] Statutes of the town of <i>Brussels</i>.</p> <p><i>Dutch</i>, now daily becoming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms.</p>	<p>[Language of <i>Kero</i> of the <i>xxvi Hymns</i>,¶ &c.] <i>High German, Bavarian, Austrian</i>, and other dialects.</p> <p>German, a mixture of High - German and some Saxon, [Low-German] as established by the version of the Bible by <i>Martin Luther</i>, and since adopted as the general language through the whole of Germany, A. D. 1555.**</p>

* See *Jameison's* opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

† *Heliand oder die alt-sächsische Evangelien-Harmonie*. Herausgegeben von *J. Andreas Schmeller*, Monachii, sumptibus *J. G. Cotta*, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the *Heliand* is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the *Heliand* compare *Denkmäler*, alter sprache und kunst von *Dr. Dorow*, 1. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the dialect spoken between *Munster* and *Paderborn* in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent *Freckahorst* near *Waxendorf*.

‡ *Nieder-sächsisch, Platt-deutsch* [Low-Deutsch] in German as opposed to *High-Deutsch*. See the history of these dialects in *Geschichte der Nieder-sächsischen sprache* von *J. F. A. Kinderling*, Magdeburg, 1800.

§ See VI. 13—18.

|| First published in a treatise entitled *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche taal en Letterkunde opzigteyk de zuydelijcke provincien der Nederlanden door J. F. Willems*, Antwerpen, 1819, tom 1. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of *Netherlandish* now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere *Brabantian*, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the *Netherlandish* was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The *Netherlandish* was called the *Flaemische taal*; the *Flemish tongue*, *ta langue Flamande*, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and *Flanders* the chief province. It was called *Hollandish* [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of *Holland* a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant influence. See VI. 11, 20.

¶ *Hymnorum veteris ecclesie XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca*, ed. *Jacobus Grimm*, Göttinge, 1830.

** See X. 51.

28. Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the *Friesic* is nearer to the *Icelandic* than the *Anglo-Saxon*. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the *Mæso-Gothic*.

* This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the *Anglo-Saxon* in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the *Mæso-Gothic*, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the *Anglo-Saxon*. This consideration is of common application.

29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their geographical position* that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.

30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.*

31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider 'still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.

32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†

33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparison, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

* *Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.*

† See § 14, 58, &c.

34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Mœsian, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader.

Some fragments of the Periplus of Pytheas, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A. D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A. D. 377, into Mœsia [Servia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Mœso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider. The chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.

36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustrunger, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its *Vetus jus Frisionum* will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

* See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that *Lower Saxony* has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer: *Rijmtonijck van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthazar Huydecoper*, tom. iii. 8vo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See *Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccamo; Franekeræ, 1617.*—*Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar*, tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i. p. 328 and 150, London, 8vo. 1828. In the history of Friesland after the time of Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesland. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.

possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

• 37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the *Chauci Minores*, and between the Weser and the Elbe the *Chauci Majores*. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of HESSIA, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the *Chauci*, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The *Chauci*, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Franks, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Franks, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the *Chauci*, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the *Chauci* are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,* the *Chauci* appear cruel oppressors of the feeble, vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency, to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the *Chauci* agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and misled by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the *Chauci* what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

* *Taciti Annales* xi. 18, 19. *Dion. Cass.* ix. 30. *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 55. *Didius Julianus* restitit iis Belgicam aggredientibus, *Spartianus in Did. Jul.* I.

† *Taciti Germania*, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his *Germania* later than his *Annales* or *History*. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.

abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Elbe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles.* This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

40. Hence two divisions of Friesland originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesland Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†

41. The Mæso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the *Gothic*, then the *Anglo-Saxon*, and finally the *Friesic*.

42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Mæso-Gothic*, *Westphalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡

43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

* As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

† "Imperator Otto, Holstatiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarum cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."—*Ericus Rex, ad ann. 1215.*

‡ § 27.

Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. *Paulus Diaconus* called them *Angli-Saxones*; * *Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum*; † and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, *Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere*.‡ They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, *Angles* or *Saxons*. *Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens*.|| The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring Angles succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country Geatas, Eotas, Ytas.

The *Scandinavians*, and more particularly the *Danes*, were quite distinct from these *Juths*,§ being their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the Danes originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus, and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the Danes, and similar to the Angles. The definite article *the*, both in *Danish* and *Icelandic*, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it, while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus *A.-S.* seo stræt *the street*; *Icel.* strætít; *A.-S.* se strand *the strand*; *Icel.* ströndin; *A.-S.* se man *the man*; *Dan.* manden, *gen.* mandens *of the man*.¶ This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the Jutes, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Liim, what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin.**

46. The combined power of the Angles and Jutes was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the Saxons along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether Friesians, Angles, or Jutes, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the Saxons; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the Saxons alone.

It is likely that the Saxons were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the Friesians, Angles, and Jutes were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the Angles constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants.†† The Angles, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful Saxons, and took a share in their

* De gestis Longobard. iv. 23. † *Id.* vi. 15. ‡ *Id.* v. 37. || Bede, i. 15.

§ "Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—*Leges Edvardi, Wilkins*, p. 206.

¶ See II. § 1.

** See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the *Nordisk Review*, No. L. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

†† See III. § 5, 6.

expedition: this union is correctly expressed in the denomination *Anglo-Saxons*. For, whether this word be considered as German or Latin, the first part denotes the species, and the second the genus, and the whole implies the tribe of the Angles belonging to the Saxon confederacy. The Angles bore the chief and leading part in the expedition to Britain, though considered as only a part of the Saxon confederacy, and therefore denominated Anglo-Saxon.* Time has done justice to the Angles; for while the name of Saxons has either completely disappeared, or has only a faint vestige in such words as *Essex*, (*East-Saxons*), *Middlesex*, &c., the name of the Angles is still embodied in England and Englishmen, and is in full vigour and known from pole to pole; nor will it ever die, unless the declining empires of Germanic race should be washed away by a flood of barbarians, as the Roman empire was by the Germanic.

47. It has already been shown that *Anglo-Saxon* is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take *Anglo*, *Hiberno*, *Polono*, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say *English Saxon*, *Polish Russian*; in German, *Englischer Sachse*, *Russischer Pole*. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, Dus werden heren dingelsche sassen, *Thus the English Saxons turned rulers*. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv. 15,) *Angli-Saxones*.

48. It is often stated that the word *Seaxan Saxons* is derived from *seax a sword*; in East Friesland, *saeghs a little sabre*.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, *Franc*, from *franca a javelin*; *German*, from *gár jaculum*; *Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina*; and *man a man*, that is, *a dart man*. *Angle the Angles*, from *angel aculeus hamatus*. The word *seax* is nothing else but *Moes. ahs spica*; *Sans. अस्मि asc a sword, ensis*; *A.-S. æchir, ear an ear*; *æx, eax an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge, preceded by the sibilant s*; and perhaps *gar* is the same word as (*ar*) *ear*; *Dut. aar, air, aer arista, preceded by the guttural g*; *Dut. Kil. anghel an ear or spike of corn*—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word *franca* is seen in *Ger. fram, properly the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from, agreeing in signification with the Moes. fram. Fram fruma, (Moes. Jn. 15, 27,) is on that account properly the edge, commencement of the beginning, that is, from the beginning*. Is it not also possible that the *Brondingas, (Beo. K. p. 37, 11,) are so called from Icel. brandr lamina ensis*.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be misled by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

* It is remarkable that king *Ine*, who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a *West-Saxon*. *Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Saxons*. But the people of his kingdom he denominates *Englishmen*. *Gif wite-peow Englisc mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal, In. 24. Gif Englisc mon stealð, if an Englishman steal, In. 46: 54: 74*. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to *Wealh a Welshman*.

tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of *Saxons* from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After *cat* you first find *Teuton katz* (*read katze*), then *French chat*, and afterwards *A.-S. cat*; while *A.-S. cat*, *Frs.* and *Dut. kat*, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." Some hundred examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article *hay*, the *Icel.* *hey* is also said to be *Dut.*, while the *Dut.* word is *hooi*; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of *hay*. Here we find the same change of *g* to *y* in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. *A.-S. heg*, in *Frs. c.* is *h a*; but *h a* (*Italian a*) to make *hay*, agrees with *hay*, having both *a*, as *Moes. hawi*. So also *A.-S. mæg potest*, *dæg dies*, *weg via*, *cæg clavis*, were changed into *may*, *day*, *way*, *key*, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, *Frs. c. mei*, *dei*, *wei*, *k i*, (*Italian a*).†

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren? ‡

* It has already been observed, (§ 22.) that the question is not whether a word exists in *one* of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the *nearest* kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word *cat* exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in *A.-S.*, *Frs.* or *Dut.*

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word *TAPTOE*, *the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters*, from the *Dut.* *taptoe*, *id.* properly signifying *tapping shut*, *the taps or ginshops shut from the soldiers*? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr.* *tapotez tous*.

‡ The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vricse, een sas,
Die vten lande verdreuen was;

One was named [*A.-S. het*] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon,

Who was driven away out of his land.—*Spiegel Historial*, c. xv. p. 16.

Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxons would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the *Saxons*, many thousand *Jutes*, and nearly all the *Angles*, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the *Cimbrians*, the *Goths*, and *Angles*, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again :

Engistus wart dus outeert
Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert.
Engist was thus disgraced,
And is into Friesland returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the *Speculum Historiale* of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A. D. 1246.

* Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, *Normannernes søtoge og deres nedsettelse i Frankerig Historik Fremstillet af G. B. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat af N. M. Petersen København, 1830, p. 57, et seq.*

† Bede i. 15.

acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Casarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to Britain than Bede. This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, that Britain was peopled by three nations, the *Britons*, the *Angles*, and the *Friesians*, *Ἀγγιλοὶ καὶ Φρισσοῦναι*. Could Procopius be mistaken or misled in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were misled, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have *Hortse*, *Hengst*,* *Witte*, *Wiggele*, *Eske*, *Tsjisse*, *Tjerk*, *Ealse*, *Hessel*; for A.-S. *Horsa*, *Hengest*, *Witta*, *Wigtgil*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 15; *Esc*, *Cissa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 16; *Cerdic*, *Elesa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 17. Also *Lense*, *Timen*, *Elle*, for A.-S. *Wlencing*, *Cymen*, *Ælle*, [*Icel.* at *ellda ignem facere*; A.-S. *ellen virtus, robur*,] *Chr. Ing.* 16; *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offe*, for A.-S. *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offa*. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about *Vortigern* and *Rouin*, or *Rowen*, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," *Lord king, wait for my hailing draught*. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," *Drink hail to me*.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent *Rowen* as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named *Rouin* by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but *Ronixa*, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written *Reonta*.

* See § 50, note †.

† Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniae, iv. 12.

‡ Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, *Het gilt, ele frye Frieze!* [*It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!*] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cujuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerint, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "*Fare wål, ele frye Frieze!*" [*Farewell, O free Friesians!*] Et si personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utraque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—*De orig. situ, qualitat. et quant. Frisiae, M. Corn. Kempio auctore, Coloniae Agr.* 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirnus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et oculatus est eam et potavit."—*Galfredus Monum.* vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See *Junii Etymol. Anglic. in voce WAIT*.

55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that "Wacht hail" is changed into *Wassail*; that *wassail-cup* is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year's day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [*spicy wassel-bowl*]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, "breid's trienen" *bride's tears*, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year A. D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: Æbbe, *Frs. c.* Ebbe; Æselere, *Frs. c.* Eldert; Wulfheard, *Frs. c.* Olfert. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way *the Roman du Renard*,* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, A. D. 1266, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—"Avant l'invention de l'imprimerie le style ne conduit qu' imparfaitement a reconnoitre la

* *Le Roman du Renart public*, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A. D. 1404. This was followed by the *Dutch Renard in prose*, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned *Reyncke de Vos* of *Henri van Alkmar, Lubek*, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. *Caxton's folio edition* of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe *Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum seculis IX. et XII. conscriptum: ad fidei codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps*, 8vo. pp. 336. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very *Roman du Renart*, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgian Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13—17.

différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bernoient pas à transcrire ; ils corrigeoient l' orthographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles à celles qui tombent si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un joura l' autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l' art poétique rendoit alors si faciles."* The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS. where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS. was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, *Maerlant*. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his *Spiegel Historial*, much older than the MS. from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS. used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpe† finds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem, died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries later? This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case, Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages ; it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its forms. How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,‡ we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede,§ and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other:—

* *Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siècles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.*

† *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.*

‡ "Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwifo adhuc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptam."—*Wanley, p. 288.*

§ Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.

<i>Cædmon died</i> A.D. 680: <i>this MS. is of</i> A.D. 737.	<i>About</i> A.D. 885, <i>by King Alfred.</i>	
<i>Cod. MSS. Epis. Norwicensis</i> * <i>Wanley, p. 287.</i>	<i>MS. C. C. C. Oxon. Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.</i>	<i>Literal English Version.</i>
Nu scylun hergan hefaen ricaes uard	Nu we sceolan herian. ^f heofon-ríces weard.	Now must we praise the guardian of heaven's kingdom,
metudæs mæcti ^a end his mod gidanc uerc uuldur fadur sue he uundra gihuæs eci dritcin ^b or astelidæ.	metodes mihte. and his mod-geþonc. ^c wera ^b wuldor-fæder. swa he wundra gehwæs. ece dryhten ^j oord ^k onstealde ^l .	the creator's might, and his mind's thought, glorious Father of men! as of every wonder he, Lord eternal, formed the beginning.
He ærist ^c scop elda barnum heben til hrofe haleg scepem tha ^d middun geard mon cynnas uard eci dryctin æfter tiadæ firum foldu ^e frea allmectig.	he ærest gescéop. ^m eorþan bearnum. heofon to hrofe. ⁿ halig scyppend. þa middan geard. mon cynnes weard. ece dryhten. ^o æfter teode. firum foldan. frea ælmihtig.	He first framed for the children of earth the heavens as a roof; holy Creator! then mid-earth, the guardian of mankind, the eternal Lord, afterwards produced; thè earth for men, Lord Almighty!

Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.

^a mæcti. ^b dryctin. ^c ærist. ^d þa. ^e fold. ^f herigean. ^g geþanc.
^h abest. ⁱ wuldrea. ^j drihten. ^k ord. ^l astealde B. ^m gescop.
ⁿ rofe. ^o drihtne. *Various readings in Smith's edition of Bede, 597, 20.*

Whether the reference of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis* to the precise year, A.D. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,† and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. *King Alfred* strictly follows the lines and the words of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. The observation of Bede,‡ that he followed the sense of *Cædmon*, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of *Cædmon* before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "þara endebyrdnes þis is" *the order of which is this*.§

* Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non ita pridem erat penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopum nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, *Cantabrigiæ* asservatur, *Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ*, folio, 1722, *Pref. p. 3*. The MS. named by Wanley in note [‡ p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as *Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis*, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. *Dr. John Moore* was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.

† Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium quæ in nostra Lingua etiamnum extant monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—*Wanley, p. 287*.

‡ Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille caneabat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—*Bede 4, 24; Sm. p. 171, 10*.

§ *Bede Sm. p. 597, 19*, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And þam wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrðes songes togeþeodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE.—J. B.

59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.

60. In the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, we find no characters for þ and þ, the one being designated by u, the other by d, as in gidanc, or by th, as in tha for þa. In the same *MS. casula* is translated hearth for hearð. Hence may it not be inferred, that the þ and þ were introduced later than the date of the *MS.*? Or was the þ a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?

61. The æ is divided into its compounds a and e, as in hefaen, ricaes, in which a long a seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither Wanley nor Smith, having hefaen, metudaes, for hefaen, metudæs; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts mæcti for Smith's mæcti.

62. The c, when it had the sound of ch was not yet changed into h, as in mæcti, drictin; but in later times became mihte, dryhten.

63. We find here two forms of *heaven*, the one written with b, and the other with f, hefaen ricaes and heben;* and in the *Vetus Jus Frisicum*, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesic, we have (Tit. iii.) thivbda for thiaftha, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.

64. The resolving of a into æ was not yet accomplished, we have fadur for fæder; *Frs. feder*, *Asg. bk. 2, Ch. I. 389, 475, 612*, contracted, *Frs. h. feer*.

65. The g in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; hergan *celebrare* was changed by Alfred into herian, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the g, and changed a into ea, making herigean.

66. The a was already changed into e, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the a, as in end, sue, scepen, for and, swa, scapen. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Friesic in scepene clather *made clothes*, (*Asg. bk. 84*), but not in and *and*, (*Asg. bk. 1*); nor in *Old Frs.* and *Frs. v. sa thus*. Later in the *Frs. l.* we find ende like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, éand, suéa, scéapen.

67. The a changed into e was not yet gone into i, as mectig, but at a later period mihtig; with æ, as in mæcti later mihte. Heliand has hêlag *holy*, *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* haleg, not yet halig; on the contrary, Heliand mahtig, and of course *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* mectig. It further appears, from the exchange of e for æ, that æ had nearly the sound of e, and of course like the *Fr. ai*. In terminations we find also æ used for e.

68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclitic gi. *Moes. ga* produces the usual A.-S. ge, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, ge becomes gi; as, gidanc, gihuæes, for geþonc, gehwæs.

69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short e or *Heb. sheva* [:]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* has ricaes, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudes, astelide, moncynnæs, tiade; and mæcti, drictin, for mæcte, dricten.

70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before r in terminations takes the sound of u, [*Walker's Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*

* Like b in *A.-S. lybban viwere*, *Asg. bk. libba*; in *Frs. v. libben vitta*; *Frs. v. libje viwere*, and *A.-S. lyfan viwere*; *Asg. bk. 189, lif life*.

ericensis we have, uuldur, fadur, for uuldor, fader. Before *n* the *a* is also changed into *u*, as fold- or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

71. The *a* was not yet resolved into *ea*, as ward, barnum, for wéard, béarnum; nor the *o* into *eo*, as scôp [*Old. Dut.* schôep; *Ger.* gaskop *creabat*] for gescéop agreeing with the present *Dut.* schiep.

72. The *e*, which has its origin in *i*, and was afterwards changed into *eo*, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that *eo* has produced *o* in -fon, in the same manner as *æ* proceeded from *e*, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians *umlaut*.

73. The *ia* being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in *tiadæ*; the *i* being changed into *e*, the *a* ought to follow the impulse and pass to *o*, and make *teode* from *teon producere*; to *hæpe tiath in unum convenient*, *Asg. bk.* 335; *tya ducere*, *Em. l.* 88; *tiada ducébat*; *Icel.* *tiadi, id.* The *Moes.* *tiuhan ducere*; *tach ducébat*; hence the *Frs. v.* *teach, tæch*, *Frs. l.* 79, 81: but there was once an *Old Frs.* imperfect *tiade*, as the *Dut.* *tijde*.

74. So *i* had not yet passed to *e*, nor *u* to *o*, in *metudæs*, later *metodes*.

75. The imperfect *astelidæ* was not yet contracted to *astealde*.

76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on *ealddagum olim*, originally on *ealdum dagum olim*; *Dut.* *eertyds*, originally *eeres tijds in former times*. *Dut.* *oudvader*; *Ger.* *altvater a patriarch*, formerly *oude vader*, and *alte vader*. In the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound *aelda barnum* appears as two words, yet *aelda* is not in the *dat.* as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word *aeldbarnum*, the same as *Ger.* *altvater*. *Aelda barnum* does not signify *antiquis liberis*, but *children of old*; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used *eorðan bearnum filiis terræ*. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, *ealda-fæder*, *ealde-moder*, and *ealdwita*, were sometimes used for *ealdfæder avus*, *ealdmoder avia*, *ealdwita senior ecclesie*.

77. The pronoun *þe* was omitted before *scylun we must*, precisely as the *Moes.* *skulum debemus*, *Lk.* xviii. 1.

78. In this word the *u* had not yet been changed into *eo*. From *Moes.* *skulum* was derived *A.-S.* *scylun*, the more modern *scéolon*.

79. As *a* had not yet gone over into *ēa*, or *o* into *ēo*, or *e* into *ēo*, so also *e* had not yet been changed into *ea*: thus we find *astelidæ* for *astéalde*.

80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS. must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.

81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.*

82. The development of the diphthongs *ea* and *eo* from simple vowels, was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there, like *death* in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the *A.-S.* in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.

83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the *A.-S.* is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.

84. I have nothing more to add about the *Mæso-Gothic*, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the *A.-S.*, as distinguished from the *Mæso-Gothic*, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the *A.-S.* to the time of the *Mæso-Gothic*, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the *A.-S.* in almost every word of his *Glossarium Gothicum*, in many articles of his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

* § 14.

† See VII. 7—11.

recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The *Asega-bók*,* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D. 1212-1250.

87. *Littera Brocmannorum*,† the letter, i.e. the written law of the Brôcmen, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesland, [*Dut.* Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.

88. The *Amesga-riucht*,‡ the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.

89. The *Keran fon Hunesgena londe*,§ [*Dut.* Het Hunsingoër landrecht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the *Verhandeligen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.

90. *Jeld and botha*,|| the value of the money and the mulcts, to be

* *Asega-buch* ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.

† *Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen Friesischen volkes*, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.

‡ *Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812*. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. *Hetteema*.

§ *Verhandeligen ter nasporinge van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.

|| *Groot plaacaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, verzamelt door G. F. *Baron* thoe Schwartzenberg en Hohenlansberg, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1768-1798. The pages 59—461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesland, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.

observed in several parts of the country of Friesland, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the *Old Friesian Laws*, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, *P. Wierdsma* and *Brantsma*, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the *Charterboek*, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesland in the Netherlands.

92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital *Leeuwarden*, by *Gabbema*.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the *Wezer* and ending at *Old Friesland*, situate at the mouth of the *Rhine*. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the *Angles*.

93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of *Bredsted*, dutchy of *Schleswig*. It is strongly tainted with Danish; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [*Friesland*, part of the Netherlands,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend *N. Outzen* has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late Professor *Rask*, and sent to me through the courteous attention of Professor *Rafn*, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.

94. Of the language of the *Ditmarsian Friesians*, and those living between the *Elbe* and *Wezer*, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the Danish kings, *Bremish* bishops, or dukes of *Oldenburg*,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the MSS. of their ancient laws.

95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the *Wezer* and

* *Oude Friesche wetten met eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien*. Part I. *Campen en Leeuwarden*, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of *Wierdsma*.

† *Verhaal van de stad Leeuwarden-beschreeven van Simon Abbes Gabbema, Franeker*, 1701.

‡ *U. Emmius, Hist. Fries. 145, 588, &c. Wiarda, Ostfrisische geschichte, I. 202.*

the Ems. The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bók in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

This is the twintegoste londriucht.
 Sa hwera northmann an thet lond hla-
 path. and his enne mon fath. and bindath.
 an ut of lande ledath. and eft withir to
 londe brangath and hini ther to twingath
 thet hi husbarne. and wif nedgie. and
 man sle and gadis hus barne. and hwed
 sa hi to lethe dwa ni. also hi thenne
 undflich ieftha lesed werth. and withir
 to londe kumth. and to liodon sinon.
 sa willath him tha liode thing to seka.
 and sinne opa werpa^a truch thet ginte^c
 morth ther hi er mith tha witsingon^d
 efenuth^e beth. Sa mire thenne afara
 thene warf gunga. and iechta mire tala.
 enne eth hach^f hi thenne opa tha heligon
 to swerande. thet hit al dede bi there
 nede. also him sin hera bad. ther hi was
 liues. and lethana^g en unweldich mon.
 Sa ne thuruon^b him tha liode ne frana.
 to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana
 ne muchte him thes frethaⁱ waria. J thi
 stalk^k skolde dwa also him sin hera bad
 truch thes liues willa.—*Asega-bók*, p. 97.

This is the twentieth landright (law).
 When any Northman leaps on the land
 (*shore*), and he takes a man, and binds
 and leads (*him*) out of the land, and brings
 (*him*) after (*wards*) to the land (*ashore*)
 and forces him to this, that he burns houses
 and violates wives, and slays men and burns
 God's houses, and what he may do to harm,
 (A.-S. laðe.) When he then flees away
 or is loosed, and again comes to land,
 and his lede^b (*is restored to his land and*
kindred). If then the court of justice of
 the people will seek him (*prosecute him*),
 and his relations intend to charge him
 with the horrible murder which he has
 ere (*formerly*) framed (*committed*) with
 the pirates; he may then go (*appear*)
 before the court, and he may tell (*con-*
fess) known and proved facts; he ought
 then to swear an oath by the saints, that
 he did it all by need (*force*), as his lord
 bade him, because he was a man not
 wielding his life (*body*) and members.
 In this case, neither the lede (*people*),
 nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

are allowed to seek him (*harass him*) with fetters, through (*because*) that the attorney might not (*was unable*) to secure him his safety. The servant should do as his lord bade him through will of the life (*for the sake of his life*).

^a A.-S. weorpan, werpan, *jacere*.

^b Lede *people, Jun. Et. Angl.*

^c ginte Wiarda translates *yonder*. I deem it to be *horrible, tremendous murder*, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bók, which has *great, enormous murder*. This word is connected with A.-S. ginian, of course *yawning, enormously vast, horrible*. In this way the English adj. *huge vast, great even to deformity*, explains the meaning of *Icel. ugr terror*, whence *ugly*; of A.-S. oge, whence *Frs. v. [ouw-lik] onjouwlik horrible*, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in *Moes. auhn, Swed. ogn, ugn*.

^d A.-S. wicing *pirata*. The *c* by the Friesic and English being changed into *tsk*, wicing becomes witsing. Thus A.-S. cerene, *Frs. v. tsher'ne or tjerne, Eng. churn*. Sometimes the *Frs. v.* retains both forms with some shade of the signification: *Frs. v. kâtje to talk*, but *tjatterje to chat, chatter*. From A.-S. cidan, properly *to make a noise as an inharmonious bird*, and hence to *quarrel*, the *Frs. v.* has only *tsjitte to make a noise as quarrelling sparrows and vases*. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swallows *chyterid* and *songe*."—*Golden Legend*, I. 493. *Frs. v. De swéalen tsjittene in songen*.—It is dubious whether wicing is to be derived from wic-cing *sinus vel ripe wade insidiabantur pirata, res*, or from wig-cing *the king of slaughter*.

^e A.-S. fremad. Wiarda not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems *efrenuth* to be *superious*; for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

^f Ah *possidet, proprie, vincit* est, of the verb *agan*.

^g A.-S. liða.

^h The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb *thurfon*.

ⁱ A.-S. friðian *protégere, frið pas*.

^j A.-S. warian *covere*.

^k A.-S. scéalc *servus*.

96. Let it be remarked, that the *u* having the power of *ou* in *Fr. doux*, or *Eng. cube*, is changed by the *Frs. v.* into *o*; undfliuch, unweldich, macht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced *ontflyucht*, *onweldich*, *mocht*, *troch*, *gonge*.

97. Brocmen kiasath thet to enre kere^a thet ther nene burga and mura^b and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum. and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geie^c hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. hine skiriene^d fon. and werther aeng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre^e thiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke.^f ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum,^g thi ther otheres wercth. and tha nya redieua skelin hit onfa,^h efter tham ther tha erraⁱ thene frethe vt kethet^j bi alsa denre geie. Stenslek^k hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie.—*Statutes of the Brocmen*, p. 130.

cutting cease through all the land, but (*except in building*) monks' and God's houses by the mulct mentioned.

Brocmen choose (*made*) this to a statute, that there no borough (*castle*) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (*the mulct*) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede-giver (*counsel, judge*) hinders not this, and after (*being built*) lays not (*pulls*) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (*the*) lede (*people*), unless he clears himself. And turns (*builds*) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (*a measure*) high to the roof, and who will (*intends to*) make a cellar, he must not make over (*above*) two stories. If he will (*intends*) to the roof and makes any (*thing*), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise.

And the new judges shall accept it after the former (*judges*) have proclaimed the peace (*this statute for the public security*) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone-

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary, which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

^a *A.-S. curan eligere.*

^c *Icel. geigr offensa, clades.*

^e *An there.*

^h *A.-S. andfoa accipere.*

^k *A.-S. stæn lapis, slæge ictus, slecge malleus major.*

^b *A.-S. mur murus.*

^d *A.-S. scir purus.*

^g *A.-S. mearc moneta quedam.*

^j *A.-S. cyðan notum facere.*

ⁱ *A.-S. ærra, æra prior.*

language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesland. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon siner wiwe god wrkapie^a er thet hie kinder^b to hape^c tein^d hebbath.—*Amsaga-riucht*, p. 59.

§ LXV. Hvasa^e annen vnsehaldigen mon feth sunder ther rediewe willa sa breckt hi en grat merc anda also ful to bote.^f—p. 84.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik nene ernisse ieftha lawa fagie also hi büewen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon suster noch fon broder noch fon suster frindem nen god wither erule^g ther hi innath^h claster brocht heth ieftha inna claster wunnen heth.—p. 89.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunsingo.

Prima Petitio.

Thet is thiū forme kest end' thes This is the first statute and the gift
kenenges Kerles jeft end' riucht alra¹ of king Charles, and the right of all

^a *A.-S.* ceapian *emere et vendere*; *Frs.* [v.] kéapje *emere*, forkéapje *vendere*, here wrkapie.

^b *A.-S.* cenned *natus, productus*, contracted to cen'd, kind *child*, like bearn *filius*, from bearn *ferre utero*, hio kenneð or bereð sunu *pariet filium*, *R. Mt.* 1, 21.

^c *A.-S.* héapum *by troops*; to hape in a *single heap*, i. e. *together*.

^d *Tia producere, part. tegen*, contr. tein *productus*; *A.-S.* tēon *ducere*, part. tegen *vel togen*.

^e *A.-S.* swa hwylcman swa *quicumque homo*.

^f Bote, *A.-S.* bote *'reparation [of the harm] to the injured person*. But *A.-S.* brecan *to break*, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulct to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.

^g *A.-S.* yrf, erf *pecus, bona, hereditas*.

^h Inna ith.

¹ Hwelic, contr. *A.-S.* hwelc, *omnium hominum quisque*, alra monna hwelic.

Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and sine gode bisitte^a also longe saret^b unforwerkat^c hebbe.—p. 2.

Friesians, that every one occupies his possessions as long as he has not forfeited them.

Decima Petitio.

Thet is thiu tiande kest thet Fresan ni thuren nene hereferd^d firra fara sa aster tore^e Wisere and wester to tha Fli be thiu thet hia hira lond bihelde^f wither thet heft^g and wither there he thena here. Thia bed thi kenek Kerl thet hia firra tha hereferd fore aster til Hiddes^h eckere ande wester til cincfallum.ⁱ tha bihelden hit tha liude wither thene keneng thet hia nene hereferd firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there wisere and wester to tha Fli. truch thet as scelen alle Fresa fon tha North fri^j wesa.—*Keran fon Hunesgena londe*, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie; that they may hold their land against the sea, and against the host of the heathens (*Northmen*). Then king Charles bade that they should fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to Sinkfal. Then the people maintained their right against the king, that they needed not fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie. Through this all Friesians shall be free (*protected, secured*) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesland, properly so called.

Old-Friesian Laws.

Country-Friesian.

English.

Dat oder landriucht is .hweerso dyo moder her kyndes eerwe foerkapet, jesta foerwixled^k mit her fryonda reed eer dat kind^l jerich is; als hit jerich se likje him di kaeap so halde

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is : hwersa dy móar^m hjar berns erfscip forkéapet of forwixelt mei hjar fréonen ríed foárⁿ t it bern jírrieh is; as it jírrieh is, liket^o him dy kéap, sa halde hy

The other land right is : whenever the mother sells the inheritance of her child, or exchanges (*if*) with rede (*counsel*) of her friends (*kindred*), before the child is of age; when

^a *A.-S.* besittan *possidere*.

^b Sa er het.

^c *A.-S.* wyrcan *facere*. *A.-S.* forwyrkan *faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari*.

^d *A.-S.* here *exercitus, fere iter*. Thus the *A.-S.* heregang *irruptio, faran ire*.

^e To there.

^f *A.-S.* behéaldan *custodire*.

^g *A.-S.* ofer háeafu *super mare*, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1833, p. 171.

^h A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe—at present, Hitzacker.

ⁱ Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called *het Zwin* and *het Hazegat*.

^j Friðian *protegere*.

^k The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in *A.-S.* wrix. *A.-S.* wrixian *permutare*. The Scots, however, use to *whistle*.

^l Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the *A.-S.* and Eng.

^m Móar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is *mem*.

ⁿ Lykje and *A.-S.* lician are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the Lat. in *placet mihi, mannum lycað hominibus placet*. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for to *like* signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.

hitten^a ende liker^b him
 met so fare hit^c oen syn
 ayn eerwe sonder stryd
 ende sonder schulde.

So hwaso dat kind bi-
 fucht jefta birawet op syn
 ayn eerwe so breckt hy
 tyen lyoedmerck ende to
 jens dine frana^d dat sint
 XXI schillingen : ende alle
 da lyoed agen him to
 helpen ende di frana, dat
 hy comme op syn ayn
 eerwe, deer hy eer bi
 rincha aechte : hit ne se
 dat hioet^e seld hadde jef
 seth, jef wixled truch dera
 tria handneda een, deer
 hio dis kyndes des lives
 mede hulp. Dyo forme
 need is : hweerso een
 kynd jong is finsen ende
 fitered noerd oer hef, jefta
 suther wr birgh,^f soe moet
 dio moder her kyndes
 eerwe setta ende sella
 ende her kynd lesa ende
 des lives bihelpa. Dive
 oer need is jef da jere
 diore wirdet ende di heta
 hunger wr dat land faert
 ende dat kynd hunger
 stera wil, so moet dio
 moder her kyndes eerwe
 setta ende sella ende capia
 her bern ku^g ende ey^h

't him, in lykke er him
 net sa farre hy it óan syn
 ein erfscip sonder striid in
 sonder scild.

Hwaso it bern beffucht
 of bestelt op syn eigen erf
 sa brekt hy tsjien ljomerk
 in tsjin de frana binne dat
 iénintweintich sceljen, in
 al de ljo hawwe de frana in
 him to helpjen, dat hy op
 syn ein erf komt der 't
 him eren nei rúchten ta-
 kaém, as it net is dat hja
 it forkoft het, of forset,
 of wixle troch ién fen de
 tryë haédneden, der hja it
 berns libben mei help.
 Dy eerste need is : hwersa
 ien bern jong is finsen
 in ftere nóard oer sé of
 suwdlik oer berch, sa
 mat de móar hjar berns
 erfscip forsette in forké-
 apje, in hjar bern losse
 in it libben beholpje (be-
 warje). De óare need
 is : as de jirren djoer
 wirde in de hjitte hunger
 oer it lóan fart in it
 bern fen hunger stjerre
 wol, sa mat de móar
 hjar berns erfscip forsette
 in forkéapje, in kéapje
 hjar bern kyⁱ in eikes
 (sciep) in kóarn der me

he is of age, likes he the
 bargain, let him hold it (*to
 the purchaser*), and does
 he not like it, let him fare
 (*enter*) on his own inheri-
 tance without strife and
 without debts.

Whoever fights or be-
 reaves the child on his own
 ground, he forfeits ten lede-
 marks (marks to be paid to
 the people as wronged),
 and to the king's attorney^d
 the mulct is XXI shillings ;
 and all the lede (*people*)
 ought to help him and the
 king's attorney, that he
 may come to his own in-
 heritance, which he owned
 before by right ; unless she
 has sold, or set (*pawned*),
 or exchanged it through
 one of the three head needs
 (*necessities*) by which she
 helped the life of the child.
 The first need is : when-
 ever a child is made prison-
 er and fettered^j northward
 over the sea, or southward
 over the mountains, the
 mother must set (*pawn*)
 and sell her child's inheri-
 tance, and release her child
 and save its life. The
 other need is : if the years
 become dear, and sharp
 hunger goes over the land,
 and the child will starve^k
 of hunger, then the mother

^a Hi or hjam it him.

^b Like er.

^c Hi it.

^d From *fra*, properly the first, *fréa dominus*, and *frana the lord*, i. e. the king's attorney in the court of justice; *summus, princeps, i. e. judex populi*, § 48.

^e Hioe it, effer hjoie it.

^f *A.-S. béorh, byrg collis, arz, civitas; borough.*

^g Ku cow. Of ku pl. Lf. 91, 93, 152. *A.-S. cu cow, pl. cu, gen. cuna.*

^h *A.-S. Eowu ovis matrix; ewe.*

ⁱ Kou cow, pl. ky; y sounds like e in me, or like the Dut. *ij* in *mij*.

^j *A.-S. fetex pedica.*

^k Starve is not to be derived from *Dut. sterven to die*, but from *lc. at starfa laborare, arum-
 sis premi*. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger ; for this
 reason *starveling*, properly *arumnosus*, is used in the sense of *hungry, lean, pining*. Lye has
stearfian without authority ; but *stearfa pestis* is in *Lup. I.*, where Lye properly cites the
 English phrase, *A starfe take you, te pestis perdat*. *Dut. sterven to die*, is not the first, but
 the second meaning.

ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken^a jefta huuslaes, ende dan di tiues-tera^b nevil^c ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof^d ende oen syn huis ende an waranne^e gaten, ende da wylda dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihalda mey; sa weinet^f ende scryt^g dat onjeriga kind ende wyst^h dan syn nakena lyaende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him reda schuld to jenst dyn hunger ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower neylen is onder eke ende onder

it bern mei yn 't libben helpt (halt). De tredde need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huusléas is, in den de tsíústere nevel in de kalde winter óankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wylde djier síikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirrige bern in wíist den syn néakene léa in syn huwsléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de hunger in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsíúster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in be-

must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (*preserved*). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (*enters*) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (*beasts*) seek the hollow beam (*tree*) and the lee¹ of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

^a *A.-S.* *stoc stipes, truncus*; *stock*.

^c *A.-S.* *newelnysse nubes*.

^e *A.-S.* *varian to defend, wariande, by assimilation, waranne, part. pres. act. defending* Wara, inf. Sch. 103, a. *to defend*. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in *A.-S.* *wær septum*. Wera or wer *hedge, fence*, Lf. 204.

^f *A.-S.* *Wanian plorare*. Weine is in *Frs. v.* *to moan like a sick man, sc. to croon*.

^g *Likewise scria to weep, from Icel. kria quæri*; *Icel. at krita minnirve, or rather from to cry, also to scream*: *Frs. v.* *scrieme to weep, from A.-S. breman*.

^h *A.-S.* *wisian to show, obvious in weather-wiser*.

¹ The root *hle* and *le* exists in *A.-S.* *hligan*: *þe þec men hligað which incline thee to man*; where the reading of *hligað* for *hligað* is to no purpose at all, *Cd. 235, 25, Ed. Thorpe*. The Icelanders have the same root in their *hlickr obliquitas, curvamen*. To this is perhaps also related *A.-S.* *ligan, (inclinare) cubare, jacere, (tegere) mentiri*. *Moes. hliga tabernaculum*, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to *Moes. ligan jacere*. The other form, *Moes. laugnjan*, nearly equivalent to *Goth. liugan (tegere) mentiri et uxorem ducere*, whence *A.-S.* *leogan to lie*, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, *A.-S.* *þacian tegere, and Moes. Gott. thahan tacere*.

The second form is furnished with a *d* in *Icel.* at *hlida inclinare, cedere, obedire, from Icel. hlid deveztas vel latus montis, whence also Dan. en fjeldie*. *Lida*, besides the *h*, takes also *s* and *g* in to slide and to glide, *per deveza labi*. To cover by inclining, hence *A.-S.* *hlid covering, potlid*; *Ems. Land. 8, 82, hlid eyelid*; *Frs. v. éschlid, lid potlid*; *Icel. hlid ostium, porta (the cover of the entrance)*. The Goths had likewise this form in their *bleithva a tent*.

I return to *le* without a final consonant, *A.-S.* *hleo covering, shelter, refuge*; *Ab. 86, place sheltered from the wind*. The *lee side, Dut. de lij* (a sea term) *the side of the ship not exposed to the wind*. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, *calm, quiet*. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, *Scot. l.* cannot be *sheltered from the wind*, and derives the word from *Icel. lí, lea*. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.

^b *A.-S.* *þeoster dark*.

^d *A.-S.* *hóf domus, spelunca*.

da eerda bisloten a ende bitacht ;^b so moet dio moder her kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihiel^c hadde ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoenger naet forfare.^d

ditsen ; sa mat de mōar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewering sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan honger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre).

wintry fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (*dark*) is locked up and covered under the oak and under the earth with four nails (*spikes to fasten the coffin*): so the mother must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged to a mediterranean sea. The Friesians living on that side were ever the object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling their national language and character. The country is, however, in some maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another people. The peculiarities of Zaandam, Broek, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the *Swin* or *Hazegat*, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesland, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

^a Read *bisletten*, part. præter. pass. of the verb *bisluta* to *enclose*. Hence the *Scot.* to *alott* to *bolt*. The root is *Moes.* and *A.-S.* *lukan* to *close*, preceded by the sibilant.

^b *Bitekka* to *cover*, *bitacht* covered. *A.-S.* *peccan* to *cover*, *béacht* covered. Hence *takere* the *case which covers and holds the feathers of a bed*. *Takeres-jefta* the *sum paid by the bride to her brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man*, *Frs.* l. 29. The Dutch in full *beddetijk*, and by ellipsis *tijk*, like the *Eng.* *tick*; *Frs. v.* *teek*, from *A.-S.* *pecan*. It is singular, that the *Eng.* *thatch*, and the *Frs. v.* *tek*, have passed both in the special signification of *straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather*.

^c *A.-S.* *behéoldan* *custodire*, *despicere*; to *behold*. The *Frs. v.* have behald to *keep*, to *have*; but not in the signification of *to view*.

^d *A.-S.* *forfaran* *perire*, compounded of *for* and *faran* to *go*, as *perire* of *per* and *ire*.

now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesland, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.

105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.

106. East-Friesland, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguae Friesicæ*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.

107. On the east side of East-Friesland, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, *Sagel. ji*; *Frs. v. ja*; *Eng. yes*; *A.-S. gise*. *Sagel. jier*; *Frs. v. jier*; *Eng. year*; *A.-S. géar*. *Sagel. liddel*; *Frs. v. lyts*; *Frs. h. lyk*; *Eng. little*. *Sagel. noase*; *Frs. v. noas*; *Eng. nose*; *A.-S. nose*. *Sagel. queden*; *Eng. imperf. quoth*; *A.-S. cweðan*. *Sagel. slepen*; *Frs. v. sliepe*; *Eng. to sleep*. *Sagel. two*; *Frs. v. twa*; *Eng. two*; *A.-S. twa*. *Sagel. flaurtin*; *Frs. v. fjirtjin*; *Eng. fourteen*: and as to the shades of signification in such words as *Sagel. miede meadow*; *Frs. v. miede hayland*. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesland, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings; here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: "Dixhuit siècles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l'océan engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d'intéresser également les descendants des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves."* This country bears the simple name of Friesland [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesland between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesland on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

* Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.

109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Frisia in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the Book of Beauty of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

Country-Friesic.

Hwat bist dou, libben ?^a
Ien wirch^b stribjen^c
Fen pine, noed^d in soárch ;
Lange oeren fen smerte,
In nochten^e—ho koárt !
Det fordwine de moárns.

Déad, hwat bist dou,
Ta hwaem allen buwgje,
Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe ?
De létste, bæste fréon,^h
Om uws soárgen to eingjen,
Dyn gebiet is yn 't græf.

Wanneer se allen binne fled
Jouwst dou ien bæd,
Wær wy kalm yn sliepe :
De wounen alle hele,
De digerige éagen segele,
Dy lang diene^k wekje in gepje.^l

Stanzas by the Countess of Blessington.

What art thou, Life ?
A weary strife
Of pain, care,^e and sorrow ;
Long hours of grief,^f
And joys—how brief !
That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,
To whom all bow,
From sceptred king to slave ?
The last, best friend,
Our cares to end,
Thy empire is in the grave.

When all have fled
Thou giv'st a bed,
Wherein we calmly^l sleep :
The wounds all heal'd,
The dim^j eyes seal'd,
That long did wake and weep.

^a & ^c As *strife* is to *atribjen*, so is *life* to *libben*, § 63.

^b From *wirich*, *A.-S.* *werig fatigatus*, by contraction *wirch*. ^d *Noed solicitude, risk.*

^e *Moss. A.-S.* *car*, and *Eng.* *care*, all signifying *cura*, find their original signification in the *Fr. s. kar choice*. For as the *Dut.* proverb says, *Keus baart angst in optione cura*.

^f The word *grief* is *Eng.* and *Dut.*, whence the *Fr.* *grief*. It is not from *gravis*, but from *Dut. grieven to stab*; the same with *grava to dig*, *Fr. l. 303*; *Dut. graven*, whence *Eng.* *grave*; *A.-S. græft sculptura*; *A.-S. græf*; *Fr. v. græf grave*.

^g *Nocht pleasure*, properly *plenty*, from *nôach*, *A.-S.* *nôh enough*, or *nôachje to satisfy*.

^h The Old-Friesic has *friond*, *Asg. bk. 20, 91*; *Fr. l. 162*, and *friond*, being part. act. of the verb *fria to love, court*. The *Fr. v.* agrees with the *A.-S.* *fréond* in *fréon*, pronounced also *fjeun*. *Friend* is the *Dut.* form *vriend*.

^l *Calm*. The analogy of the consonants points out $\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\eta$ as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

^j *Dimme obscure*, *Asg. bk. 87, b.*

^k *Diene*. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the *A.-S.* without the auxiliary verb *to do*. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, *Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c.*, literally *Here men (people) do calendering, &c.* for *calender, calenders*.

^l *Gepje*. This word is not *Fr. v.*, it is *Hindelopian*, putting *g* for *w*.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

1	1
Swiët, ^a ja swiët is 't, oer 'e miëte ^b	Sweet, yes sweet is over (<i>beyond</i>) measure
'T Boáskien fóar ^c 'e jonge lie; ^a	The marrying for the young lede (<i>people</i>);
Krestich swiët is 't, siz ^a ik jítte, ^d	Most sweet is it, I say yet (<i>once more</i>),
As it giet ^a mei álders rie. ^a	When it goes with the rede (<i>counsel</i>) of the elders.
Mar óars tigt ^a 'et to 'n pléach	But otherwise it tends to a plague (<i>curse</i>),
As ik óan myn géafeint séach. ^e	As I saw on (<i>by the example of</i>) my village fellow.
2	2
Goune swobke, lit uws péarje,	Golden Swobke, let us pair,
Béa hy her mei mylde stemm,	He bade her with a mild voice,
Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k ik kléarje! ^f	Ofke, she said, how should (<i>would</i>) I clear it! (<i>free from obstacles</i>)
Wist du ^g rie to heite in mem?	Knowest thou rede, father and mother?
Ljéaf, ^h dat nim ik to myn læst.	(<i>My</i>) love! I nim (<i>take</i>) this to my last (<i>charge</i>);
Dear my wier dy knôte ⁱ fæst.	Therewith the knot was fast.
3	3
Da dit pear to géar, ^j 'scoe ite	When this pair should (<i>would</i>) eat together,
In hjæ híene nin gewin,	And they had no gain (<i>livelihood</i>),
Heite ^k séach, as woe hy bite,	Father (<i>the husband</i>) saw as if he would bite (<i>looked angry</i>);
Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.	Mother (<i>the wife</i>) was stern and cross of humour.

^a It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the *u* after *s*, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant *w*; thus *swiët* becomes *swét*: 2nd, to change the *e* into *i*; *swet*, *A.-S.* *swete*, whether written or not with *i*, is pronounced like *i*. In the same way, *lede* *people*, *rede* *counsel*, were pronounced *lide*, *ride*, by contraction *Frs.* *v.* *lie*, *rie*.

^b *Miëte*, at present *Frs.* *v.* *mjitte*.

^c *Fóar*, at present *Frs.* *v.* *foár*.

^d Yet present *Frs.* *v.* just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change *g* into *y* in many instances where all other dialects retain the *g*. Thus *Old Eng.* *yern* *readily*; *Frs.* *v.* *jern*; *jerne*, *Asg. bk.* 2, b; *A.-S.* *gëorn*. *Yesterday*, *Frs.* *v.* *jister*; *A.-S.* *gistra*. *Old Eng.* *to yet to pour*; *Frs.* *v.* *jitte*; *A.-S.* *gëotan*. Yet *adhuc*, *Frs.* *v.* *yet*; *A.-S.* *gyt*. *Yond ibi*, *Frs.* *v.* *jinder*; *A.-S.* *geond*. The German-Saxon dialect uses *jot* for *gott*.

^e *Séach* *saw*, *séa-gen* *videbant*; *A.-S.* *séah* *videbat*; *A.-S.* *séagon* *videbant*.

^f *Kléarje*, at present *kljerje*.

^g This *du* is now become *dou*, as the *A.-S.* *þu* sounds in the present *Eng.* *thou*. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.

^h *Ljéaf*, *A.-S.* *lëof* *charus*.

ⁱ *Knôte*, present *Frs.* *v.* *knotte*, an ellipsis for *love-knot*. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

^j *To géare*, now *to gjerre*, contr. for *A.-S.* *geader* *to gather*; compounded of *ge* and *eader* *septum*, *septo includi*, i. e. *conjunctim*; *together*, *to encompass*.

^k This word *heite* *father* is *Frs.* *v.* and *Moes.* *atta* *pater*, *aithei* *mater*. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the *A.-S.*

Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern . . . Ofke, she said, each (*every*) year a child . . .
 Wier ik faem!^a Ik woe 't so jern.^b Were I maiden! I would (*wish*) it so yern
 (*so willingly*).

4

Hoite in Hóatske^c sneins^d to kéamer
 Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar.
 Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer^e
 To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar.
 Nu rint elk om as ien slet,^f
 In bekleye 't: mar to let.

5

Oeds die better nei ik achtje
 Da^g hy sæts syn trou^h tosei;
 Hy liet de alders even plachtjeⁱ
 Hwet se óan elke ichl joene mei.

Nu besit hy huws in schuwv',
 In syn bern fleane alle man utwr.

6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye,^k
 Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!^l
 Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye,
 Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol;
 Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Lok in mylde seining' jáen.^m

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn
 Made it clear (*settled it*) with each other.
 Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar
 To St. Aloh's fair unto wine and bear.
 Now each runs about as a slut,
 And complains (*of*) it, but too late.

5

Oeds did better in my opinion
 When he said (*gave*) his troth to Sæts;
 He let the elders even plight (*contract*)
 What they on each edge (*side*) gave with
 (*the married couple*).

Now he possesses house and barn,
 And his children outdo all men.

6

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,
 Run not on all like a mole;
 Let age and rede (*good counsel*) woo thee,
 Child, then thy affairs go well;
 Then the heaven shall (*will*) give over thy
 doings

Luck (*fortune*) and mild (*liberal*) blessings.

^a Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen *maiden*; *A.-S.* fœmna *virgo*. The common Greek γυνή is a corruption of the Doric βava, corresponding with the *Lat.* femina, and the *Anglo-Friesic* fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the *Ger.* p, sometimes going over to f. I wonder this word, obvious in *A.-S.* and *Friesic*, is totally lost in *Eng.*

^b See note (^d) at p. lxxii. on jfette.

^c Hóatske, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hóatske, at present Hoátse and Hoátake. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in *Eng.* by adding son. Thus, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson, Ritson, Hodson, Gibbison (Gibbon).

^d Snein *Sunday*, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Suen and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galbema, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-book, l. p. 534, 536, Snayndé dies solis. dei is also cast away in *trie*, and *Frs. v.* freed *Fri-day*. Correct, Junius, *Gloss. Goth.* p. 310.

^e From *Frs. v.* kream, *Scot.* craim *a merchant's stall*, is derived kreamer *a merchant in a stall*.

^f The etymology of *slut* is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From *A.-S.* slidan *to slide*; *Dut.* sleden *labi, trahere*, comes sledde *traha*, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing *Frs. v.* slet *a clout, towel, a dirty woman*, and *Eng.* slut *a dirty woman*. The Friesians in the same way form sleep *a slut*, from *Frs. v.* sleepje *trahere*.

^g *A.-S.* þa, the same as *Frs. v.* da *then*, is not in *Eng.*

^h Trou *fidelity*; *A.-S.* treowa, treowð; *Scot.* trouth *truth*; *Scot.* to trow *to believe*.

ⁱ Plachtje *to plead, bargain*. It is the same word as *A.-S.* plihtan *spondere, oppignorare*.

^j *A.-S.* egge forms by assimilation egge, *Ang. bk.* 273, *edge (of a sword)*; igge, *Ang. bk.* 365. Igge or ich means here *side, part*, as in *Scot.* the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.

^k For be the *A.-S.* used ge, as ge-peān *to thrive*; the e pronounced like i, thia in Friesic, whence di-ja, *i. e.* dye.

^l Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, *i. e.* *A.-S.* moldweorp, as molle is for the common *Frs. v.* mol-wrot, from molde *terra*, and *A.-S.* wrotan, *Frs. v.* wrotte *rostrum versare*. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The *Eng.* mouldwarp has warp from the *A.-S.* wand-wyrr, properly the *turn-cast, i. e.* *who casts up mould by turning it*.

^m *Frs. v.* jaen *to give, Frs. l.* 26, 28, and ja *to give, Frs. l.* 53, 101, for *Scot.* ga' *to give*.

112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxi deggen.
Nyje deggen,^a nyje winscen,
Nyje rê^b fan nyje minschen!
Weer ûs livven ek^c su ny
Sunden wârdven licht^d fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen.
Silers^e meye winters reste,
Thûs tu blieuwen mut jerm leste;
Lots men iertske surg mâr stân
Mengwar^b scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxi deggen.
As we tommelje oeuwer 't wetter,
Heuwe! 't slim^b en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê,
Soms fol kurje,¹ soms fol nê.

January has xxxi days.
New days, new wishes,
New rede (*counsel*) of new men.
Were our life (*conduct*) eke so (*also as*) new
We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxviii days.
Sailors may rest in winter,
To stay at home (*to house*) must please them.
(*If*) one let earthly sorrow more stand (*be*)
Many times we should (*would*) do better.

May has xxxi days.
As we tumble (*are tossed*) over the water
(*Then*) we have it slim (*bad*^m) and some-
times (*then*) what (*a little*) better.
So the world is eke (*also*) as the sea,
Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of
need.

^a As we have had in the preceding læst for last *a burden*, fæst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The *A.-S.* used also fæst, dag; but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write *a*, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of *e*? Does this oddity date from the time when *a*, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called *e*?

^b Rê, contraction of the *Old Eng.* rede *counsel*.

^c *Frs.* v. eak; *A.-S.* éac; *Hindl.* ek, contr. of *Old Eng.* eke also.

^d It is a very remarkable property of the *Hindl.* dialect to insert *s* between *ch* and *t*; licht for licht *light*; ânsicht *visage*; suchat *sickness*; for ânsicht (*A.-S.* onsiens *vultus*, *sight*) sucht.

^e I have not found this word in the particular signification of *a seaman* (*matelst*) anywhere but in *Eng.* and *Hindl.* In *Dut.* een zeiler is *a sailing vessel*; and in *Frs.* v. siller is *a swimmer*.

^f We have *u* in the *Ger.* ruhe and the *Dut.* rust, but *e*, originating from *u*, in the Anglo-Friesic rest.

^g Lot let; *Frs.* v. lit.

^h Meng-war is a compound of menig (*men-ig*) *many*; and *A.-S.* hweorf (*itus et reditus*) *vices, many times*.

¹ Wetter: in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad *a* in the pronunciation.

² Heuwe we have; *Frs.* v. wy hawwe.

^k Slim *bad, wrong*; properly *curved, crooked*; *Dut. Kfl.* alimvoet *loripes*; slim *distortus*. In the same way, *wrong* (derived from *A.-S.* wringan, *Frs.* v. wringe *to wring*) is properly *tortus*. This primary signification of *wringing* is likewise in *A.-S.* alincan, slingan *to sling*; whence the frequentative form *Frs.* v. slingerje, and in slang *a snake*. In *Dut.* as in the north of England, slim *tortuous* has the analogical signification of *sly*. But slim denotes also *weak and thin of shape* in *Eng.* In *Isrl.* lam is *a fracture*, lama *fractus viribus*, whence at slæma (as *Eng.* slim from lim *limbus*) *debilitate*; *Eng.* slim *weak, slight*. It is not impossible that *A.-S.* lim *limb*, as *a fracture, division, or member*, belongs to this class. Further we find *A.-S.* hlæne *lean*, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: *Dut. Frs.* v. slank *thin of shape, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound*. *Frs.* v. linkje *to grow less in bulk*. Slink *furrow between banks in sea*. *Eng.* slim *slender, thin of shape*.

^l Kurje *security and peace*. From *A.-S.* cyse or cyre *electio*; kar in the Swed. laws is *full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house*. In the same way, *Frs.* v. wâld, and *A.-S.* wela *felicity*, is from *Dut.* walen and welen *eligere*.

^m The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in *A.-S.* nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the *Persian* باد *malignus*; in the Mogul language badd. The European form is wâd, from *A.-S.* wedan; *Dut.* woeden *insanire, furere*—whence *Dut.* k-waad, kwaad *bad*.

113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.

114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.

115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his *Holsteinisches Idiotikon*, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his *Idioticon Hamburgense*, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the *Collectanea Etymologica* of Leibnitz I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their *Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs*, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the *Sanghsena*, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesland extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.

117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is

the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

* "Children in scole against the usage and manir of all othir nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—*Trevisa's Translation of Hygden's Polychronicon*. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," *Boucher's Glossary*, London, 1832, Introd. p. 39, 40.

words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases “Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,” could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of *debt*, *temptation*, and *deliver*? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every 2½. The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then $\frac{1325}{100} = 13\frac{1}{4}$; shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, *pain*, *hours*, *joy*, *scald*, *vanish*, *sceptred*, *empire*, *brief*. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of

exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. Is not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? Do not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old *etch* (*þ th*), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without the aid of the English? Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? Why should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction, I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (´) may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In *above* and *comfort*, you hear the short sound of *o*, and in *ghost*, *potent*, *low*, we

have the long sound ; but in *loose*, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from *o* to the French *ou*, and in *for* to *au*. Suppose *pōtent* to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the *o* to be unknown to you : what will this accent then mean ? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short *o* ? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of *o* ? and which of the modifications ? Or does it mean that *po* in *potent* has the stress ? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon ?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the *a* long in *pá then*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 20, 11,) [*pa*, 20, 6,] contrary to the short *a* in *Frs. v. da* ; *Moes. than* ; *Dut. dan then*, and agree with the Icelandic *pá tune*, pronounced *thau* or *tav* ? Or does it denote *a* inclining to *o* ? Or does it mean *a* modified a little by *i* ? Is *a* long in *náman*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 9, 11,) contrary to *Moes. nemo* ; *Frs. v. namme* ; *Icel. namn* and *nafn*, which have all short *a* ? Or does it mean an inclination of the *a* to the sound of the old *o* in *δνομα* and *nomen* ? The same question may be applied to *hám*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 108, 33,) *Eng. home* ; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of *a* to *i* (*âi*) apparent in *Moes. haim abode* ; *Icel. heimr domus* ; Hesychius *εἰμαδες ποιμῶνων οικίαι* ; *Frs. v. hiem homestead* or *the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch*. What is the pronunciation of *éngel*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 137, 1,) written *engel*, p. 137, 23 ? If the *e* is long, then it is pronounced *eengel*, contrary to the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their *angel* ? What is the sound of *ý* in *þýsne this*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 52, 6) ? Is it long, and opposed to the present *Eng. this*, and *Frs. v. disse, Aeg. bk. 2, 3, 271, 278, these* ; *Frs. l. 2, 5, disse* ? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in *life*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and *life* pronounced *liife* ? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the *Eng. i* in *life* ? Or is it perhaps like *ij* in *Dut. lyf body* ? If the *i* in *witan to reproach*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 51, 9,) in *wite-hús torture-house*, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from *i* in *witan to know*, *Frs. v. wite*, like *Icel. víta reprehendere*, from *Icel. vit ratio*, has the *i* then a long sound as *wiitan*, or like the *Dut. ij* in *wijten imputare*, or *ei* in *weitan* ?—What do you say of *ô* in *nóm cepit* ? Must the *ô* only be made long, as *noom*, or is the *o* modified as if united with *a*, as in *Frs. v. nōam* ? Is the *ô* long in *bórd shield*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 193, 28,) contrary to *Icel. bord*, *Dut. bord*, both being short like *Moes. baurd* ? Or is it something similar to the *Frs. v. ou*, or *Frs. v. oe* in *boerd* ? What is the sound of *ô* in *wordum with words* ? Is the *o* long as in *Dut. woord*, opposed to *Moes. waurd* ; *Frs. v. wurd* ; *Icel. ord* ? Or is it pronounced like *woárden*, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak ? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon *wor* ? Is *ón*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 64, 1,) pronounced *oon*, contrary to *Moes. ana* [short *a*] and *Eng. on* ? Or does it agree with *Dut. san*, *Frs. v. san* ? Finally, what does the accent mean above *ræd narration*, derived from short *a* in *Moes. rathan numerare*, *A.-S. rædan to read* ? Is the vowel long ? Or is some sound like *Fr. ai* in *mais* designated ? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

* As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple

convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if two marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Greek, [' ' ' ']—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronunciation of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Saxon? And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and sometimes omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respect, as the MSS. of *Cædmon*. I will not mention other MSS., as *Beowulf* in the British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [' ^ ~] are employed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, has not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and the simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accents in Anglo-Saxon MSS. have done, but he has often misapplied the marks. Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, and to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the confusion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, differ in the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made use of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Finally, whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after the Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Danish pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my intended inquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light on the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on the sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordmanni and Northalbingii,* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and thus on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhabited. On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approached each other, the evil became still worse. Thus the *e* in red became in time the representative of *eo* in *reod arwado*; of *ea* in *reád ruder*, and of *æ* in *ræd*, *Old Eng. rede consiliūm*. This fully proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

* Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in general, and p. 149 in particular.

† Hickeys's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thea. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 136.

‡ An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1833, p. 219.

§ Annuente Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a second and third part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter—and the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants.

V.—THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

1. The Saxons* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.

2. The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into—1. *Eastphalians*, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. *Westphalians*, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. *Angrivarians*, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. *North-Albingians*, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. *Trans-Albingians*, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities, retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progenitors. The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the Heliand in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†

3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The Fosi mentioned by Tacitus‡ were most likely Saxons,

* Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—*Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plattdeutschen Sprache* von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—*Bücherkunde der Sassisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache*, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,

Oude Boeken horic ghewaghen,
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;
Also alst de stroem versciet
Vander Mazen en vanden Rine.
Die Scelt was dat Westende sine,
Also als si valt in de zee,
Oest streckende min no mee,
Dan toter Lavecen of ter Elven.

Huydecoper's edition, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

‡ De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

Verbal English.

Old books hear I mentioning,
That all the land below Nimeguen,
Formerly (*was*) called Low-Saxony.
So as the stream flows
Of the Maas, and of the Rhine.
The Scheld that was its western end (*boundary*),
So as it falls into the sea,
Eastward stretching less or more
(*Than*) to the Lavecen or the Elbe.

High-Ger. *suche* changes into *Platt syke*; *sicher sure* into *seker*;—*t* very often changes into *d*; as, *teufel devil*, *düvel*; *tief deep*, *deep*; *Gott God*; *gut good*; *tod death*, *dod*; *tochter daughter*, *dochter*;—*v*, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the *High-Ger. f*;—*w* is used and pronounced like the *High-Ger. w*;—*z* occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the *High-Ger. z*, which in *Platt* is mostly changed into *t*; as, *zu to*, *at*, *to*; *zichen to pull*, *tên*; *zwey two*, *twe*; *zeichen token*, *têken*; *zeit time*, *tyd*; *zoll toll*, *toll*. The *High-Ger. pf* always changes into a single *p*; as, *pflug plough*, *ploog*; *pfanne pan*, *pann*; *pflanze plant*, *plant*; *pfund pound*, *pund*; *pflaume plum*, *plum*; *pfeife pipe*, *pipe*; *pfücken to pluck*, *plücken*.

13. HELIAND. An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS. are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Mt.* xiii. 3—6; *Mk.* iv. 1—4; *Lk.* viii. 4—6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bigan an erdu sehan hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan sten obanuuardan fel erdon ni habda. that it thar mahti uuahsan eftha uurteo gifahan. kinan eftha bicliben. ac uuard that corn farloren. that thar an theru leian gilag.—*Heliand*, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann begann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etlliches aber auf harten Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen, oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (*now*) I may say (*tell*) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer began on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (*grow*), or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was lost, that there on the road lay.

14. TATIAN'S HARMONY. An unknown author, about A. D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: *Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam per Jo. Phil. Palthenius*, 4to. 1706; and again in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. towards the end.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng tho uz thie thar sauuit, zi sauuene samon sisan. 4. Mit-thiu her tho sata, sumiu fielun nah themo uuege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiu. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliumo giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiufl. 6. Ufganteru sunnon furbrantiu uurdun, inti bithiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furthorretan.—*Schiller's Thea.* vol. ii. p. 54, towards the end.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrtten sie.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed. 4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's *Antiquitates Gandersh.* in *Leibnitii Scriptores Rerum Brunsv.*, and in *Harenberg Historia Gandersh.* with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik :
Up hōv he sek an der naten nagt also ein dāgen ;
He en shuwede dūsternisse nog den rāgen,
Dog folgeden ōme kume halv de dār waren.—*Scheller*, p. 9.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry,
Exposed to the wet night as a hero ;
He did not shun darkness nor the rain,
But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. AN ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in *Eschenburg's Denkmale altdeut: Dichtkunst*, Berlin, 1792.

FIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.
Fōr allen frouwen is se here,
Ik wil nemandes syn wān ere.
Gōd geve or sulven sinen sāgen,
Unde dusend āngele, de or plāgen.—*Scheller*, p. 13.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.
Above all ladies she is noble,
I will be nobody's but hers.
May God give her his blessing,
And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word *Stapel*, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn
Edt gift nu einen nien scyn,
Help Godt van Himelricke,
Dat wol geraden ore swyn
Vvnd werden wedder ricke.—*Scheller*, p. 36.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine,
It gives now a new shine;
God help from heaven on high,
That prosper well their swine,
And so grow rich thereby.

19. A LOW-GERMAN translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vngheleerden bereyt,
Vnde het en spegel der mynsliken salicheit,
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake
Got den mynschen wolde maken,
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.

Kinderling, p. 296.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,
And is called a mirror of human happiness,
Therein may one learn, by what means
God would make man,
And how man was condemned,
And how God again that has changed.
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.

20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar tho bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warck un verloren.—*Kinderling*, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A Low-Saxon epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arukiel's Cimbrischen Heidenthum (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (c10) ;
 Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (cccc)
 Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxiiiiiiii)
 Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,
 Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,
 O weh der jammerliken Klägen !
 Do ward manch Og gewenet roth
 Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—*Kinderling*, p. 156.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (c10)
 And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)
 Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxiiiiiiii)
 Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,
 Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)
 Alas for the grievous sorrows !
 When many an eye was red with weeping
 For the noble Prince's death.

22. THE LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's Magazine for the German Language, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the Deutsches Museum, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyue
 Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,
 Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,
 Ore Hende weren wyt gevar
 Ane aller hande wandels gar,
 Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—*Kinderling*, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.
 She was fine white and blank.
 She was not short, (but) moderately lank.
 Her hands were of a white appearance,
 Entirely without any kind of defect,
 Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.

23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En̄ do he seyede, dat eyn vyl by den wech. en̄ de vogel des hemels quemen en̄ eten dat.

24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet. seet de dar seyet is vtghegan to seyende. vñ do he seyede. dath ene vyl by dē wech. vñ de voghele des hemmels quemen vñ eten dat.

25. MIRROR for the Laymen (Speygel der Leyen), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's Old Platt-Ger. Poems, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyen speygel heft hyr eyn ende,
Den les gherne in desseme elende
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.

Anno dm. mccccxvi, Lubeck.—*Scheller*, p. 107.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,
Read it willingly in this distress
That God to thee his blessing send,
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.

Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. REINEKE Vos,* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bók.

Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropsen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach,
dat men de wolde un̄ velde sach
grone stân mit lôf un̄ gras,
un̄ mannich vogel vrolik was
mit sange in hagen un̄ up bomen ;
de krûde sproten un̄ de blomen,
de wol rôken hier un̄ dâr :

* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.

de dach was schone, dat weder klâr.
 Nobel de konnink van allen deren
 hêlt hof un̄ lêt den ûtkrejêren
 syn lant dorch over al.
 dâr quemen vele heren mit grotem schal,
 ôk quemen to hove vele stolter gesellen,
 de men nicht alle konde tellen :
 Lûtke de krôn un̄ Marquart de hegger,
 ja, desse weren dâr alle degger ;
 wente de konnink mit synen heren
 mēnde to holden hof mit eren,
 mit vrouden un̄ mit grotem love,
 un̄ hadde verbodet dâr to hove
 alle de dere grôt un̄ klene
 sunder Reinken den vos allêne.
 he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân,
 dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân.
 de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht,
 also dede ôk Reinke de bosewicht,
 he schuwede sere des konninges hof,
 darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

Reineke Vos, p. 1.*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The First Book.

The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday,
 That men saw the woods and fields
 Green, standing with leaves and grass,
 And many a fowl joyful was,
 With song in hedges and on trees ;
 The herbs and the blooms sprouted,
 Which well perfumed here and there :
 The day was fine, the weather clear.
 Nobel the king of all beasts
 Held a court, and had it proclaimed
 Throughout his land every where.
 There came many lords with great noise
 Also came to the court many stately fellows
 Whom men could not all tell.
 Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie,
 Yes, these were there altogether ;
 For the king, with his lords,
 Meant to hold court with splendour,
 With rejoicing and with great honour,
 And had summoned there to the court,

* *Reineke Vos*. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small
 Except Renard the fox alone.
 He had at court so much misdome
 That he there durst not go or come.
 Who does a wrong shuns much the light,
 So did Renard, the wicked wight,
 He shunned much the king's court
 Wherein he had a sad report.

27. THE BOOK of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles, &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet v̄n do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi dē wech v̄n wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hēmels ethen yd vp.

28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet, seet, de dar seyet, ys uthegan tho seysende. Und do he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.

29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gescyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat somige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.

30. A BIBLE—Lübeck, 1533, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sêth, Ein sädtseyer ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem also he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

31. BUGENHAGEN's Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseyer gynck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme also he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

Low-German Dialects.

32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.

33. The provincial dialect spoken about *Nienburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hör'to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyden. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.

34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about *Hanover*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begaff seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögeln under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.

35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of *Brandenburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buer up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begap sick) indem hê seéte, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un fratent up.

36. PLATT-GER. dialect of *Hamburgh*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hör'to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As he nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vögel unner'n Himmel oppfräten.

37. BRUNSWICK dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, bi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

38. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hüret to: Sü, där gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, där kemen de Vägel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.*

1. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks

* The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Collet d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Witsen Geysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provincien der Nederlanden*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring and Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven*; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstunden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertama observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“Doe wart coninc Loduwike
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,
Die eerst graue jn *ollant* maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on *Melis Stoke*, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the Teuthonista of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn ollant, *Scatere*,” *tremble under the feet as a marshy ground*.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter*, *mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. *Wachtendonck*, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes:

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veenen en moerassen.”

Matthæus de Nobilitate, p. 50.

of the *Batavi*,* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the *Batavi* appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where “the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.”‡ The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,§ but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,|| painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

* *Bataver* is thought by many to be contracted from *Bat-suwers*, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from *bat*, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and *auwe ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe fruitful country*, in opposition to *Veluwe bad land*, from *vale falling, defective*, and *ouwe land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by *Ypey*.

† Cæsar's Comment. lib. iv. 10.

‡ Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.

§ By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschets der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludolf Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

|| At Haarlem, by *Laurence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 16); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem, 1816*, bij *Loosjes*. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823*, bijeenverzameld door *Vincent Loosjes*, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. *Jacobus Scheltema's* geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. “Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebrucht wirt, so is doch die eyrate vurbyldung vonden in Holland uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genommen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, and ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden.” Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—*Cronica van der hilliger stat v' Coellë*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by *Johannes Koelhoff*, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437.

2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Junius*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Boerhave*, *van Lennep*, and *Bilderdijk*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in *Cæsar's* time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—*Antologia di Firenze*, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as *Erasmus*, *Junius*, *Dousa*, *Grotius*, and *Scriverius*. *Grotius* asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ*, c. iii. ad finem,] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the *Insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under *Civilis* could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering

5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A. D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† Willibrord exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A. D. 697.‡

6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns known by the name of Counts. *Diederik*§ was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A. D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip II.* king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.|| Philip, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of Philip. William Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of Philip. After the rejection of Philip, William was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, Maurice and Frederic Henry, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani*, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterward the *Insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, and the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *Insula Batavorum* was occupied by the *Chamari*; [A. D. 287], by the *Salii* [A. D. 358], shortly after by the *Guadi* (read perhaps *Cauchi*) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned. Eumenius states, that towards the end of the third century, the *Insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A. D. 470, the name of *Batavi* disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian *Wagenaar* "This nation (the *Batavi*) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the *Batavi* were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of *Batavian* blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See *Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 296, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. *Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door W. A. van Spaan*, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Paganus gyricus Constant.* August. c. v. *Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, l. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertama; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

* Alcuin. Vita Willibr. Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.

† Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum, *Bd. v.* 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

‡ *Historia Episcopatum Federati Belgii, utpote Metropolitanii Ultrajectini, &c. folio Antverpiæ, 1755*, p. 1.

§ Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacantem *Hollandia Principatum*, quem *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico* (Diederik) *Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale*, tan jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsau*, ad a. 1300. *Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

|| *Smids's Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,* is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English.† There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from Spieghel.

A DUTCH PROVERB.

“Als de wyn is in de man,
Is de wysheid in de kan.”

—TUINMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring.*

“Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,
Met magteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen.”

—*Hartspiegel*, I. 127—130.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses,
With mightless love we heartily admire.‡

* I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. “Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt.”—*Collot & Escury Hollands reem in kunsten en wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

† *Astronomy* is in Dutch *sterrekunde*, from *ster* a *star*, *kunde* *knowledge, science*; or *hemel-loopkunde*, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, *kunde* *science*.—*Taalkunde* *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, *kunde* *science*.—*Telkunst* *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, *kunst* *science, art*.—*Aardrijkskunde* *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, *kunde* *science, &c.*

‡ *Bowring's Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owe its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch.*)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A. D. 800. These Low-German Psalms written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.* The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch.*)‡

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitherac
thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf an bismere te tradon mi.

5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpe
leono. sliep ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geueupene in sceifte. in tunga iro
suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begeadig mij, God! Begeadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En
in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.

3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.

4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij
vertraden.

5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden
der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden
(waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

* Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

† Opera omnia Justii Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.

‡ A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.

12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A. D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

"Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit gheschrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren."—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

MODERN DUTCH.

"Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Brabant, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze."

LITERAL ENGLISH.

"I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burghers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise."

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low-Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Caxton*, 1481, was made from the *Delft* edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish *Reinaert* was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* naer de oudste beryming, *Eecloo*, 1834, it is concluded that *Willem van Utenhoven*, a priest of *Aerdenburg*, was the real author* of the second

* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Hore Belg* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer

part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of *Reinaert's boerden, merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken
In dietsche aldus begonnen.—*Willems' Prof.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit *Franciscus Josephus Mone, Stuttgartiæ et Tubingæ*, 1832; also *Mr. O. M. Meon's* highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud, Richard de Lison, Marie de France*, &c. which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned *Professor J. Grimm* are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame, and Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of *Reineke Vos*, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

"Willem die Madok maecte
Daer hi dicken omme waecte
Hem vernoide so haerde
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde
Niet te recht en es geschreven."

Willems' Reinaert de Vos, p. XIII.

"Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,
About which he was much awake,
Annoyed himself so much
That the actions of Reinaerde
Were not correctly written."

and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.*

17. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

OLD FLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,
dat bede bosch ende haghe
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen
sijn hof craieren over al,
dat hi waende, hadde his gheval,
houden ten wel groten love.
Doe quamen tes coninx hove
alle die diere, grôt ende clene,
sonder vos Reinaert allene.
hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen,
dat hire niet dorste gaen :
die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.
also was Reinaerde ghesiet :
ende hier omme scuwedi sconinx hof,
daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs, p. 116.

MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sijnxendagen.
Over bosschen over hagen
Hing het groene lenteloof.
Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

* *Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche taal en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819.—Willems' over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, 8vo.*

† Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken ;
 Want hy had te veel misdaen
 Om er heen te durven gaen.
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten ;
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,
 En dit bracht hem krankten lof.—*Willems*, p. 1.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,
 When over hedge and bush so gay
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.
 At the command of Nobel, king,
 To his court they did convene
 All whom he did faithful ween,
 Bowing with submission true.
 Then to the royal court there drew
 All the beasts, both great and small,
 But one was missing of them all,
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great
 He durst no more approach the gate :
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,
 And such was Renard's evil plight,
 That to the court no more he came,
 Where he did bear so ill a name.*—*Morrell*.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which

MAERLANT SAYS :

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht
 En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht
 Ute Aristotiles boeken.

IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,
 And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,
 From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

* For the German of this passage, see *High-German*, § 56, 57 ; and *Low-German*, § 26.

MARLANT'S FRANCISCUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaming ben,
 Met goeder herte biddic hen,
 Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,
 Dat si myns genadich wesen ;
 Ende lesen sire in somich woort,
 Dat in her land es ongehoort,
 Men moet om de rime souken,
 Misselike tonghe in bouken.

IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche
 Of youre courtesye, al and eche,
 That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,
 Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;
 And yf ye fynden any worde
 In youre countrey that ys unherde,
 Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme
 Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

Bowring's Batav. Anthol. p. 25.

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his “Rijmkronijk,” or “*Poetical Chronicle*,” before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.†

MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens
 Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,
 Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen
 Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,
 Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant
 Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant ;
 Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect
 Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

Huydecoper's Melis Stoke, b. i. v. 27.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,
 Sir Count Florens, send I to you ;

* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht, O. 8. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

† E. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

That you might see, and also hear,
 From whence they came that did you bear,
 And by what right, within your hand,
 You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,
 And by what right you seek yet more
 Friesland, that curses you so sore.

Morrell.

22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A. D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, make cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morghe Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseid Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lenen. Ghegheven als men scrivet vire ende neghentie.

Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, Leyden, 1759, p. 478.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutgher the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Brabant where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Brabant,* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title "Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninklijke Academie van Brussel. 4to. 1836.

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,
 Daer si moede gejaget zyn,
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerneert,
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued
 By the daring hunter rude,
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,
 Rushes on the hunter proudlie,
 So the fierce Brabanter then
 Driues the Hertoch back agen,
 Under him two horses stagger.

* Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.

24. **THE LIFE OF JESUS**, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Wilkems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aantekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoogleraar te Groningen.—*Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens*, 8vo. 1835, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient.

Een sayere ghinc ut sayen syn saet. en also hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden. en de voghele quamen en stont op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, l. 9.)

25. **SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE**. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe vāder spiegel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtuāerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē also sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerige vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. **EVANGELIUM**, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at Gouda, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Nederditsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lk. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to th
seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet
sommic hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft, 1524, 8vo.*

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsay
dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen
ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe, 1527, 8vo.*

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerde on
tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zij
gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

29. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden, 1581.*

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschied
dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen d
hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwers
haven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poe
of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and
often sublime. *Bilderdijk says—*

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;
Maer eerst op alle saecken let
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set;
Want die te licht een vrient verkiest,
Wel licht sijn vrient en al verliest.

Minne en Sinnebeelden, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee
In seeming truth his amity;
But first take heed, and weigh with care,
Ere he thy love and favour share;
For those who friends too lightly choose,
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijt, I. D. p. 539. 1828.

Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise
 Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—
 Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,
 I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bouring.*

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOFT, born 'at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.
Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. HUIG DE GROOT, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst,*" Evidences of the true Religion.* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaardig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,
 O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,
 Schoon Holland: laet dit sijn in plaets van mij bij u
 Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu
 De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen
 En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,
 O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!
 Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,
 My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently
 I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—
 And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's* "*May Morning.*"

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,
 Die alles heeft gebouwt,
 En noch in wezen blijven doet:
 Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach ! waren alle Menschen wijs,
En wilden daar bij wel !
De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,
Nu is ze meest een Hel.

Stichtelyke Rymen, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays
On earth, and sea, and sky,
Where all that fades and all that stays
Proclaim his Majesty !

Ah ! were the human race but wise,
And would they reason well,
That earth would be a paradise,
Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his *Lawful Amusement*, [*Spels Mate*] :

'T is wel, goedheys fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies : his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

— O noit volprezen
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreeken ;
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—
Or from the living or the dead.
No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,
No space can hold that awful name ;
The aspiring spirit's wing is broken ;—
Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same !

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mx. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer gingh uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschied in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemel quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het navel veel aerde en hadde : ende het gingh terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in

doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die oppingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vouf*].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp*: its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*. Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schriverius], *John Frederick Groenhof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Veldes*, *Jorduans*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysen*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."‡

37. "JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

* Of whom Vondel said—

"Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren."

Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. "Van Alphen's *Poems for Children* (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

BELLAMY'S ROOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwiġgend, van het strand,
En zag gedurig om :
Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—
Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,
En scheen op 't aaklig graf
Waarin het lieve, jonge paar
Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee
De golven beukten 't strand ;
En schielijk was de droeve maar
Verspreid door 't gansche land.

FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again—
And silently sped home ;
And every heart was bursting then,
But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,
The mournful moon arose,
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,
Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,
The billows kissed the strand ;
And one sad dirge of misery
Filled all the mourning land.

Bowring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.

Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.*

PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d' adem uitgegoten,
 De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,)
 Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;
 Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony
 Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!
 Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!
 Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,
 Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,
 Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,
 Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.
Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,
 (Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts
 Itself! surpassing light or melody;
 Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,
 Spirit and matter blending and uniting!
 Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives
 The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;
 No vain attempt of human skill art thou,
 By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,
 But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,
 Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—*Morrell.*

39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

MK. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels

* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in Dr. Bowring's *Sketch*, p. 96.

kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwier; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mr. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in hem te zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van aarde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten hetzelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*].

42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's Old Age, [*Ouderdom*]; The Grave, [*Het Graf*], &c.; Helters' Dutch Nation, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

Dutch Dialects.

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

* See note to § 1, page xci.

44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *éé*, *eê*, and *oo*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen to plague*; *verdraegen, beklaegen, neemen, geéven, graeven*; from *plaeg plague, verdraegt he agrees, klaegt he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen to hazard, waegen to weigh, leven life, leeven to live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst, grond-word, haeg-appel-boom, aen-nemen, aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader father; nader nearer; vergaderen to gather; kamer chamber; averchts preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *eé* in *beër, Dut. bier beer; peërd, Dut. paard a horse; peërel, Dut. paarel or parel a pearl; geërne, Dut. gaarne, gaarn willingly, readily; rechtveërdig, Dut. regtvaardig righteous, just; weërd, Dut. waard dear*. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the *blaetende, bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

GELDERSCHÉ TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitse moeder-tael naerder dan de Gelderse, als de welke 't eenemaal mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zegt, gebruiken de anderen *gout, hout, zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemaal verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault, altus, hoogh*, assault en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Abmanak, 1835, p. 69.*

* Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

† See § 17, page xcix.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

(Dialect of Gelderland.)

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully, except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, *golt gold*, *holt wood*, *zolt salt*, the others use *gout*, *hout*, *zout*, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter *l*, as in *hault altus high*, *assault*, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum ;
 Non musica chordula, sed cor ;
 Non clamor, sed amor,
 Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet,
 Maar de suchten van 't gemoet ;
 Niet muzijk van 't snaeren-spel,
 Maar het hart oprecht 'en wel ;
 Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min
 Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

Sluijter, 1660, *Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 124.

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

VII.—THE GOTHS.*

1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who

* That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum ab *Hug. Grotio*, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. Amstelodami, 1655, in gr. 8vo." This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in *Schilter's Thesaurus*, vol. iii. p. 395, sub voce *Gothæ*.

† Strabo I. 23.

mentions them by name. Strabo* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden;‡ but Tacitus§ speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (*Swedens*) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes|| acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland.¶ We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in

* Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about A. D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.

† Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.

‡ They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (*Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis, ad Castalium*, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1595, 8vo.; *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called Æsir, [æsir pl. of the *Icel. ás an Asiatic*; vir Asiaticus,—*Jornandes*, 3, &c.; *Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist.* p. 110,] or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the east coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltia, the Baltic. (*Plin. Hist. Nat.* xxxvii. 2; iv. 13; *Wachter's Gloss. Ger. Pref.* § XLV.) About the time of the Antonines, A. D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10.

§ Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Gräberg de Hemsö, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti barbari chi distrussero l' Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1815.

¶ A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.

¶ In the preface to "*Historisch Antiquarische Mittheilungen*," published by the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavia, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Asas first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—*Pref.* p. iii. 1835.

Pomerania and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A. D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A. D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.

4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A. D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis.† Even before this period, about A. D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡

6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, the

* Zahn's *Ulphilas*, p. 2; Adelung's *Ælteste Geschichte der Deutschen*, p. 202.

† Ammianus, 31, 6; Aurelius Victor, 29.

‡ Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "Γετία, ἡ χώρα τῶν Γετῶν. Ἐστὶ δὲ Θρακικὸν ἔθνος *Getia*, the country of the *Getæ*. It is a Thracian nation. — Sub voce GETIA, p. 207; *Virg. Æn.* iii. 35; *Ovid. Trist.* v. 7; *Epiet. Pont.* lib. iv. Ep. xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's *Geschichte der Deutschen* there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284—290.

§ Sozomen's *Eccl. Hist.* lib. ii. 6.

christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermanneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Franks, and finally subdued by the Saracens.

8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

* This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Urphilas, Giffulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphias, Ulpias, Gulffas, Hulffas, Wulfila, &c. It is written אולפילאס Aulpilas by R. Abraham in his work entitled שלשו חנברייא. It is inflected nom. Ulphilas; g. Ulphilas; exactly as Æneas, Æneæ, &c. after the Greek form Ουλφιλας (Socrates' Hist. Eccles. II. 41; IV. 33; Theodoret. IV. 33; Epist. 104; Philost. II. 5; Sozomen Hist. Eccles. VI. 37.) Some of the most eminent German scholars have recently adopted a new orthography, or as they affirm, reverted to the old Teutonic spelling, and write it Ulfila from Wulfila a little wolf, formed from Moes. wulfa a wolf, (Mt. vii. 15.) in the same manner as magula puerulus, (Jn. vi. 9.) from magus puer, and the diminutive fiskila pisciculus, from the root flak piscis. (Grimm's Deut. Gramm. vol. iii. p. 666.) This, according to the Moeso-Gothic idiom, appears quite correct as it regards the termination; but if a close adherence to the Moeso-Gothic word be followed, it ought to be as precise in the commencement as in the termination, and to be written Wulfila, not Ulfila. Rather than adopt the new mode, which appears incorrect in this particular, the old spelling is here retained, and the word is written Ulphilas Ουλφιλας, as received from the Greek ecclesiastical historians. Casler, in his Deutsche Vor und Zunamen, thinks that Ulfila, Hulffas, &c. has some affinity with A.-S. ulph: Plat. hülþ: Dut. hulþ: Ger. hülfe: Old-Ger. hilfa: Dan. hjælp: Sweđ. hjälþ: Icel. hiálþ—all denoting help, aid, assistance. Then, with the addition of the diminutive ila, we have Hulpila, or Ulfila a little help, infantine aid.

† Jornandes, 25, 26.

‡ See § 2, note (†).

jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mis
et antea per cautionem cum Diacono nostro et con-
 gahlaibaim unsaraim andnemun skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.
ministri nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.

Title-deed at Arezzo.

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. The document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.*

Ik guthilub* dkn* tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn*
Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diaconus
 alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans* RLG* andnahm ja
Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accipi
 ufmelida.
subscripsi.

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbuttel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates 4to. 1761. ‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1778.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42; Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3; Mt. xxv. 38—40; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1; Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16; Titus i. 1—16; ii.

* A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's *preface* p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—*Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachreste in Neapel und Arezzo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas*, v. J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1781, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: *J. B. Doni Inscriptiones antiquæ nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ*, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1781, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezzo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of *Gaetano Marini's Papers Diplomatici*, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A. D. 551, and again published in *Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti*, 11, p. 209—213, Firenze, 1833, 4to.

† *Rescript*, from *παλις* again, and *ψαω* to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS. see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Narves in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 122.

‡ Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon* von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Broekhaus, 1830, 4to.

Philém. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title:—*Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum. Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.**

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing—

Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundæ quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary:—

Gothicæ versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus, Mediolani, Regiis typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the *Moes.* words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, *Skerein's Aiwaggeljons thairr Johannen: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung, gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc. 4to. München, 1834.*

* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

† A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: *Ulphilas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta quæ supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica, edid. H. C. de Gabelitz et Dr. J. Loebe, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase. See Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe, 1836, p. 251. In a critique inserted in the Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.*

The Gothic begins thus :

saci frathjai áiththáu
 sókjái Guth.
 Allái usvandidédum.
 samana unbrúkjái vaúrthun,
 jah ju uf dáutháus
 atdrusun stáuái.

Latin version.

si est intelligens aut
 requirens Deum.
 Omnes declinaverunt.
 simul inutiles facti sunt,
 ac jam sub mortis
 inciderunt judicium.—p. 37

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the nearest earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

VIII.—THE ALEMANNI OR SUABIANS.

1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word *Alemanni*. It was a name given to the Suabians,* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. The locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called *Alemanni various men, all men*.

* Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, *m. pl.* Schwaben, in *Old High-Ger. Suab, pl.* Suaba, and signifies *the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment*, from the *Old High-Ger.* *sueban to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend*.

† Walafridus Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer. Alemann. p. 143: *Igitur quia mixti Alemannis Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpiam et Histriam, partemque Galliæ circa Ararim obsederunt.*—Jornandes de rebus Geticis cap. lv.: *Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubio, Suevis improvisis a tergo apparuit. Nam regio illa Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaras habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam adierunt, ipsique alpes erectas omnino regentes.*

‡ *Ger.* *allerley various, different*: *mann man.* Schmitthenner says from the *Old-Ger.* *man each*, in the plural *alamanna many, a nation, community.*—Von Schmid in his *Suabian Dictionary*, sub *Alb, alp*, informs us that *alm, almand, or almand*, denoted not only *a common pasture*, but a *mountain*; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol,

Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemanns. This great confederacy terminated in A. D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zulich or Zulpich.

2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowel *a* very much prevails, and the final *n* of verbs is omitted: thus they say, *saga* for *sagen* to say; *fraga* for *fragen* to ask. They change the *Ger. o* into *au*, and use *braut* for *brot* bread; *grauss* for *gross* great. For the *Ger. st*, they put *scht* (sht); they use *du bischt*, *kannscht*, for *du bist* thou art; *kannst canst*. They form diminutives in *li*, *le*, as *herzli* for *Ger. herzchen* a little heart. In the inflections of *sollen shall*, *wollen will*, the *l* is generally omitted; as, *du sottascht di doch* schema, for *du solltest dich doch schâmen* thou shouldst be ashamed. The oldest Suabian and Upper German dialect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the *sch* is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner.

4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.

5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A. D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A. D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A. D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A. D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A. D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A. D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A. D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A. D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A. D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwaben-Spiegel, A. D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. Οἱ δὲ Ἀλαμανοὶ εἰλε χρη Ἀσινιω Κουαδρατω ἐπισθαί, ἀνδρὶ Ἰταλιωτη, καὶ τὰ Γερμανικὰ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβεὶ ἀναγραφάμενω ξυνηλίδες εἰσιον ἀνθρώποι καὶ μεγάδες· καὶ τωτο ὀνομαται ἀπτοῖς ἢ ἰπώνυμια. Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italo et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—*Agathias*, lib. i. *Hist.* p. 7.

* Gibbon, ch. xi.

† Nota, quod partes viciniores Italicis, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italis primo Alemannia, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro uno et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—*Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur.* c. vi.; *Struvii Corpus Hist. Ger.* § 1; *de Ger. orig.* &c. p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

IX.—THE FRANCS.

1. The Franks,* or Freemen, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Franks lying to the north-east were called Salian Franks from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were from their situation, denominated Riparian Franks.

2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Franks about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Franks were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.

3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.

4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carolingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.

5. Pepin, the first king of the Carolingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

* Frank, according to Schmitthenner, signifies originally, *preceding, bold, upright, free* hence, *der Franke the Franc*; *Old Ger. franho*; *Icel. frackr m. francus, liber, generous, elatus tumidus*. *Frackar m. pl. Francones, Franci*; *fracki m. virtuosus, potens*.

† Gibbon, ch. x. Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, bk. 2, ch. iii.

‡ Schilter's, *Gloss. to Thea.* vol. iii. p. 316.

remarks* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A. D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom:—

A translation of Isidore, A. D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibrant and Hadubrant, A. D. 790 (x. 3).—Ludwigslied, A. D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A. D. 950 (x. 18).—Willeram's Paraphrase, A. D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A. D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A. D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Franks and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.

2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (exhortatio ad plebem Christianam) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in *Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. viii. p. 1220; in *B. J. Docen's Miscellaneen*, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

EXHORTATIO.

Hloset ir, chindò liupòstun, rihtida therà galaupà the ir in herzin kahucclîcho hapèn aculut, ir den christânun namun intfangan eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ christânheit, fona demo truhine in man gaplâsan, fona sin selpes jungirôn kasezzit.—*Wackernagel's Altdeut. Les.* p. 6.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

* See X. § 9, 10.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. THE HEROIC *Song, relating the combat between Hildibraht and Hadubrant.* The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by *Eckard*, in *Commentariis de rebus Francorum*, vol. i, p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by *Grimm*, at Kassel, 1812, and in his *Alteutsche Wälder*, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by *Lachmann*. An explanation of the difficult passages by *W. Mohr*, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Ik gihôrta dhat seggen,	Ich hörte das sagen,	I heard it said
dhat sih urhêtun	dass sich herausforderten	that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant
ênôn muotin	einstimmig	with one voice
<i>Hiltibraht</i> joh <i>Hadubrant</i>	Hildebrand und Hadubrand	challenged
untar <i>herjun</i> tvêm.	unter einander.	one another.
<i>sunufatarungôs</i>	Sohn und Vater, wie	Son and father, when
iro saro rihtun,	sie ihren Kampfplatz bestimmt	the (combat) place they fixed,
<i>garutun</i> se iro <i>gûdhamun</i> ,	thaten sie ihre Kriegshemden an	their coat of war they put on,
<i>gurtun</i> sih svert ana,	gürteten sich ihr Schwert um	girded their sword on,
<i>helidôs</i> , ubar <i>hringâ</i> ,	die Helden zum Ringen (Kampf)	the heroes for the fight,
dô sie ti derô <i>hiltju</i> ritun.	da sie zum Kampf ritten.	when they to combat rode.
<i>Hiltibraht</i> gimabalta :	sprach Hildebrand :	Hiltibraht spoke :
er was <i>hêrôro</i> man,	er war ein hehrer Mann	he was a stately man,
<i>ferahes frôtôro</i> :	Geistes weise :	of a prudent (<i>wise</i>) mind :
er <i>frâgen</i> gistuont	er fragen that	he did ask
<i>fôhêm</i> wortum	mit wenigen Worten	with few words
hver <i>sîn fater wâri</i>	wer sein Vater wære	who his father was
<i>firod</i> in <i>folche</i> ,	im Männer Volke,	among the race of men,
.....
.....
eddo <i>hvelihhes</i> <i>cnuosles</i>	oder welches Stammes du	or of what family (<i>he was</i>)
du <i>sis</i> .	seyst.	thou art.

Wackernagel, p. 14.

* The alliteration in the example is denoted by *italic* letters.

4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A. D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's Altdeutches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

The Original Latin.

Deus qui cœli lumen es
satorque lucis, qui polum
paterno fultum brachio
præclara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit
rubrum sustollens gurgitem,
humectis namque flatibus
terram baptizans roribus.

Wackernagel, p. 7.

Old German Translation.

cot dû der himiles leocht pist
sâio joh leochtes dû der himil
faterlîchemu arspriuztan arme
duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn
tagarod sternâ giu dechit
rôtan ûfcurrenti uuâk
fuhâtêm kauuisso plâstim
erda taufantêr tauum.

TE DEUM.*

The Original Latin.

Te Deum laudamus.
te dominum confitemur.
te æternum patrem
omnis terra generatur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cœli
et universe potestates,
tibi cherubim et seraphim
incessabili voce proclamant.

Sanctus sanctus sanctus
dominus deus sabaoth.
pleni sunt cœli et terra
majestate gloriæ tuæ.

Wackernagel, p. 11.

Old German Translation.

thih cot lopêmês
thih truhtnan gehemês
thih êuuigan fater
êokiuuelih erda uuirdit (êrêt).
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ
inti allô kiuualtidô
thir cherubim inti seraphim
unbilibanlîcheru stimmô forharênt.
uuihêr uuihêr uuihêr
truhtin cot herrô
folliu sint himilâ inti erda
therâ meginchreffl tiuridâ thinerâ.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in *Docen's Miscellaneen*, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: *Hoffmann's Fundgruben*, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginualt,
daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun,
dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

Fundgruben, p. 1.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυρια ελεσον, Χριστε ελεσον.

Er hat auch mit worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυρια ελεσον, Χριστε ελεσον.

* For a specimen of the *Te Deum*, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,
 that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.
 Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.
 He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom
 wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.
 Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WESSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's Altdcutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Dat gafregin ih mit firahim	Das hörte ich bey Menschen	This I heard from men
<i>f</i> iriwizzô meista, dat ero ni was noh <i>û</i> fhimil, noh paum nohheing noh <i>p</i> ereg ni was ; ni noh sunna ni scein noh mâno ni liuhta noh der mareosêo. dô dâr niwihht ni was enteô ni wenteô, enti dô was der eino almahtico cot, &c.	mit Fürwitz meistem, dass Erde nicht war noch Aufhimmel, noch Baum einiger noch Berg nicht war ; nicht noch Sonne nicht schien noch Mond nicht leuchtete noch der Meersee. Als da Nichts nicht war Ende noch Wende, und da war der eine allmächtige Gott, &c.	of most curiosity, that (<i>the</i>) earth was not nor heaven, nor any tree nor mountain was ; not nor sun did shine nor moon gave light nor the main (<i>sea</i>). when there was no wight end nor wend (<i>turn</i>), and then was the one Almighty God, &c.

Wackernagel, p. 17.

7. KERO, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A. D. 800, under the title, *Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca*, *Schilter's Thesaurus* at the end of vol. i. p. 25, and a part of it in *Graff's Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*.

De Taciturnitate, chap. VI.

Tuamees. daz quhad vvizzago quhad ih kehalte vveka mine das nalle
*Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut non
 missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta in
 delinqam in lingua mea: Posui ori meo custodiam: Obmutai et
 kedeomuait pim indi suuiketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu fon
 humikatus sum, et silui â bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si â
 cuateem sprahhom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo mee
 bonis eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis
 fona vbleem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pilinnan.
 â malis verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?*

Graff, p. xlviij.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Thun wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich bin verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, *De Nativitate Domini*, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by *Jo. Phil. Palthen*, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in *Schiller's Thes.* at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by *Rostgaard* in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from *Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in *Schiller's Thes.* p. 4 of vol. i., *Isidore*, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga. dhero dhrio heideo gotes.

Araugit ist in dhes aldin uuiuzsodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac got si. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got si. bi dhiu huunda sie chihordon gotes stimna hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chibori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist einu got.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörlichen) Juden leute, ungläubig dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

* In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii. there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of *Boetius* de consolatione philosophiæ, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of Aristotle's Organon (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a true idea of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.

9. CHARLEMAGNE,* who reigned from 768—814, united the German tribes, the *Franks*, *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Thuringians*, *Saxons*, *Lombards*, *Burgundians*, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the *Eider* in the north of Germany, to the *Ebro* in Spain—from the *Baltic* sea to the *Tiber* in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. *Alkuin*, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. *Theodulph* died 821, bishop of Orleans. *Eginhard*, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the *Hildibraht*, a remarkable fragment of early German.

10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, *Ludwig* or *Lewis* the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. *Lewis* had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony: Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To *Charles*, Gallia was assigned. 3. *Lothar* received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the Franks, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, *Abbot Nidhart*, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.

In godes minna ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bêdherô gehaltnissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuuzici indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

* Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerkens, Groningiz, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

† Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. 1. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.

tesan mīnan bruoðher sôsô man mit rehtû sinan bruoðher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nohheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê mīnan uuillon imo ce scadhēn werdhēn.

LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (*shall I preserve*) this my brother, so as one (*man*) by right his brother should (*preserve*) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (*will*) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (*man*) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (*placitum*) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.

Si Lodhuviḡs sagrament quæ son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla ajudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (*Lord*) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.

Oba Karl then eid, then er sīnemo bruoðher Ludhuuigē gesuor geleistit, indi Ludhuuig mīn hērro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruunden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruunden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuirdu.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis m Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (ther neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance again Charles.

11. RHABANUS MAURUS, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrate teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language and, in a council at Mayence, A. D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (*French*) or Theotic (*German*). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled *Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic*, vol. i. p. 66—69.—*Glossarium Latin Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.*

12. OTFRID belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educate at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. He was a Benedictine monk at Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Otf rid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelberg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by Flaccius (*Illericus*), at Basle, 1571, in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. with *Scherz's annotations*; also at Bonn in 4to. *Bonner Bruchstücke vom Otfried, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben* 1821. Again in 4to. by *E. G. Graff, Königsberg*, 1831, under the title of *Krist*.

Otf rid's Krist.

Séhet these fôgala. thie hiar flagent ôbana.

zi ákare sie ni gângent. ioh ouh uuft ni spinnent

Thoh ni brístit in thes. zi uuáru thoh ginúages.

ni sie sih ginérien. ioh scóno giuuerien.

Biginnet ána scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.

thar lúti after uuége gent. thie in themo ákare stent.

Sálonon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.

thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.

Krist by Graff, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.

Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,

Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,

Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.

Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen

(Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:

Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig

Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.
 To the field they go not (i. e. *they till not*), and also nothing spin,
 Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,
 They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.
 Begin to look on the splendid flowers
 (After which people go) standing in the field :
 Solomon, the rich, did not dress (wodded) himself like
 (That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. MUSPILLI, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by *J. A. Schmeller, Munich, 1832.*

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo
 helfan· uora demo muspille· denne· daz
 preita uusal allaz uar prinnit· enti uugir
 enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uuar ist denne
 diu marha dar man dar heo· mit sinen ma
 gon piehc;

Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.

Dar ni mac denne mâk andremo	helfan vora demo Muspille.
Denne daz preita wasal	allaz varprinnit,
enti viur enti luft	iz allaz arfurpit,
war ist denne diu marha,	dar man dar eo mit sinen mâgon piehc?

LITERAL GERMAN.

. . . . Da mag Kein Mage dem anderen
 helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die
 breite Erdfäche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer
 und Luft ist ganz verworfen; wo ist dann
 die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit?

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . . Then may no kindred assist the other
 for the Muspille. When the
 broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire
 and air are all cast away; where is then
 the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives?

14. LUDWIGSLIED, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A. D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in *Schilter's Thes.*, then by *Docen, Munich, 1813*, and in 1835 in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

HEROIC SONG.

Sang uuas gesungen.	Thâr vaht thegenô gelth,
Uuig uuas bigunnen :	Nichein sô sô Hluduulg :
Bluot skein in uuangôn,	Snel indi kuoni,
Spilôd under vrankon.	Thaz uuas imo gekunni.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sang war gesungen,
Kampf war begonnen,
Blut schien in Wangen
Kämpfender Franken.

Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich
Keiner so wie Ludwig,
Schnell und kühn,
Das war ihm angeboren.

Schilter, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Song was sung,
Fight was begun:
Blood shone in the cheeks
Of fighting Francs.

There fought like a hero
Not one so as Lewis,
Quick and bold,
Which was in him inborn.

15. **SAXON EMPERORS.** During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The *Otto* valued and loved the sciences, and patronised *Gerbert* the most learned man of their time. *Gerbert* became pope under the name *Silvester I.* and died 1003.

16. **NOTKER** wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, *Notker of St. Gallen*. He was called *Labeo*, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, equals the best modern translation. *Notker* died in 1022. His work was published in *Schilter's Thes. vol. i.*

PSALM I.

1. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum,*

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegiang.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uuider Gote, *Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur aduersus Deum.*

Et in via peccatorum non stetit.

Noh an dero sundigon ueege ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten ueeg ter ze helfe gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengenon stuont er. *Sicut idem fecit. Processit eò, processit ad viam latam qui dicitur Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Peccator dulus stetit.*

Et in cathedra pestilentie non stetit.

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uoolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uoolta uuerden. *Pestis* chit latine *peccatorum sternens* (fleo niderslahinde) so *pestis* sih kebreitet, so ist iz *pestilentia* i. e. late peruagata *pestis* (uuito uuallonde sterbo). *Intelligo, quod gubernari non potest (pro tribunali) nollet. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adam fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latinè, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i. e. latè peruagata pestis.*

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of *Salian* *Francs* governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. *Adam*, called *Bremensis*, bore

at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. GERMAN literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Franks: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of *Boethius* and *Aristotle*, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of *Canticum Canticorum* by *Willeram*. *E. G. Graff*, in his *Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of *Boethius Cons. philos.*, and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of *Boethius*,* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

Boethius.

Unír uulzen. dáz tia érda daz uuázer úmbe gât. únde der fíerdo téil nâhôr óbenân erbârôt íst. án démo sízzent tie ménnískén. Ter hímel lóret únsih. táz iz ter fíerdo téil íst. Alle díe astronomíam chúnnen. díe bechénent táz æquinoctialis zona den hímel réhto in zuéi téilet. únde fóné fro ze dien úzerósten polís íouuéder hálb ében fílo íst íh méno ze demo septentrionali. únde ze demo australi. Sô íst tiu érda sínuuelbíu. únde íst úns únchúnt. úbe sí. úndenân erbârôt sí. óbenân dâr sí erbârôt íst. târ sízzent tie lúte ab æthiopicó oceano. usque ad scithicó oceanum. Tie ferróst sízzent ad sastrum. díe sízzent in æthiopicis insulis. tien íst tiu súnna óbe hóubete. só sí gât úzer ariete in uerno tempore. únde só sí beginnet kân in libram in autumno.—*Graff's Sprachschatz*, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (*teaches*) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

19. PARABLE of *the Sower*, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in *Lambecii Commentariis*, &c. 2nd edit. l. 11, p. 550: *Schilter*, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.

Lk. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uuege, unde uuirdit firtretin, oder is essant die uogile.

* *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Prosa 7.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale, ch. xviii. l. p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgard, Einsiedeln, published with this title, *Willeram Abbatis in Canticum Cantorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica*, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by *F. Vögelin, Worms, 1631*, and in *Schiller's Thes.* Also by *Hoffman, Breslaw, 1827.*

Sage mir uuine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag Umbe uuaz biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron diner gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chresten minno. uuer die ueræ fidei doctores sin. die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. daz du in ir herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.—*Schiller's Thes.* vol. i. p. 6, *in fine.*

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag. Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deiner Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Gespons, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die verehrten fidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, das du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmt ab omni fervore temptationis.

VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou restest at midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might, who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heresies of temptation.

21. ST. ANNO. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, *St. Anno*, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but the poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written as Herzog says, in the *Low-Rhinish* or *Francic* dialect (Nieder Rhinisch), Meusel calls it *Alemannic*. Fragments of this poem were first published by *Martin Opitz, 1639*, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by *Schiller* and others, and in 1816 by Goldman. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant,
mit loube dekkit sich der walt;
daz wilt habit den sinin ganc,
scône ist der vögil sanc:
ein iwelich ding die ê noch havit,
diemi got van êrist virgab:
newære die zuei gescephte,
di her gescuoph die bezziste,
die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit:
dannin huobin sich diu leith.

Wackernagel, p. 117.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,
Das Wild hat seinen Gang
Schön ist der Vogelsang;
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,
Die er schuf die besten,
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,
Davon erhob sich das Leid.

PORTICAL VERSION.

The flow'rs adorn the fields,
Green leaves bedeck the groves,
The beasts their courses run,
Soft rings the sweet bird's song :
All things obey the laws
That God creating gave,

Save the two latest born,
Whom noblest, best, he framed ;
They spurn his high command,
And turn to folly's course,
From hence began the pain.*

22. *Te Deum of the 12th century.*†

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the *Diatiska of Prof. C. G. Graff*, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Das lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sungen
Ymnus beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt
deme herren wehsellichen unter in fure die becherde des uilleheiteren lerares
domino vicissim inter se pro conversione preclari doctoris
unde nateres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir uersehen dih ewigen
et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te aeternum
water elliu diu erde erwidit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle
patrem omnis terra veneratur. Tibi omnes angeli tibi caeli et uniuersae
gualte Dir die guizzeneuolle. unde die minnesturige mit untuallicher stimme
potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce
furuoffent. Heilliger heilliger heilliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile
proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt caeli
unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner.
et terra maiestatis gloriae tuae.

MINNESINGERS.‡

23. *German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century.* The Hohenstauffen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The *Nibelungen Lied*, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the *Nibelungen*, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

* This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from *Lays of the Minnesingers*, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

† See § 4, for a specimen of the *Te Deum* in German of the 8th century.

‡ Minne love, sänger singer.

work, "*Lays of the Minnesingers*," p. 114: the substance of the extant work will be found in the edition of *van der Hagen*, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liechte mane
Vor der sternem stat,
Der schin so lüterliche
Ab' den wolchen gat,
Dem stünt si nu geliche
Vor maneger vrowen güt.
Des wart da wol gehöhet
Den zieren helden der mût.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon
Rides high the stars among,
And moves with lustre mild
The mirky clouds along;
So, midst her maiden throng,
Up rose that matchless fair;
And higher swell'd the soul
Of many a hero there.

25. WALTER von der *Vogelweide*, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was,
Und die bluomen dur das gras
Wunneklich entsprungen,
Und die vogel sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass
The joyous flowers up sprang,
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes
Loud in the woodlands sang.

Minnesingers, p. 200.

26. GRAVE CHUNRAD von *Kilchberg* or *Kirchberg*, of Suabia, wrote the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,
Der uns ie von sorgen bant:
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant!
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;
Uf der liechten heide breit
Da hat er uns fúr gespreit
Manig bluemelin gemeit,
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;
Da hört man die nahtegal,
Uf dem bluenden rise,
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,
May that frees the land from gloom
Children, children, up and see
All her stores of jollity!
On the laughing hedgerow's side
She hath spread her treasures wide
She is in the greenwood shade,
Where the nightingale hath made
Every branch and every tree
Ring with her sweet melody.

Minnesingers, p. 141.

27. HENRY RISPACH, commonly stiled *Der tugendhafte Schreiber* or *virtuous Clerk*, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen
Das ich ir genaden klage
Dú min herze hat betwungen
Und noh twinget alle tage.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlands with my songs resound
As still I seek to gain
The favours of that lady fair
Who causeth all my pain.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal,
Dú so vil vergebne singet,
Und ir doh ze leste bringet
Niht wan schaden ir suezter schal.

My fate is like the nightingale's
That singeth all night long,
While still the woodlands mournfully
But echo back her song.

Minnesingers, p. 144.

28. **WIRNT VON GRAFENBERG** wrote a poem styled, *Wigalois*, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by *Benecke, Berlin*, 1819.

Artus Hofhaltung.

Es was hie vor, so man seit,
Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit;
Des Name witen was erkant.
Britanie hiez sin Lant;
Selbe hiez er Artus.
Ze Karidol da het er Hus.
Mit solhen Freuden stunt ez do,
Daz uns daz nu machet fro.

Court of King Arthur.

Heretofore there was, as men say,
A king who always for honour fought,
Whose name was widely known.
Britain was called his land,
He himself was called Arthur.
At Karidol there had he a house,
With such delights it stood there
That it now gives us pleasure.

Herzog, p. 79.

29. **GOTFRIT VON NIFEN**, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from *Benecke's Additions to Bodmer's Versuche über die alte schuäbische Poesie, Zürich, 1748.*

SPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen
Wir den süssen,
Der uns büssen
Wil des winters pin;
Der uns wil bringen
Vogelin singen,
Blümen springen,
Und der sunnen schin.
Da man sach e
Den kalten sne,
Da siht man gras,
Von touwe nas,
Bruevent das
Blumen unde der kle.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet
The season so sweet,
For winter is gone;
And the flowers are springing,
And little birds singing,
Their soft notes ringing,
And bright is the sun!
Where all was drest
In a snowy vest,
There grass is growing,
With dew-drops glowing,
And flowers are seen
On beds so green.

Minnesingers, p. 155.

30. A NOTICE of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. *Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant.* 2. *Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, Winsbeke to his son.* 3. *Du(i) Winsbekin an ir Tohter, Winsbekin to her daughter.* These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in *Schilter*, vol. ii.; and in *Manesse's Collection*. 4. *Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, Sentiments and Sentences.* Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by *Sebastian Brand, Strasburg, 1508, 4to.*, and lately by *W. Grimm*. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

DER WINSBEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht,
 Dú herze sin ertrahten kan,
 Hat er ze Gote minne niht,
 Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

Schiller's Thes. vol. ii. p. 20, *in fine.*

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,
 (Thy heart can do without it)
 If to God it has no love,
 And do not look to him in fear.

FRIGEDANKS BESCHEIDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank
 Deist aller Wisheit Anvank.
 Der hat sich selben betrogen
 Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

God serving without irresolution
 That is of all wisdom the beginning.
 He has deceived himself
 Who builds upon the rainbow.

31. SCHWABEN-SPIEGEL, or *Swabian Mirror*, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in *Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii.

Introduction to the Laws.

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit drivaltiger wirdikeit.

2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.

3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uirdikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen gothait also uirdiclich geedelt hast.

4. Diu ander uirdikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uuelte die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, fiur, uuazzter, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestain und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.

5. Diu dritt uirdikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedelt hast, daz ist diu daz der mensehe die uuirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euiclich niezzen sol.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.

3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.

4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fowls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.

5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.

32. THE EDELSTEIN, or *the Gem*, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by *Prof. G. F. Beneke*, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

Von einem Hund und einem Esel.
(*Von unbedachter Narreheit.*)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,
Der mag des wol entgelten.
Dar zu sol man in schelten,
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan,
Was du Nature hat gegeben,
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

Of a Dog and an Ass.
(*Unthinking folly.*)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks
What his nature does not grant,
He may for it well suffer.
Besides that we shall blame him,
Who undertakes a thing,
Which his species never acquired.
What nature has given
Man may hardly oppose.

Herzog, p. 144.

33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.

34. THE GOSPELS (*Evangelien uber al daz Jar*) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.

Lx. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel :) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.

35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Teutsch), "*Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum*," A. D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.

Lx. viii. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäet, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.

36. GOSPELS for every day of the year (*Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres*), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. *Domin. Sexagesima.*

Lx. viii. 3.—(Do ein michl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d' ackerman gye aus sänd sein samē,—4. vnd do er gesät do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertreten vnd gassn jn auch die vogl.

37. AIN POSTIL *uber dij Evangelij*, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.

Lx. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nū chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.

38. BIBLE in High-German (*teutsche Bibel*). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.

39. A PLENARIUM (*Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien*), Augsburg, 1473.

Mk. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vñ sät, 4. Vnd als er säet, das ein felt in den weg, vnd wirt verträthen, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, *Augsburg*, 1474.

Mk. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vñ als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vñnd ist getretten worden, vñnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1476.

Mk. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegengē ze seen. Vnd da er seet, der ein viel bey dem weg vñ die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1487.

Mk. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegengen ze seen. Vnd do er seet, der ein viel bey dem weg, vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnd assen jn.

43. BIBLE, printed by H. Schonsperger, *Augsburg*, 1490.

Mk. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da säet, d' ist aussgegengen ze säen. Vñnd da er säet, der ein viel bey dem weg, vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vñnd assen jn.

44. GOSPELS, *Strasburg*, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vñ vō dē stettē zu im yltē. Jn der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vñ als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vñ ist zertrettē worden vñ die vögel des himels haben es gessen.

45. Dr. KEISERSBERG's Postil, *Strasburg*, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyert ist vssgangē ze seyen seinē somē. Vñ so er seyrt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust i dē acker gefallē) vñ ist zertrettē wordē vō den wädleren, vñ die fögel des himels seind kūmen vñ habend den vffgessen.

46. NEW TESTAMENT, *Zurich*, 1524.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vñ es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vögel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. BIBLE, by Dr. I. Eck, *Ingolstadt*, 1537.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, giēg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet, fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vögel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (*Deutssch*), *Wittenberg*, 1522.

Mk. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.

49. HISTORY of the Gospels (*Evangelisch Hijstori*), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

ML. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnder dem ainer gefallen was auff den Weg, vn̄ zertretten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. BIBLE, *Zurich*, 1530.

ML. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auf.

51. The present German language* (Hoch-Deutsch) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. This inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed, and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science: they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. BIBLE, by Dr. M. Luther, *Wittenberg*, 1545.

ML. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himmel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LÄYEN Biblia, by J. Freyding, *Frankfort*, 1569.

LE. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss,
 Zu säen seinen Samen auss,
 Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gsettn,
 Das wurd gantzlich in staub vertrettn,

 Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml
 Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl:
 Auff den Felsen fiel etliches,
 Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

* For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (†).

54. THE FROSCHMÄUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderb Hofhaltung, *The court of the frogs and mice*, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George R lenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 16 when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to descr eternity in the following striking allegory.

ETERNITY.

ENGLISH VERSION.

<p>Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit. Wer ein Sandberg uns vorgestellt, Viel grösser denn die ganze Welt, Und ein Vogel all tausend Jahr kêm, Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem, Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt, Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt, So wër Hoffnung das uns elende, Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende. Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.</p>	<p>For ever and ever is a long time. Were a heap of sand before our eyes, Exceeding the whole world in size, And a bird ev'ry thousand years should co To take but a single grain therefrom, And God would grant deliverance When the last grain were taken thence, We might have hope that our wretched sta Tho' long, might yet still terminate. But now beneath God's wrath we lie Lost, without hope, eternally.</p>
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Chap. xiii.

Morrell

55. BIBLE, *Nuremberg*, 1703, 1708, &c.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sae-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es be sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter c Himmel, und frassens auf.

56. NEW TESTAMENT, translated by J. Maria, *Passau*, in Bavaria, 17

Mk. iv. 3. Höret : siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab s indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es au

57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same me as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by *Dietrich Wilhelm Solt* Lüneburg, 1830. This extract will not only serve as a specimen modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in dialects.*

REINEKE DE VOS.

<p>Es war an einem Mayentag, Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach ; Die Kräuter sprosstn ; froh erklang Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang ; Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft Erfüllte weit umher die Luft ; Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu, Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey Hoftag verkünden überall. Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen ; Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen. Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar</p>	<p>Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar ; Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen ; Darum er alles her berief, Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lie Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein, Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein, Der sich so frevelhaft benommen, Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht ; So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht ; Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch, Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.</p>
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* See DUTCH, VI. 17 ; and LOW-GERMAN, V. 26.

58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's *Reineke de Vos* by *Goethe*.

Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, war gekommen ; Es grünten und blüthen
Feld und Wald ; auf Hügeln und Höhn, in Büschen und Hecken
Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel ;
Jede Wiese sprossete von Blumen in duftenden Gründen,
Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd.
Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof ; und seine Vasallen
Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge ; da kommen
Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden,
Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten.
Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen
Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht ; er lässt sie berufen
Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen.
Niemand sollte fehlen ! und dennoch fehlte der eine,
Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm ! der viel begangenen Frevels
Halben des Hofes sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen
Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammelten Herren.

59. The MODERN GERMAN of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.*

High-German Provincial Dialects.

60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.

61. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Zurich*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackherschmä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da er gät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ugrässä.

62. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Uri*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hört zuö, ksöscht, a Mä ischt üssgangä go säia ; 4. und wie 'ne sait, fäl'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chö, und hand's aweg gefrässä.

63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the *Alps*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Lösät und lüogäd, as ischt a Sayer ussi gangä z' said ;—4. Und wie er g'sait hät, ischt a Döal uf a Wëag, g'fallä, dën hënn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und uf g'frässä.

64. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Stuttgart*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Höhret me an : A Bauer ischt zum sää naus gangä ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streutä Sohmä ischt uf da Weeg g'fallä, do sind d' Vögel kommä, und hends g'frässä.

65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Ulm*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hairet züe, séand, es ischt a Säemä ausganga z' säa.—4. Und wie er g'sait haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wëag g'fallä, dā sénd d' Vegel kommä und hannds auf g'frässä.

66. ALSACIAN dialect about *Strasburg*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hèrt, siet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Säije.—4. Un wie er g'sajit hätt, èsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Wajj g'falle ; dā sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un häns ouffg'frässe.

* See § 51, 52.

67. SALZBURG dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höscht's: Schau, òs gàng à Sàmõn aus zum Sãn.—4. Und òs gàb indem à sät, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kãmàn d' Vögl und fräss'ns auf.

68. TIROLESE dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Dã høarts à Mäl zuè; às ischt à Mäl a Paur zè sãn aussì gàngn. 4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie èar g' sànt hât, ischt òàn Thail àffn Wög g' fall'n, u dã hãnn d' Vögl kemmen, und hãb'ns àffg'frössen.

69. BAVARIAN dialect about *Eichstadt*, 1827.

Mk. 4. 3.—Izã schau! a Baur is zum sãn gangã.—4. Und do, wi-a gsät hât, epàs an Wég hing'falln; dës hãbn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. BAVARIAN dialect about *Munich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Moì is à Baur aufs Sãhn' naus gangã.—4. U wia r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoài Sammã-r-ãnn Weg nõ gfõin; do sãnn Vögl vonn Himmi rõ kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. BAVARIAN dialect about *Nuremberg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höirt zõu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Säemoh) Ausgangã z'saã.—4. U dàu hãuts es si zoutrãgn, wõi er g'sät hãut, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn Vögl unterm Himmel kummã und hãbens àfg'fressn.

72. DIALECT about *Frankfort on the Maine*, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hihrt zõu, Sich, es gung è Mõl a Sihmann ènausser z' sãh̄n.—4. U dô hõt sech's begãwwe, wãì èr gesiht hõt, fãil Epàs d'rvun ãn'n Wãg; do senn (sa) di Vigel unnerm Hémmeel kumme, unn hãwwe's uffg'fresse.

73. DIALECT of *Wetteravia*, or the district enclosed by the Saab Rhine, and Maine, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hirt zõu! Sich, es geng è mohl è Sehmann naus, der wullt sihẽ. 4. Önn wõi è sèt', do fëil a Dãl uf de Wèk; dã kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel o frossens uf.

74. HESSIAN dialect about *Kassel*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es beg sich, wie hã (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wãk; do kamen de Vãggel unner d' Himmel und frassens uf.

75. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Leipsic*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hürt zu sãht! 's gung à mal a Siãmann aus zu siãn.—4. Un da siãte, da feel eeniges an'n Wãg; da kamen de Veggel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, frassens uf.

76. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Ansbach*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hãrt zu! sich, es gieng à Sãmã auf's Soã aus.—4. und es g' seheg'n, indemm ehr sãte, fiel Etlichs ãn den Weeg. Dõa kamm die Vie unt'rn Himmel und frassens auf.

XL—SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE,* INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LANGUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote *Thule* † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated *Thyle* ‡ by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and *Thila* § in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called *Ferros* were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A. D. 861, *Naddod*, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named *Snoeland*. Soon after, *Gardar Svarfason*, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it *Gardarsholm*, or the island of *Gardar*;|| it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name *Iceland*.¶

2. *Harald Hårfager*, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A. D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and high-spirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature.** Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law *Hjörleif*, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshödi. In the next century, *Thornvald* with his son Erik, surnamed *Raudi* or the red, †† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

* This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnusen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rafn and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

† The ultima Thule of Virgil, *Geog.* i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

‡ *Bt.* 29, 3; *Card.* p. 166, 1.

§ *Ora.* 1, 1; *Bar.* p. 31, 1.

¶ *Islands Landnámabók*, sive *Liber originum Islandiæ*, l. 1. *Íslendinga Sögur*, I. p. 25, 26. *Schoening, Norges Riges, Historie*, vol. ii. p. 101. *Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen*, p. 17.

¶ *Iel* is ice, land land. Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, *Bar.* 25, 4, Ira-land ought to be Isa-land. *Inaugural Lect.* p. 79, note q.—Isa-land is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

** *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

†† *Landnámabók*, i. 6—8. *Schoening*, vol. i. p. 107. *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. i. p. 98.

the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called *Alþing*.* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated *Lögsögumaðr*† or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A. D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their *Skalds*,‡ who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from *Ragnar Lodbrok* to *Valdemar II.* amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.||

4. A *Saga-man* § recalled the memory of past events in prose narrative as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.

5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the other Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the *Njála*, the *Heimskringla*, the *Konungskuggsjá* and the *Landnámabók*. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.**

* Þing in Icelandic signifies *forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize*; and *alþing* general meeting, or assize.

† *Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum, from lög law; saga a telling, speaking; maðr a man, the man propounding the law.*

‡ Skald from *Icl. skáld a poet.*

|| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 5.

§ *Saga historia, narratio; maðr gen. manns, acc. mann man, that is, a story-teller.*

¶ *Edda a grandmother, quasi prima mater ethnicae religionis.*

** A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "*Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Björnsonii Haldersonii, curd R. K. Raskii, editum Havnia,*" 4to. 1814.

6. SÆMUND SIGFUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by *Professor Finn Magnusen*. *Professor Rask* and the *Rev. Mr. Afzelius*, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing *i* from *j*, *u* from *v*, and *ö* from *o*.

7. THE POETIC EDDA contains the *Völu-spá*,* which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The *Gröu-galdr* or Groa's Magic Song. The *Sólarljóð* or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The *Vafþrúðnis-mál*, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.

8. THE GRIMNIS-MÁL, or the Song of Grimner, describing the habitations of the deities. The *Alvis-mál*, *Hyndlu-ljóð*, &c., *Hýmnisquitða*, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.

9. THE PROSE OR YOUNGER EDDA was written by the famous *Snorre Sturleson*, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by *Resenius*, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the *Völu-spá* and *Háva-mál*, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by *Professor Rask*. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the Skalds or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonymes, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

10. NJA'LA, or Life of the celebrated Icelander, Njáll Þorgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.

11. *Snorre* may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, *Heimskringla*,† or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.‡

* *Völu-spá* the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. völu.

† *Heimskringla orbis terrarum*; heimr mundus, kringla orbis.

‡ In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of *Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen*, where more satisfactory information will be found. In *Mallet's Northern Antiquities* there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is *Ragnar Lodbrok*.

It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by *Schöning* and *Thorlacius*, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger *Thorlacius* and *Werlauff*, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.*

12. *KÓNUNGSSKUGGJA*,† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of *Sverre*, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by *Halfdan Einarsen*, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.

13. *THE LANDNÁMABÓK* is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by *Are Frodi*, and continued by other hands. *Are Frodi* was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of *Sæmund*. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of *Schedæ*‡ and *Landnámabók*.§

14. *THE SAGAS* are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the *Saga-man* or *Story-teller*, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the *Skalds*.

15. Under the well-directed patronage of *The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen*, the following works have appeared.||

FORNMANNA Sögur, vol. i.—xi.; *Oldnordiske Sagaer*, vol. i.—xi.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from *Olaf Tryggvason* to *Magnus Lagabætir*, and of the Danish kings (*Knytlínga*) from *Harald Blue-tooth* to *Canute VI.*, or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

16. *ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR*, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—*Are Frodi's Schedæ*, *Landnámabók*,¶ and *Heiðarviga*-, *Ljós-vetninga*, *Svarfdæla*-, *Vallnaljóts*-, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Gléms Sagas*, in Icelandic.

17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor *Raft*:—*Færeyinga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Farroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.

18. *FORNALDAR Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i.—iii.; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in

* Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.

† Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. *Kóngr a klag*; *skuggsia a mirror*, *speculum*.

‡ *Are Frodi's Schedæ* were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Bussæus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i.

§ Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, *Saga bibliothek*, i. p. 34. *Schedæ Ara Prests Fróða um Ísland*, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; *Sagas Landnáma*, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title *Islands Landnámabók*, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i. See § 16.

|| See Annual Report for 1834.

¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.

the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonization of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. KRÁKUMA'L, *sive Epicædium Ragnaris Lodbroci*,* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This *Krákumál* is by some called *Loðbróðarkviðu*, or *the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok*, who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragnar invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous snakes.‡ This *song* is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or Kráka, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds.¶ This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (*Danska tǫngva*) or Scandinavian (*Norræna*), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.** This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the *Old Danish* in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

* It was first printed in 4to. at Copenhagen, 1686, in the work of *Olaus Wormius*, in his *Russire Danica literatura antiquissima*, vulgo Gothica dicta. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "*Five pieces of Runic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language*," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. The fifteenth time of its appearance was in 12mo. with the title of *Lodbrokar-Quida*; or, *the Death-song of Lodbroc*, with a free English translation, an *Islando-Latino glossary*, and explanatory notes, by *James Johanson*, printed [at Copenhagen by *Aug. Ferd. Steen*] 1782. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "*Krákumál, sive Epicædium Ragnaris Lodbroci Regis Danie*."—Vide *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlandi*, i. p. 305; *Nordiske Fortids Sægaer*, i. p. 282.

† Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 150.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of A.-S.* bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

§ Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanius, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

¶ Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 153.

¶ See the specimen, § 25.

** Rask's *Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue*, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by *Starkad the Old*, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the *Danska Tunga* that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,* though it was long before A. D. 645.

OLD DANISH.	MODERN DANISH.
þann heft ek manna mennskra fundit hring heyjanda hrammastan at afli.	Ham har jeg blandt Mænd af Menneske-Herkomst, blandt Stridsmænd fundet stærkest af Kræfter.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men of the human race, †	among warriors, found the strongest of body.
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22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

The first verse of the Völu-spá. †

OLD DANISH.	MODERN DANISH.
Hljóps biþ ek allar helgar kindir, meiri ok minni mögu Heimþallar ; vildo'at ek Valföpur vél framteljak, fornspjöll fira, þau ek fremst of-nam.	Lytter til min Tale, alle hellige Væsener, större og mindre af Heimdals Slægt ; jeg vil fortælle Valfaders Bedrifter Mænds gamle Sagn, de første jeg lærte.

Finn Magnussen, p. 31.

LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia Sacra entia; Majores et minores Posterios Heimdalli.	Velim cælestis patris Facinora enarrare, Antiquos hominum sermones, Quos primos recordor.
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23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin forn*, so called after *Bödvar Bjärke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle. §

* Halldani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the *Snorra Edda* under *Staða*, edited by Rask, p. 311, 312.

† *i. e.* not of the Aser race.

‡ From the *Edda Sæmundar hins Fróða* ex recensione E. C. Rask, Holmiæ, 1818, p. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Finn Magnussen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of *Den ældre Edda*, vol. i. p. 31.

§ Published by Professor Rafn in the *Fornaldar Sögur Norðurlanda*, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the *Nordiske Fortids Sæger*, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A. D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide *Fornmannna Sögur*, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in *Scripta historica Islandorum*, vol. v. p. 64.

OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominu,
dynja hana fjaðrar,
mál er vilmögum
at vinna erfði ;
vaki ok æ vaki
vina-höfuð,
allir hinir æztu
Adels ofsinnar.

Hár hinn harðgreipi,
Hrólfur skjótandi,
ættgóðir menn,
þeir er ekki fjýja !
vekjat yðr at víni
nè at vífs rúnum,
heldr vek ek yðr at hörðum
Hildar leiki.

MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden,
ryste Hanens Fjædre,
Tid er nu for Drengene
til Daad at gange ;
vaager, stedse vaager,
Venner kjære,
alle I ypperste
Adils Hofsinder.
Har hin haardføre,
Rolf den Skytte,
æt gode Mænd, som
Flugt ei kjende !
eder jeg vækker ei til Viin,
ikke til Kvinders Tale,
men jeg eder til Hildes
haarde Leg nu vækker.

LATIN.

Dies exortus est,
pennæ galli strepunt,
tempus est, ut servi
opus incipiant ;
vigilent, semper vigilent
amicorum capita,
præstantissimi quique
Adilsis comites.

Har, manu fortis,
Rolvus jaculator,
genere præstantes viri,
qui non fugiunt !
Ad vina vos non excito,
neque ad puellarum colloquia,
sed excito vos ad durum
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.*

OLD DANISH.

Hültekinn ríki nam,
Garþr inn hió,
U'li eit gaf
vígi O'þinn rúnar !
Hríngur fáil

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Hildikinn ríki nam,
Garðr inn hjó,
O'li eit gaf
vígi O'þinn rúnar !
Hríngur fáil

* The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Saxo Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1167 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the auspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archaeologist and Runologist *Finn Magnusen*, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient *Fornyrðislag*) in which it was written. Professor Magnusen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in *Historisch-Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Gesellschaft für Nordische Alterthumskunde, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnusen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold!
 A'lfar, ástagoð
 O'la (fjái);
 O'þin ok Frey
 ok A'sakun
 fari (fari)
 fjandum varum,
 unni Haraldi
 ærin sigr!

MODERN DANISH.

Hildeckind modtog Riget,
 Gard indhug (Runerne),
 Ole aflagde Ed
 Odin vie Runerne!
 Gid Ring faae
 Fald paa Muld!
 Alfer Elskovsguder
 Ole (forlade)!
 Odin og Freij
 og Aseres Slægt
 ødelægge (ødelægge)
 vore Fjender,
 unde Harald
 fuldstændig Seier!

fall á mold!
 A'lfar, A'stagoð
 O'la fjái (hati)
 O'þinn, og Frey
 og A'sakyn
 fari, fari
 fjandum vorum,
 unni Haraldi
 ærinn sigr!

ENGLISH.

Hildeckinn received the kingdom,
 Gard hewed out (these characters),
 Ole took the oath
 Odin consecrate these Runes!
 May Ring get
 a fall on the mould;
 Elves, gods of love,
 Ole hate!
 Odin and Frey
 and the Aser-race
 destroy (destroy)
 our enemies,
 grant to Harald
 a great victory!

25. A specimen of Old Danish from *Krákumál*, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,* probably composed between A. D. 862 and 867.

OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vèr með hjörvi!
 hörð kom hríð á skjöldu,
 nár féll niðr til jarðar
 á Norðimbralandi;
 varat um eina öttu
 öldum þörf at frýja
 Hildar leik, þar er hvassir
 hjálmstofn bitu skjómar;
 böðmána sá ek bresta,
 brá því fira lífi.

Krákumál Str. 14.

LITERAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio
 Dura venit procella in scuta,
 cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram
 in Northumbriâ terrâ.
 Non erat, tempore matutino,
 viris opus, ciere.
 Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,
 galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgorea,
 peltas lunatas vidi ego contractas,
 invertit ideo virorum vita.

MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet!
 stormede Regn mod Skjoldu,
 Lig i Nordhumberland da
 laae paa Jorden strøede;
 man ei nødtes den Morgen
 Mænd til Strid at egge,
 der hvor skarpe Kaarder
 skare Hjelmens Flade;
 Kampmaaner saae jeg kløves,
 Kæmperne misted Livet.

Rasn, p. 13.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords!
 Hard came the storm on our shields,
 dead they fell down on the earth,
 in Northumberland.
 None, on that morning,
 needed men to incite.
 For Bellona's sharp sport,
 the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,
 the moon-round shield saw I broken,
 and thus men's lives were lost.

* See § 19.

26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.

OLD DANISH.

Gormr kunuqr gerþi kubl þusi eft þurvi
kunu sína Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunuqr baþ giorva kubl þosi eft
gurm faþur sin ok eft þiurvi muþur sína ;
þa Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala ok Nur-
vieg ok tók kristno.

MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Høi efter sin
Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) gjöre denne Høi
efter Gorm, sin Fader og efter Thyre sin
Moder; den Harald som vandt al Dan-
mark og Norge, og antog Christendommen.

Antiquariske Annaler, vol. iv. p 110—112.

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gormr konúgr gerði kumbl þessi eftir
Þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúgr bað gjörva kumbl þessi
eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir Þýri, móður
sína ; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk
alla og Norveg ok tók kristni.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in
memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarks-
bod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for
his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the
same Harald who conquered all Denmark
and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Komtu i land ok lendir,
ládvörðr! Aðalráði,
þín naut rekka reynir
riki eðdr at síku ;
harðr var fundr, sá er færuf
fríðland á vit niðja
rèð ættstudill áðan
Eátmundar þar grundu.

MODERN DANISH.

Landbeskytter! du atter
Adelraad til sit Rige
førte, slikt dig Folkets
mægtige Fyrste skjilder ;
haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds
Arving du indsatte
i det fredede Rige,
for behersket af Slagten.

LATIN.

Terræ custos, valens potentia !
Venisti in terram, et Adalradum
in regnum restituisti; tua ope
est usus hac in re virorum amicus.

Durus erat confictus, quo
nepotem Jatmundi pacato
reddidisti regno; huic terræ
avita proles imperaverat antea.*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn. †

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Maðr er nefndr Grímur kamban, hann
byggði fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds
hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki
fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum,
ok byggðu þar, en sumir leituðu til annarra
eyðilanda.

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Ajn Mävur er nevndur Grujmur Kam-
ban, han fowr fistur at biggja Förjar, meni
Häraldur hin hárfagri vär ä Dövun; tä
flujddi fri Owdömi hansara mengur Mä-
vur; summir settu se uj Förjun og bigdu
här, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulond.

* Fornmanna Sögur, vol. iv. p. 56, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyinga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, *a. a sheep, ovis*; ü, *c. an island, insula*, pl. *öer islands, insulæ*; Færoeerne or Faar-öer *ovium insulæ*, in Danish commonly called the Færöer.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (*when*) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han byggede først Færøerne i Harald Haarfagers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, so flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færøerne, og tog sig der Bopæl, men nogle søgte til ande öde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A. D. 1200, from Snorra Edda.

ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörd ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, síðarst menn tvá, er settir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgast þeirra kynslögd ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok rétt-trúastir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, fráratu guðs boðorð.—*Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.*

MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil høre, og tilsidst to Menneker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne kom frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt fleere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjærligheder, og forsømte Guds Bud.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (*led*) on, the race of men became different (*unlike*), some were good and righteous believing, but far more turned themselves to (*after*) the desires (*lusts*) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A. D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).*

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verða vegnir á landi hær, danskir eþr sönskir eþr norrönir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vár tunga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hær, en af öllum tungum öþrum enn af danskri tungu, þá á engi maþr hær vigsök at sökja af frændsemis sökum, nema faþir eþr sonr eþr bróþir, oc því at einu þeir, ef þeir höfþo hær áþr viþkennzt.

LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegienses, tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingua nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris inchoaverint, facti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint, actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Si autem Danica lingua utentium nemo fuerit, iniquitatis nomine, cædis causam hic adfuerint, jure gaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, aut frater tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

* See *Hin forna lögþók Fælinga sem nefnist Grágás*. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniæ, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.

31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A. D. 1397.

OLD DANISH.

Settar var rest thænne . . . tvém wintum oc fem ukum, síðan Rö war wnnin til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungi, oc lght til Sjálans biscopsdóm(s) af Waldemare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.

ICELANDIC.

Settr var rætt þessi tveim vetrum oc fimm vikum, síðan Rö var unnin til Cristindóms af Valdmar konúngi, oc logð til Sjálanz biskupsdóms af Valdimari konúngi oc Alexandri páua.

ENGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks; since peace was bestowed on Christianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjálans bishoprick by Waldemar the king, and Alexander the pope.

32. Danish in 1433.

DANISH.

Wi Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks, Suerghe, Norghes-koning göre witerlikt alle the, thette breff see eller høre, at wi af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Nielsóns wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bøn sculd swa oc for troscap oc willich tieniste umme oc giue hanum . . . friihet oc frelsse med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder nedhen vtmaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.

ENGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, make known to all, who see or hear this letter, that we by our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsóns, our beloved faithful man and counsellor, praying, and for fidelity and willing services, have conferred and given him . . . liberty and franchisement with such coat of arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date, but appears to be about A. D. 1450.

DANISH.

Ther æfther drogh Nichodemus then unnen spiger pa vinstre handh, oc fæk han sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Nichodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden sige, och togh spigene af fødærna, mædæn iosep hiolt pa ligommæt.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xviii.

ENGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other nail from the left hand, and gave it in the same manner to John. Afterwards Nichodemus went nearer, and went upon the small steps, and drew the nails from the feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to facilitate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hæ saade da falt somt aff korned hoss vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, *Copenhagen*, 1589, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad saa. Oc det skede, i det hand saade, at noget falt hoss Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc ode det.

36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det ske i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmelens Fugle saede det op.

37. New Testament, *Copenhagen*, 1717, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmelens Fugle kom og aad det op.

38. New Testament, *London*, 1827, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i han saade, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmelens Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).*

Kong Christian stod ved høien Mast
I Røg og Damp.
Hans Væрге hamrede saa fast,
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast
I Røg og Damp.
Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian
I Kamp?

King Christian stood by the lofty mast
In mist and smoke.
His sword was hammering so fast,
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed.
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast
In mist and smoke.
Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!
Who braves of Denmark's Christian
The stroke?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag:
Nu er det Tid!
Han heisede det røde Flag,
Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag.
Da skreg de høit blant Stormens Brag:

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar:
Now is the hour!
He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.
And shouted loud through the tempest's

Nu er det Tid!
Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul!
Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel
I strid?

Now is the hour!
Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel bröd
Din mørke Skye:
Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiöd;
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Död;
Fra Vallen hortest Vraal, som bröd
Din Skye:
Fra Danmark lynet Tordenskiöld;
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,
Og flye!

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel ren
Thy murky sky!
Then champions to thine arms were sent,
Terror and death glared where he went.
From the waves was heard a wail, that
Thy murky sky!
From Denmark thunders Tordenskiöld,
Let each to heaven commend his soild.
And fly!

* For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.
† "And smote upon the foe full sore."

Du Danakes Vei til Roes og Magt, Sortladne Hav !	Path of the Dane to fame and might, Dark-rolling wave !
Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt Tör möde Faren med Foragt, Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,	Receive thy friend, who scorning flight Goes to meet danger with despite, Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's might,
Sortladne Hav !	Dark-rolling wave !
Og rask igiennem Larm og Spil, Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til Min Grav !	And amid pleasures and alarms And war and victory, be thine arms My grave !

40. *The Icelandic, here called Norræni.* For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach: Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or *The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue*, 8vo. 1539.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, tha sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, siaet! ein sædsedare gieck vt at saa. Thad vard tha han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglar loptsins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlögd a Norrænu, med formalum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther.* Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, tha sagde han til thra, Heyre thier. Sia: Eirn sædsedare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard tha han sade, at sumt fiell utan hia veigenum, og thar komu fuglar Lopisins og aatu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger., and Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.*

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Heyred til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han sæde, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum; og tha komu Fuglar under Himnennum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

SWEDISH.

ENGLISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc skane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergmannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær æpter fölger: fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolf skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera ræet waria oc fullfölgia i allom lutom, &c.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiar grace have conceded to Bergman (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows: first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

* See GOTHIC, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, *Upsal*, 1541, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at såå. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt widh wäghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och åto thet vp.

46. *The Swedish*, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, *Stockholm*,* 1671.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sâdesman gik uth, til at såå. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt wid Wägen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och åto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. *London*, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sâdesman gick ut, til at så. Och hände sig, wid han sådde, föll somt wid wägen, och foglarne under himmelen kømmo, och åto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegnér. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

SWEDISH.	DANISH.	ENGLISH.
Nu sol går opp bak fjällens topp, och vinden ljuder från land och bjuder hvar våg till dans i morgonglans. På böljans toppar Ellida hoppar i fröjd åstad, men Frithiof qvad.	Nu Sol gaær op Bag Fjeldets Top; Landvinden lyder, Hver Vove byder Den op til Dands I Morgenglans. Paa Bölgetoppe Assted de hoppe Saa fro og glad, Men Frithiof qvad.	The orb of day, Now tints the spray; From piping heights, The breeze invites Each beam and wave, To dance and lave. O'er the gay group, Ellida's poop Bounds light along; To Frithiof's wilder song
<i>Tegnér</i> , cant. xiv. p. 113.	<i>Foss</i> , p. 185.	<i>Strong</i> , p. 187.

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

SWEDISH.

Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd,
och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjälm.
From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät,
och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.
Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal,
förmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand,
och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—*Tegnér*, p. 164.

DANISH.

Fred var hans Hærraab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,
Og Uakylt sad som Due paa hans Sølverhjälm.
Fromt leved han og lærte, døde og tilgav,
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.
Hans Lære, siges der, gaær vidt fra Dal til Dal,
Samsmelter haarde Hjertar, lægger Haand i Haand,
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—*Foss*, p. 194.

* See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.

ENGLISH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword;
 Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence;
 Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.'
 In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.
 'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,
 Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,
 Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—*Strong*, p. 303.

*Dialect of Dalecarlia.**

50. The principal dialect † of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius, ‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrect, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarls have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shätkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century. ||

51. The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen, Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlungs Skinnarmål*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:—1. Prefixing the letter *v* to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as vom for om *if*; vord for ord *a word*, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as jasel for selja *to sell*; lata for tala *to speak*, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du låta tæ korba, so kimi du låvi?

Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilå?

Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt?

* Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.

† Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. *Swedish proper*, spoken in the north and east; and II. *Modern Gothic*, used in Gothland to the south.—I. SWEDISH PROPER, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. MODERN GOTHIC, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runæ in Livonia.—*Balbi's Atlas*, Table xiii.; *Malte Brun*, bk. xcvi. vol. vi. p. 109.

‡ J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.

§ Ibid. p. ii.

|| Näsman (R. E.) *Hiatoriola Linguae Dalecarlicæ*, 4to. Upsalæ, 1733, p. 30.

52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†

53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elfdalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of *Elfdalen* and *Mora* the difference is not, however, very great. That of *Orsa* stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. *Dialect of Elfdalen.*

Fad uoer, so ir i himbluma.
 Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.
 Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum sâ â jordi.
 Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.
 Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.
 Soss uir firilatum diöm so i oss nod skilldug.
 Læd int uoss i nân jælok fræstilse.
 Autâ los oss frá uondu. Amen.

55. *Dialect of Mora.*

Fad uær so ir i himmelim.
 Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dætt rikia.
 Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so â jordi.
 Uott dagli brod giæf huáss i dag.
 Firilat huáss huærær skulldur.
 Sos huir firilatum diöm sâ æ huáss nâ skilldâ.
 Led int huáss i nân uondan fræstilse.
 Int' ât fræls huáss frá illu. Amen.

56. *Dialect of Orsa.*

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.
 Hælgat uæri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.
 Ski dæina uilju, sâ i himblum sa â jordi.
 Ort dagliga brod gia huáss i dag.
 Â færlât huass orær skulldær,
 Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huáss skilldugær irâ.
 Â inled huoss int i fræstilse.
 Mæld fræls huáss frá uându. Amen.

Norwegian.

57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish

* Näsman, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 17.

This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the *Danska tunga* previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

Ferroe Dialect.

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's *Færeyinga Saga*, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FERROE DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]
Aj gengji e ajna udi,
Feru mujnun filgja
Fim Guds Ajnglar ;
Bije e firi mār Bön,
Bera tajr tā [Bön] firi Kriste.
Singje e Sålmana sjej,
Sār Gud til Såluna mujna !

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út,
fjóra mār filgja,
fim Guds Ajnglar,
beri e Bön firi mār,
Bön firi Krist,
singji e Sålma sjej,
sjāji Gud til Luta mujn !

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out,
Four me follow,
Five God's angels,
I pray a prayer for me,
A prayer for Christ.
I sing seven Psalms,
God will see for my lot !

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God,
I go not alone,
My steps follow
Five angels of God ;
Pray I for me a prayer,
They bear it to Christ.
Sing I seven Psalms,
Sees God for my soul !

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,
fjórir mēr fylgja,
fimm guðs einglar ;
ber ek bæn fyrir mēr,
bæn fyrir Kristi,
sýng ek sálma sjö,
sjái guð hluta minn !

Written about A.D. 1150.

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud,
fire mig følge,
fem Guds Engle,
Bön for mig jeg frembærer
Bön for Christus.
syv Salmer jeg synger,
Sörge Gud for mit Bedste !

* See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.

† Evangelium St. Matthæussa å Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823—8.

XII.—THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

1. THE Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.

2. In the following examples, the *v* in the Dutch *visch* has exactly the same sound as the English *f*; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
a fish	<i>fisc</i>	<i>visch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisch</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk-r</i>
a fish's	<i>fisc-es</i>	<i>visch-est</i>	<i>fisk-es</i>	<i>fisch-es</i>	<i>fisk-is</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>
to a fish	<i>fisc-e</i>	<i>visch-e</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk-i</i>
a fish	<i>fisc</i>	<i>visch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>
fishes	<i>fisc-as</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-os</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>
fishes'	<i>fisc-a</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-es</i>	<i>fisk-ars</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>
to fishes	<i>fisc-um</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-um</i>	<i>fisch-en</i>	<i>fisk-en</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-um</i>
fishes	<i>fisc-as</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-ans</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>

3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* *p* or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d*. The *Dan.* *jeg* and *mig* are pronounced *yih* and *mih*: the *Swed.* *jag* and *mig* are sounded *yih* and *mih*.

* Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.

† The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, *Dut.* *van een visch* of a fish, instead of *vischea*.

Eng. I am, be: *A.-S.* ic eom, beo: *Frs.* ik ben: *Plat.* ick bin, em: *Dut.* ik bin, em: *Moes.* ik im: *Ger.* ich bin: *Icel.* ek er, em: *Dan.* jeg er: *Swed.* jag är.—*Eng.* I was: *A.-S.* ic was: *Frs.* ik was: *Plat.* ick was: *Dut.* ik was: *Moes.* ik was: *Ger.* ich war: *Icel.* er var: *Dan.* jeg var: *Swed.* jag vas.—*Eng.* come, p. came, pp. come: *A.-S.* cume, p. com, pp. cumen: *Frs.* kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: *Plat.* kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen. *Dut.* kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Moes.* quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): *Ger.* komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: *Icel.* kem, p. kom, pp. kominn: *Dan.* kommer, p. kam, pp. kummen: *Swed.* kommer, p. kom, pp. kommen.—*Eng.* thou: *A.-S.* þu: *Frs.* thu: *Plat.* thû: *Flem.* du: *Moes.* thu: *Ger.* du: *Icel.* þu: *Dan.* du: *Swed.* du.—*Eng.* who: *A.-S.* hwa: *Frs.* hwa: *Plat.* huie: *Dut.* wie: *Moes.* hwa(s): *Ger.* wer: *Icel.* hwa(r): *Dan.* hwò: *Swed.* hò.—*Eng.* good, better, best. *A.-S.* gôd (bet), betra, betst: *Frs.* gôd, better, (betere), beste: *Dut.* goed, beter, best: *Moes.* goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): *Ger.* gut, besser, beste: *Icel.* gôd(r) bettri, bestr: *Dan.* god, bedre, heste: *Swed.* god, bättre, bäst.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following declension of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
I	ic	ik	ik	ich	ik	jeg	jag	ek
mine	min	mins	min	mein	meina	min	min	min
to me	me	mij	mi	mir	mis	mig	mig	mér
me	me	mij	mi	mich	mik	mig	mig	mik
we	we	wij	wi	wir	weis	wi	wi	wér
our	úre	onzer	use	unser	unsara	vor	wár	wár
to us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss
us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

* Ten Kate's *Auleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake*, vol. ii. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY,* THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. WORDS are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles his Creator. The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. The etymology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, *A.-S.* æceren, æcern, from æc, æc *an oak*; cern or corn *corn*, *the corn or fruit of the oak*.—Childhood, *A.-S.* cildhād, from cild *a child*, hād *a condition, state, a child's condition*.—Kingdom, *A.-S.* cyngdóm, cyningdóm, from cyning, *cyning a king*; dóm *power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion*.—Island, *A.-S.* ealand, from ea *water*, land *land*; *water-land, land surrounded with water*.—Sheriff or shirereeve, *A.-S.* scir-gerefa, from scir *a share, division, shire, county*; gerefa *a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire*.—Neighbour, *A.-S.* neah-bur, from neah *near*; bur *a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near*.—Righteous, *A.-S.* rihtwis from riht *right, just*; wis *wise, right wise, honest, virtuous*.—Fosterchild, *A.-S.* fostercild, from foster *food, nourishment*; cild *a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent, &c.*

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

* Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero *ἐτυμολογίαν*. Latine vertit *verilogia*. Eumque merito defendit Martinius: certe verbotim non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod *ἐτυμον* sit *verum*: et *ἐτυμολογος*, qui *τὰ ἐτυμον λέγει*. Scaliger tamen *Etymologia* sic definit, tanquam esset a *λογος ratio*. *Etymologia*, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua voce a voce generatur.—*Wachter's Glos. Germ. Prolegom. VII.*

to the mind, is called a *noun*. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a *verb*. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the *noun*, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the *verb* in its simplest form. †

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to be formed. The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From מָנַח *ath* a *stooping*, נָטַח *nēthe* to *incline, bow down*;—אָל *al* *power, strength*, אָלַח *ale* to *exercise power in injuring, to curse*;—אָן *an* *labour*, אָנַח *anēn* to *be faint with labour, to complain*;—אָה *ah* *heat, anger*, אָפַח *ape* to *operate as heat, to bake*;—אָר *ar* a *river, what flows*, אָרַח *are* to *be flowing off, to crop*, אָרַר *arēr* to *flow or take from, to curse*;—אָש *as* *fire*, אָשַׁח *asēs* to *be fired, angry, or grieved*;—אָת *at* a *sign, thou, the substance of a thing*, אָתַח *ate* to *come, come hear, to approach*;—בָּד *bēd* *what is separate, a branch, desert*, בָּדַד *bēdēd* to *be alone*;—בֵּן *bēn* a *son*, בָּנַח *bēne* to *build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father*;—יָד *id* a *hand*, יָדַח *ide* to *put forth, to extend*;—עָץ *oj* a *tree*, עָצַח *oje* to *be as a tree, to make firm or steady*.

4. In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

Σαλον *agitation of the sea, the sea, σαλειω I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate*:—εγγυλοι *a messenger, angel, αγγυλλω I act as a messenger, I bring information,*

* Kimkhi expressly declares וְצַח מִהוּשׁ הַפֶּעַל הַזֶּה הוּשׁ הַנּוֹן *the verb proceeds from the noun*. See Professor Lee's *Heb. Gram.* 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—*Id.* Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (*). See also my *Compendious Gram. of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—*On Human Understanding*, bk. 3, ch. 1.

Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostris ferunt.—*Van Lennep*, p. 7. Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.—*Id. Anal.* p. 41. Mr. Richardson in *Gent. Mag.* April, 1836, p. 373.

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs *appear* to be the foundation of all words. (*Deutsche Gram.* II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, *is certainly led astray by a false supposition.* (*Schmitthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt*, 8vo. 1833, p. 20—23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

† Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned *Dictionary of Bengali and Sanskrit*, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.

I tell:—*αγων*, -*ωνος* a combat, battle, *αγωνια* a conflict of mind, distress, agony, *αγωνιζομαι* I am in agony, am distressed:—*αθλος*, *εθλος* a combat, *αθλευω*, *αθλω* I fight, combat:—*αιμα*, -*ατος* the effusion of blood, *αιματι*, -*αδος* blood streaming from a wound, *αιματιζομαι* I stain with blood:—*αιχμη* a spear, *αιχμαζω* I fight with a spear, brandish:—*ακρα* top, point, top, maturity, *ακραζω* I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.

5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as *dysc doctrina*; *dyscais docu* *câr amicus*, *carav amo*, vel *amabo*. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.*

6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From *A.-S. dæl*: *Plat. Dut. deel*: *Frs. del*: *Moes. dails*: *Ger. theil*: *Old Ger. deil*: *Icel. deil*: *Dan. deel*: *Swed. del a part, pars*; we have the following verbs:—*A.-S. dæl-an*: *Plat. del-en*: *Dut. deel-en*: *Frs. del-a*: *Moes. dail-jan*: *Old Ger. deil-an*: *Icel. deil-a*: *Dan. deel-e*: and *Swed. del-a to give a part, to separate, divide*.—From *A.-S. meolc, milc*: *Plat. Dut. melk*: *Ger. milch*: *Old Ger. miluh, milic*: *Icel. miólk*: *Dan. malk*: and *Swed. mjölk MILK, lac*, we have the following verbs:—*A.-S. meolc-ean*: *Plat. Dut. melk-en*: *Ger. melk-en*: *Old Ger. melk-an*: *Icel. miolk-a*: *Dan. malk-e*: and *Swed. mjolk-a to afford or give milk, to milk, to drink milk*; *mulgere*.—From *A.-S. rec*: *Plat. Dut. rook*: *Frs. rec, rek*: *Ger. rauch*: *Icel. reykr*: *Dan. rög*: and *Swed. rök smoke, exhalatio*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. rec-an*: *Plat. Dut. rook-en*: *Frs. rek-a to smoke, dwell in, inhabit*: *Ger. rauch-en*: *Icel. reyk-ia*: *Dan. rög-e*: and *Swed. rok-a to give a smoke, to smoke, vreek*; *fumare, exhalare*.

7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in *A.-S.* are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, -*en*, -*ig*, -*isc*, from *an*, *unna*, *ican* or *ecan to give, add, eke*; also, -*bær* bearing, producing;—*cund born, a kind, sort*; -*ece eternal*; -*ende*; -*fæst fast, firm*; -*full full, plenty*; -*lic like*; -*sum some part, &c.*—As *lað n. evil, mischief*; *lað adj. evil, pernicious*; gold *gold, -en add, a* or *join something*, as *golden þræd golden thread*; *blod blood, blodig bloody*; *wit wisdom, wit, witty*; *folc folk, folcisc like the people, plebeian*; *æppelbær apple-bearing*; *leohtbær light-bearing*; *eorðcund earthy*; *godcund divine*; *efenece coeternal*; *cennan to bear, cennende bearing*; *drincan to drink, drincende drinking*; *faran, feran go, ferende going*; *æ law, sæfæst fast in the law, firm, religious*; *tungful full of tongue, talkative*; *eorð earth, eorðlic earthlike, earthy*; *lufu love, luffic love-like, lovely*; *lang long, langsum longsome, lasting*; *wyn pleasure, wynsum some pleasure, pleasant*.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus *hwilum awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space*; *þonces of gratitude, þonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of þanc favour, &c.*

9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words of their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.

* See Dr. Davies' *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Languages*, p. 178.

Thus *hunta* a *hunting, chase*, from *huntian* to *hunt*; *fisco* a *fishing*, from *fiscian* to *fish*; *gelicnes* *likeness*, from *gelic* *like*; *hrædnes* *readiness*, from *hræd* *ready*; *hrædlicnes* *readiness*, from *hrædlic* *ready, quick*; *blawung* a *blowing*, from *blawan* to *blow*; *hal* *healthy, sound*; *halig* *holy*, *haligan* to *consecrate*; *haligdom* a *sanctuary*; *halignes* *holiness*; *halgung*, *gehalgung* a *hallowing, consecration, &c.*

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists,* as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his *German Grammar for Englishmen*, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp† and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose *Introduction to the Short German Dictionary*‡ the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. Of VOWELS. The modern German has five simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Three of these are radical vowels, *a, i, u*. The two others, *e* and *o*, are only shades of *a, i, u*. The *y* of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft *u*, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

* See *Von der Wortbildung*, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—*Die Deutsche Wortbildung* von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of *Der frankfurtischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache*, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

† Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his *Vocalismus* immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and reperuse *Vocalismus, oder Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des Ablauts* von Franz Bopp, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the ablaut, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the *ablaut*, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

‡ *Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.

Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words express *i*. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,* the vowel *a* is the easiest, most simple, a universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*; as *Mö* niman, *Ger.* nehmen to take: *Moes.* giban, *Ger.* geben to give: *Moes.* uftö, *Ger.* often: *Moes.* fugls, *Ger.* vogel a bird.—2. By upsound (auflaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has *a*, *o*, or *u*, and consequently a strong full vowel, an *i* is added, but which in the new German is changed into *e*, entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the *a* into *ä* or *e*, the *o* into *ö*, and the *u* into *ü*; as *adel*, *edel*: *Old Ger.* adal, *edil*; *ast* a branch, *æste* branches: *Gott* God, *götter* gods: *Old Ger.* kot, *kotier*: *blütig*, and *blutig*: *Old Ger.* pluot, *pluotic*, or *pluotac*—3. By change of vowel (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of *a* go over into *i* and *u*, as *binde*, *band*, *gebunden*, properly *band*, *binde*, *gebunden*—4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, *a*, *i*, *u*. *A* can be placed before *a* (*a* + *a*), before *i* (*a* + *i*), and *u* (*a* + *u*); *i* only before *i* (*i* + *i*), and before *u* (*i* + *u*), and *u* only before *u* (*u* + *u*).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*.—In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as *ä*, (*ö*), *ai*, *au*, (*ö*), *ei*, *eu*, and *ie*.—In pronunciation and writing, the *ü* as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of *a* + *a* in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, with the guna † *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

* A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

† A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's *Deutsche Etymologie*, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1833.

(inlaut), and the last letter as the radical vowel. In some cases, only *ie* makes an exception.

13. The modern German has the following sounds: *A*, *ä* = *ae*; *ai* = *a* + *i*; *au* = *a* + *u*: *E* = *a*, *ē*, *ei*, *ê*: *Ei* = *ai*, *î* (*i* + *i*): *Eu* = *iu*: *I* = old *iu*, *io*, *ai*, *ei*: *O* = *u*: *ô* = *au*, old *uo*, *û*: *ö* = the increased sound of *o*: *U*, *û* = gunited *a*; *ü* the upsound of *u* and *û*.—4. By the preceding, it is clear there are only three radical vowels from which the others take their origin: thus from *A* originates *o*, *ä*, *e*, *i* (*e*), *u*, (*o*), *û*, *ô*: *I* goes over into *e*, *ei*, (*ai*), *ie*: *U* changes into *o*, *ie*, *eu*, *au*.—Hence it is very easy, in a great number of cases, to recognize the radical vowel in a word, especially by comparing it with other words of the same family. We often find the root in verbs, as soon as the vowel of the perfect tense is divested of all its changes by guna and upsound. From *binde*, *band*, *bund* *bind*, *bound*, *bound*, we find *band* is the root. From *ritt* *rode*, *reiten* to *ride*, is the root *rit* a *riding*. From *fliege*, *flug* *fly*, *flew* is the root *flug* a *flight*.

14. OF CONSONANTS. The natural articulation of the consonants according to the organs, is represented in the following table.

	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>
	<i>labial.</i>	<i>lingual.</i>	<i>palatine.</i>
A. Half mute sounds.	w	h	j
	(Breathing sound, Spirans.)		
B. The sibilant (sibilans) f, s.			
C. The liquids	m	l	nr
D. The mutes (mutæ).			
<i>aa.</i> Simple. { soft	b	d	g
{ hard	p	t	k
<i>bb.</i> Aspirate. {	v	(dh)	—
{	f	(th)	ch
<i>cc.</i> Sibilant. {	—	sz	—
{	ψ	z	x.

It is evident, by this table, that in the modern *Ger.* the aspirated palatine and the sibilant labial sounds are wanting, while it has a double aspirated labial and a double sibilant lingual sound. The *q* is a double letter. The *s* possesses a double sound, the one is expressed by *s*, and the other by *sh*.

15. No root or radical word has originally a double consonant of the same kind. An original *i* in the derivation has given rise to gemination or hardening of the sound, which is found nearly in all words of the same family. In this manner originated

mm	from mj	as schemmen	from suamjan
ll	— lj	— hülle	— helja
nn	— nj	— rennen	— ranjan
rr	— rj	— sperren	— sparjan
pf (Old Ger. pph)	— phj	— hüpfen	— huphjan
tz (zz)	— zj (tj)	— setzen	— satjan
ck (Old Ger. ech)	— kj or hj	— zicke	— zikja.

This law is of great importance in etymology, showing how to reduce words with a double final letter to their roots. Instead of the double letter, we ought to put the soft simple letter; and, instead of the upsound, originated by the derivative *i*, there must be a full original vowel. Thus, for example, from *kennen* to *know*, comes the

root kan; *Old Ger.* chan; from fallen to *fall*, the root fal, *Old Ger.* val; from bücken to *bow*, the root bug—by guna biegen to *bend* (*Old Ger.* puk—piokan); from ricke a *doe*, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern *Ger.* language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. OF THE ROOT. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel *a, i, u*, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the umlaut, and the guna (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten to *light*, the guna *e*, and the post-fixed syllable *ten*; then will remain luch, *Old Ger.* luh, *Lat.* luc-ere.—From fuhr (*Old Ger.* vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (*Old Ger.* var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, *Lat.* fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun bläue *blueness*, and the verb bläuen to *blue* or to *make blue*, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, *Old Ger.* chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen to *crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâhan; present tense ich krähe *I crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-hu, and krähte, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ta *I crew*, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen *the crowing*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-t; die kräbe *the crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, *New Ger.* hell *clear, light*, then by guna (inlaut) and an added *t*, is formed liobt, *New Ger.* licht (instead of liecht) *the clearness, light*; and also the *adj.* licht *light*, &c.

The determination of the signification of words and roots.

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things

in time and space, such as, *light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.*

20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; *blue, yellow, great, small, &c.*, or a temporal relation, as, *flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c.*, or only relations of space and number, as; *by, at, for—one, two, &c.* Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, *I, he, his, that, &c.*, or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, *the bird, the floating in air.* Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.

21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.

22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, *fließen to flow*, from the moving on of the fluid; *wehen to blow*, from the soft movement of the air; *blau blue*, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.

23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,* and that of umlaut† and guna‡ are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

* § 14.

† § 11, iii.

‡ § 11, iv.; § 12, 13.

§ It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen; Bopp's *Vocalismus*, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.

XIV.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

1. AFTER much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters þ and ð, an account of which will be found under p in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, and an eye long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, in what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulties of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the more legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words with all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of this type. As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express by European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.

2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words, and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. Subsequently it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted, the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical accents on some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons, to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, *ác an oak*, *ac but*; *ís ice*, *is*; *þé thee*, *þe the*; *fór went*, *for for*, &c. They are only used in the Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of an article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

* See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

† As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is derived much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.

A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes be-, ge-, on-, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes be-, ge-, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed ge-, as *nyðerian*, and *genyðerian to humble*, (*Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.*)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. Every known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, *eóde went, delivered*, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive *gan to go*. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms* from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now spoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfrid, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's Canticum Canticorum: these are followed by the Mæso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Slavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognate dialects, up to some oriental source,

* The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This erudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled *Etymologische Wörterbuch Frankfurt am Main*, 8vo. 1833, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.

will make the matter clear. This tracing of the languages upwards nearly the reverse of the table of Japhetic languages in page viii.

- I. 1. **LOW-GERMAN**, Platt-Deutsch, or Old-Saxon being the dialects spoken the northern or flat and low provinces of Germany, from which the A.-S. originally came into Britain. Written in
 Helland, A. D. 840.
 Tatian's Harmony, A. D. 890.
2. **Frisic**, from the Asega-bók, Hettema's Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, &c.
3. **Dutch**, from Kilian, and Holtrop's Dictionaries, &c.
- II. 1. **HIGH-GERMAN**, modern High-German, or Hoch-Deutsch; which, since the time of Luther, has become the cultivated language of Germany.
2. **Francic**, which was spoken by the independent tribes dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe, is an intermediate dialect between the German and Alemannic. Written in
 Hildibrant and Hadubrant, A. D. 790.
 Isidore's De Nativitate, A. D. 800.
 Willeram's Canticum, A. D. 1070.
3. **Alemannic** or Suabian, which prevailed in the southern or hilly part of Germany. Written in
 Exhortation to Christians, A. D. 720.
 Kero, A. D. 800.
 Rhabanus Maurus, A. D. 850.
 Otfrid, A. D. 860.
 Notker, A. D. 1020.
- III. **MÆSO-GOTHIC**. Written in
 The Gospels, A. D. 370.
- IV. **SCANDINAVIAN** :
1. Danish }
 2. Swedish } from Dictionaries.
 3. Norwegian }
4. **Icelandic** from Halderson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, Rask, 4to. 1814.
- V. **THE LATIN DIALECTS** are less useful in illustrating A.-S., and therefore so frequently introduced.
1. Italian.
 2. Spanish.
 3. Portuguese.
 4. French.
 5. Latin.
 6. Greek.
- VI. **THE CELTIC DIALECTS**.
1. Welsh.
 2. Cornish.
 3. Irish.
 4. Gaelic.
 5. Armorican.
- VII. 1. Arabic.
 2. Hebrew.
- VIII. 1. Persian,
 2. Sanscrit.

4. The derivation immediately follows the synonymes. If the word be compounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are not analyzed; the literal sense of each part is then only given, in words which most resemble the A.-S., and for this purpose there has been no scruple in using some obsolete and modern provincial terms.

5. The synonymes and derivation were placed before the explanation, the radical meaning of the separate parts of a word being ascertained, would naturally lead to the first sense of the compound; thus *æfest* [*æ law, fast, fixed*] *fixed in the law, religious, devout*; *religiosus*. The explanation of the A.-S. is in English, one word of which is often identical with the Saxon; hence the necessity of a long paraphrastic Latin rendering is superseded, and the definition much shortened: but that this Dictionary may have the authority of Somner and Lye, and the sanction of the most important A.-S. authors, the principal significations are also given in Latin. The Latin explanation is generally the original from which the A.-S. translation was first made, and thus confirms the exact meaning on the authority of the translators, whose chief literature consisted in Anglo-Saxon versions from the Latin of Bede, Boethius, Orosius, and the Vulgate, or Latin Scriptures. In the quotations, except from the Bible, which is too well known to require it, an English translation is given, as literal as possible; but in those from Bede, and often from the Vulgate, the Latin is retained, as it is the original from which the Saxon translation was made, and therefore the best explanation. To the English explanation the Latin is appended, when it indicates the grammatical order and inflections of the Saxon. The following is the general plan adopted in the explanation:—The radical meaning is placed first, then its various significations are numbered, and arranged in that order which appeared most accordant with the association of ideas;—each meaning, when practicable, is confirmed by quotations, with a reference to the authors by whom the word is used. Next follow the idiomatical expressions marked (¶). Selecting examples to confirm the different meanings, those have been preferred which illustrate the grammatical inflections. In the explanations and illustrations, brevity and perspicuity have always been kept in view. These means, and a proper attention to as much economy of space as is compatible with neatness in typographical execution, more practical imitation is comprised in this volume than in the two folios of Lye. In the English and Latin Indexes,* the Saxon to the greater part of

* In preparing the Indexes and carrying them through the press, the obliging attentions of Rev. J. Williamson, and Mr. O. H. Flowers, both of St. John's College, Cambridge, are to be forgotten.

English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, *geman the hollow of the ha sole of the foot*, could only be known by translating, *vola, Cot. l*. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of the authors.

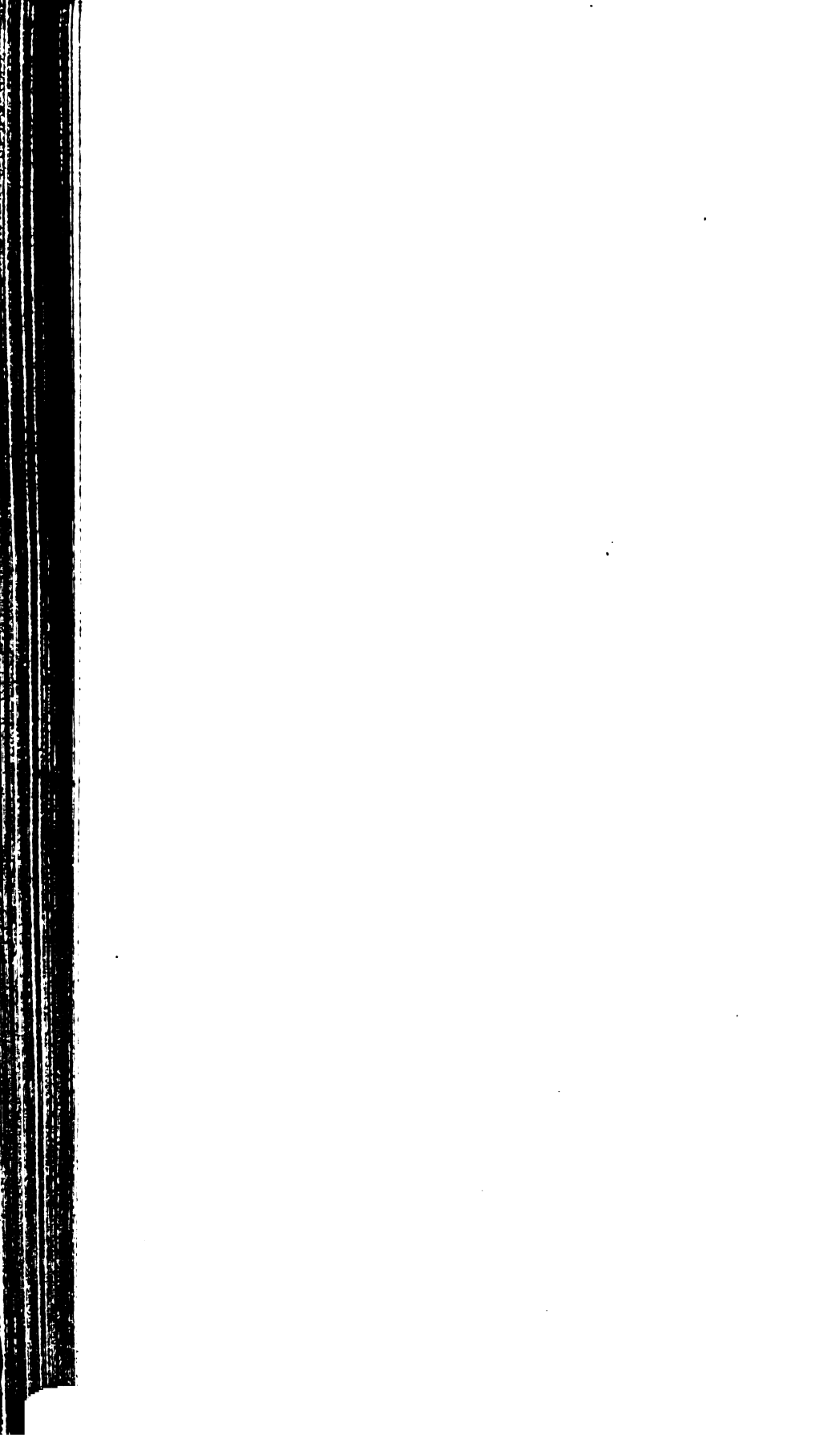
7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, and Apollonius, and his index to *Cædmon* have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from *Cædmon* have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an ever kind and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of *Boethius*. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be an ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. I. or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works. A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as to spontaneously lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with his notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B. D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his intended publication. He has, however, taken the most lively interest in the progress of this Dictionary.

8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in

* The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—*Menologium*, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, 8vo. See p. xx. note No. 17.—*King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius*, with an English translation and notes, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.

press. It is at last brought to a close ; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out ; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited ; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, *January 1st*, 1837.



THE ESSENTIALS

OF

ANGLO - SAXON GRAMMAR,

WITH AN OUTLINE OF

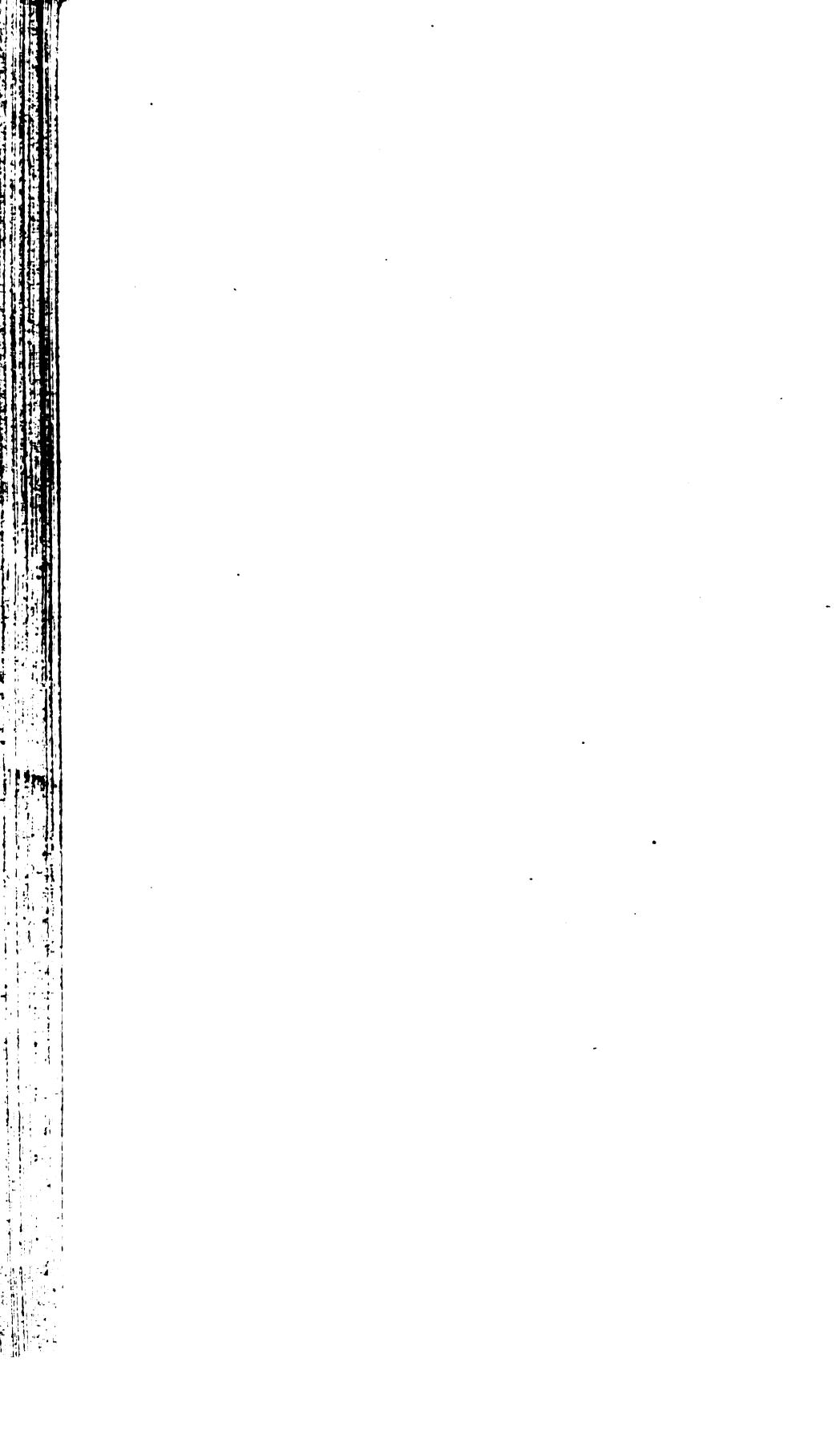
PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.



P R E F A C E.

SEVENTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Examples*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of *The Elements* with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. 1824.* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik* of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that the Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.



NOTES ON THE ALPHABETS.

1. The German character is still generally used in Holland for printing the Scriptures, and books for the lower orders.

2. Sounded like *k*, before *a, o, u*; like *ch* before consonants, and at the end of syllables; but like *ts*, or *s* before *e, i*.

3. *F* has the precise sound of the *Eng. f*; and though *v* is said to be softer, it is generally pronounced in *Ger.* and *Dut.* as *f*; thus, vast *fast*, vinger a *finger*, vin a *win*, &c.

4. Instead of curling the lips, as when enunciating the *Eng. w*, or *oo*, let them remain in a horizontal or natural position, and then try to pronounce *water* nearly like *vater*, and you have the exact sound of the *Ger.* and *Dut. w*, as well as the *Dan v*.

5. The *Dut. c* has the sound of *k* before *a, o, u*; and of *s* before *e, i, y*, just as in *Eng.*

6. In *Dut. d* has the sound of *t* at the end of words: in *Dan.* when *d* concludes a word, stands between two vowels, or is doubled, it has a softer sound, like *dh* in *A.-S.* and *Icel. ð*, or *Eng. the* in *soothe*; as, *lad, fader, and vædde*, pronounced *lathe, fater, vaiththe*. After *i, u, r*, the *d* is scarcely perceptible in the common pronunciation, except as a peculiar emphasis on the preceding vowel. The *Dan. g* in similar cases has a soft sound like *j* or *g*.

7. *H* in *Dut.* is as aspirate as in *Eng. g* is a strong guttural, and has the same sound as *ch* in the Scotch loch a *lake, och alas, O*; as, *och mon O man!* A very strong aspiration of *h* approaches to the sound of the *Dut. g*. The *Dut. ch* has a little softer sound than the *g*.

8. By commencing with the sound of *e*, and without changing the organs, closing the lips with *s*, you have the precise sound of the *Fr. Ger. and Dut. u*.

9. A very sharp sound, like *tz*.

10. This is a peculiar sound; Géttah is only an approximation to the real pronunciation of the name of Göthe, the famous poet. Though the *Dan. ö*, and *o* with a slanting stroke through it from right to left, have the sound of the *Fr. eu* in *peu*, and *eu* in *veuve*; they are both represented in the Dictionary by *ö*, for want of proper type.

11. *Ch. hard*, as in *chyle*.

12. Γ, γ , always hard, as *g* in *give*; but γ before γ, κ, ξ and χ and the *Moes. g* before *g* have the sound of *n* in *angle*, as *ἀγγελος* an *angel*, and *λυγξ* a *lynx*, are pronounced an 'ge-los and lunx.

13. In the Russian alphabet the following letters are very peculiar and difficult to pronounce, *sch, ts, yer, yu, ya*.

14. The Persians use the Arabic alphabet with the addition of \dot{p} *pe*, \dot{c} *che*, \dot{g} *ghaf*, and \dot{s} *she*.

15. In Sanscrit, the Grammar of Sir Charles Wilkins, and the invaluable Dictionary of Sir Graves C. Haughton have been generally followed. The oriental arrangement of the alphabet is this.

	<i>Surds.</i>	<i>Sonants.</i>
<i>Gutturals</i>	kā ¹ khā	gā ghā ngā
<i>Palatals</i>	chā chhā	jā jhā ngā or nya
<i>Cerebrals</i>	tā ² t'hā	dā dhā nā ³
<i>Dentals</i>	tā t'hā	dā dhā nā
<i>Labials</i>	pā p'hā	bā bhā mā
<i>Semivowels</i>	yā rā	lā vā
<i>Sibilants</i>	sā shā	sā hā ll ⁴

¹ ā is never written but at the beginning of words, being always included in every consonant. The other vowels, and the diphthongs are written.

² Formed by doubling the tongue far back on the palate, so as to produce a hollow sound. Bopp calls them *linguals*.

³ Only used in the Vedas, and is said to resemble the surd, or Welsh *ll*.

क
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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय



THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

1. THE Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, v, z, y, þ, ð*.*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v, and z*, are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw*. *þ, þ* had the hard sound of *tþ* in *tþin, tþing*; and *ð, ð* soft, as *tþ* in *tþine, smoothþ*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in *-a, -scipe, -dóm, -end, and -ere*, are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in *-nes, -um, -uð, -ð, and -estre*, are feminine: and those in *-særn, -ed*, are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *-u* are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *as*, is masculine.—All nouns making *g. s.* in *-e* are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in *-e*, it always makes the *g.* in *-an*; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are of the first declension, except a very few in *-e*, which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in *-an*.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in *-e* are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in *-an*; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in *-e*, and are of the third declension.

5. Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.

	1st declension.			2nd declension.			3rd declension.	
	m.	n.	n.	m.	f.	n.	f.	f.
<i>s. nom.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-a	-e	-e	—	-u
<i>g.</i>	-es	-es	-es	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>d.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>ac.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-an	-an	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	-as	—	u	-an	-an	-an	-a	-a
<i>g.</i>	-a	-a	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-a	-ena
<i>d.</i>	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um.

6. The first declension, (except those in *-u*, see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in *-es*. It includes almost

* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

Ɔ a, Bb, C c, D d, E e, Ff, Gg, H h, I i, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Xx, Yy, Zz, þ þ, ð ð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wísdóm, es; *wisdom*; -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; *m. the healer, Saviour*; -ere, fiscere, es; *m. a fisher*; -els, récel, es; *m. incense*; -ing, cyning, es; *m. king*; -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaford, es; *m. a lord*; -að, -eð, -oð, as monað, es; *m. month*; -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; *m. friendship*; and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; *m. a nobleman*; æðm, es; *m. breath*; also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; *n. a word*; neuters in -e and -inle; as rice, es; *n. a kingdom*; dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er, -ungel, es; *n. a star*; nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; *n. a head*.

	m.	m.	m.	n.	n.	n.
<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	smitþ	end-e	staf	word	ric-e	fat
<i>g.</i>	smitþ-es	end-es	staf-es	word-es	ric-es	fat
<i>d.</i>	smitþ-e	end-e	staf-e	word-e	ric-e	fat
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	smitþ-as	end-as	staf-as	word	ric-u	fat
<i>g.</i>	smitþ-a	end-a	staf-a	word-a	ric-a	fat
<i>d.</i>	smitþ-um	end-um	staf-um	word-um	ric-um	fat

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculine nouns ending in a consonant, like *smitþ a smith*; and those in e like *ende an end*, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like *smitþ*, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining change æ into a, as in *staf a letter, stafas letters*; *fæt a vat, fatu vats*; *gæst a guest, gastas guests*; but the æ is unchanged in *stafes of a letter, in fæte to a vat, or in craft, cræftas crafts*; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contract a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Syllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as *tungel a star, g. tungles of a star*, instead of *tungeles*; *heafod a head, g. heafdes of a head*. Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as *word a word*, make the *nom. ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -inle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom. ac. pl.* in -u, as *tungel a star, tunglu stars, ricu kingdoms*; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u; and also change the vowel, as *fæt a vat, pl. nom. ac. fatu vats*.*

8. The second declension has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as *wuce an*; *m. a prophet*: *wuce, an*; *f. a week*: *eære, an*; *n. an ear*. All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as *sangistre, an*; *f. a songstress*; and names of men and women in -a, as *Attila, Anna, &c.*

	m.	f.
<i>s. nom.</i>	wíteg-a	wuc-e
<i>g.</i>	wíteg-an	wuc-an
<i>d.</i>	wíteg-an	wuc-an
<i>ac.</i>	wíteg-an	wuc-an
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	wíteg-an	wuc-an
<i>g.</i>	wíteg-ena	wuc-ena
<i>d.</i>	wíteg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, *eære an ear*, and *an eye, stace a stake*, like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.*, thus, *nom. ac. eäge*; in the other cases they are declined exactly like *wuce*.

* See example in § 6.

10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Európan, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europæ) in Orosius.*

11. *The third Declension*, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in u, or -o; as *wylen* or *wyln a female slave*, *gifu a gift*, *syn sin*, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, *styrung*, e; *f. a motion*, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as *gelicnes, se*; *f. a likeness*, -uð, *geoguð, e*; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	wyln	gif-u	syn	gelicnes
<i>g.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>d.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>ac.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
<i>g.</i>	wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
<i>d.</i>	wyln-um	gif-um	syn-num	gelicnes-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as *wylna of female slaves*, *synna of sins*; those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as *gif-ena of gifts*, and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as *sin sin*, *synne of sin*, *gelicnes a likeness*, *gelicnesse of a likeness*. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as *tíd time*, *hand a hand*, *miht might*.

Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, *lagu water*, *medu mead*, *custu custom*, *sunu a son*, are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* sunu a son; *g. d.* suna; *s. nom. ac.* suna, *g.* suna, or sunena; *d.* sunum. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as *Romane the Romans*, *Angle the Angles*, *Dene the Danes*. They are declined, *nom ac.* Romane, *g.* Romana, *d.* Romanum.

14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as *bróðor a brother*, *dóhter a daughter*, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom.* Bróðor; *d.* bréðer: *pl. nom. g. ac.* bróðra, *d.* bróðrum.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac, pl.* as *man a man*, in *d. s.* is men *to* or *with* man, and *pl. nom. ac.* men *men*: also *fót a foot*, *tóð a tooth*, *bóc a book*, *bróc beeches*, *gós a goose*, *turf a turf*, *burh a castle*, *cu a cow*, *lus a louse*, *mús a mouse*, *móðor a mother*, *dóhtor a daughter*, make in the *d.* singular, and in the *nom.* and *ac.* *fét, téð, béc, bréc, gés, tyrf, byrh, and byrig, cy, lys, mys, méder, déhter*. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as *mannes, fótes, tóðes, bóce, bóce, góse, múse, turfe*; and also in the *g.* and *d. pl.* as *manna, mannum; fóta, fóta, tum; tóða, tóðum, bóca, bócum; bróca, brócum; gósa, gósum; músa, músum; turfa, turfum; dóhtra, dóhtrum.†*

Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.

† See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

29. Sylf *self* is declined like *gód* indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as *ic sylf I myself*, *mín sylfes of myself*, *me sylfum to myself*; but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, *me-sylf myself*, *þe-sylf thyself*, *him-sylf himself*. Definitely it signifies *the same*, as, *se sylfa man the same man*. Sometimes *agen own*, declined like the indefinite of *gód good*, is added. To his *agenum to his own*, *Jn. i. 11*. The reciprocal sense of *his*, as *his own* is also expressed by *sín*.

Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective *gód*. They are *mín my*, *þín thine*, *uncer our two*, *ure*, or *user our*, *incer your two*, *eower your*.

m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.
<i>s. nom.</i> mín	<i>g.</i> mín-es	<i>g.</i> mín-re	<i>g.</i> mín-es*, &c.
þín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
uncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
úre ^b	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
incer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
eower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

^a *ac. míne* or *mínne*; ^b *nom. s. m. f. n. user*; *g. m. n. usses, f. usse*; *d. m. n. ussum, f. ussum*; *ac. m. userne, f. usse, n. user*; *pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user*; *g. m. f. n. ussa*; *d. m. f. n. ussum*.

Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite *se the*, and the definite *þes this*, are thus declined.

	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
<i>s. nom.</i> se	seó	þæt	<i>pl.</i> þá	<i>s.</i> þes	þeós	þis	<i>pl.</i> þás ^b	
<i>g.</i> þæs	þære	þæs	þára ^d	þises,	þisser ^e	þises,	þissa ^e	
<i>d.*</i> þám ^a	þære	þám ^c	þám ^a	† þisum ^f	þisse ^e	þisum	þisum	
<i>ac.</i> þone ^b	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás.	

^a *þæm*—^b *þæne*—^c *þan*, *þon*—^d *þæra*—^e *þisses*, *þisses*—^f *þisum*, *þis*—^g *þissere*—^h *þæs*—ⁱ *þissere*

32. The indeclinable article *þe* is used instead of the various cases of *se*, *seo*, *Se*, *seo*, *þæt* are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative *hwá who*, *hwæt what*.

Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive *se*, *seo*, *þæt*, *þe* are generally used for the relative *which*. The interrogatives *hwá who?* *hwæt what?* are thus declined.

	m. f.	n.
<i>s. and pl. nom.</i> hwá		<i>s.</i> hwæt
<i>g.</i> hwæs		hwæs
<i>d.^c</i> hwám ^a		hwám ^a
<i>ac.</i> hwone ^b .		hwæt.

^a *hwæm*—^b *hwæne*—^c *ablative hwi*.

* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: "þy seems justly to be recognized as a proper *ablative instrumenti*, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy *ape with that oath*, *L. In. 53*; and in the same place, in the dative, on þy *ape in that oath*."—*Mr. Thorpe's Trans. § 147*.

	m.	f.	n.
<i>ab.</i> þy		þære	þy.
† <i>ab.</i> þise		þisse	þise.

34. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc *which?* hwæðer *which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like *gód good*.

Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary: A'n *one* is declined like *gód good*. *wegen m. twa f. n. two*, *begen m. bá f. n. both*, and *þry three*, are declined thus :

	m.	f. n.	m.	f. n.
nom. twegen		twá ^c	þry	þreó
g. twegra ^a		twegra ^a	þreóra	þreóra
d. twám ^b		twám ^b	þrym	þrym
ac. twégen		twá	þry	þreó.

wega → *twæm* —^c *tú*.

36. Fewer *four* makes the *g. fewera*; *fiſ five*, *six six*, *seofon seven*, are also found the *g. fiſa*, *sixa*, and *seofona*. When used absolutely, *tyn ten* makes in *nom. ac. me*, and *d. tynum*; also *twelf*, *nom. twelfe*; *g. twelfa*; *d. twelfum*, but they are *ten* undeclined. *Twentig*, and other words in *-tig*, are thus inflected in all genders, *m. ac. -tig*; *g. -tigra*; *d. -tignum*. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like *se góða*, as *se forma*; *seo*, *þæt forme the first*, except *oðer second*, which has only indefinite declension like *gód good*.

Verbs.

37. The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs, like the English, is very simple.* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, *regularly* called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning, this prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs is always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. The simple and more regular class of verbs is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in *-ode*, *-ede*, *-de*, or *-te*, and the perfect participle ends in *-od*, *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*; as, *luf-ian to love*; *p. luf-ode*; *pp. luf-od*; *segel-ian to sail*; *p. segel-ede*, or *segel-ode*; *pp. gesegel-ed*, *gesegel-od*; *bærn-an to burn*; *p. bærn-de*; *pp. bærn-ed*; *met-an to meet*; *p. met-te*; *pp. met*, or *gemet*.

40. The more complex and irregular verbs are known by having the perfect tense monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive *-an*, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in *-en*, or *-n*; as, *far-an to go*; *p. fór*; *pp. far-en*; *sing-an to sing*; *p. sang*; *pp. gesung-en*.

What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, *he is lufod he is loved*. Here *he is*, is the *indicative* of the neut. verb *wesan*, and *lufod loved*, is the *pp.* of the verb *lufian to love*. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "*to a king*," is not called a dative in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "*to a*." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, *lc mæg beon lufod I may be loved*, instead of being called the *potential mood*, *pass. mæg* is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense*, *sing. beon*, the neut. verb in the *infinitive mood*, after the verb *mæg*: *lufod* is the *perf. part.* of the verb *lufian*.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by *tó*, as *tó etan to eat*; it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* *etan to eat*, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. *Hi tó witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what is generally termed the present and future tenses. *Ic write I write now, or I write to-morrow.*

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.*

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>infinitive.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>perfect participle.</i>
bærn-an to burn,	bærn-de burned,	bærn-ed burned.
luf-ian to love,	luf-ode loved,	luf-od loved.

They are thus conjugated :

INDICATIVE.

<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall burn.</i>	<i>burned or have burned.</i>	<i>if I, etc. burn.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have burned.</i>
s. ic bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
he ^a bærn-ð	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
pl. we bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don
ge bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don
hi bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

IMPERATIVE.

	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
s. bærn þu burn thou,	bærn-an to burn,	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
pl. bærn-að ^b ge burn ye,	tó bærn-enne to burn,	bærn-ende burning,	bærn-edburn

INDICATIVE.

<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall love.</i>	<i>loved or have loved.</i>	<i>if I, etc. love.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have loved.</i>
s. ic luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he ^a luf-að	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
pl. we luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c
ge luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c
hi luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c .

SUBJUNCTIVE.

IMPERATIVE.

	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
lufa þu love thou,	luf-ian or -igean to love,	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
luf-iað ^b ge love ye,	tó luf-ienne or -igenne to love,	luf-iende loving,	luf-odlove

* Also *heo she*, *hit it* : ^b bærn-e and *lufige* are used when the pronoun follows the verb in asking a question, or commanding : but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used : ^c also, -edon : ^d also, -an.

* The future form is the same as the present, for example : "Hi doð eow of gesomnung ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyht, wenð þæt he þenige Gode they shall put you. the synagogue : and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God." St. John xvi. 2.

The words *Ic wille*, *sceal*, &c. generally signify *volition*, *obligation*, and *injunction*, rather than the *property of time*. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

4. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an *to burn*, bærn *burn*. If the consonant be double, after rejection of the *inf.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, syll-an *to give*, sylle *give*; imper. sylle *give*, sell. Verbs in -ian, make the imper. in -a, as luf-ian *to love*, lufa *love*.
5. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, -ode; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as luf-ian *to love*; luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od: segl-ian *to sail*; *p.* segl-ede; *pp.* segl-ed.
6. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and *ð*, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ode or -ede; as, betyn-an *to shut*, betyn-de *I shut* or *have shut*; alys-an *to redeem*, alyde *I redeemed*.
7. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, send-an *to send*, send-e *I sent*; ahred-dan *to liberate*, ahred-de *I liberated*; plihnt-an *to plight* or *pledge*; plihnt-e *I plighted* or *pledged*; settan *to set*, set-te *I set*. Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t*; as, secan *to regard*; *p.* reh-te *regarded*.
8. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t*; as from dypp-an *to dip*, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed-ede, but they are contracted into dydpe, dydte, dydped, dydpte, and dydte *dipped*.
9. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.
10. In the third person singular, the aspirate *ð* is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, fed-an *to feed*, fet *he feedeth* or *will feed*; ræs-an *to rush*, ræst *he rusheth*: verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional *ð*; as, cyð-an *to make known*, he cyð *he makes known*; hat-an *to name*, to call, hætt *he calls*. Verbs in -dan or -san, the 2nd *s.* in -tst; as, send-an *to send*, þu sentst *thou sendest*,—yet sendest is sometimes found.
11. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -að; as, hingr-ian *to hunger*, hingr-iað *we, ye, they hunger*; wyr-ian *to curse*, wyr-iað *we, they curse*; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, þyrst-an *to thirst*, þyrstað *we, ye, they thirst*.
12. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, hwæt ete we *what we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)
13. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the plural persons when another follows: as, spillan *to spill*, spilst *spillest*, spilð *spilleth*, spillde *spilled*. Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and *ð* to the bare root, an *e* is added, but only in the indefinite tense; as, nemn-an *to name*, nemn-est *namest*, nemn-eð *nameth*: the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de *named*; and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed *named*.
14. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them; hence, lufie *to love*, becomes lufge *I love*; and lufiende *loving*, becomes lufigende *loving*; *g* is also found before an *a* or *ea*; as, sceawigan or sceawigean *to shew*, which are the same as sceawian *to shew*.
15. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus *ete*, *æt*, *eten eat*, *ate*, *eaten*; *gife*, *geaf*, *gisen give*, *gave*, *given*; *writan*, *wrát*, *writen write*, *wrote*, *written*. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a*, often change it into *o*, and occasionally into *eo*; *ea* generally into *eo*, in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged as *infin.* *stand-an to stand*, *p.* *stód stood*; *pp.* *gestanden stood*; *infin.* *beát-an to beat*, *p.* *beot beat*; *pp.* *beáten beaten*.

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll*, *lf*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*, and the like have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.*, as *delft-an to deal*, *p.* *dealf dug*; *pp.* *dolfen dug*.

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.*; as, *sing-an to sing*; *p.* *sang sang*; *pp.* *sungen sung*. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in some cases *u*, as *bit-an to bite*; *p.* *bát bit*; *pp.* *biten bitten*; *nim-an to take*; *p.* *nam took*; *pp.* *nimen taken*.

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *éó* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *eá* and the *pp.* in *o*; *clúf-an to cleave*; *p.* *cleáf clove*; *pp.* *clofen*; *creóp-an to creep*; *p.* *creáp crept*; *cropen crept*.

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ*, and sometimes to *e* or *y*; *e*, *ea*, and *u* often become *y*, and sometimes *i*:—*ô* is converted into *é*:—*ú* or *éó* comes *y*. The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From *bac-an to bake*, we have *Ic bace I bake*, *þu bæcst thou bakest*, *he bæcð he baketh*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *bacað we, they bake*. From *stand-an to stand*, we also sometimes find *Ic stande I stand*, *stentst thou standest*, *he stent he standeth*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *standað we, ye, they stand*. From *et-an to eat*, we have *Ic ete I eat*, *þu ytst thou eatest*, *he yt he eateth*: *we*, *hi* *etað we, ye, they eat*. From *sceót-an to shoot*, are formed *Ic sceóte I shoot*, *scytst thou shootest*, *he scyt he shooteth*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *sceotað we, ye, they shoot*.

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in *-dan*, *-san*, *-tan*, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: *Ic ride I ride*, *he rit or rideð he rides*; *Ic cweðe I say*, *þu cwyst thou sayest*, *he cweð he saith*; *Ic ceóse I choose*, *þu cyst thou choosest*, *he cyst he chooses*; and in *et-an to eat*, as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e*: as, from *bac-an to bake*, we have *he baceð he baked* in the past tense *boc*, *boce*; thus *p. s.* *Ic boc I baked*, *þu boce thou bakedst*, *he, &c. he, &c. baked*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *bocon we, ye, they baked*.

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the perfect participle, most commonly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p.* tense; as, in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus *p. s.* *Ic sang I sang*, *sunge thou sangest*, *he or heo sang he or she sung*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *sungon we, ye, they sang*.

64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p.* and *i* for the *pp.* make the second person *s.* and all the persons in the *pl.* of the *p.* in *i*; as, *arisan to arise*; *p.* ic, he, *ar* *I, he arose*, *þu arise thou arosest*; *we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose.*—*writan to write*; *p.* ic, he *wrát I, he wrote*; *þu write thou wrotest*; *we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote.*

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g.* generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as *þwean to wash*; *imp. þweah wash*; *p. þwoh washed.* *Stigan rise*; *p. stah rose.*

The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.

writan to write; *p.* *wrát wrote*; *pp.* *writen written.*
standan to stand; *p.* *stód stood*; *pp.* *gestanden stood.*

INDICATIVE.

indefinite.
I, etc. do or shall write.

s. ic writ-e
þu writ-st
he^c wrít
pl. we writ-að^a
ge writ-að^a
hi writ-að^a

perfect.
I, etc. wrote.

wrát
writ-e
wrát
writ-on
writ-on
writ-on

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite.
if I, etc. write.

writ-e
writ-e
writ-e
writ-on^d
writ-on^d
writ-on^d

perfect.
if I, etc. wrote.

writ-e
writ-e
writ-e
writ-on^d
writ-on^d
writ-on^d

IMPERATIVE.

writ þu *write thou.*
writ-e^e ge *write ye.*

INFINITIVE.

writ-an *to write.*
tó writ-anne

PARTICIPLES.

indef. writ-ende *writing.*
pp. writ-en *written.*

INDICATIVE.

indefinite.
I, etc. do or shall stand.

s. ic stand-e
þu stenst^b
he^c stent^b
pl. we stand-að^a
ge stand-að^a
hi stand-að^a

perfect.
I, etc. stood.

stód
stód-e
stód
stód-on
stód-on
stód-on

SUBJUNCTIVE.

indefinite.
if I, etc. stand.

stand-e
stand-e
stand-e
stand-on^d
stand-on^d
stand-on^d

perfect.
if I, etc. stood.

stód-e
stód-e
stód-e
stód-on^d
stód-on^d
stód-on^d

IMPERATIVE.

stand þu *stand thou.*
stand-e^e ge *stand ye.*

INFINITIVE.

stand-an *to stand.*
tó stand-anne.

PARTICIPLES.

indef. stand-ende *standing.*
pp. ge-stand-en *stood.*

writ-e and stand-e are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—^b Also stand-est or þu stand-st; he stand-eð.—^c Also heo *she*, hit *it*, as, he, heo, hit stent *he, she, it stands.*—^d Also, -en.—^e When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is -að, as writ-að *write*, stand-að *stand.* See § 43, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs *wesan or beón to be*, *habban to have*,* *magan to be able*, *scellan shall*,† *wyllan to will, wish*, &c. need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

Habban is used with a *pp.* to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, *ic hebbe geset I have set or placed*, *posui*, for *ic sette I placed or have placed.*

ic sceal fæstan I shall fast; *jejunabo*: here *ic sceal* is a verb of the first person *s. indef.* *fæstan* is in the *inf.* governed by *sceal.* See § 37, note (*), and § 42, note (*).

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres.</i> lufian	bærnan	syllan
<i>gerund.</i> (tô)lufigenne	bærnenne	syllanne (enne)

PARTICIPLES.

<i>act.</i> lufigende	bærnende	syllende
<i>pp.</i> (ge)lufod	bærned	seald.

13. *1st Class.** As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, þeowian, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod *to serve*, clypian *to call*, hālgian *to consecrate*, hallow, macian *to make*, eardian *to dwell*, laðian *to invite*, fūlian *to rot*, fullian *to baptize*, wunian *to dwell*, getimbrian *to build*, neósian *to spy*, bletsian *to bless*, riccian *to govern*, gitsian *to desire*, syngian *to sin*, myngian *to admonish*, gehýrsumian *to obey*.

14. *2nd Class.* As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives and other verbs; as, belæ'wan, *pres.* belæ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belæ'wed *to betray*, adræ'fan *to expel*, wrégan *to accuse*, læ'ran *to instruct*, todæ'lan *to divide*, déman *to deceive*, wénan *to imagine*, ween, fyllan *to fell*, drencan, drencéan *to give to drink*, to drencan *to drink*, bræ'tan *to bridle*, weccan *to awaken*, alýsan *to redeem*, amyrran *to waste*, métan *to measure*, dyppan *to dip*, nemnan *to name*, grétan *to greet*, scrýdan *to clothe*, rasan *to rush*, gangan *to go*.

15. *3rd Class*, includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable; as, tellan, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele *to tell*, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, stellan *to leap*, cwellan *to kill*, gedwellan *to mislead*, þeccan *to thatch*, reccan *to care about*, secgan *to say*, lecgan *to lay*, bycgan *to buy*, sécan *to see*, récan *to care for*, wyrcan *to work*, bringan *to bring*, þencan *to think*, þincan *to see*, habban *to have*, willan *to will*.

16. Anomalous verbs—*Ic*, he can (*þu* cunne, caust) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, *cu* cuðon, *pp.* cuð know.—*An*, ic an *I grant* (*þu* unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, uðe, uð *to give, bestow*. Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geuðe, *pp.* geunnen.—*Geman*, *Jn.* 16, 21, (*þu* gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon *to remember*.—*Sceal* (*þu* scealt), sculon, (sceolon), *pres. sub.* scyle, *imp.* sceolde, sceoldon *shall, should*.—*Dear* (*þu* dearst, *Beo.* 42), durron, *sub.* durre, dorste, dorston *dare*.—*Pearf* (*þearf*, *Bt.* p. 8, or þurfe, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), þurfon, *subj.* þurfe, þurfon *to need*. Also beþearf, beþurfon, &c.—*Deáh*, dugon, *inf.* dugan, dohte, dohton, *p.* 158, *Beo.* 42, *þu* dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, dohton, *Bt.* p. 40, (not dùhte) *help, be good for* (*Icel. dugi*).—*Mæg* (*þu* miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), magon (not mâgon), *sub.* mæge (mæge) mihte, mihton or meahte, meahton *may, might*.—*Ah* (*þu* áge), ágon, *sub.* áge, ágáhte, áhton *possess, own*. Also the negative náh, *Elf. gr.* 2, he náh, *Jn.* 10, 12, nágon, and *sub.* náge, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, náhte, náhtest, náhton *I do not possess*.—*Wítan* (*þu* wást), wíton, wíte, wítan, wíste, wíston *supine*, wítod *know*. Likewise the negative nátt (*þu* nást), nyton, nyte, nytan, nyste, nýstest or nestest, *Bt.* 5, 3, nýston.—*Múst* (*þu* móst) móton, móte, móste, móston *must*.

17. II. *Complex order* makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, the *pp.* in -en, or -n; as,

2ND CONJUGATION.				3RD CONJUGATION.					
<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	et-an	ete	æt	eten to eat.	1.	byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen to burn
2.	læt-an	læte	let	læten to let.	2.	writ-an	write	wrát	writen to write
3.	far-an	fare	fór	faren to go.	3.	sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten to shoot

* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.

2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>es. s. ic ete</i>	læ'te	fare
<i>þu yst</i>	læ'tst	færst
<i>he yt</i>	læ't	færð
<i>pl. we, ge, hi etað</i>	læ't-að	farað
<i>or ete</i>	<i>or læ'te or fare</i>	
<i>s. ic æ't</i>	let	fór
<i>þu æ'te</i>	lete	fóre
<i>he æ't</i>	let	fór
<i>pl. we, ge, hi æton leton</i>	leton	fóron

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>p. s. ic, þu, he æ'te</i>	lete	fóre
<i>pl. we, ge, hi æ'ton</i>	leton	fóron

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>s. et þu</i>	læ't	far
<i>pl. etað ge</i>	læ'tað	farað
<i>or ete ge</i>	<i>or læ'te or fare</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. etan</i>	læt'an	faran
<i>gerund. etanne</i>	læt'anne	faranne

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>s. s. ic, þu, he ete</i>	læ'te	fare
<i>pl. we, ge, hi eton</i>	læt'on	faron

PARTICIPLES.

<i>act. etende</i>	læt'ende	farénde
<i>pp. eten</i>	læt'en	faren.

8. 1st Class, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or before a single characteristic; as, *inf. spreca*n, *pres. ic sprece*, he spricð, *p. ic spræc*, *spreca*'con, *pp. gesprece*n to *speak*, *wreca*n to *revenge*, *tredan* to *tread*, *fretan* to *fret*, *mea*nan to *measure*, *genesan* to *recover*, *lesan* to *gather*, *biddan* to *bid*, *beg*, *sittan* to *sit*, *litan* to *lie*, *ongitan* to *understand*, *gifan* to *give*, *swefan* to *sleep*, *beran* to *bear*, *teran* to *tear*, *sceran* to *shear*, *acwelan* to *perish*, *forhelan* to *conceal*, *stelan* to *steal*, *niman* to *take*.—Irregulars, *geseon* to *see*, *cweðan* to *say*, *wesan* to *be*, *beon* to *be*; for their conjugation, see the Dictionary.

9. 2nd Class, includes verbs which have short e and short eo in p. conjugated like *healdan*; as, *inf. hátan*, *pres. he hæ't*, *p. ic het*, *we heoldon*, *pp. háten* to *command*, *healdan*, *he hylt*, *healt*, *p. ic heold*, *we heoldon*, *pp. healden*, *ondræ'dan* to *dread*, *slápan* to *sleep*; *hón*, *p. heng*, *pp. hangen* to *hang*; *onfon* to *receive*, *fealdan* to *fold*, *wealdan* to *govern*, *feallan* to *fall*, *weallan* to *boil*, *weaxan* to *grow*, *sceádan* to *divide*, *gesceátan*, *beátan* to *beat*, *blótan* to *sacrifice*, *hleápan* to *leap*, *swápan* to *sweep*, *wépan* to *weep*, *bláwan* to *blow*, *cnáwan* to *know*, *cráwan* to *crow*, *sáwan* to *sow*, *heawan* to *flow*, *flówan* to *flow*, *spówan* to *succeed*, *grówan* to *grow*, *rówan* to *row*.

10. 3rd Class, includes verbs which form the perfect in ó; as, *wacan*, *pres. he wac*, *p. ic wóc*, *we wócon*; *pp. wacen* to *arise*, *awaken*, *bacan* to *bake*, *wiðsacan* to *repel*, *scacan* to *shake*, *dragan* to *draw*, *gnagan* to *gnaw*, *hlihhan* to *laugh*, *slean* to *slay*, *wásan* to *wash*, *leán* to *blame*, *wadan* to *wade*, *hladan* to *loud*, *grafan* to *dig*, *scafan* to *scatter*, *hebban* to *lift*, *steppan* to *step*, *scyppan* to *create*, *wacsan* to *wash*, *standan* to *stand*, *galan* to *enchant*, *splanan* to *allure*, *cuman* to *come*.

3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>ic byrne</i>	write	sceóte
<i>þu byrnst</i>	writst	scýtst
<i>he byrnð</i>	writ	scýt
<i>pl. we, ge, hi byrnað</i>	writað	sceótað
<i>or byrne</i>	<i>or write or sceóte</i>	
<i>ic barn</i>	wrát	sceát
<i>þu burne</i>	write	scute
<i>he barn</i>	wrát	sceát
<i>pl. we, ge, hi burnon</i>	writon	scuton

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>p. s. ic, þu, he burne</i>	write	scute
<i>pl. we, ge, hi burnon</i>	writon	scuton

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>s. byrn þu</i>	writ þu	sceót þu
<i>pl. byrnað ge</i>	writað ge	sceótað ge
<i>or byrne ge</i>	<i>or write ge or sceóte ge</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. byrnan</i>	writ'an	sceót'an
<i>gerund. byrnanne</i>	writ'anne	sceót'anne

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>ic, þu, he byrne</i>	write	sceóte
<i>pl. we, ge, hi burnon</i>	writon	sceóton

PARTICIPLES.

<i>act. byrnende</i>	writ'ende	sceót'ende
<i>pp. burnen</i>	writ'en	scoten.

11. 1st Class, comprises those verbs which have a short i (y) before rn, nn, ng, nc, mb, mp; a short a (o) in the p. and u in the pp.; also those with a short e or eo

before *ll, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg*; in the *p. ea* (*æ*) short, and *o* in the *pp.*; as, *spinnan*, he spinð; *p.* ic span, we spunnon; *pp.* spunnen; *yrgan to run*, *blinnan to c*
onginnan to begin, *winnan to war*, *frinan or fregnan to ask*, *singan to sing*, *swing*
scourge, beat, *springan to spring*, *ofstingan to sting, stab*, *wringan to wring*, *pri*
to throng, *drincan to drink*, *besincan to sink*, *forscincan to shrink*, *wither, stinc*
stink, *swincan to toil*, *bindan to bind*, *findan to find*, *grindan to grind*, *swindan to va*
windan to wind, *swimman to swim*, *climban to climb*, *gelimpan to happen*, *swell*
swell, *belgan to be wroth*, *swelgan to swallow*, *meltan to melt*, *sweltan to die*, *g*
to pay, *helpan to help*, *gelpan to boast*, *delfan to delve*, *murnan to mourn*, *spurn*
spurn, *gesweorcan deficire*, *beorgan to save*, *weorpan to throw*, *ceorfan to cut*, *ge*
fan to suffer, *steorfan to die*, *hweorfan to return*, *berstan to burst*, *þerscan to th*
bredan to braid, *bregdan to braid*, *feohtan to fight*.

22. 2nd Class, includes all verbs with a hard *i* in the *pres.* and *a* in the *p.*
dwinan, pres. he dwinð; *p.* ic dwán, we dwinon; *pp.* dwinen to pine, fade, hrín
touch, *scinan to shine*, *arisan to arise*, *blican to shine*, *beswiccan to seduce*, *h*
to sink, *bow*, *migan mingere*, *sigan to fall*, *stigan to ascend*, *wrgan to cover*, *bi*
bite, *flitan to contend*, *slitan to tear*, *slit*, *smítan to smite*, *gewitan to depart*, *wh*
look, *bidan to stay*, *bide*, *glidan to glide*, *gnidan to rub*, *aslidan to slide*, *gripan to*
toslipan to dissolve, *belifan to remain*, *slifan to split*, *spiwan to spit*, *vomit*.

23. 3rd Class, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, *brúcan, pr*
bryeð; *p.* ic breác, we brucon; *pp.* brocen to use, *belúcan to shut up*, *súcan to suck*, *re*
to reek, *smeócan to smoke*, *gebúgan to bow*, *dreógan to do*, *leógan to lie*, *fleógan, fl*
fly, flee, *teógan, teon to draw*, *wreón to cover*, *geþéon to thrive*, *lútan to bow*, *in*
geótan to pour, *fleótan to float*, *hleótan to obtain*; *sortiri, neótan to enjoy*, *þeó*
howl, *toslúpan to dissolve*, *creópan to creep*, *clúfan to cleave*, *gedúfan to dive*, *s*
to shove, *ceówan to chew*, *hreówan to rue*.

AN ABSTRACT

OF

F. GRIMM'S* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

Strong Masculine Nouns.

Decl. fisc a fish; 2nd Decl. hirde a shepherd; 3rd Decl. sunu a son; lēode people.

<i>sing.</i> fisc	<i>pl.</i> fisc-as	<i>2nd.</i> hird-e	<i>pl.</i> hird-as
fisc-es	fisc-a	hird-es	hird-a
fisc-e	fisc-um	hird-e	hird-um
fisc	fisc-as	hird-e	hird-as
<i>4th.</i> sun-u	sun-a	<i>4th.</i> —	lēod-e
sun-a	sun-a	—	lēod-a
sun-a	sun-um	—	lēod-um
sun-u	sun-a	—	lēod-e.

Strong Feminine Nouns.

Decl. gifu a gift; 2nd Decl. æðelo nobility; 4th Decl. dæd a deed.

gif-u	<i>pl.</i> gif-a	<i>2nd.</i> æðel-o	<i>4th.</i> dæd	<i>pl.</i> dæd-a
gif-e	gif-ena	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a
gif-e	gif-um	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-um.
gif-e	gif-a	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a.

Strong Neuter Nouns.

Decl. word a word, fæt a vat; 2nd Decl. rice a kingdom.

word	<i>pl.</i> word	fæt	<i>pl.</i> fat-u	<i>2nd.</i> ric-e	<i>pl.</i> ric-u
word-es	word-a	fæt-es	fat-a	ric-es	ric-a
word-e	word-um	fæt-e	fat-um	ric-e	ric-um
word	word	fæt	fat-u	ric-e	ric-u.

Abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647: 732—735:

Weak Nouns.

4. A weak masculine, hana a *cock*; a weak feminine, tunge a *tongue*; a weak neuter, éare an *ear*.

<i>m.</i> han-a	<i>pl.</i> han-an	<i>f.</i> tung-e	<i>pl.</i> tung-an	<i>n.</i> éar-e	<i>pl.</i> éar-an
han-an	han-ena	tung-an	tung-ena	éar-an	éar-an
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	éar-an	éar-an
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	éar-e	éar-e

Adjectives.

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s.</i> blind	blind(u)	blind	<i>s.</i> hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwæt-re	hwæt-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwæt-re	hwæt-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwæt-ne	hwat-e	hwæt-ne
<i>pl.</i> blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	<i>pl.</i> hwat-e	hwat-e	hwæt-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwæt-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwæt-u

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

Verbs.

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations; * viz.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>p. pl.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1. Fēalle <i>cado</i>	fēol	fēollon	fēallen
2. Swāpe <i>verro</i>	swēop	swēopon	swāpen
3. Hleāpe <i>salio</i>	hlēôp	hlēôpon	hleāpen
4. Slæpe <i>dormio</i>	slêp	slêpon	slæpen
5. Blāwe <i>spiro</i>	blēôw	blēôwon	blāwen
6. —	—	—	—
7. Gale <i>cano</i>	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine <i>tabesco</i>	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
9. Gripe <i>arripio</i>	grâp	gripon	gripen
10. Crēope <i>repo</i>	crêáp	crupon	cropen
11. Drēpe <i>ferio</i>	drâp	dræpon	drêpen
12. Cwēle <i>necor</i>	cwâl	cwælon	cwêlen
Binde <i>necto</i>	swêall	swullon	swollen
	band	bundon	bunden.

* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.

Terminations of strong verbs.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-est	-eð	<i>sub.</i>	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	—	-e	—		-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-on	-on	-on		-en	-en

imp. s. — *pl.* -að; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -en.

*Indan to bind, and gripān to gripe.**

<i>pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-est	bind-eð	grip-e	grip-est	grip-eð
<i>pl.</i>	bind-að	bind-að	bind-að	grip-að	grip-að	grip-að
<i>p. s.</i>	band	bunde	band	grap	gripe	grap
<i>pl.</i>	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	grip-on	grip-on	grip-on
<i>pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
<i>pl.</i>	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en
<i>p. s.</i>	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en.

ind. bind, grip; *pl.* bind-að, grip-að; *inf.* bind-an, grip-an; *part. pres.* bind-ende, grip-ende; *pp.* bunden, gripen.

Weak Verbs.

There are two conjugations of weak verbs.

Terminations of weak verbs.

<i>pres. s.</i>	-e	-st	-ð	<i>sub. pres.</i>	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	-de	-dest	-de		-de	-de
<i>pl.</i>	-don	-don	-don		-den	-den

imp. s. — *pl.* -ð; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -d.

First conjugation, nerian to keep. 13. Second conjugation, sealfian to anoint.

<i>pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-äst	ner-ëð	sælf-ige	sælf-ast	sælf-að
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jað	ner-jað	ner-jað	sælf-jað	sælf-jað	sælf-jað
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ède	ner-ëdest	ner-ède	sælf-ode	sælf-odest	sælf-ode
<i>pl.</i>	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	sælf-edon	sælf-edon	sælf-edon
<i>pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-je	ner-je	sælf-ige	sælf-ige	sælf-ige
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jen	ner-jen	ner-jen	sælf-jon	sælf-jon	sælf-jon
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ède	ner-ède	ner-ède	sælf-ode	sælf-ode	sælf-ode
<i>pl.</i>	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	sælf-eden	sælf-eden	sælf-eden.

imp. s. sælfa; *pl.* sælf-jað; *inf.* sælf-jan; *part. pres.* sælf-igende; *pp.* gesælf-od.

The Anomalous Verbs.

pres. ind. s. ðom, äart, is; *pl.* sind, sindon; *sub.* si, si, si, or sig, or sêo; *pl.* sind; *p.* wäs, wære, wäs; *pl.* wæron; *inf.* wësan; *imp.* wës; *pl.* wësað;

* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

pres. part. wēsende; *pp.* gewesen.—*Future or pres.* bēo or bēóm, bist, biš; *pl.* bēo
sub. bēo; *pl.* bēon; *inf.* bēon; *imp.* bēo; *pl.* bēoð.—Môt, môst, môt; *pl.* môt
p. môste.—Wât, wâst, wât; *pl.* witon; *p.* wiste.—Nât *nescio*, nâst, nât; *pl.* nyt
p. nyste.—Ah *possideo*, âge? àh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—Deáh *prosum*, duge, de
pl. dugon; *p.* dûhte.—Mäg, mēaht, mäg; *pl.* mâgon; *p.* mēahte.—Scéal, scē
scéal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* scēolde.—Gemon memini, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemun
Dēar, dēarst or durre, dēar; *pl.* durron; *p.* dorste.—þēarf, þurfe or þearft? þē
pl. þurfon; *p.* þorfte.—Can, canst, or const, or cunne, can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cū
An, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uðe.—Wille, wilt, wille; *pl.* willaš; *p.* wolde.—N
nolo, nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllaš; *p.* nolde.—Dô, dēst, dēš; *pl.* dôš; *p.* dide, didest, di
pl. didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for gangan *ire*, búan *habitare*, &

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

- act.* stands for active case.
- acc.* accusative case.
- act.* active.
- ad calcem at the end.*
- lung.*
- fredus, v. Alf.*
- fricus, v. Eif.*
- and Dutch or South German derived.*
- Albini responsa ad interrogationes.*
- odl. Cod. Jun. xxiii.*
- xxiv. p. 300 : Cod.*
- bl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 5,*
- S. 17, p. 317, Bibl.*
- lius, E. 7, fol. 228.*
- lf. Alfred, Ælfredus,*
- England, A. D. 890.*
- the year.*
- llonius, v. Th. Apol.*
- rab. Arabic.*
- enian.*
- lo-Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon laws.*
- The Friesic Asega*
- sserius Menevensis,*
- D.*
- anasian Creed.*
- b. Athanas. v. Symb.*
- ngton's Orosius, 8vo.*
- 1773, v. pref. p. xix.*
- number 13.*
- able Bede, A. D. 730.*
- Sm. Bede, by Smith,*
- fol. 1722, v. pref.*
- note, number 6.*
- Bd. W. or Wh. Bede, by Whelock, Cambridge, fol. 1644,*
- v. pref. p. xix. note, number 6.*
- Bel. v. Fl. Flemish.*
- Ben. Benson's vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, Oxford,*
- 8vo. 1701, v. pref. p. xx.*
- note, number 22.*
- Beng. Bengalee language.*
- Beo. Beowulf, by Thorkelin,*
- 4to. Copenhagen, 1815.*
- Beo. K. — Kemble, London,*
- 1833, 2nd vol. 1837, v. pref.*
- p. xx. note, number 15.*
- Bl. Bilderdijk's Geslachtlijst.*
- Boh. Bohemian.*
- Box. or Boxh. Boxhornii Glos.*
- Brem. Bremish Dictionary of the Low-German dialect about Bremen, 5 vols. 1767.*
- Bret. Celto Breton.*
- Brit. British.*
- Brock. Brockett's Glossary of North-country words, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825.*
- Brom. Bromtonus, A. D. 1330.*
- Bt. Boethius, v. pref. p. xix.*
- note, number 11.*
- Bt. Card. Boethius, Saxon and English, by Cardale, Pickering, 8vo. London, 1829,*
- v. Bt.*
- Bt. F. Fox's Boethius, 8vo.*
- London, 1835, v. Bt.*
- Bt. R. or Rawl. Boethius, by Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698,*
- v. Bt.*
- c. chapter.*
- C. vel. Cot. Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2.*
- calc. ad calcem at the end.*
- Cant. Moys. or Cant. M. Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 10.*
- C. v. Cot.*
- Cd. or Cædm. Cædmon. The references are to the figures, within brackets, in the body of the page of Junius's edit. and to the figures, within brackets, between the columns of Mr. Thorpe's, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 7.*
- Cd. Jun. Junius's Cædmon, small 4to. Amsterdam, 1655,*
- v. Cd.*
- Cd. Th. Cædmon, by Thorpe, Black & Co. London, 1832,*
- v. Cd.*
- Cel. Celtic.*
- Charl. Charlemagne.*
- Chau. Chaucer.*
- Chl. Chaldee.*
- Chr. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, v. pref. p. xix. note, number 9.*
- Chr. Gib. Gibson's Chronicle, 4to. Oxford, 1692, v. Chr.*
- Chr. Ing. Ingram's Chronicle, 4to. London, 1823, v. Chr.*
- C. Mt. Mk. &c. the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, &c. in the Pub. Lib. Cambridge, Wanley's Catalogue, p. 152.*
- Cod. Ex. Exeter MS. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 279, but especially Conybeare's illustration of A.-S. poetry, p. 9 and 189.*
- Coll. Mon. or Coll. Monast. Colloquium Monachicum; Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 101; Wanley, p. 95 and 193.*
- comp. comparative degree.*

- Comb.* Conybear's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 16.
- conj.* conjunction.
- Corn.* Cornish.
- Cop.* Coptic.
- Cot.* Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.
- C. Ps.* Cantabrigiense Psalterium: the Saxon psalms in the Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 152.
- C.-R. Ben.* Cantabrigiensis Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.
- D.* Vocabularium Dewesianum, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes auctem Barto. descriptum, Bibl. Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16.
- d.* or *dat.* dative case.
- Dan.* Danish.
- def.* the definite declension.
- Deut.* Deuteronomy, v. *Gen.*
- Dial.* Gregory's Dialogues, translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. *Wanl.* p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212.
- Doug.* or *Doug. Virg.* The translation of Virgil into Scottish metre, by Gawin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, born 1474, died 1521.
- Dun.* the historian Sim. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1164.
- Dut.* Dutch.
- E. v. Ethel.*
- Elf.* Elfric, an Abbot, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 1005. The great luminary of his age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10.
- Elf. Can.* Elfric's Canons, *Wilk.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*
- Elf. ep.* Elfric's Epistles, v. *Wilk.* p. 161.
- Elf. gr.* or *gl.* or *Elf. gr. Som.* Elfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, *Elf. gr.* 9, 26, is chapter 9, and xxvi. in the body of the page, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 8.
- Elf. T.* Elfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 1.
- Els.* Elstob (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 12.
- Em. l.* The Friesic Emsiger Landregt, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.
- ep. Epist.* Epistle.
- etc. et cætera.*
- Ethel.* the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1166.
- Ethelw.* the Latin writer Ethelwerdus, A.D. 977.
- Ex.* Exodus, v. *Gen.*
- f.* Feminine, or, of the feminine gender.
- F. v. Flor.*
- Fin.* Finnish.
- Fl.* Flemish, or Belgian.
- f. fluvius.*
- Flor.* Florentius, a Latin Historian, A.D. 1117,
- Fr.* French.
- Franc.* Francic.
- Fr. Jud.* Fragmentum libri Judithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *Jdth.*
- Frs.* Friesic from Hettema,—with *H.* from Halbertsma.
- Frs. c.* Friesic of the cities.
- Frs. h.* Friesic of Hindelopen.
- Frs. l.* Old Friesic laws, by Wierdsma.
- Frs. v.* Friesic of the villages, or Country Friesic.
- g.* or *gen.* genitive case.
- Gael.* Gaelic, the language of the highlands of Scotland.
- Gen.* Genesis, from Thwaite's Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Thu.*
- Ger.* German.
- Gerv.* the Latin writer Gervasius, A.D. 1200.
- Gib.* Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, v. *Chr.*
- gl.* or *glos.* glossary.
- Gm. I. II.* or *III.* Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.
- Gm. Myth.* Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835.
- Gm. Recht.* Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 8vo. 1828.
- Gr. Dial.* or *Greg.* Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonice rediti à Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensis. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: 1, Coll. C. C. Cant. S. 10: Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c. v. *Dial.*
- Gr. v. Gr. Dial.*
- Grk.* Greek.
- Gr. Proem.* Gregorii Proemium, Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care in A. v. Wanley, p. 153.
- Guth.* Guthlaci monachi et miracula. Bibl. Cott. V. D. 21.
- H.* Halbertsma, a writer the Friesic language.
- Hag.* the Latin writer Hagaldensis Prior, Joann. A. D. 1180.
- Heb.* Hebrew.
- Hem.* or *Heming.* Heming Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearn, Oxon. 1723, tom. ii.
- Herb.* Herbarium, scilicet Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 68: Bodl. Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 180, are the A.-S. name plants, and A.-S. extra v. *L. M.*
- Het.* Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanation in Dutch, 8vo. Leeuwarden 1832.
- Hexaëm.* Hexaëmeron: Homilia Saxonica de opere sex diebus extra Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. item 47: C. C. Cant. S. p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, B. 10, fol. 8.
- Hic.* or *Hick.* Hickeys' Taurus, London, 3 vols. 1705, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Hind.* Hindoo, Hindostannic.
- H. Mt. Mk. &c.* Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. exemplar Hattonianum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wanley, p. 76.
- Hom.* homily.
- Hom. Greg.* the Homily of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Hood.* the Latin writer Hoodenus, A.D. 1204.
- Hun.* Hungarian.
- Hun.* the Latin writer, Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1180.
- Hymn.* Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.
- ib.* ibidem, the same.
- Icl.* or *Icelandic.*
- id.* idem, the same.
- i. e.* id est, that is.
- imp.* imperative.
- imprs.* impersonal.
- ind.* indicative mood.
- indecl.* indeclinable.

or *indef.* indefinite tense, present and future tenses. *indefinitive.*
Ingram, v. Chr. Ing.
Lect. Ingram's A.-S. Lect. 4to. Oxford, 1807.
Ingulph. the Latin writer *Ingulphus, A. D. 1109.*
Contin. Ingulphi Con-
statores, A. D. 1486.
Interjection.
Irish.
Irregular.
Isidore de Nativitate, trans-
lated into Francic, about
A. D. 800.
Italian.
Jacques Gysbert Japicx, a Frie-
isian poet who wrote about
A. D. 1650.
or Fr. Jud. Judith, a frag-
ment of an A.-S. poem,
translated as prose at the end
of Thwaites's Heptateuch,
very properly as poetry
by Mr. Thorpe's Analecta,
1831, v. Thw.
John's: 7, 6, 8. St. John's
Gospel, (by Junius and Mar-
cell, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665,
pref. p. xviii. note, num-
ber 3.) 1st chap. 3rd verse :
1st chap. the 6th and 8th
verses.
Latin Gen.
Latin Genus, v. Gen.
Judges, v. Gen.
Junius.
Kero an Alemannic or
High-German writer about
A. D. 800.
Kilian, the compiler of
the Dutch Dictionary, with
Latin explanations. 4to. Ant-
werp, 1599: Utrecht, 1777.
the Latin writer Knighton,
A. D. 1395.
Anglo-Saxon Laws, by Wil-
son, fol. Lond. 1721, v. pref.
xviii. note, number 2.
the Concilium Æn-
glicanum in Wilkins's Anglo-
Norman Laws, p. 119.
Leges Ælfredi, W. p. 28.
Leges Guth. Leges Ælfredi
Guthruni, W. p. 47.
Leges pol. The second divi-
sion of King Alfred's Laws,
W. p. 34.
Leges Æthel. Leges Æthelstani,
W. p. 54.
Leges. Eccel. and L. Elf. Can-
onum Canonum Ecclesiast-
orum, W. p. 153.
Leges. Edg. Canones editi sub
Edgardo rege, W. p. 82.

L. Can. Edg. conf. Canones
editi sub Edgardo rege de
confessione, W. p. 87.
L. Can. Edg. pen. or pæn.—
modus imponendi pœnitenti-
am, W. p. 89.
L. Can. Edg. pen. or pæn. magn.
— de magnatibus, W. p.
96.
L. Can. Edg. pol. or Pol. the
first division of King Edgar's
laws, W. p. 76.
L. Cnut. or L. Cnut. Eccl. Le-
ges Cnuti regis, W. p. 126.
L. Cnut. pol. the second divi-
sion of Canute's laws, W.
p. 133.
L. Const. Liber Constitution-
um, W. p. 147.
L. Const. Ethel. Liber Consti-
tutionum tempore regis Æ-
thelredi, W. p. 106.
L. Eccl. Liber legum Ecclesi-
asticarum, W. p. 173.
L. Edg. Leges Eadgari, p. 76.
L. Edg. pol. the first division
of King Edgar's laws, W.
p. 76.
L. Edg. sup. Legum Eadgari
supplementum, W. p. 79.
L. Edm. Leges Edmundi regis,
W. p. 72.
L. Edw. Leges Eadwardi, W.
p. 48.
L. Edw. Guth. Fœdus Eadwe-
ardi et Guthruni regum,
W. p. 51.
L. Elf. Can. Liber Ælfrici Can-
onum, W. p. 153, v. L. Can.
Eccel.
L. Elf. ep. Ælfrici Epistolæ,
W. p. 161.
L. Ethel. Leges Æthelredi,
W. p. 102.
L. Ethel. Anlaf. or Anl. Leges
Æthelredi cum Anlavo, W.
p. 104.
L. Ethelb. Leges Æthelbirhti,
W. p. 1.
L. Hloth. Leges Hlotharii et
Eadrici, W. p. 7.
L. In. Leges Inæ, W. p. 14.
L. Lond. or Lund. Judicia Ci-
vitatis Lundeniæ, W. p. 65.
L. North. pres. Northumbren-
sium presbyterorum leges,
W. p. 98.
L. Wal. Senatus Consultum
de Monticolis Walliæ, W.
p. 125.
L. Wihht. Leges Wihtrædi, W.
p. 10.
Lamb. Lambard's Anglo-Saxon
laws, v. L.
Lanc. Lancashire.
Lap. Laplandish.
Lat. mid. Latin of the middle
and later age.
Lett. Lettish.
Lev. Leviticus, v. Gen.

Lin. Linnæus.
Lip. Lipsius's Glossary, Opera
Omnia Versal. 4 vols. 8vo.
vol. ii. p. 988.
Lk. St. Luke's Gospel, v. Jn.
L.M. Liber Medicinalis, v.
Herb. a Baldo quodam, ex
scriptis Marcelli, Scribonii
Largi, C. Plinii, aliorumque
Medicorum Latinorum, uti
censet Wanleius, compilatus,
Bibl. D. Jac. Westm.
v. the Titles of Chapters in
A. S. and quotations in
Wanley's Cat. 176—180, 72.
L. Lambeth Psalter. v. Lps.
and M. Ps.
Lps. or L. Ps. Lambeth Psal-
ter, Bibl. Lambeth, 4to. 188,
Art. 5.
Lup. Lupus's Sermons, in
Hickes's Theas. vol. ii. p. 99.
Reference to sections and
lines of sections.
m. mas. masculine, or, of the
masculine gender.
M.A. Monasticon Anglicanum.
Malm. Will. Malmesburiensis,
A. D. 1140.
Mann. Manning's edition of
Lye's A.-S. Dict. particu-
larly the Supplement: 2 vols.
fol. v. pref. p. xx. note,
number 22.
Mart. Martini Lexicon phi-
lologicum, 2 vols. fol. 1711.
Martyr. Mart. or Menol. Mar-
tyrologium, sive potius Me-
nologium seu Calendarium
poeticum, or The poetical
calendar of the Anglo-Sax-
ons, Hickes's Theas. I. p.
203, Fox, 8vo. London,
1830, v. pref. p. xx. note,
number 17.
Med. ex Quadr. Medicina ex
quadrupedibus, Bibl. Bodl.
Hatt. 100, Art. 4, Jun. 58,
Art. 2, Bibl. Cott. Vitell.
C. 3, fol. 75: Wanley, p. 75.
Menol. the Menology, v. Mar-
tyr.
Menol. F. Fox, v. Martyr.
Mk. Mark, v. Jn.
Moes. Moeso-Gothic, the ear-
liest High-German dialect
yet known, preserved in the
Gospels, &c. A. D. 370, v.
Jn.
Mone. Mone's Quellen und
Forschungen zur Geschichte
der deutschen Literatur und
Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830.
Mone. A. — the Glossary
(in p. 314) of natural history.
The MS. is of the
10th century, and is in the
Jesuits' Library at Brussels,
in 4to. No. 539.

- Mone.** B. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; the A.-S. Gloss. (in p. 329), on Aldhelm's Latin treatise *De laude virginittatis*, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.
- Mone C.** — the Gloss. (in p. 442) from the Brussels MS. No. 539.
- Mons. or Mons. Gos.** Monsee Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title *Glossæ Monseeenses*, by B. Pez, in *Thes. Anecdotorum*, nov. I. col. 319—414.
- M. Ps.** Mareschalli Psalterium; i. e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comitris Arundelie, nec non Comitris Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Regiæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.
- M.S.** Manuscript.
- M.S.S.** Manuscripts.
- M.S. C.** Manuscriptus codex Cantabrigiensis.
- M.S. T.** Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ.
- Mt.** Matthew, v. Ja.
- n.** neut. neuter, or, of the neuter gender.
- N.** Noeli (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.
- Nat. S. Greg.** a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. *Ela*.
- Nath.** Nathanis Judæi legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantab. unde descriptis Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2.
- Nic. or Nicod.** Nicodemus pseudo-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. *Thw*.
- nn.** a noun.
- nom.** the nominative case.
- Norse.** Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.
- Norw.** Norwegian.
- Not.** Notker's translation of the Psalms into Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 1020.
- Num. or Numb.** Numbers, v. *Gen*.
- O. Ger.** Old High-German.
- Oros.** Orosius, by Barrington, Saxon and English, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *Bar*.
- Ot. Ott. or Otf.** Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.
- p. or P.** with figures following denotes page.
- p. or per.** perfect tense.
- par.** paragraph.
- part.** participle.
- Past.** Gregorii P. Liber de cura Pastoralis, Saxonice redditus ab Ælfrido Rege. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 53, 2: Bibl. Publ. Cant. C. C. C. Cant: S. 1, Coll. Trin. Cant: Cott. Otho, B. 2, v. *Dial.* and *Gr. Dial.*
- Pecc. Med.** Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde suum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.
- Pers.** Persian.
- pl. plu.** plural.
- Plat.** Plat - Dutch, or Low-German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany.
- pœn. pen. or pn.** pœnitentia, pœnitens in the Laws, v. *L. Can. Edg. pen.*
- Port.** Portuguese.
- pp.** perfect participle.
- pr. or pref.** preface.
- prep.** preposition.
- pres.** present tense.
- Pri.** Price's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.
- pron.** pronoun.
- Proem. R. Conc.** Proœmium Regularis Concordiæ Angliæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 145, Cl. Job. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 1.
- Prov.** Glossæ in Proverbia Salomonis; in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.
- Ps.** Psalms, by Spelman, 4to. London, 1640, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is used, which varies a little from the English division of the Psalms and verses.
- P.S.** Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase of Genesis, v. *Ca*.
- Ps. Th.** Psalms, by Thorpe, 8vo. Oxford, 1835.
- q.** quere, doubt.
- q.d.** quasi dicat.
- Q. v. or q. v.** Quod vide.
- R. Reubenii Glossarium;** Ælfrici Glossarii exemplar inter membranas Cl. Paul. Reubenii reperit et a Francisco Junio inter descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, 1.
- Rab. Rhabanus Maurus;** wrote in Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 850.
- Rawl.** Rawlinson, v. *Bl.*
- R. Ben.** Regulæ Benedicti exemplar aliud.
- R. Conc.** Regularis Concordiæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialium. Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Cl. D. 3.
- resp.** responsum, answer.
- Ric.** Ricardus, Prior Hattald, who wrote in Latin, about A. D. 1184.
- R. Mt. Mk. &c.** Evangelicæ secundum Matth. Marc. exemplar Rushworthianum in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem W. Cat. p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. *pref.* p. x xiii.
- R. T. or R. Th. or Th.** Mr. Thorpe's Translation of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.
- Rubr.** Rubric.
- Rus.** Russian.
- s. or sing.** singular.
- Sal.** Salic laws, the laws of France, published by O. Lemagne, A. D. 798, v. S. ter's *Thes.* vol. ii. p. 44.
- Sans.** Sanscrit, the ancient Hindoo language, v. p. ix. § 20.
- sc.** scilicet, namely.
- S. C. de Mont. Wall.** Ser. Consultum de Monte Walliæ, v. *W.* p. 125, *Wal*.
- Schw.** Schwabenspiegel.
- Scint.** Scintillarius, sive I. Scintillarium; i. e. Scintillarum ex S. Scripturæ Patrum libris a Beda Verabilis collectarum. Bibl. Jac. Westm. Excerptis item quedam ex his Cl. C. nius, quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 40.
- Scot.** Scottish.
- Ser. or Serm.** Ælfrici's Sermon on Creation, v. *Elen* of A.-S. Grammar, p. note (*).
- Shakes.** Shakespeare.
- Slav.** Slavonic.
- Sol. vel Solit.** Soliloquia gustini selecta et Saxone reddita ab Ælfrido

- Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70.
- Som.* Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
- Somn.* Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 43, Art. 1, 2, 3, and 44, Art. 12.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Spca.* Spencer, the poet.
- Spl. or Supl.* Supplement.
- Stub.* the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1360
- sub.* subjunctive mood.
- sup.* superlative degree.
- Supl.* The Supplement.
- Sued. or Swed.* Swedish.
- Symb. Athanas.* Athanasian Creed.
- Syr.* Syriac.
- T. R. Thorpe's* translation of Bask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. 1830.
- T. A.* Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, 8vo. London, 1834.
- T. Apol.* Apollonius, of Tyre, by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1834.
- Tart.* Tartaric.
- Tat.* Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low-German, about A. D. 890.
- Thork.* Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
- Thorn,* a Latin writer, about A. D. 1390.
- Thw.* Thwaites, editor of the Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10: 21, 3.
- T. Ps.* Psalterii exemplar in Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.
- T. T. Taylor's* edition of Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.
- Turner.* Hist. of A.-S.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1823.
- v. vide, see.
- v. a verb.
- v. a. or act. verb active.
- v. irr. verb irregular.
- v. l. vide locum.
- v. n. verb neuter.
- V. Ps. or Vps.* Vossianum Psalterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accept Fr. Junius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.
- W. or Wilk.* Wilkins' A.-S. laws, v. L.
- W. v. Wan.*
- Wac. or Wach.* Wachter's *Glossarium Germanicum*, Lips. fol. 1737.
- W. B. or Wh. or Whel.* Whelock's *Bede*, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
- Wan. or Wanl. Cat.* Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickee's *Thesaurus*, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Wel.* Welsh.
- West.* the Latin writer Mattheus Westmonasteriensis, A. D. 1377.
- Wil.* Willeram's paraphrase of the Canticle in Francic, about A. D. 1070.
- Weston. B. D. F. R. S. (Stephen).* A specimen of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, Mulberries 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension of Anglo-Saxon Nouns

EVERY noun, which has the *nom. s.* in -a is *m.* and makes the *g. s.* in -an. All *m.* nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the *g. s.* in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld a *field, plain*; -ford a *ford*; -hám a *home*; -blæw ris *ground*; -stede a *place*; -tun an *inclosure, a town*, &c.; likewise all nouns, making the *nom. ac. pl.* in -as, are all *m.*, and, therefore, make the *g. s.* in -es.

All *f.* nouns, which have the *nom. s.* in -e, make the *g. s.* in -an. Every *f.* noun, ending a consonant, such as words in -ceaster a *city*; -dun a *hill*; -scir, -scyr, a *shire*; -stow a *place*, &c. has the *g. s.* in -e: indeed, every noun having the *g. s.* in -e is *f.*

All nouns, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, are *n.*, and, like all *n.* nouns, ending in a consonant, make the *g. s.* in -es.

Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when *a* comes before a single consonant, or *st. sc.* followed by *a, e, o, u,* and adjectives, when *a* comes before a single consonant followed by *a, e, o, u,* the *nom. s.* is formed by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or *st. sc.* and by changing *a* into *æ*: in the nouns *fatum with wats, stafas letters, gastas guests*, by casting away *um, as, a,* changing *a* into *æ*, we have *fæt a vat, staf a letter; gæst a guest*, and in the adjectives, *latena of late, latum to late, se smala the small, smalost smallest, se smalesta the smallest*, taking away *es, ena, um, a, ost, esta,* and changing *a* into *æ*, we have *læt late, and smæl*

Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the *p. of* two or more syllables. Complex verbs, or verbs which have the *p. a* monosyllable.

		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>	
		1.°	2.°	3.°	8.°
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-e	-ige	-eð	-eð
	<i>thou,</i>	-st ^a	-ast	-st, -est ^d	-st, -est ^d
<i>pl.</i>	<i>he,</i>	-ð ^b	-að	—, -ð, -eð	—, -ð, -eð
	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-að, -e	-að, -e
<i>perfect.</i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-de ^c	-ode	— ^e	— ^e
	<i>thou,</i>	-dest	-odest	-e ^e	-e ^e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>he,</i>	-de	-ode	— ^e	— ^e
	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-don	-odon, -edon	-on	-on
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE, indf.</i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-e	-ige	-e	-e
	<i>pl. if we, ye, they,</i>	-on, -an	-ion, -ian	-on, en	-on, en
<i>perfect.</i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-de	-ode	-e ^e	-e ^e
	<i>pl. if we, ye, they,</i>	-don, -den	-odon, -eden	-on, en	-on, en
<i>IMPERATIVE, &c.</i>					
<i>s.</i>		—	-a	—	—
	<i>pl.</i>	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-e, -að	-e, -að
<i>inf. to,</i>		-enne	-igenne	-anne	-anne
	<i>part. -ing,</i>	-ende	-igende	-ende	-ende
<i>pp.</i>		-ed	-od	-en.	-en.

1.° By substituting the *inf. -an*, for *-e, -st, -de, &c.*, and prefixing the radical part of verb, as *bærn-e, bærn-st, bærn-de*, we have the *inf. bærn-an* to *burn*. ^a -st is changed into -dan in the *inf.* as *þu lætst thou ledest*, becomes *lædan* to *lead*. ^b -t is changed into -tan as *he gret he greets*, becomes *gretan* to *greet*: -ð, after a vowel, is -ðan, as *he cyð he tells, cy to tell*. ^c -hte is the *inf. -htan*, or -ccan, as *p. he plihte he plighted, inf. plihtan*; *he reht cared for, inf. reccan*. In the *p.* and *pp. -eal-*, before *-de, or -d,* is the *inf. -ellan*; as *te geteald told, inf. tellan* to *tell*: -eah- before -te, -t is *inf. -eccan*, as *þeahthe thatched, inf. can* to *thatch*.

2.° By substituting *-ian* for *-ige, -ast, -ode, &c.* as *luf-ige, luf-ode*, we have *luf-ian* to *love*.

3.° By substituting *-an* for *-e, -st, -est, &c.*, and changing the vowels of the first syllable in the following directions, the *inf.* is found. ^d In the 1st and 2nd persons *indf. æ, e* are general from *a* of the *inf.* as *þu bæcest thou bakest, he bæcð he bakes, inf. bacan* to *bake*: *þu stendest thou standest, he stent he stands, inf. standan* to *stand*: *y* is from *e, eo, or u*, as *þu ytst thou eatest, yt he eats, inf. etan* to *eat*:—*þu cyst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses, inf. ceosan* to *choose*: *þu sycst he sucks, inf. súcan* to *suck*. ^e The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, *o* and sometimes *eo* in the *p.* are from *inf. a*; but *eo* in the *p.* is generally from *ea*; as *p. he stóð he stood, from inf. standan* to *stand*: *p. he blew he blew, inf. blawan* to *blow*; *he beat he beat, inf. beatan* to *beat*. The *p. ea, e,* the *pp. o* before *ll, lf, lg, ll, rp, rf, rg, &c.* are from the *inf. e, eo, or u*; as *p. he mealmelted, pp. molten melted, from inf. meltan* to *melt*; *he starf he died, pp. storfen died, steorfan* to *die*; *p. cleaf clove, pp. clofen cloven, inf. clúfan* to *cleave*. The *a* of the *p.* and *i* of the *pp.* are from *i* of the *inf. p.* *he sang he sang; pp. sungen sung; inf. singan* to *sing*: *bat he bit, pp. biten bitten, inf. bitan* to *bite*.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

A

ld A lg AB Æ lh ABB

*A often interchanges with other vowels; thus, æ and a, as *æc and ac an oak*; *æcer and acer a field*; *habban to have*; *ic hæbbe I have*; *stan a stone*, *stænen stony*; *lar doctrine*, *læran to teach*; *an one*, *ænig any one*.

A and O interchange, particularly before n, in a short syllable, as *mon, man a man*; *long, lang long*; *sond, sand sand*; *an, on on*; etc.

*A prefixed to words, sometimes denotes a negative, deteriorating, or opposite signification, as *from, out, away*; thus, *awendan to turn from, to subvert, from wendan to turn*; *atynan to open, expose, from tyнан to enclose, hedge*; *agylde, or ægilde without payment, without amends*; *amod or æmod out of, or without mind, mad*; *adon to do away, to banish, composed of a from, don to do: for æ v. 2 i.*

*A, prefixed, does not always appear to alter the signification; in this case, it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon; thus, *arisan to rise*; *aberan to bear*; *abrecan to break*; *abitān to bite*. The prefixed a, however, generally adds some little force, or intensity, to the original signification of the word to which it is joined.

*A, be, for, ge, and to, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to verbs, especially to perfect tenses and to perfect participles, as well as to verbal nouns. If a word, therefore, cannot be found under a, it may be sought for

under be, for, ge, or to, or rather under the first letter that remains, after rejecting these prefixes.

*A, added to words, denotes a person, an agent, or actor, and occasionally it denotes inanimate things; as *cum come thou, cuma a person who comes, or a guest*; *swic deceives thou, se swica the traitor*; *worht wrought, wyrhta a workman, a wright*; *foregeng foregoing, foregenga a foregoer*; *bead or gebed a supplication, a praying, beada a person who supplicates or prays*; *býtl a beetle, or hammer, bytla a hammerer, a builder*; *cræft art, cræfta an artist, artificer*; *geman to assemble, gemana an assembly, a congregation*; *gewuna a custom, habit*.

*A', aa; adv. [*Frs. æ: Moes. aiw: Grk. αἰε*. The original signification seems to be *afloving*, referring to time, which every moment flows on, to water, etc. v. ea a river] *Always, ever, for ever*; hence the *Old English AYE, ever; semper*.—*Ac a sceal þæt wiðerwarde gemetgian but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21. Aa, oð weorulde ende always, until the end of the world, Bd. 4, 19. ¶ A world forever, Ex. 21, 6. A forð ever forth, from thence, Bt. R. p. 168.*

Aac an oak, v. ac.

Aad a heap, v. ad.

Aar honour, v. ar.

*Aar morning, v. ær.

Ab a beam, v. ob.

Abacen baked, v. bacan.

Abad expected, v. abidan.

Abæd, abædon asked, v. abiddan.

Abælige may be angry, v. belgan.

Abær bore, sustulit, v. aberan.

A'bal Ability, power of body, strength; *robur corporis*:—*Cd. 25.*

Abannan; *pp. ed, en*; v. a. [*ban-nan from Al. ban a prince, command*.] 1. *To command, order*; *mandare*. 2. *To publish, proclaim*; *with ut to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble*; *edicere*:—1. *Aban þu þa beornas command thou the children, Cd. 193.* 2. *þa het se cyng abannan ut ealne peodscipe then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population, Chr. 1006.*

*Abarian; *pp. ed*; v. a. [*bar bare, naked*] *To make bare, to manifest, detect, discover, disclose*; *denudare*:—*þu abarast ure spræce, Jos. 2, 20.*

ABBAD, abbod, abbud, es or an; *pl. as or an*; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. abd, abt: Grk. ἀββα: Syr. ܐܒܘܐ: Heb. אבא, a father*.] *An abbot*; *abbas*:—*Se arwur-þa abbad Albinus the reverend abbot Albinus, Bd. pref. Swa gebireð abbdodan as becometh abbots, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27.*

Abbadisse, abbatisse, abduisse, an; f. *An abbess*; *abbatissa*:—*Abbdodas and huru abbatissan on mynstrum wunigean abbots, and at least abbesses, should remain in monasteries, L. Const. W. p. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 11.*

Abbaudun, es [*abban abbot's*; *dun a down, hill*] *Abingdon, in Berkshire*:—*Chr. 985.*

Abbod an abbot, v. abbad.

Abbotrice, abbudðom, es; m. [*abbad an abbot*; *rice, dóm a province*] *The dominion or dignity of an abbot, an abbacy*; *abbatis dignitas*:—*Guðfrið*

on anwalde Abbuddomes fore
wæs Guthfrith presided in go-
vernment of the abbacy, *Bd. 5*,
1, 21.

Abbud an abbot, v. abbad.

¹ Abbudhád, es [abbot an abbot ;
hád hood, condition] *The state*
of an abbot, an abbotship, v.
abbotrice, Som.

Abeah, bowed down ; p. of abu-
gan, bugan.

Abealh was angry, v. belgan.

Abeden asked, v. biddan.

Abedene praying, v. abiddan
hence, abedene dagas rogation,
or praying days, Mann.

Abedisca an abbess, v. abbadisse.

Abegdon bowed down, v. bigan.

Abegendlic, gebegendlic ; adj.
[bigende bowing] *Bending ;*
flexibilis, Som.

Abefhofian to behoove, to be fit,
or proper, v. behofian.

Abelgan ; v. a. To be angry, offend-
ed ; irasci :—*Ex. 32, 10, 29,*
v. belgan.

¹ Abeodan ; p. abead ; pp. aboden ;
v. a. [a, beodan to order] *To*
rehearse, relate, declare, to
draw out, to elicit, command ;
referre :—Pat he wolde þat
ærende abeodan that he would
declare the errand, Ors. 4, 6.

Aberan, abiran to bear, carry,
suffer, v. beran.

Aberd, abered ; adj. *Sagacious,*
crafty, cunning ; callidus :—R.
82.

Aberendlic ; adj. [berende bear-
ing] *Tolerable, that may be*
borne ; tolerabilis :—Bt. 39, 10,
R. p. 132, 15.

¹ Aberstan to burst, break, to be
broken, v. berstan.

Abet better, v. bet.

Abeþecian ; sub. þu abeþecige ;
v. a. [a from, beþeccan to cover]
To uncover, detect, find hidden,
to discover, disclose ; detegere :
—Buton þu hit forstele oððe
abeþecige unless thou steal it,
or find (it) hid, Bt. 32, 1.

Abicgan, abycgan ; p. abohte ;
pp. aboht ; v. a. [a, bycgan to
buy] 1. *To rebuy, redeem, buy*
*again, to buy, pay for, recom-
pense ; redimere. 2. To exe-
cute, perform ; præstare :—1.*
Friman his wer gelde abigce
a freeman shall pay his fine
money, L. Ethelb. 32. 2. Æt-
standen að abycgan, L. With.
W. p. 12, 8.

Abidan to abide constantly, expect,
v. bidan.

¹ Abiddan to ask, pray, pray to,
v. biddan.

Abilgð an offence, v. æbylgð.

Abilþhian to be angry, v. bel-
gan.

Abiran to bear, v. beran.

Abalegien prepossess, v. abysean.

Abit prays, v. biddan.

Abitan, bitan ; p. abát ; pp. abi-
ten ; v. a. *To bite, eat, feed,*
taste ; mordere :—Gif hit wil-
deor abitað, bere forð þat
abitene and ne agife, Ex. 22,
13. Du his ne abitst, Deut.
28, 31, v. bitan.

Abiterian, abitrian to make sour,
or bitter, v. biterian.

Ablacod ; pp. of ablacian to
blacken or make black, *Lye, v.*
blacian.

¹ Ablæcan ; pp. ed, t. *To bleach,*
whiten ; dealbare :—Ps. 50, 8.
Lye.

Ablæcnes, se ; f. *A paleness, gloom ;*
pallor. Herb. 160, 4. Lye.

Ablændan to blind, deaden, be-
numb, v. ablendan.

Ablan a rest, v. blin.

Ablan rested, v. ablinnan.

Ablawan to blow, breathe, v.
blawan.

Ablawung a blowing, v. blawung.

¹ Ablendan, blendian ; p. he
ablende, we abledon ; pp.
ablend ; v. a. *To BLIND, to make*
blind, to darken, stupify ; cæ-
care :—Pa gyldenian stanas
ablendað þæs modes eagan
the golden stones blind the mind's
eyes, Bt. 34, 8. Swa bioð
ablend so are blinded, 38, 5 ;
Jn. 12, 40. v. blendian.

Ableoton sacrificed, v. blotan.

Ableow blew, v. blawan.

Ablican, ablicgan ; pp. ablicen,
ablicged ; v. a. *To shine, shine*
forth, to appear, glitter, to be
white, to astonish, amaze ; mi-
care :—Soðlice on rihtwis-
nysse ic ablice, Ps. 16, 17 ;
Elf. T. p. 35.

Ablindan to blind, v. ablendan.

Ablinnan to cease, fail, v. blin-
nan.

¹ Ablisian To blush ; erubescere :
—*Lev. 26, 41.*

Ablygung, ablysung, e ; f. *The*
redness of confusion, shame ;
pudor :—R. Ben. 73, Lye.

Aboden told, v. abeodan.

Abogen bowed, v. abugan.

Abocht bought, v. abicgan.

Abolgen angry, v. belgan.

Aboren borne, v. aberan.

Aborgian ; pp. aborgod. *To be*
surety, to undertake for, to as-
sign, appoint ; fidejubere :—
L. Edm. 1.

¹ Abracod engraved, v. utaþrun-
gen.

Abræc broke, p. of breccan.

Abræd, abraðd drew, v. abre-
dian.

Abreah left, defecit.

Abreac [a, breccan to break] *To*
break, vanquish, to take by storm,
to assault, destroy ; expugnare :
—Ors. 2, 4.

Abredian, abregdan, he
abret ; p. he abraed, abra-
brægd ; pp. abroden abra-
den ; v. a. *To open, lay out,*
draw, spread, dilate, to
figure, to set free, to r-
deliver, exempt ; dilata-
Abraed hys swurd, Mt. 26,
Gif God abrit if God r-
Bt. 39, 3. Seo sawe
abrodden, 18, 4, v. b-
brædan.

¹ Abregean ; p. de ; pp. ed,
a. (a, bregcan) *To fr-*
alarm, destroy ; terrere,
minare :—Bd. 3, 16 ;
14. Lye.

Abreman to celebrate, v. b-

Abreotan, abreottan, abra-
p. he abrioðþe, we abu-
abreoþon ; pp. abrytte
[a, breetan] *To bruise,*
destroy, kill, to destroy b-
lect, to frustrate, revolt
dere :—Billum abreotas
bills to destroy, Cd. 15 ;
abruþon þa þe he toþoð
frustrated that which
thought of, or determin-
1004.

Abret, abrit takes away, v.
dian.

Abrocen broken, v. abrec-

Abroden, abrogden opened
taken away, v. abredian.

Abroten ; adj. *Crafty, eoa-*
sipid, silly, sluggish ; v-
R. 9. Lye, v. dwæc.

Abroþen ; adj. *Degenerat-*
cowardly, sluggish, de-
sting ; degener : A trifst
a trifer ; nugax :—Elf-

Abroþennea, se ; f. *Dube-*
ardica, a defect, back-
ignavia, Som.

Abrugdon delivered, v. ab-

Abryþon destroyed, v. ab-

¹ Abryþdan ; pp. abryrd. *To*
sting, to be pricked
heart, to be grieved, o-
compungere :—Ps. 29,
onbryrdan.

Abryrdnes, se ; f. *Comp-*
contrition ; contritio,
Abryt destroyed, v. abre-

Abufan above, v. bufan.

Abugan ; p. abeah, we s-
pp. abugen, abogen ;
bend, submit, v. bugan.

Abulge, abulgon may of
belgan.

Abunden ; part. Ready ;
tus :—*Cot. 72.*

Abútan, abúton ; prep. *æc-*
around, round about ;
Du tæcst Israhela fo-
mæro abutan þone m-
19, 12, v. onbutan, y-

Abutan-goton to walk abo-

Abuton-stodon stood a
standan.

Abuffian to matter, v. by-

Abylġt *offende*, v. belgan.
 *Abyrgan, abyrgan *To taste; gustare*, v. byrgan.
 Abysean, abyrgan abyrgan; *mā hi abisegien*, on; p. gode; pp. god; v. a. [a, byrgan to bury] *To occupy, preoccupy, preoccupas; occupare*:—Deah unþeawas oft abisegien þat mod though imperfections oft preoccupas the mind, *Bt. 35, 1.*
 Abyrgung, e; f. *Necessary business, employment; occupatio*:—*Past. 18, 1, Som.*
 Ac; *coj*; [sec or eac. imp. of eacan to eke, add.] *But, whether; sed*:—Ne com ic na to wurpan, ac gefyllan, *Mt. 5, 17, Som.*
 A'c, aac [Plat. eke f: *Dut. eik f: Frz. eek, iek: Sөөd. ek: Ger. eiche.*] *AN OAK; quercus*:—*Elf. gr. 8.*
 Acrgan to name, v. cegan.
 Acrgan brought forth, v. acennan.
 Aczemedny, acennyns *nativity, v. acennedes.*
 Acerran to avert; acerrred averted, v. cerran.
 Acalan to cool, v. acolian.
 *ACAS, we acas; pp. acen; v. n. [Plat. aeken] *To AKE, pain; dolere*:—Acas mine eagas my eyes ake, I am dark, *Elf. gr. 36, Mana.*
 Acas, acase an ax, v. ax.
 Accera, accorn an acorn, v. acceren.
 Accutan to prove, v. cunnian.
 Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] *A species of oak, lex, Mana.*
 Aedrene, aodrine oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns, *Som.*
 Ace ake, pain, v. sece.
 Aecaldian to cool, v. acolian.
 Aecipan to buy; aceaped bought, v. ceapian.
 Acearfian to cut off, v. ceorfian.
 Acelan to cool; aceled cooled, v. acolian.
 Acemannes-beri, ceastre, [see ake, mannes man's, ceaster or burh a city] *Bath, Somersets-shire*:—*Et Acemannes-beri, þat is at Bapine at Akemansbery, that is, at Bath, Chr. 973, Ing. p. 158, note, l. 10, v. Bað.*
 Acen aken, v. acen.
 Acen peined, v. acan.
 Aceman, þu acents, he acenð; p. acende; pp. accenned; v. a. *To bring forth, produce, beget; parere*:—*Bt. 31, 1: Gen. 3, 16: Mt. 2, 1, v. cennan.*
 *Acennedlic; *adj. Native; natiuus*:—*Cat. 138, Som.*
 Acennednes, acennes, acennyn, acennedny, acennyns, se; f. *Nativity, birth, generation; ortus*:—*Manega on hys acen-*

nednesse gefagnað, *Lk. 1, 14: Ps. 106, 37.*
 Aceocan; pp. aceocod to suffocate, choke, *Som.*
 Aceocung, e; f. *A consideration; ruminatio, R. 99, v. ceosung.*
 Aceorfian to cut off, v. ceorfian.
 Acer, acera a field, v. acer.
 Acerran to return, v. cerran.
 Acerrednes an aversion, v. acyrrnednes.
 Achsian to ask, v. acsian.
 Aciende *Troubling, shivering, rough; horrens*:—*Hymn, Lye.*
 *Acigan to call:—*Bd. 2, 12, v. cygan.*
 Acl; *adj. Clear, sonorous; clarus*:—*Aclum stefnum with clear voices, Cd. 171, Mann.*
 Aclansian to cleanse, purify, v. clansian.
 Aclea [ac an oak, lea, or lega a lay, meadow] *The name of a place, as Oakley*:—*Sinoð wæs gagederod set Aclea a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, Chr. 789.*
 *Acliopian to call, to call out, v. clypian.
 Acmistel mistletoe of the oak:—*L. M. 1, 36.*
 Acnised expelled, driven out, chased away, v. cnyсан.
 Acofran to recover; convalescere:—*Observ. Lun. 2, Lye.*
 Acol, acul; *adj. A cold, chilled with fear, terrified; perterritus, Mann.*
 *Acolian, acelan, acelan; p. de; pp. ed, od. *To become cold, to wax or grow cold; frigescere*:—*Mt. 24, 12.*
 Acolmod of a fearful mind, timid.
 Acordan; p. we acordedan. *To ACCORD, agree, reconcile; reconciliare*:—*Chr. 1119.*
 Acoren chosen, v. coren.
 Acorenlic; *adj. Likely to be chosen; eligibilis*:—*Past. 52, 8.*
 Acorfen carved, v. ceorfian.
 *Acostnod tried, v. costian.
 Acraeftan *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman; excogitare*:—*Ors. 2, 5.*
 Acreeowed q. acreoped *crept over*:—*Ex. 16, 20, v. creopan.*
 Acrummen crammed, v. crammian.
 Acruman, acrymman; pp. men. *To crum, crumble; friare, Som.*
 Acs an ax, v. ax.
 Acsan-mynster, Axaminster *Aminster in Devonshire*:—*Chr. 755.*
 Acse, v. axe ashes, v. ax an ax, v. also aec, an ash-tree.
 *ACSIAN, acsigan, ahsian, acsian, axian, axigean; p. de, ede, ode; pp. od. [Plat. eáken: *Dut. eischen*] *To ASK, inquire, explore; rogare*:—*Mot ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3. Hu mæg sning*

man acsigan, *Bt. 35, 1. Ne nan ne dorste axigean, Mt. 22, 46.*
 Acsung, ascung, e; f. *AN ASKING, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is enquired about; information; interrogatio*:—*Uneaþe ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, Bt. 5, 3. Mid ascunga by enquiries, Id. 35, 1.*
 Acucian to revive, v. cucian.
 Acul cold, v. acol.
 Acuman; pp. acumen. *To come to, to pursue, bear, suffer, perform, to overcome; attingere, ferre*:—*Gen. 36, 7.*
 *Acumba, acumbe, æcumba, æcumba *Oakum, the coarse part of flax, hard, a kind of marley, or chalky clay, shales or parings; stupa*:—*R. 64, Som.*
 Acumendlic; *adj. Tolerable, bearable; tolerabilis*:—*Acumendlicre byð, Mt. 10, 15.*
 Acumendlicnea, se; f. *The possibility to bring any thing to pass; possibilitas, Som.*
 Acunnian to prove, v. cunnian.
 Acuron chose, v. ceosan.
 Acwæden said, v. cwæpan.
 Acwælan died, v. acwelan.
 Acwæpan to say, acwæð said, v. cwæpan.
 Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.
 Acwan, acwanc quenched, v. acwencan.
 Acweald, acwealde killed, v. cwellan.
 Acwelan, acwylan, cwelan, he acwilð, hi acwelað; p. acwel; pp. acwolen; v. n. *To die, perish; mori*:—*þa fixas acwelað, Ex. 7, 18.*
 Acwellan to kill, v. cwellan.
 Acwellednes, se; f. *A quelling, killing, slaying; occisio, Som.*
 *Acwencan, acwian, cwencan; p. acwanc; pp. acwenced, acwencet, acwant, acwan, acwinnen. *To QUENCH, extinguish, to put out; extingueri*:—*Ure leohtfatu synt acwencete, Mt. 25, 8. Fyr ne byð acwenced, Mt. 9, 44. Ðæt fyr acwan wæs the fire was put out, Bd. 2, 7.*
 Acwern, wern [ac an oak, wern] *The name of an animal, a squirrel, etc.; scirra*:—*Elf. gl. Som.*
 Acwerran, acworren drunk, *Ps. 77, 71.*
 Acwæpan to answer, v. cwæpan.
 Acwician acwucian, gecwican; pp. acwicod, gecwicod. *To quicken, revive, to come to life, to create; reviviscere*:—*Bd. 5, 6, 12, Lye.*
 Acwillan to kill, v. cwellan.
 Acwincan quenched, v. acwencan.

Acwoellan *to kill*, v. cwellan.
 Acwollen *dead*, v. acwelan.
 Acworren *drunk*, v. acwerran.
 Acwucian *to quicken*, v. acwucian.
 Acwylan *to die*, v. acwelan.
 Acxan *ashes*, v. axe.
 Acyd *said, confirmed*, v. acyþan.
 Acyr *a field*, v. æcer.
 Acyrnan; p. acyrde; pp. acyrred, acyrd *to avert*, v. cyrran.
 c Acyrrednes, acerrednes, se; f. *A turning, aversion, a turning from, apostasy, backsliding, revolting; averio, Som.*
 A'd, aad, ade; m. [Ad. *of substance, goods, Icel. aud. of: Heb. אָדָה ode, an assembly.*] *A heap, a pile; congeries:—Bd. 3, 16.*
 Adæled *divided*, v. dælan.
 Adastrigan *To discourage, dismay, to frighten away; deterere: Hence DASTARD, a coward, Som.*
 * Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp. od, gedead. *To fail, decay or die, to mortify, to lay waste, to destroy; faticere:—Heb. 35, Som.*
 Adeaf *deaf*, v. deaf.
 Adeafian; p. ede. *To become or wax deaf; surdescere, Som.*
 Adeafung earena *a deafening of the ears, a deafening, Lye.*
 Adel *a disease*, v. adl.
 Adelfan *to dig*, v. delfan.
 Adeliht; *adj. Dirty, filthy; coenosus:—Cot. 48.*
 Adelseað, adulseað *A sewer, gutter, sink; cloaca, Som.*
 Adelyng *a prince, v. æþeling.*
 Ademan *To judge, doom, deem, try; examinare:—Bd. 4, 23.*
 * Adeorcian; p. ade; pp. ad. *To obscure, dim, darken, hide; obscurare, Som.*
 Adesa, adese *An addice or adz, a cooper's instrument; ascia:—Bd. 4, 3.*
 Adihtod *made, composed*, v. dihtan.
 Adilegian, adilgean, adylegian; p. ode; pp. adilegod, adilgod, adylegod; v. a. *To abolish, to blot out, to destroy, to do away; delere:—His sawul bið adilegod, Gen. 17, 14: Ex. 32, 32, v. dilgian.*
 Adimman; p. de; pp. od, ad. *To dim, darken, obscure, to make dull; obscurare:—Peah heoramod sie adimmad though their mind be obscured, Bt. 24, 4.*
 f ADL, e; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. אָדָה hedel, *to fail*] *A disease, grief, pain, a languishing sickness, consumption; morbus:—Hu manega adla how many diseases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.*
 ¶ Seo mycle *adl the leprosy.*

Laman legeres *adl the palsy*, v. leger.
 Adl, adlic, adlige; *adj. Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid; morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg:—Bd. 3, 2, Mann.*
 Adlian *To ail, to be sick, to languish; ægrotare:—Elf. gr. 26.*
 Adlic, adlige *sick*, v. adl.
 Adol *a disease*, v. adl.
 Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.
 Adon; p. we adydon; *imp. ad; v. a. [a from don to do] To take away, remove, banish; tollere:—Ado þas wylne, Gen. 21, 10: Bt. 16, 1.*
 Adrædan *to dread*, v. ondredan.
 Adræfan *to drive away*, v. adrifan.
 Adræncet *sunk*, v. adrencan.
 Adreag, adreah *bore*, v. adreogan.
 Adred *feared*, v. ondredan.
 Adrefed *driven*, v. adrifan.
 Adreið *dries*, v. adrifan.
 * Adremte *the herb feverfew or mugwort, Som.*
 Adrencan; p. adræncet, adrencete; pp. adrenced, adrencen, adruncen, adronct; v. a. *To plunge under, to immerge, drown; immergere:—Wolde hine adrencan on þære ea would drown him in the river, Bt. 16, 2.*
 Adreogan, gedreogan, adreohan, adriogan, adriohan; p. adreag, adreah, we adrugon; pp. adrogen; v. a. *To bear, suffer, lead, endure; pati:—Hi adreogan magan they may bear, Bt. 40, 3. Ic ne mæg adreohan þine seofunga I cannot tolerate thy lamentations, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreogan lif to lead a life, to live, v. dreogan.*
 Adreogendlic; *adj. Bearable, endurable; tolerabilis, Lye.*
 Adrifan, ædrifan, adræfan; p. adraf, adrof, adræfde, we adrifon; pp. adræfed, adrifed, adrefed, adrifen. 1. *To drive away, to expel, repel; expellere. 2. To drive, impel; agere:—1. He adræfed was, Gen. 3, 24. 2. Þa Walas adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wætere the Welsh drove all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water, Chr. Introd. ¶ Adrifene fatu graven or embossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.*
 Adrifan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean, -iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic adrigde, -ugode, þu adrigdest, we adrugodon, -uwedon; pp. adruged, -uwod, -uwud. *To dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither;*

siccare:—Ps. 73, 16: 11, 13, v. drigan.
 Adriogan, adriohan *to be adreogan.*
 Adrogen *dose*, v. adreogan.
 Adronc, adroncen, *a drowned*, v. adrencan.
 Adrugian *to dry*, v. adrifan.
 Adruncen *drowned*, v. adrencan.
 Adruwanian; p. adruwedon up, v. adrifan.
 Adrygan, -yggean *to dry*, v. adrifan.
 Adrysmian *to extinguish*, v. adrifan.
 Adulseað *a sewer, sink*, v. adelseað.
 * Adumbian; p. ede; pp. ede. *To hold one's peace, silence, to become dumb; obmutescere:—ba and ga of þisum me 1, 25.*
 Adun, adúne, ofúne *a dun a hill*] *Down, downwards; deorsum: of þam wealle down wall, Bd. 1, 12. þ braecon adune broke down, Chr. 1083. A setton (they) put deposed, Bd. 4, 6. He astah, Ps. 71, 6.*
 Adunward; *adv. Downwards; deorsum:—Chr. 1083.*
 * Adwæscan, dwæscan; p. pp. -ced adwæscet; *quench, to put out, to appease; extinguere: cende flex he ne ad Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7.*
 Adwelian *To seduce, to error; seducere:—29, Lye.*
 Adwinnan *to put out*, v. adydan, adyddan; p. yd; v. a. [dydan *to die, to death, to destroy, tify; perdere:—W. adyddan would destroy, Elf. T. p. 22, 19: G. Adylegian, adylhgian v. adilegian.*
 Æ, prefixed to words often denotes, a deteriorating or opposition, as from, without, etc.; thus paleness, æ without hus; semen depop without, men men; æ without, mod mine unshorn, æ not, s ætynan *to open*, æ a to shut; æwena *de from, wena hope.* S. æ prefixed to words appear to alter the tion, as æbere, abar bare, naked; æbilgð belgð *is angry; a*

black pale; waldorman, ealdorman, aldorman an *alderman*. Like a, ge, etc., æ is sometimes prefixed to perfect tenses and perfect participles without any perceptible alteration in the sense, æceled, æoled, coled cooled.

E; f. indecl. [*Al. Franc. c. ee, ebe a law, from a, e, aet always, fowing on for a long time, till it has become a custom, a law*] A law, right, testament; lex:—God him sette æ þat ys open lagu God set them laws, that is plain directions, *Ef. T. p. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes God's law, Ps. 18, 8: Mt. 26, 28. Wircæð his bebodu and his æ, Deut. 11, 1. ¶ Cristes æ the Gospel. Butan æ or utlaga an outlaw, Ef. gr. 47. Seo æsture æ Deuteronomy, Bd. 1, 27.*

E, ea water, v. ea.
Eaht property, v. æht.
Eall æl, v. cal.
Eala elæ; v. cala.
Ealdian to grow old, v. ealdian.
Ealdermen, waldormen noblemen, v. ealdorman.
Eargian; þ. hi æargadon they were stouful, v. eargian.
Ebbad ebbad, v. ebban.
Ebbing an ebbing. ¶ Sæ æbbing a bay; sinus.—*R. 67.*
Ebec law books, books of the law.
Ebed, ebed an affair of law, business.

Eber; adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious; manifestus:—Se æbera beof, *L. Edg. 7.*
Ebeane pasturage, v. æfeane.
Ebilgæð, æbilgæð eaz, v. belgan.
Eblæg; adj. Pale, wan, whitish, weak; pallidus, Som.
Eblægung, æblægung paleness, v. blægung.

Ebod a business, v. ebed.
Ebræc [ea water, bræc] A catturh, rheum; rheuma, Som.
Ebs a fr tree, *Ef. gr. 5.*
Ebyld An injury; injuria:—*L. Cust. pol. 37.*

Ebylgan to be angry, v. abelgan.
Ebylgð, æbylhð, abilgð, æbylgung, æ; f. [bylgð, v. belgan] An offence, a fault, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; of-fensa:—*Ora. 4, 1.*

Ec also, v. eac.
E'ca oak, v. ac.
Ecan to eke, v. eacan.
Eced acid, v. eced.
Eccer a field, v. æcer.
Ece eternal, v. ece.
Ecz, ece, ace; m. [*Plat. aak a disease in the finger; Ger. ach; Grk. αἴχος; Heb. פִּין*

ab, a place for fire, heat] An AKE, pain; dolor:—Eal þat sar and se æce onwæg alæded was all the sore and æke wære (led) taken away, *Bd. 5, 3, 4.*

Æced vinegar, v. eced: Æced-fæt a vessel for vinegar, v. eced-fæt.

Æceled cooled, v. acolian.
Æcempa oakum, v. acumba.

Æcen, acen; adj. Oaken, made of oak; quernus:—*Cot. 165.*

ÆCER, æcyr, ea; pl. æcoras, æcoras; m. (*Plat. Dut. Ger. akker m.: Moes. akra: Heb. אֲכָר אַכר, a farmer*) A field, land, any thing sown, sown corn, corn, an ACRE; ager, seges:—*Forþam is se æcer gehaten Acheldemah, Mt. 27, 8.*

Æcer-æorl, æcer-mon a fieldman, a farmer, ploughman, clown.

ÆCEREN, æcern, æcirn [ac an oak, corn corn] The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACORN, a nut; glans:—*Gen. 43, 11.*

Æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex:—*Ef. gr.: Som. p. 13, 48.*

Æchir an ear of corn, v. ear.
Æciorfan to cut to pieces, v. ceorfan.

Æcirn nuts, v. æceren.
Æcne; adj. Fruitful; fecundus, Som.

Æcurn with fields, v. æcer.
Æc-creaftig law-crafty, one skilful in law, a lawyer, pharisee.

Æcse an ax, v. æx.
Æcumbe oakum, v. acumba.
Æcyr a field, v. æcer.

Æcyrf that which is cut off, a fragment, piece, v. cyrf, ceorfan.

Æddra, ædre, ædra, ædre [æ water, dri dry, or drain] 1. A passage for liquid, a drain, hence an artery, a vein, pore, kidney, a fissure or rent; vena. 2. A vessel, nerve, sinus; nervus:—1. *Æddran kidneys, Ps. 7, 10. 2. Ora. 3, 9.*

Æder-seax, ædre-seax a vein knife, a lancet.

Ædfæst [ead substance, fæst fast, fæd] Goods, property; bona:—*Ædfæst tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Ef. gl.: Som. p. 58.*

Ædelean a reward, v. edlean.
Ædra, ædre a drain for liquid, v. ædra.

Ædre; adv. Directly, quickly, forthwith, by and by; confestim:—*Menol. 259.*

Ædre-seax a lancet, v. æder-seax.

Ædre wegga a drain way, a vein, an artery.

Ædrifan to expel, v. adrifan.
Ædwist substance, v. edwist.
Ædwit a reproach; v. edwit.
Ædwitan to reproach; ædwitod derided, v. edwitan.

Æene once, v. æne.
Æfæst enoy, v. æfista.
Æfdæll a descent, v. offdæl.
Æfelle, afelle (æ, fell a skin)
Barked, peeled, skinned; decorticatum:—*R. 115.*

Æfen even, v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfning, æfyn, efen, [*Plat. avend; m.: Dut. avond: Ger. abend*] The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera:—On æfen, on æfninge or to æfen at even, in the evening, *Ps. 29, 6. Heo com þa on æfninge eft to Noe. Gen. 8, 11. ¶ Efen-dream an evening song.—Efen-gebod a prayer or evening duty, R. 84.—Efenfengereord an evening meal, a supper, Bd. 3, 7, v. æfenmete.—Efen-gereordian (gereordian to feed) to sup, or take supper.—Efen-gloma, glomung, glomung the evening twilight, Bd. 1, 1.*

Æfen-gyfl a supper, *Past. 1, 2, v. æfenmete.*

Æfen-blytta A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consort, Som.

Æfen hrepsung [æfen, hrepsung evening] The evening, even, Som.
Æfenlæcan to match, v. efenlæcan.

Æfenlæcend an imitator, v. efenlæcend.

Æfenlæcð it draweth nigh the evening; advesperascit:—*Lk. 24, 29.*

Æfenleod an evening song, *Cd. 151, v. æfendream.*

Æfenlic; adj. Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus:—*Pa. 140, 2.*

Æfen-mete evening meat, supper:—*Cot. 42.*

Æfenn the evening, v. æfen.
Æfen-rima twilight; crepusculum, *Lye.*

Æfen-sang an evening song.
Æfen-æcima evening splendour, *Cd. 112.*

Æfen-steorra, an; m. The twilight star, evening star, morning star; hesperus:—*Scsteorra þe we hatað æfen-steorra the star which we call evening star, Bt. 39, 13. Se morgen-steorra, we hatað opre naman, æfen-steorra, Bt. 4, v. æfentungel.*

Æfen-þenung an even repast, a supper.

Æfen-þeowdóm an evening duty, attendance:—*R. 34.*

Æfen-tide, æfen-tima; f. The

eventide, evening; hora vespertina:—Da æfentima was, *Mk.* 11, 11. Seo æfen-tide þæs dages the *eventide of the day*, *Dial.* 1, 10.

Æfen-tungel the *evening star*, *Som.*

ÆFER, æfre; *adv. Always, EVER; semper*:—Æfer ge fiiton ongen God, *Deut.* 31, 27.

Æfesne, æbesne *Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium*:—Gif mon nime æfesne on swimum if [a man] any one take *pasturage on swine*, *L. In.* 49.

Æfest, æfst, æfestig, æwfest [æ *law, fastest, fast, fixed*] 1. *Fixed in the law, religious, devout; religiousus*. 2. *Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio conjunctus*. 3. *Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidiosus*:—1. Was he æfest and arfæst was he *devout and good*, *Bd.* 3, 14. 2. *L. Cnut. pol.* 47, v. sæwfeatan. 3. *Bd.* 5, 22.

Æfestian to *envy*, *Cot.* 119.

Æfestig a *contender*, v. æfista, æfest.

Æfestig *religious*, v. æfest.

Æfestlice; *adv. Religiously; religiousus*:—*Bd.* 5, 13: *Chr.* 656. Æfestnes, æfestnes, se; f. 1. *Religion, devotion; religio*. 2. *Envy, spite, emulation; invidia*:—1. He was mycelre æfestnesse wer he was a *man of much religion*, *Bd.* 4, 31. 2. *Som.*

Æffrica, African, Africa Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—Æffrica cynnes, Africa-cynnes of *African race; genere Afer*, *Bd.* 1, 5.

Æfgræf, æfgræfa *A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor*, *Som.*

Æfista, æfast, æfest, æfst, æfestig, æstig *Envy, zeal, spite, a striver, an opposer, a rival; invidia, emulatio*:—*Past.* 13, 2, v. sæfestnes.

Æfnan to *perform*, v. efnan.

Æfne behold, v. efnæ.

Æfnian To *grow towards evening*, *Dial.* 1, 10, v. æfen-læcð.

Æfre ever, v. æfer.

Æfst *envy*, v. æfista.

Æfstian to *hasten*, v. efstian.

Æfstig a *contender*, v. æfista.

Æf-sweorce *Fruit; fructus*:—*Cot.* 92, *Lye.*

Æft, eft, æfter, æftan; *adv. AFTER, again, behind, afterwards; postea*:—Moises cwæð æft to Israel, *Deut.* 28, 15. Cwæð heo eft said she *again*, *Bd.* 4, 8. Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne

cymð, *Ex.* 11, 6. He cymð him sylf æfter, *Gen.* 32, 19. Earn æftan hwit an *eagle white behind*, *Chr.* 938. ¶ Ær opþe diel ere or *aft, before or after*, *Athan.*

Æftan; *prep. After, behind; post*:—*Lup.* 8, v. hæftan.

Æftbeteht *reassigned*, v. eftbeteht.

Æftmeast-myst *last*, v. æfter, *adj.*

ÆFTER, efter; *prep. dat.* [*Fr. Dan. Swed. efter*: *Al. after*: *Moes. afar*: *Norse aptir*]

AFTER, for, on account of, according to, through, over; *post*:—Se þe æfter me towerd ys, *Mt.* 3, 11. Ne swincð he nauht æfter þam he *labours not for this*, *Bt.* 33, 2. Æfter Moyses æ, *Lk.* 2, 22. Æfter burgum through the *city*, *Bt.* R. p. 155:—¶ Æfter rihte justly. Æfter þam þe, *Mk.* 14, 28, Æfter þon þe, *Bd.* 3, 20, after that, after, afterwards.

Æfter after, v. æft.

Æfter, *comp. re, ra; sup. meast. myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus*:—Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes the *after, or hinder part of the head*, v. æteward. Æftera dæg the *next day*, *Lk.* 13, 33. Deos boc ys æftermyst this *book is the last*, *Elf. T.* p. 31, 23.

Æftera Geola *January*, v. geol.

Æftera Lipa *July*, v. lipa.

Æfterboren; *part. Born after the father's death; posthumus*:—*Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*

Æftercwæpan To *speak after, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare*:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Æftereala *after-ale, small beer, or ale*, *Elf. gl.* p. 62.

Æfter-fære; *adv. [æfter after, and the dat. of fære a space] Afterward, after that; postmodum*, *Som.*

Æfterfolger, es; m. *A follower, a successor*:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Æfterfolgende *following after*. Æfter-fylian, -flian; To *follow or come after, to succeed; subsequi*:—Þæs æfter-fliand-dan tacnes, *Ex.* 4, 8.

Æfterfylgig; f. *A following after, a sequence; sectatio*, v. æfterfylignes.

Æfterfyligend; m. *One who follows, or succeeds, a follower; successor*, *Bd.* 2, 20, v. æfterfylian.

Æfterfylignes, se; f. *A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio*, *Som.*

Æftergan [gan to go] To *follow after; subsequi*:—*Past.* 15, 2.

Æftergencnys, se; f. [genç going] *Extremity; extremity*:—*R. Ben. Interi.* 7, *Lye.*

Æftergenga [genga from geng or gang a *follower; successor*: me ne derige, ne ne æftergengum, *Gen.* 21, Æfter-gengle [q æfterg Successors, they who posterity, offspring; posteritas], *Som.*

Æftergengnys, se; f. *Posteritas; posteritas, Succession; posteritas, Successio*: hætu hæp, hæpa [æfter hætu heat] *Afterheat; quens calor*:—*Ors.* 3, 3.

Æfterhyrgan To *follow after, to imitate, to imitari*:—*Bd.* 3, 1.

Æfterléan *An after-loan, a recompense; præmiu*, *Cd.* 4.

Æftermeast *aftermost*, v. *adj.*

Æfterra *second*, v. æfter, a

Æfterran accenes *regemnes*, *Som.*, v. acennedne.

Æfterran siþe *secondly*, v.

Æfterrap, es; m. *An a rope, a crupper; post*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 59, *Som.*

Æfterridan To *ride after; insequi*:—*Jos.* 2, 7.

Æfter-rihte *according to justly*, *Som.*, v. rihte.

Æfter-ryne *An encounter meeting, running against*, occursus:—*Ps.* 18, 7.

Æftersang *The after-song*, terior cantus:—*Elf. ep. Mann.*

Æftersingend *An after-singing*.

Æfterspræc *after-speech*, spræc.

Æfter-spræcan To *seek after, to require; petere*, 162.

Æfterspyrian, -spyrgean *quire after*, v. spirian.

Æfterwardne, se; f. *Posteritas*:—*Cot.* 149,

Æfter-wearð *Being away*, *Bd.* 3, 15, *Som.*, v. æfweard.

Æfter yldo *an after age*, v.

Æfteward; *adj. After, back*, latter, full; posterior:—ward lencten full *spring*, 95. Æfteward *head back of the head*, *R.* 69.

Æfteward; *adv. After*, after, behind; *post*, þu geahat me æfteward, *Ex.* 33, 23: ¶ On æfteward on *after, behind*, *Deut.* 28, 1.

Æfþanc, es; m. *Offence, offense, zeal; offensa*:—*F.* 139: æþonca, *Fr. Je.*

Æftmest *last*, v. æfter ead.

Æfttra dæl the *last part*.

Æward, æward *adj.* *Absent, distant; absens:—Bd. 3, 15, v. æhwærð, Lge.*
Æwardnes, *se; f.* *Absence, removal, patricity; absentia:—For þine æwardnesse because of thy absence, Bt. 10.*
**Æwyrda, æwyrda, awyrda, æw. *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it; detrimentum:—L. In. 40, 42.*
Æyn *the evening, v. æfen.*
Æyrnþa [*æ, fyrnþa washing*] *Abutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value; abluiones, quasilia:—Elf. gr. 13.*
Æo, es, eþ. *æggu, ægeru; n.* [*Plat. Dut. ei n.: Ger. ey n.: Dan. eg, æg*] *An egg; ovum:—Gif he bit æg, Lk. 11, 12.*
Ægru *leagan to lay eggs, Sem. 121. Æges hwite white of an egg.*
Æg or ge [*æg is contracted from ælc all, as Hicces says, or it may be from a, æ, as ever, always strongly enunciated*] *The Sæced. prefix e, the Den. i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A. S. æg, or ge; that is, ever, always; æs, æghwa every one; quique: æghwær every where; ubique: æghwile every one; quique.*
Ægan to own, v. agan.
Æge fear, v. ege.
Æge An island; insula:—Eþeling æge the island of nobles; Sim. Dunelm an. 888. Lye, v. ealand.
Æglesford Ailford, v. Æglesford.
Ægwriter, es; m. [*æ law, gewritter a writer*] *A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor:—Prox. 8.*
Ægru eggs, v. æg.
Ægh an eye, v. eage.
Æghwa neut. *æghwæt or æghwas; pron.* [*æg or ælc all hwa who*] *Whoever, whosoever, every one; quicumque:—God æghwas wealt God governs every thing, Bt. 35, 4.*
Æghwær, æghwær, ahwær; adv. *Every where; ubique:—Hi þa farende æghwær bodedon, Mk. 16, 20.*
Æghwæt whatever; quodcunque, v. æghwa.
Æghwæþer; pron. *Both, each, both one and the other; uterque. ¶ Æghwæþer ge—ge both—and; et—et, Bd. 3, 13, v. ægþer.*
Æghwanon, -hwanon, -hwonene, -hwanum, -hwanum; adv. *Every where, every way, on all sides; undique:—Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk. 1, 45. Ægh-***

wanone, Elf. gr. 45. Æghwanan, Bd. 4, 19.
Æghwær, æghwær every where, v. æghwær.
Æghwider, -hwider; adv. *On every side, every way; quocunquersum:—Bd. 2, 16.*
Æghwile, æghwylc, ahwylc adj. *Every, all, all manner of, whatsoever, whatsoever, every one; unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt. 6, 34. Æghwile wisan all manner of ways. Æghwile þinga of all manners, or fashions, Som.*
Æghwonene on all sides, v. æghwanon.
Æghwyder every way, v. æghwider.
Ægift A legal gift, restitution; legalis dos, restitutio:—Cart. Eadgif R.
Ægyptisc Egyptian, v. Egiptisc
Æglæc miserable, v. aglæc.
Ægleaw, ægleawa, ægleawman, [æ law, gleaw skilful] *One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor; legis peritus:—Þa andswarude hym sum ægleaw, Lk. 11, 45.*
Æglesburh, Ægelesbyrig, Æglesburh, Æglesbyrig. AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire:—Chr. 571, Ing. p. 26, 13. *Manning says, "Potius Ellesborough prope Wendover."*
Æglesford, Ægelesford, AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent:—Chr. 455.
Æglesþrep AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent:—Chr. 455, p. 15, note h.
Ægleswurd The village of Eylesworth, Northamptonshire:—Chr. 963.
Æglim, [æg an egg, lime lime, glew] EGG-LIME, the sticky part, or white of an egg; ovi viscum, glareæ:—R. 81.
Ægn own, v. agen.
Ægnes þonces of his own accord, v. agen.
Ægnian to own, v. agnian
Ægru eggs, v. æg.
Ægsa fear, v. egsa.
Ægþer; pron. *Either, each, both, uterque:—Ægþer byð gehealden, Mt. 9, 17. ¶ Heora ægþer either, or both of them, each, Gen. 21, 31. On ægþer hand, on æghere healde on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors. 1, 11, 14. On ægþre healle weard towards both sides, Elf. gr. Ægþer ge—ge, both—and; as well—as; so—as. Ægþer ge heonan ge þanan both here and there, on this side and that, v. æghwæþer.
Ægweard a warden, keeper, guard, Beo.
Ægyldre, agilde; adv. [*æ without,**

gild payment] *Without amends; sine compensation:—Lige he ægyldre he shall lie, or remain without amends, L. Edu. Guth. 6, W. p. 52, 33, note n.: L. Cnut. 2, 45.*

Ægylt, es; m. [*æ a law, gylt gilt, fault*] *A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum:—Ps. 24, 7.*

Ægypte Egypt, v. Egipte.

Æhher an ear of corn, v. ear.

Æhiwnes, se; f. *Paleness, gloom; pallor, deficientia coloris:—Æhiwnes þæs lichoman paleness of the body, Herb. 160, 4, v. ablæcnis.*

Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, es; m. [*æ law, hleap or hlyp a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law; legis transgressio:—To write forþon æhlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel. 1, 6, W. p. 57, 40.*

Æhc an az, v. æc.

Æht, eht, eaht, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. echt: Fra. aet, aet; Franc. eht, æht or aht owned, v. agan to own*] *Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation; substantia, opes:—He hæfde mycele æhta, Mk. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall þat he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he had, or possessed, Gen. 36, 6.*

Æhta eahta; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Franc. acht: Moes. ahtau*] *EIGHT; octo:—Æhta siðe eight times. Æhte siðe twenti eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr. 1071.*

Æhte had, p. of agan.

Æhtland, es; n. [*æht property*] *Landed property; terra possessionis:—Bd. 4, 26, v. land.*

Æhteman, nes plu. men; m. A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, drudge; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrðlingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Elf. T. p. 40, 20.

Æhtere; m. *An estimator, a valuer; æstimator, Lye.*

Æhteswan [swan a swain] A preserver of property, a cowherd, a swineherd; fundi bulbus, villicus, Mann.

Æhtige the rich, Cot. 211.

Æhtung; f. *Estimation, valuing; æstimatio:—R. 114.*

Æhwyrfan to turn from, avert; avertere:—Ps. 53, 5.

Æker a field, v. æcer.

Æl all, v. eall.

Æl oil, v. ele.

Æl, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. al; m.: Fra. iel: Al,*

al, ahl] *An* ÆEL; anguilla:—
 Hwilec fixas gefeht þu?
 ælas and hacodas *What fishes*
catchest thou? Eels and had-
docks.—Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III.
p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Smæl æl
a small eel, Cot. 161.
 ÆEL, eal, al, awul, awel [Plat.
 aal: *Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl:*
Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur] An
AWL, a fork, a flesh-hook;
subula:—Þirlige his eare mid
ale, Lev. 25, 10.
 Ælædend, es; m. [lædend *part.*
from læden to lead] A law-
giver; legislator:—Ps. 9, 21.
 Ælan; p. de; pp. ed. *To oil, kin-*
dle, light, to set on fire, to bake;
accendere, coquere:—Ne hi
ne slæð hyra leohftæt, Mt. 5,
16. Uton slælan us hig on
fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onslan.
 Ælareow, es; m. [æ law, lareow
 a master] *A master of the law,*
one learned in the law, a law-
yer, a pharisee; legis doctor:—
Mt. 22, 35.
 Ælarwas pharisees or Ælareowas.
 Ælbeorht; *adj. All bright, all*
shining; fulgentissimus:—
Cd. 190.
 ÆLC; *adj. [Plat. Dut. elk:]*
Each, every, every one, all;
unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc
god tryw byrð gode wæstmas,
Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide
at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces
cynnnes of each sort or all sorts.
 Ælce healf, or ælce wise in
 all ways.
 Ælceald all cold, most cold.
 Ælcera of each, v. elc.
 Ælcian to delay, v. elcian.
 Ælcor, ælcra; *adv. Elsewhere,*
besides, otherwise; aliter:—
Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.
 Ælcræftig; *adj. All-skilful, in-*
genious, all-virtuous, perfect;
omnis habens virtutes:—Bt.
R. p. 174.
 Ælcumende; *part. Doubtful; du-*
bitans, Som.
 Æld frs, v. æld.
 Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald.
 Ældian to put off, to delay, v.
 yldan.
 Ælding delay, v. ylding.
 Ældomen pharisees, v. aldu.
 Ældro parents, v. ealdro.
 Ælelcung *An allurement, a blan-*
dishment; blandimentum:—
C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.
 Æled [Dan. ild: *Swed. eld:*
Norse. elldr] Fire; ignis. ¶
 Æled weccan to excite, or
 light a fire, *Cd. 140, v. fyr.*
 Ælednys, se; f. *A burning; in-*
centium, Lye.
 Æleng; *adj. Long, protracted,*
lasting, troublesome; longus,
molestus:—To ælengne too
long, Bt. 39, 4.

Æleputa, an, [Plat. aalput, or
 putte: *Dut. aalput, aelputi:*
 æl an eel, pytt a pit] *An* ÆEL-
 POUT. *Hwilec fixas gefeht*
þu? Mynas and æleputan
What fishes catchest thou?
Minnows and eelpouts, Cot.
M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v.
myne.
 Ælete, æletan, ælsetan; *part.*
 [from aletan to let go] *One*
let go, divorced; repudiata
uxor:—L. Cnut. ecl. 7.
 Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf.
 Ælfeyn, es. *A kind of elves, or*
fairies; ephialtum genus, Som.
 Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfi-
 denne.
 Ælfere [Sued. elf a river, erian
 to dig] *A ditch; fossa:—Cd.*
146, Lye.
 Ælfremd, ælfremed; *adj.*
Strange, foreign; alienus:—
Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47.
 Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m.
 [ælf, call all, fremd estranged]
A stranger, foreigner; alieni-
gena:—Des ælfremeda, Lk.
17, 18.
 Ælfsidenne, ælfe the night
 mare; incubus:—*Herb. 3, 6.*
 Ælfsogopa [sogopa juice] *Fairy*
influence, inspiration of the
Muses; castalidum impetus:
—L. M. 3, 62.
 Ælgræn *adj. Full green, entirely*
green; perviridis:—Cd. 10.
 Ælgylden; *part. Gilded, golden,*
gilded over; deauratus:—
Som. v. gildan.
 Ælic; *adj. Belonging to law,*
lawful; legalis:—Bd. 1, 27.
 ¶ *Tyn ælican word the ten*
commandments, Som.
 Ælinge, a conflagration, or
 burning; conflagratio, *Som.*
 Ælinge Weariness; tædium:—
Bt. pref. Cot.
 Ællmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht
 Ællreord barbarous, v. ælreord.
 Ællpeodignes a wandering, v.
 ælpeodignes.
 Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlesta.
 Ælmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmæsse,
 ælmyse, ælmesse, *plu. [Plat.*
 ælmissæ f: *Frs. calmis: Dut.*
 ælmoesse, aalmoes f: *Ger.*
 almoesen: æl, call all, mese,
 myse a table; all that was
 given from the table.] *ALMS,*
almsgiving; eleemosyna, a
gape:—Soðlice þonne þu
þine ælmessan do, Mt. 6, 4.
 ¶ *Ælmessan dælan or syllan*
to give, or distribute alms.
 Ælmes lac the gift of alms.
 Almes bæð an alms' bath, a
 bath free of cost. *Ælmes dæd*
 ALMS' DEED. *Ælmes feoh*
alms' money. Ælmes gedal,
or sylene alms' dole, the deal-
ing, doling, or giving of alms.

Ælmes georn an alms
Elf. T. p. 21, 24.
 Ælmeæt almost, v. calms
 Ælmiht Ælmihti, Æl-
 Ællmihtig The Almighty
 nipotens:—*Bd. 3, 15.*
 Ælmet an eel net.
 Ælwig; *adj. Each, single*
cus:—Chr. 1085, v. æ
 Ælr, ælre, an elder tree,
 Ælreord, ælreordig, ea-
 elreord, elreordig *adj.*
rous, of a strange cou-
speech; barbarus:—B
Som.
 Ælæwolda the universe
Ben. v. ælwald.
 Ælswa also, v. callswa.
 Ælmylde always, v. siml-
 Æltæw, comp. re, ra; *adj.*
excellent, entire, sound,
ful, perfect, honest;
sanus:—Næðf no a
ende has no good end
 2. *Ful æltæwe gebot*
quite [full] sound or
Bt. 38, 5.
 Æltæwæstan Nobles; pr-
 —*Ors. 4, 4.*
 Æltæwlice; *adv. Well,*
piously, perfectly; ben-
 Æltæwre better, v. æltæw-
 Ælpeod a stranger, v. æ-
 Ælpeodelice, ælpeodiglic
From a strange country
out of a man's native a-
far; peregrine:—Elf
The following phras-
the same signification
adverbs:—On ælpeod
Gen. 12, 10. On a
Bt. 27, 3.
 Ælpeodige, elpeodige, æ-
A stranger, foreigner,
proelyte; advena:—E
 Ælpeodegan is to the fo-
Bt. 27, 3.
 Ælpeodig, ælpeodig, e-
 elpeodisc; *adj. Strange,*
 exterus:—*On ælpeo-*
to a foreign people, B
 ¶ *Ælpeodigra man-*
hus foreign men's gues-
an inn, R. 109.
 Ælpeodiglice from ab-
 Ælpeodiglice.
 Ælpeodignes, elpeodign-
A going abroad, pereg-
 pilgrimago; peregrin-
Mt. 25, 14. On æ-
 nesse from abroad, v.
 delice.
 Ælpeodig foreign, v. æl-
 Ælwald, ealwald, [e-
 wald power, rule] *U*
 ruler, or governor; in
 in omnia tenens:—*S*
 da the Almighty, the
 tent, *Cd. 14.*
 Ælwiht every creature.
 Æmelle; *adj. Unsavory*
 taste; insipidus:—*C*

- Æmehy**, æmylnys, se; *f.* *Loath-
someness, weariness, disdain,
falseness, unfaithfulness, false
dealing, treason; fastidium,
Som.*
- Æmehy**; *adj.* [æ without, man
em] *Unmanned, depopulated,
desolate; hominibus nudus:—
Ors. 2, 4.*
- ÆMET**, æmette *An* EMMET, an
em; *formica:—Elf. gl. 14.*
- Æmet-hwile** [æmta leisnre, spare-
time, hwil while, time] *Leisure,
spare-time, respite; otium:—
Elf. gr. 8.*
- Æmethyll** *An* EMMET HILL, an
æst-hill; *formicetum:—Past.
28, 1.*
- Æmetta** rest, v. æmta.
- Æmettig** idle, v. æmti.
- Æmmita** a balance; *statera, Som.*
- Æmod**; *adj.* [æ without, mod
mōd] *Out of mind, mad, dis-
mayed, discouraged; amens:—
Ors. 3, 4.*
- Æmta**, emta, æmetta, an *Quiet,
leisure, rest; quies:—Ic ne
æmtan nabbe I have no leisure,
Bt. 29, 4. Be his æmettan
by his leisure, Bt. pref.*
- Æmette** free, v. æmti.
- Æmettig** is at leisure, v. æmtian.
- Æmtian**, æmtigean *To be at lei-
sure, to be vacant; otiosum esse:
—Pa. 45, 10.*
- Æmri**, æmtig, æmette, emtig,
æmettig, emetig, æmettig; *adj.*
*Vacant, EMPTY, free, idle;
vacuus:—Seo corpe was æm-
tig, Gen. 1, 2. Hig synd em-
tigne they are idle, Ex. 5, 8.*
¶ **Æmette** wifemen *unmarried
women, Past. 21, 8.*
- Æmtigean** to be at leisure, v.
æmtian.
- Æmuða** [æ without, muða a
mouth]; *cæcum intestinum:
—R. 75.*
- Æmyce**, æmyrce; *adj.* *Excellent,
singular; egregius:—Cot. 74.*
- Æmylnys**, se; *f.* *Weariness; tæ-
dium:—Pref. R. Conc.*
- Æmyrian** ashes; *cinerea, Ben.*
- Æmyrta** an emmet, v. æmet.
- Æa** see, v. an.
- Æad** an end, v. and.
- Æade** end, v. and.
- Ændemes**, ændemest *likewise, v.*
ændemes.
- Ændian** [Plat. endigen; *Dut.*
enden or indigen] *To END;
finire:—Solit. 12.*
- Ændlefe** eleven, v. endlufon.
- Ændlyfta** elevenith, v. endlesta.
- Æne**, æne; *adv.* *Once; semel:—
Nai ic æne begann, Gen. 18, 31.*
- Æneg**, ænegu any, v. ænig.
- Ænette** solitude; *solitudo:—
Dial. 2, 3.*
- Ænflit** an awail, v. anflit.
- Ænforleten**; *part. Clothed; amic-
tus:—Pa. 103, 2.*
- Æng** any, v. ænig.
- Ænga** a narrowness, v. enga.
- Ængel** an angel, v. engel.
- Ængelic** angelic, v. engellic.
- Ænglic** English, v. engellic.
- Ænig**, æneg, ani; *adj.* [*Dut.*
enig; Frs. ienich] *ANY, any
one; ullus:—Dæt ænig man
ænig fæst þurh þat templ bæere,
Mk. 11, 16.*
- Ænigge**, ænigge *one-eyed, v.*
anegge.
- Æniht** any, v. ænig.
- Æninga** entirely, v. aninga.
- Ænlep** each, v. ænligig.
- Ænlepnes**, anlepnes, se; *f.* *Soli-
tude, privacy; solitudo:—Bd.
2, 12.*
- Ænlic**, anlic; *adj.* [an one, lic
like] *ONLY, solitary, singular,
incomparable, excellent, golden,
precious, beautiful, elegant; u-
nicus, excellens:—He is min
anlica sunu, Lk. 9, 38. He
hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif he
had a very excellent wife, Bt.
35, 6. Ænlices hives of an
excellent shape, Elf. T. p. 33,
16.*
- Ænlice**, anlice; *comp. or; sup.*
*ost; ONLY, singularly,
elegantly; eleganter:—Ors.
2, 4.*
- Ænligig**, ænligug, anligig, æn-
lep, anlepig, anlip, anlypi;
adj. *Each, every, singular, so-
litary, private; singuli, solus:
—Be ænligugum mannum,
Jos. 7, 14.*
- Ænlyp** each, v. ænligig.
- Ænne** one, ac. of an.
- Ænot**; *adj.* [æ without, not use]
*Useless, of no use, unprofitable;
inutilis, Lye.*
- Æ'ode** afterwards happened, v.
gan.
- Æpel**-sceal an apple-shale, or skim
about the kernels or pips.
- Æpel**-tre, apple-treow, apulder,
an apple-tree, v. æpl-treow.
- Æpel**-treowu pomegranates; *grana-
nata:—Cot. 99, Lye.*
- ÆPL**, apl, æppel, e; *pl. a* [Plat.
Dut. appel m; Frs. apel; Ger.
apfel m; Dan. æble n; Swed.
*aple n.] 1. An APPLE, fruit;
malum. 2. The apple, or pupil
of the eye; pupilla:—1. Cð.
43. Æppla apples. Lipe æp-
la ripe apples, or fruit. 2. Swa
swa man deð þone æpl on his
eagan, Bt. 39, 10.*
- Æppelbær**; *adj.* *Apple bearing,
fruit bearing; pomifer:—Æp-
pelbære treow, Gen. 1, 11.*
- Æppel**-cyrnla, appel-cyrnlu *A
pomegranate; malogranatum:
—Cot. 128, v. æpel-treowu.*
- Æppel**-hus an apple-house, a
place for fruit.
- Æppel**-leaf an apple-leaf, v. ap-
pellleaf.

Æppel-scræda, or corn-æscæda
*apple-pavings, the chaff, or re-
fus of corn.*

Æppel-treow, an apple-tree, v.
æpl.

Æppel-tun, apple-tun, apulder-
tun an apple-garden, orchard.

Æppel-win apple-wine, cider,
Som.

Æppuldre, æpuldre an apple-
tree, v. æpl.

Æppuldre-tun an orchard, for
æppeltun.

ÆPFB, æspe [Dut. espe *f.* Ger.
aspe *f.* Dan. espetræe; *Swed.*
asp *f.*] *An asp-tree, a species of
poplar, a fir-tree; populus tre-
mula:—Elf. gl. 17.*

Æpsenya, se; *f.* *Diagrace, disho-
nour, shame; dedecus:—Scint.
56, Som.*

ÆR brass, v. ar.

ÆR, æron; *sup. ærost, ærst;
adv.* [Plat. *Dut. eer; Frs.*
eren; Ger. ehe, eher; Al.
*er; Icel. ár; Moes. air early
in the morning, before day,
diluculum, as the Heb. ארר
aur, and the Grk. ηρ the morn-
ing, the time BEFORE day; and
then it might denote what
was antecedent, or before any
other time, or before any
thing] *ERE, before, sooner, ear-
lier, first, heretofore, formerly,
already, some time ago, lately,
just now, till, until; prius,
dudum:—Gangær, Mt. 5, 24.**

Ær was ær þonne ic, *Jn. 1,
15, 30. Æron morgen, Ex.
12, 22. Ic æron nyste I before
knew not, Nic. 12, p. 6. 21.*
Ærost first, *Gen. 19, 33. Dæt
is ærost that is first, in the
first place, Cod. Ex. 10. ¶ Ær
þe, ærþam þe before that, Bt.
41, 3. Noht micle ær not
much before, Bd. 4, 23. Hwene
ær scarcely before, just before,
Bt. 23. Swyþe ær very early,
very soon, Mk. 16, 2.*

Æ'ra; *prep.* *ERE before; ante,
præ:—Ær þam flode, Mt. 2A,
38. Ær þe before thee, Bt. 41, 3.*

Æ'ra, (se æra; *def.*) ære, ærre,
ærer, æror, ærur; *sup. æ-
rest; adj.* [Plat. *Dut. eer,
eerst*] *Formerly, early, super-
ior, ancient; prior:—He
was gýstan dæg and þis
æran dæg, Gen. 31, 5. Forlyst
he his ærran god he loses his
former good, Bt. 35, 6. Wurpe
ærest stan, Jn. 8, 7. ¶ Æt
ærestan, ærest þinga or ærest
sona at first, first of all. To
þam ær dæge, or mid ær dæge
at the early day, first dawn, Cð.
153. On æran, on æron, or on
ær dagum formerly, Ors. 1, 12.*

Ærn micel very much, *Beo. 1,
32.*

Æra-geblond, ær-geblond, ear-geblond *the sea, the ocean, the briny deep*; mare:—*Chr.* 988: *Bi. R.* p. 158.

Ær-boren *first-born*, *Cd.* 47.

Ærcebiscop, ærcebiscop *an archbishop*.—Ærcebiscopahd *the dignity of an archbishop*, v. arcebiscop, etc.

Ærceciacn *an archdeacon*, v. arceciacn.

Ær-dæd, es; f. *Former conduct, offence, demerit, vice*; anteaactus:—*Wyt witodlice bi uncer ær-dædum onfoð*, *Lk.* 23, 41.

Ær-dæg, ærdæg *a former day*, v. æra.

Ærdian *to inhabit*, v. eardian.

Ærdung, ærdung-stow *a tabernacle*, v. eardung.

Ærefnan *to bear*, v. aræfnan.

ÆREN, æryn; *adj.* *Made of brass, brazen*; æreus:—*Wirc ane ærenan næddran*, *Num.* 21, 8.

Ærenbyt [by a butt, vessel] *Brass pan, or vessel*; lenticula:—*R.* 26, *Ben.*

Ærend, ærynd [*Dan.* ærende f: *Swed.* arende n: *Icel.* errende: *Norse*, eirendi] *An errand, a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care*; nuntium:—*He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands*, *Bi.* 39, 13. *Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand*, *Chr.* 1065.

Ærendæg [contracted for on æran dæg on a former day] *The day before, yesterday*; pridie:—*R.* 96, v. dæg.

Ærend-boc *a letter*, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærend-gast *a spiritual messenger, an angel*.

Ærend-geat [æren brazen, geat gate] *Arpa*, *R.* 17, *Lye.*

Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærendboc *A message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary*; epistola:—*Durh his ærend gewritu by his letters*, *Bd. pref. S.* p. 472, 22.

Ærendian; p. de; pp. od; v. a. *To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause*; annuntiare:—*Bd.* 2, 12.

Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; m. *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle*; nuntius:—*Se ærendraca nys mæra*, *Jn.* 13, 16. *Ærendracan apostles*, *R.* 68. ¶ *Ærendracan unnytnes a tale-bearer. Gesibbe ærendracan messengers of peace.*

Ærendran *messengers*.

Ærend-sega *an errand-deliverer, a messenger*.

Ærendsecgian *to deliver a message*.

Ærendung; f. *A command*; mandatum:—*C. R. Ben.* 38.

Ærendwraça *a messenger*, v. ærendraca.

Ærendwrit *a letter*, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærer former, v. æra.

Ærest first, v. æra.

Ærest the resurrection, v. æryst.

Ære-land, heritable land, v. yrfeland.

Ærfesten; *adj.* *Full of words*; linguosus:—*Ps.* 139, 12.

Ærfestnys piety, v. arfæstnys.

Ær-geblond the sea, v. ærageblond.

Ær-gedon; *adj.* *Done before*; anteaactus:—*Bd.* 1, 6, 12. v. ær-dæd.

Ær-genemmed before-named.

Ærgod very or exceeding good.

Ær-gystrandæg ere yesterday, before yesterday.

Æricsned scattered; distulit:—*Ps.* 77, 25.

Æriht [æ law, riht right] *Right, justice, lawful*; jus, legum jus:—*Cot.* 113.

Æring; f. *The dawning, day-break*, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 35.

Ærisç *a bulrush*, v. rics.

Ærist *a resurrection*, v. æryst.

Ær-leoht, ær-tid early light, day-break.

Ærlest iniquity, v. arleasnes.

Ærllice early in the morning, v. arlice.

Ærm poor, v. earm.

Ær-mæl before dinner, v. mæl.

Ærmergen, ærnemorgen, ærmorgen, armorgen, ærnemorgen; m. *The morning, the early part of the morning, the early dawn, day-break*; diluculum:—*Se ærnemorgen þat ys betwux þam dæggræde and þære sunnan upgange the morning, that is, betwixt the dawn and the sun's rising*, *Equ.* vern. 5.

¶ On ærnemergen in the morning, *Mt.* 20, 1.

ÆRN, e; n. [*Frs.* earne: *Dan.* arne m: *Icel.* ar, arn m.] *A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage*; locus, domus:—*Bereð into his ærne beareth into his house*, *L. In.* 57. *Heal ærna mæst*, *Beo.* 1, 50.

-ærn, -ærn [from ærn a place] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes a place.

Nouns ending in -ærn, or -ærn are neuter; thus, Domern a judgment-place, a judgment-hall, a court of justice. Heddern a hiding place, a storehouse, a cellar. It denotes towards a place; as, -ærn in English; thus, Suðern southern; aus-

tralis: Northern northern; tentionalis: Western ern; occidental, etc. *Ærn brazen*, v. æren.

Ærnameat most honourable æra superior.

Ærn; v. a. *To let run*, v. Ærneddon; p. of ærendian on an errand.

Ærnemergen the morning ærnemergen.

Ærne-weg, es; m. *A course, broad road, or great*

platea:—*Æt sumes æges ende at the end course*, *Bi.* 37, 2.

Ærnian *to earn*, v. earnian.

Ærning, e; f. *An earning, a cursus*:—*Da þehioras trewað those who are c in their course*, *Bi.* 37,

Ernung, e; f. *An EARNING, spend, hire, wages*; merc-

Ærn before, v. ær; adv.

Ær-onfangian *To take fore, to anticipate*; an-

re, Som.

Æror before, v. æra.

Ærost first, v. ær.

Ærra the former, v. æra.

Ærra geola December, v. ær.

Ærra lipa June, v. lipa.

ÆRS [*Plat. Dan.* ars: *F* The buttocks, the his anus, podex:—*R.* 46.

Ærschen a quail, v. ers.

Ærst first, for ærost, v. ær.

Ær-tid early time, v. ær.

Ær-toward; adv. *Before; paulo antea*.

Ærur before, v. æra.

Ærwe an arrow, v. ærew.

Ærwyð honourable, v. ær.

Æryn brazen, v. æren.

Ærynd an errand, v. ær.

Æryndwrit *a letter*, v. ær-writ.

Æryr former, v. ære.

Æryst, ærist, ærest, *The rising, resurrec-*

surrectio:—*De god lifes æryste*, *Ja.* 5, 2.

ÆS [*Dut.* aas n: *Ger.* Al, as, az] *Meat, food*

—*Sciat.* 28, *Som.*

Æsc, es; m. [*Frs.* esk: *Ger.* esche f: *Dan.*

esktræ: *Icel.* aas: *Fr.* esche: "*Ind.* aski-

de fraxino," *Wack-*

ASH tree, a shield or small ship, a vessel

row in, (so named

wood of which it was

fraxinus. 2. *A man, the Norrend, or Cin-*

posed that the first

made of Ash, as the man was of Elm, v. *M. Antiq.* by Percy, v. 28—30); vir, homo chief of men, a leader

the proper name *Æsc*, the name of Hengist's son, *Chr.* 455, 457.); *dux*.—1. *Ongen þa æscas against the vessels, Chr.* 897. 2. *Mans.* 3, v. *æsc-tir*. *Æca*, *æsce* *Search, inquisition, examination, enquiry, trial, or asking after any matter, or thing; disquisition*.—*R. Ben. prof. Som.*
Æces; *adj.* *Without shearing, untrimmed, uncut, without tuncure; incultus*.—*L. Can. Edg.*
 Escapo; *part. Spared, borrowed, or separated from other affairs; subsecivus*.—*Cot.* 167, *Som.*
Æc-berend, *es*; *m.* [*æac* a shield, or spear, berend a bearing] *A lance-bearer, shield-bearer, soldier; hastifer*.—*Cd.* 94.
Æscda *A farrago, mixture, perfume; migma*.—*R.* 59, *Lye.*
Æceman, *æacman* *A pirate; pirata*.—*Cot.* 155.
Æscen [*Plat. æesch, æesk f: Ger. aech m: Dan. æeske c.*] *A vessel made of wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc.; lagena*.—*Æscen þe is oðre namon hryggleubc gecleopad as æscen, its other name is called Rigelubc, q. back-bucket, Hening, p.* 393.
Æscen, *æcenne*; *adj.* *Ashen, ash, made of ash; fraxineus, Som.*
Æscendum, *æsarndum* [*æsc ash, dun a down, or hill*] *ASH-DOWN, Asten in Berkshire, ASSENDON in Bucks, etc., Chr. Ing.* p. 38, 47, 100, 180.
Æscholt *en haft, or handle of ash, Bea.* 5, 22; *Theor.* p. 27.
Æscian *to ash, v. acian.*
Æscman *a pirate, v. æceman.*
Æscplega [*plega play*] *the sport or play of lances, or spears, war; bellum*.—*Fr. Jðth.* p. 24, 31.
Æscrof [*æsc a man, rof roof, high*] *An eminent man, a nobleman; homo clarus*.—*Fr. Jðth.* p. 26, 20.—*Æscpræc*; *m.* (*præc strength*) *strength of spear, power, a battle.*
Æscpote, *æscprou* *an herb, the big-fennel, or fenel-giant*.—*Herb.* 4, 1, *Som.*
Æsc-tir, *æsc-tyr* *spear-glory, Cd.* T. 95.
Æscwig [*wig warlike*] *A general, an hero, a proper name*.—*Chr.* 992; *Gib.* p. 127, 3.—*Æscwin* [*win a friend*] *a man's friend, a proper name*.—*Chr.* 495; *Gib.* p. 16, 11.
Æscwend *a law-giver, v. æsyllend.*
Æsna, *æane-mon* *q. man, v. æane.*
Æsp *the asp-tree, v. æpa.*
Æspen; *adj.* *ÆSPEN, belonging to the asp-tree; populeus, Som.*

Æspring; *f.* [*æ water, spring*] *A water-spring, a fountain; fons.*
Æst estimation, v. est.
Æstel, *es*; *m.* [*stel a column, division*] *An index, or table of contents ranged in columns, a label, guide, a stile, or division in wainscotting, a handle; index*.—*Elf. gr.* 8, *Som.*
Æswapa, *aswapa* *sweepings, dust; pergamentum, Som.*
Æswic, *æswicung* [*æ law, swic an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum*.—*Ps.* 48, 13.
Æswica, *æswicend*, *es*; *An offender of the law, a deceiver, an hypocrite, apostate; legis violator, Som.*
Æswician, *æswican* *to depart from the law, to dissemble, v. swican.*
Æswicung *an offence, v. æswic.*
Æswind *idle, v. aswind.*
Æswutol *A lawyer; legisperitus, Som.*
Æsyllend, *es*; *m.* [*æ law, syl-lende giving*] *A lawgiver; legislator*.—*Ps.* 83, 7.
ÆT; *prep. dat.* [*Moes. at: Heb. אֶת, at, denoting nearness, approach, v. אָת, ate to come to*].
 1. *AT, to, next, with, against, in; apud.* 2. *Of, from*, because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham, "Take this at me," i. e. from me; a, ab, de.—1. *Sittende æt toll-scamulf, Mt.* 9, 9. *Ge ne comun æt me, Mt.* 25, 43. *Æt feawum wordum in few words, briefly, Bd.* 3, 17. 2. *Animað þat pund æt hym, Mt.* 25, 28. *Leorniað æt me learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me, Mt.* 11, 29. *Æt his sylfes mupe at, or from his own mouth, Bd.* 3, 27. ¶ *Æt handa at hand, Bd.* 2, 9.
Æt, *es*; *m.* *Meat, food; cibus*.—*R. Ben.* 43, 49.
Æt ate, devoured, v. etan.
Ætarn *raz, v. yrnan.*
Ætber *shewed, v. ætberan.*
Ætþe *to be at, to be present.*
 0. *Ætþeran*; *p.* *ætþær* [*æt out, beran to bear*] *TO BEAR OUT, to shew; præferre*.—*Cd.* 202.
Ætþerstan; *p.* *ætþærst*, *hætþerston*; *pp.* *ætþersten* *To break out, or loose, to escape, to get away; erumpere*.—*Da fif cyningas ætþerston, Jos.* 10, 16. *Ðat he þanon ætþerste, L. Cnut.* 2.
Ætþredan, *hætþryt*; *p.* *ætþrede*, *we ætþrudon*; *pp.* *ætþrodon*, *ætþreden*; *v. a.* *To take away, withdraw, set at liberty,*

to enlarge, release, rescus; tollere, eripere.—*Se deofol ætþryt þat word, Lk.* 8, 12.
Ætþredendlic *gebgednys the ablative case*.—*Elf. gr.* 7.
Ætþrodon, *ætþrudon* *taken away, v. ætþredan.*
Ætþyrstan *to break out, v. ætþerstan.*
Ætclifian *to cleave to, adhere.*
Ætton *To take away, to take; eripere*.—*L. Can. Edg. W. p.* 89, 17.
Æte *food, v. æt.*
 P. *Ætearnnis* *an argument.*
Æt-ecan [*æt at, eacan to eke*] *To add, to increase; adicere*.—*Bd.* 3, 27, *Lye.*
Æt-eom, *þu æt-cart*, *hæt-æt-ys*; *v. n.* [*æt at, eom I am*] *To be present; adesse*.—*Dat rip æt ys, Mk.* 4, 29.
Æteorian *to be wanting, v. ateorian.*
Æteowednis *a revelation.*
Æteowian, *ic æteowige*; *imp.* *æteow*, *ædeau*; *p.* *æteowde*, *atiwede*; *pp.* *æteowd* *To shew, appear, tell, declare; ostendere*.—*Da æteowde se coccel hine, Mt.* 13, 26.
 0. *Æteowigendlice*; *adv.* *Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, Lye.*
Æteren, *ætærn* *poisonous, v. æt-rene.*
Æternes, *se*; *f.* *Venomousness, full of poison; venenositas, Som.*
Ætewung, *e*; *f.* *A shewing, manifesting, epiphany; manifestatio*.—*Elf. gl. p.* 55.
Ætþaroð *An approach, entrance, return; aditus, Beo.*
Ætþæstan *to dash against, v. æt-hræppan.*
Ætþeontan *to fight for, or at.*
Ætþeoln; *p.* *ætþealh*, *ætþalh*, *ætþelth*, *ætþeolth*; *pp.* *ætþeal-len* [*æt, feallan to fall*] *To stay, fall, lean, or insist upon, to stick to, to trust in, labour in, to happen; insistere*.—*Me soðlice ætþeolan Gode gód is, Ps.* 72, 27. *Ætþeolan wæccum and gebedum to continue in watchings and prayers, Bd.* 4, 25.
Ætþerian *to carry out, to take away.*
Ætþolian *to persist, v. ætþeolan.*
 0. *Ætþleas*, *ætþleas*; *p.* *ætþleah*, *ætþleah*, *ætþleogon*; *pp.* *ætþleogen* [*æt, fleogan to flee*] *To flee away, to escape by flight, to eschew; aufugere*.—*Ætþleas ne mihte, Jos.* 10, 35.
Ætþlowan *To flow to, or together, to increase; affluere*.—*Gyf welan ætþlowan, Ps.* 61, 10.
Ætþof, *ætþon* [*æt from, fon to take*] *To take away, to seize, claim;*

aufferre:—Gif se agend hit eft ætfo if the owner afterwards claim it, *L. Hloth. 7.*

Ætforan; prep. dat. [æt at, foran fore] Close before, close by, before, at; coram:—Ætforan eagan pine, *Ps. 5, 5, v. beforan.*

Ætforan-weall the outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle, *Som.*

Ætfruman at the beginning, at first, *v. fruma.*

Ætgedere; *adv. Together; una:*—Twa beoð ætgedere grindende, *Lk. 17, 35.*

Ætgar, es; m. [æt, gar a dart] A short spear or javelin, a kind of dart, or other weapon to cast at the enemy; frames, *Som.*

Ætgebrenan To bring, or lead to; adducere:—Þane ætgebrenge there adduceth, or bringeth, *L. Hloth. 7.*

Ætgeniman; p. ætgenan, ætgenom; pp. ætgenumen To take away by force, to pluck out, to withdraw, deliver, rescue; eripere:—*Cot. 77, Som.*

Ætgywan to shew, *v. æteowian.*
Æð easy, *v. eað.*

Æt-habban To retain, detain, withhold; retinere, *Som.*

Æðan; q. æðen breathed; perhaps from æðian, æðian, æðigan To breathe, *v. æðian.*

Æðel a country, *v. eðel.*

ÆDEL, eðel; adj. [*Plat. Ger. Das adelig, edel: Dut. edel*] Noble, eminent not only in blood, or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular, very young, growing fast, or quick, indigenous, natural, belonging to a country; nobilis, novellus, patrius mos:—He was, on his mode, æðelra þonne on woruld gebyrdum he was, in his mind, more noble, than in worldly birth, *Bd. 3, 19.* Of þam æðelestan cyrre of the most noble race, *Id.* Joseph se æðela gerefa Joseph the noble reeve or governor, *Mk. 15, 43.*
Æðelboren, eðelboren noble-born, noble, free-born, *v. freebearn.*

Æðel-boreness, se; *f. Nobility, generosity; nobilitas:—Cot. 95, Som.*

Æðelcundnes, se; *f. Nobleness, nobility; nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse with great nobleness, Bt. 19.*

Æðelic; adj. Excellent, easy; egregius:—*Bd. 2, 1, 5.*

Æðelice elegantly, *v. eaplice.*

Æðelin, æðeling. 1. An heir apparent to the crown, a prince, nobleman; regia soboles. 2. A ruler, governor, man; satura-

pas, homo. (There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons; the Etheling or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile.):—1. Geonga æðeling a young prince, a royal youth, *Bd. 2, 12.* Se æðelinga ealdor the sovereign prince. Be sumum Romaniscum æðelinge by a certain Roman nobleman, *Bt. 16, 2. Cd. 64, 52.*

Æðelinga igge the island of Athelney, *v. eðelinga.*

Æðellice nobly, *v. eaplice.*

Æðelnys, se; *f. Nobility; nobilitas:—Bd. 2, 20.*

Æðelo nobility, *v. æðel.*

Æper a field; ager, *Lye.*

Æt-hide, æt-hyde put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled.

Æt-hleapan to leap out, to flee, escape, get away.

Æt-hlyp a transgression, *v. æhlyp.*

ÆÐM, eðm [*Plat. atem, aten m: Dut. adem: Fra. asem m: Ger. athem m: Al. atum*] A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell; vapor:—*Past. 47, 3, Som. v. bræð.*

Æðmian to raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved; exæstare:—*Scint. 30, Lye.*

Æt-hræppan To rap at, to knock, or dash against; impingere, *Som. v. ætæstan.*

Æt-hrinan, a-hrynan; p. æt-hrán, æt-ran; pp. æt-hrinen To touch, *Mt. 8, 15, v. gehrinan.*

Æþryt; adj. Troublesome, tedious; molestus:—*Equin. vern. 38, Lye.*

Æþrytnes trouble, *v. aprotennes.*

Æt-hweg, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu somewhat, about, in some measure, a little, *Som. v. hwæt-hwega.*

Æt-hwon; *adv. Almost; pene, Som.*

Æt-hyde skinned, *v. æthide.*

Ætiewian to shew, *v. æteowian.*

Ætædan to lead out, drive away.

Ætætnes, se; *f. Out of bounds, destruction; desolatio:—Somn. 323.*

Ætlicgan To lie still, or idle; inutilem jacere:—*Eff. gr. prof. Ætlutian [utan to lark] To lie hid; latere:—Jud. 4, 18.*

Ætniman To take from, to take away; abripere:—*Cd. 162.*

Ætol, ætolman, ætolman a glutton, *v. etol.*

Ætran joined; *p. of æt-hrinan.*

Æt-rihtoat By and by, presently; mox, *Som.*

Ætsacan; p. ætsoc; *v. a. [Plat. versaken: Dut. verzaken: Dan. Swed. forsake: æt against,*

secan to say] To deny, own, abjure; negare ætsacað þæs æristes, *L. 27.* Driwa þu me æt *Mk. 14, 72.* Ða ongy ætsacan, and swerian, *14, 71.*

Ætsettan, ætsittan [æt æt, to sit] To sit by, to stay, wait; addidere ætsæton þa centianan þ æftan, then remained the ish men there behind, *CM.*

Ætsipestan; *adv. At length; last; tandem, Som.*

Ætaldan [æt off, alidan to] To slip, or slide away;

—Hira fot ætaldide, *D. 35.*

Ætsoodne; *adv. In a similitude, together, likewise.*

simul:—¶ Ealle ætsoodne in like manner, at once, *2, 13.*

Ætspornan to spurn at, spurnan.

Ætspringnes, se; *f. Atrition; defectio:—Ps. 119.*

Ætspurnan, ætspornan to spurn, spurnan, b.

spyrnð; *p. ic ætspes.*

spurnon; pp. sporne stumbe, strike, to spurn dash or trip against, take; cessitare:—*De*

þinne fot æt stane ætspyrn, *Lk. 4, 11.* He ætspyrn, *11, 9, 10.*

Ætspyrning, andspurnes An offence, a stumbling block; offensio:—*16, 23, Som.*

Ætstandan; p. ætstod, we ætstodon; pp. ætstodan To stand, stand still, to stand to, to urge; *v. standan.*

Ætstantan To repress, quash; retundere, *Som.*

Ætswerian; p. ætswor; sworen. [æt against]

rian to swear] To forswear with an oath; abjurare:—*L. Ia. 35.*

Ætswymman [æt off, out; man to swim] To swim to swim; enatare:—*CM.*

Ætt at, *v. æt.*

Ætten should eat, for ætten.

Ætter, ættor; poison, *v. æt.*

Ætter-berend, ætter-berend poison bearer; venosus, venomous.

Ættrene, ættern, ættr, ættor [*Plat. Dut. adder*

Frs. adder-alance: Geter, otter f: Al. eiter

1. Poison; venenum. 2. from their poisonous an adder, a snake,

siper; anguis, vipera:—1. *Ætrose or attor nædræna*, Ps. 139, 3. 2. *Cyn ætterna ned of sipers*, Cot. Mt. 3. 7. *Cyn æterne is found in Rush Codes*, Lk. 3, 7, v. attr *poison*, *nædra a serpent*.
 Ættrian; *sp. ættrōd, gæsttrōd To poison, envenom; venenare:—Pref. R. Conc.*
 Æul-man a *glutton*, v. ætol.
 Æt-mlage; *adv. Unjustly, wrongfully, wickedly; injuste*, Som.
 Ætwæend, ætweænd, ætweo-
 send [æt at, weasende being; p. of wean to be] *At hand, approaching, hard by; imminens:—Cot. 107, Som.*
 Ætwean, ædwean [æt from, wean to wean] *To deliver from, to wean, to pluck out, to deprive of, to diminish, lassen, abate; segregare:—L. Cnut. in Epil.*
 Ætwean [æt at, wean to be] *To be present; adesse:—Bd. 4, 5.*
 Ætwindan; p. ætwand; *pp. ætwunden. To wind off, escape, flee away; aufugere:—Job. Thm. p. 165.*
 Ætwist substance, v. edwist.
 Ætwitan to reproach, v. edwitan.
 Ætwinden *fed*, v. ætwindan.
 Ætycean; p. ætecte, ætecte; v [æt, ycan, ecan to eke] *To add to, to augment, increase; adicere:—Bd. 4, 30.*
 Ætyceny, ætycny, se; f. *An increase, an addition; augmentum:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Ætyman; p. de; *pp. ed; v. a. [æt not, tyman to shaf] To open; sperire:—Dura heofanas he ætynde*, Ps. 77, 27.
 Æt-ys *is present*, adest; v. æt-eom.
 Ætywan, ætywian *to shew*, v. ywan.
 Ætywedes, ætywyns, se; f. *A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; ostensio:—Oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum*, Lk. 1, 80.
 Even evening, v. æfen.
 Ævea fruit; fructus, Mann.
 Æveslice, ævostlice religiously, v. æfestice.
 Æwæst religious, v. æfest.
 Æwe always, v. æfer.
 ÆW, æwe [æ law]. 1. *Law*, what is established by law, hence *wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; matrimonium*. 2. *A female bound by the law of marriage, a wife, spouse; conjux:—1. Æwe brycð breaketh the marriage vow; adulterium committit*, L. Edg. 17: W. p. 90, 44. 2. *Se þe hæfð æwe he who has a wife*, Id. 19.
 Æw; *adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage,*

married, german; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 44, 21. *Mid his dohtar æwum borenre with his daughter-in-law; cum filia sua germana*, Id. l. 23. *Æwe gebroðru brothers german; germani fratres*, Bd. 1, 27. *Æwen-broðor brother-in-law*, Cot. 97.
 Æwbrecca, æwbrica [æw marriage, brecca a breaker] *A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer, adulteress; adulter:—Se þe his æwe forlet and nymð oper wif he bið æwbrica he who his wife leaves, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer*, L. Edg. 18, W. p. 91, 3.
 Æwbrece, æwbryce [æw marriage, bryce a breaking] *Adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Wið æghwylcne æwbryce from all adultery*, L. Cnut. 24.
 Ewd, an; *æwdman A juror, one who serves on a jury, a jurymen; fidejussor:—Hæbbe him in ape eowre æwdan godne let him have on oath another good juror*, L. With. W. p. 12, 21. *Mid godum æwdum by good jurors*, L. Hloth. 2.
 Æwe law, v. æw.
 Æwelme, æwellm, æwylm, eawylm [æ or ea water, wælm boiling] *A boiling up of water, a spring, fountain, head of a river; fons:—Swa sum mical æwelme and diop as some great and deep fountain*, Bt. 34, 1. *De mæg geseon þone hluttran æwellm*, Id. 35, 6.
 Æwenbroðor a brother german, v. æw; *adj.*
 Æwende, membrum virile, Som.
 Æwen; *adj. [æ without, wen hope] Doubtful, uncertain; dubius:—And eow bið eowre lif æwene*, Deut. 28, 66.
 Æwerd; *adj. [æ law, werd from, werdian to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; perversus, Som.*
 Æwæst religious, v. æfest.
 Æwfeast-man *A man restricted by law, a husband; maritus:—Yfel æwbryce þat æwfeast man wið sæmtege sæmige forlicge, malum adulterium [est] quod uzoratus homo cum vacua ulla coeat*, L. pol. Cnut. 47, v. æfeast.
 Æwfasten [æ, æw law, fæsten a fast] *A fixed fast, a fast-day before Christmas-day; jejuni-um recurrens in adventu.*
 Æwfeastnys religion, piety, v. æfestnes.
 Æwfull religious, v. æfest.

Æwintre one winter, or year, v. anwintre.
 Æwisce, æwist *A dishonour, disgrace; dedecus:—Cwæð þat him to micel æwiste wære þat etc.* Ors. 4, 6.
 Æwic; *adj. Ashamed, disgraced, debased; dedecoratus:—Chr. 938.*
 Æwischerend; *adj. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; impudicus, Som.*
 Æwischnys, ewiscnes, se; f. *A disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; dedecus:—Ps. 34, 30. ¶ On æwiscesse openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in propatulo*, Cot. 110, 202.
 Æwist a disgrace, v. æwic.
 Æwlic lawful, v. ælic.
 Æwritere, es; m. *A writer, composer or framer of laws; legum conditor:—Prov. 8, Lye.*
 Æwul *A twig-basket for catching fish; nassa:—Ely. gl. 77, Lye.*
 Æwum-borenre to one lawfully born, v. æw; *adj.*
 Æwung, on æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo, Som.
 Æwylm a fountain, v. æwelme.
 Æwyrdla, æwyrdlea damage, v. æwyrdla.
 Æwyrp [æ from, wyrp cast, from wyrpan or weorpan to cast] *A castaway, an object, one lost; abjectus:—R. Ben. 7.*
 ÆX eax, acas; f. [Plat. Ger. ax f: Dut. aks f: Ottf. aks; Dem. ôxe: Sweed. Icel. yxa: Lat. ascia: Grk. ἀξίη] *Any thing that is brought to a sharp edge, an axe, a hatchet, knife; securis:—Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra trywa wurtrum asett*, Mt. 3, 10. *Seo eax ys the ax is*, L. In. 43.
 Æx an axis, v. eax.
 Æxe ashes, v. axe.
 Æxodon asked, v. acsian.
 Af of, v. of.
 Afæded; *part. [feded fed, from fedan to feed] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; nutritus:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Afægd, afæged, adorned, v. afægd-rod.
 Afægniend rejoicing, as fægniende; *part. of fægnian.*
 Afæگرد, afægd, afæged; *part. Coloured, adorned, embroidered; depictus, ornatus:—Bd. 1, 25.*
 Afælan, gefælan *To overthrow, overturn; evertere:—Ps. 105, 25.*
 Afellan *To cast out, to oppose, offend; ejicere:—R. Mt. 18, 6, Lye.*
 Afæran, færan; p. æfærde, we æferdon; *pp. æfæred, afered,*

aferyd *To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere*:—*Gen.* 42, 35.
Afærð *he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.*
Afæstan *to fast, v. fæstan.*
Afæstla; *interjec.* [*Dut.* *vaste-lyk*; *Ger.* *festiglich*; *Dan.* *visselig*; *a intensive, fæst fast, la O!*] *O certainly! O assuredly; O certè*:—*Afæstla*, and *hi la hi*, and *wella wel*, and *þyllice oðre syndon Englic interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Elf. gr. interj., Som.* p. 49, 28.
Afæstnian, **gefæstnian**, **FÆSTNIAN**; *p. de; pp. od.* [*Plat.* *vesten*: *Dut.* *vestigen*; *Ger.* *festigen, festen*: *Dan.* *fæste*] *To fit, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; figure*:—*Dat* *we hi þonne moton afæstnian on þe that we may fit them [our eyes] on thee, Bt.* 33, 4. **Afæstnod** *ic eom, Ps.* 68, 2. *Mid gewritum gefæstnod confirmed by writings, Ora.* 5, 13.
Afandelic *probable, v. afandigendlic.*
Afandian, **afandigean**; *p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v. a.* *To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare*:—*Du afandodest heorte mine, Ps.* 16, 4. *La licetera, cunne ge afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandige ge þas tide? Lk.* 12, 56. *Du hit hæfst fandad be þe sefulm, Bt.* 31, 1.
Afandigendlic, **afandelic**, **afandodlic**; *adj.* *What may be tried, proved, probable; probabilis*:—*Scint. de prædest.*
Afangung *a trying, v. fandung.*
Afangen taken, received, v. fon.
Afaran, **afærrian**, **færran**, **he færð**; *p. afor; pp. afaren; v. n.* *To depart, to go out of, or from a place; exire*:—*Pt.* 51, 5.
Afaran children, v. eafora.
Afdæl *a descent, v. ofdæl.*
Afeallan *to fall down, v. feallan.*
Afærrian *to depart, v. afaran.*
Afecan *To receive; accipere*:—*He afecð me, Ps.* 48, 16.
Afed, **afeded fed**; *part. of afedan.*
Afedan *to feed, v. fedan.*
Afehð *receives, v. fon.*
Afelle *barked, peeled, v. æfelle.*
Afene, **Afon**, **an**; **AVON**, *the name of a river in Somersetshire*:—*East oð Afene muðan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr.* 918. (Also of other rivers in differ-

ent parts of England). Into *Afenan muðan into Avon's mouth, Chr.* 1067.
Afehtan; *p. we afuhton.* [*a intensive, fehtan to fight*] *To win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare*:—*Bd.* 5, 23.
Afeoll fell; *p. of afeallan, v. feallan.*
Afeormian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*a intensive, feormian to cleanse*] *To cleanse, to clean thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare*:—*Mid becum afeormod, Lk.* 11, 25. *He afeormað his pyrcæl-flore, Mt.* 3, 12.
Afeormung *A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint.* 2.
Afeorrian *to remove, Bt.* 32, 2, *v. afyrran.*
Afeorsian *to depart, v. afyrsian.*
Afera *a child, v. eafora.*
Afered *frightened, v. afæran.*
Aferan *to remove, v. afyrran.*
Aferscan [*a, fersc fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh; saluginem deponere*:—*Dær afersceað there fresheneth, Bt.* 34, 6.
Afersian *to take away, v. afyrsian.*
Afesian *to shear, v. efesian.*
Afestnian *to fit, v. afæstnian.*
Afetian; *indef. ic afetige* *To beat with the feet, to praise; plaudere*:—*Elf. gr.* 31.
African, **es**; *m.* *An African; Africanus*:—*Regulus feaht wið Affricanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt.* 16, 2, *Æffrica.*
Afgod [*Plat. Dut.* *afgod m.*; *Ger.* *abgott m.*; *Dan.* *afgod m.*] *An idol, an image; idolum, Som.*
Afgodnes, **se**; *f.* *Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatry, Som.*
Afindan *to find, v. findan.*
Afirran *to depart, v. afyrran.*
Afirsian *to take away, v. afyrsian.*
Afæotan *To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare, Som.*
Afeow overflowed; *p. of aflowan.*
Afligan; *p. de; pp. ed, aflogen; v. a.* [*a, flion to flee*] *To drive away, put to flight; fugare*:—*Afliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap.* 48. **Afliged** *mon an apostate, Prov.* 6.
Afligengoe *A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.*
Afliung *A fleeing; relectio*:—*Metes afluung a rejecting of meat; atrophia*:—*R.* 10.
Aflogen *driven away, v. afligan.*
Aflowan; *p. afeow* *To flow from,*

to flow over; effluere:—*fyr afeow up Etna the fire, Ora.* 5, 4.
Aflyg *Flight; fuga, Som.*
Aflyman, **geflyman**, **gef**; *p. de; pp. ed, d; v.* *drive away, to disperse, banish, scatter; fugare*; *me aflymt, Gen.* 4, 1. *nished, a banished man*; *tus, exil*:—*Sy he afly him be banished; sit e* *Af.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 48.
Afoed *brought up together dan.*
Afole *The soul, mind; mens*:—*Eallum his afole all his soul, L. Const.* 147, 6, *v. sawl.*
Afon *the river Avon, v. A.*
Afon *to receive, v. fon.*
Afongen *delivered, cast is son; pp. of afon, v. fon.*
Afor *departed; p. of afæran.*
Afor, **afre**; *adj.* *Bitter; sharp, hateful; amarusus*:—*Fr. Jddh.* 12, *L.*
Afora *a child, v. eafora.*
Aforicærod; *pp.* *Leangthe prolonged; prolongat* *119, 5, Lye.*
Aforhtian; *p. aforhtod; fyrht; pp. aforhtod, ed, afyrht.* [*a intensive*] *ian to fear*] *To be afraid, to tremble with* *be affrighted, amazed, v. vescere*:—*Da aforhtod micelre forhtniase, C.* 33.
Aforð; *adv.* [*a always*] *forth* *Always, continually, still; indices*:—*Cot.*
Aforud *higher, v. yfer.*
Afre *bitter, v. afor.*
Afrefrian *to comfort, v. f.*
African *to liberate, free, v.*
Africa *Africa, an African; frica.*
Africanic, **Afric**; *adj.* *ing to Africa, Africas; nus*:—*Africanica a pomegranate; malumcum, Som.*
Afric *African, v. Africas.*
Afroefred *comforted, v. f.*
After *after, v. æfter.*
After-lylgæan *to follow prosecute.*
Afterlygend, **es**; *A* *for another, a successor; ex* *Som.*
Aftergenga *a follower, v. genga.*
Afterra *geola January, ra geola.*
Aful *A fault; culpa, L.*
Afulað, **afuloð** *patriælan.*
Afulan *to patrifly, v. afy.*
Afulunden *found, v. findan.*
Afundennis, **se**; *f.* *Lu*

nal, an invention, a discovery; experimentum:—*R. Ben. interl.* 59.

Afmdan to find, v. findan.

Afylan, afulan; p. ede; pp. ed, ad. Od. To foul, defile, pollute, to make stinky, to corrupt, putrify, disgrace, condemn; iniquare:—*L. Cnut.* 43, *W.* p. 141, 18.

Afyllan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyllan to fill] To fill up, or full, replenish, satisfy; reple:—*Afyllað þa corþan, Gen.* 9, 1. He ne mæg þa gitsunga afyllan he cannot satisfy the desire, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Afyllan; indef. he afyllð, afyllð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feol, fell; p. of feallan to fall] To fell, to strike, or beat down, to overturn, subvert, condemn, destroy; prosternere:—*Drihten* afyllð þine fynd, *Deut.* 28, 7. To corþan afyllað þe, *Lk.* 19, 44. Hu man mæg afyllan how one may overturn, *L. Cnut.* 11.

Afyrn; p. de; pp. ed, yd; v. a. [a, fyan castrare] To take away, castrate; castrare:—*Twegen* afyrde men, *Gen.* 40, 1. Afyrð oflend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel; dromeda, v. afyrnan.

Afyrht, afyrhted affrighted, v. afordtian.

Afyrhto fear, v. fyrhto.

Afyrhta, afyrhta, afyrð, an; m. An eunuch, a castrated animal, a servant, a courtier; eunuchus, servus:—*Se afyrhta the servant, courtier [eunuch], Gen.* 39, 1. Sealdon Josep þam afyrðan, *Gen.* 37, 36.

Afyrnan, afeorran, afirran; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feor, fyrr far] To remove to a distance, to take away, to take away time, to tarry, delay; amovere, elongare:—*Næddran* hi afyrð, *Mk.* 16, 18. Beoð afyrrede are taken away, *Ps.* 57, 8. Afirreð takes away, 75, 12. Magon beon afeorred may be taken away, *Bt.* 82, 2. Mæg bion afyrred, *Rand.* p. 71, note c. Ðu afeorrodyst [afirdest] fram me freond, *Ps.* 57, 19. Deað hit afirreð death shall take it away, *Bt.* 8. ¶ Afereðe awæg carried away, *Cot.* 14.

Afyrnan, afeorsian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyrnan to remove] To remove furthest away, to depart, drive away, dispel; pellere, propellere:—*He feorsode fram us unrihtwianysse ure, Ps.* 102, 12. Afeorriað, *Ps.* 72, 25. Afyrreð, *Ps.* 75, 12. Deoða afyrreð, *L. vel. Cnut.* 4, v. afyrnan, fyrnan.

Afyrð an eunuch, v. afyrða.

Ag Wickedness; nequitia, *Ps.*

72, 8.

Agef returned; p. of agefan, from agyfan.

Agælan to hinder, *P.* 83, 34, v. gælan.

Ageald, agælwed astonished, v. gælan.

Agælend enchanting, v. galan.

Agæn gone, past, v. gan.

Agæð happens, v. gan.

Agalod loosed, dissolved, *Som.*

AGAN, ægan; indef. ic age, þu age, he ah, we agan, agon, agun; p. he aht, ahte, ahte, we ahton; pp. agen; v. a. [Plat. egen: *Frs.* eigenje: *Dut.* eigenen: *Al.* eigan: *Dan.* eje: *Icel.* Noræ, eiga]. 1. To own, possess, have, obtain; possidere. 2. To make another to own, or possess: Hence to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere:—1. Ðat ic ece lif age, *Mk.* 10, 17. Ðe micel agan willað who desire [will] to possess much, *Bt.* 14, 2. 2. On hand agan to deliver in hand, *Ors.* 3, 11. ¶ Agan ut to have, or find it out. Lett agan ut hu fea permit to find out how many, *Chr.* 1085.

Agan gone, past, v. gan.

Agan began; p. of aginnan.

Agan own; proprius, v. agen.

Agangan; p. ic, he aeode; pp. agangen, agongen. To go from, to go, or pass by, or over; præterire:—*Cd.* 224.

Ageaf gave up; p. of agyfan.

Ageald rewarded; p. of agyldan.

Agean again, v. ongean.

Agean-feran to go again, to return

Agean-hwyrfan to turn again, to return.

Ageara, agearwa prepared, v. gearw.

Agearwian to prepare, v. gearwian.

Ageat understood; p. of agytan.

Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.

Agefan to give back, v. agyfan.

Ageelde may pay, v. agyldan.

Agelwed astonished, v. gælan.

Agæn, ægan; adj. [Plat. *Dan.* egen: *Dut.* *Ger.* eigen; pp. of agan to possess] OWN, proper, peculiar; proprius:—*Secð hys* agen wuldor, *Jn.* 7, 18. Ic sylle min agan lif, *Jn.* 10, 15.

¶ Agenes þancas of his own accord, freely. Agen broþer own brother, *Bd.* 3, 22.

¶ Agen; prep. ac. [a, gan to go] Against; contra:—*Se þe nis* agen eow, *Mk.* 9, 40.

Agen again; iterum, v. ongean.

Agen gone, past, v. gan.

Agen-arn met; p. from agen-yrnan.

Agen-bewendan; p. de. To turn again, return.

Agen-cuman; p. -com; pp. -cumen to come again.

Agen-cyrran to return again, to return; agen again, cyran to turn.

Agend, agendfrea; m. An owner, a possessor, a lord of a thing; proprietarius, *L. In.* 53.

Agendlice; adv. Properly, as his own; proprie, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Agene-cyre, -cyrrer own turn, one's own choice, will, or pleasure.

Agen-frige a possessor, v. agend.

Agen-gecyrran to turn again, recur.

Agen-gehwyrfan to change again, to return.

Agenlice; adv. Powerfully; potenter, *Som.*

Agen-nama an own name, a proper name.

Agennys, se; f. An owning, a possession, property; possessio, *Lye.*

Agenendan to send again, to send back.

Agenalaga a self-slayer, self-murderer.

Agenþræc; f. [agen own, spræc speech] One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language; idioma, *Lye.*

Agenstandan To STAND AGAINST to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder; obistere:—*Lk.* 11, 53.

Agening, agnung, ahnung, e; f. An owning, a possessing, possession, claiming as one's own, power, or dominion over any thing; possessio, dominium:—*L. Ethelb.* 10.

Agen-yrnan; p. arn; v. a. [agan against, yrnan to run] To run against, to meet with, to meet; occurrere:—*Hym* agenarn an man, *Mk.* 5, 2. Inc agenyrnð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13.

Ageofan to give, v. agyfan.

Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] To make yellow, or red, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere, *Som.*

Ageomrod lamented, v. geomeirian.

Ageotan, agitan; p. ageat, agute, aguette, þu agute, we aguton; pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten, ageaten, agiten, agoten; v. a. [a from, geotan to pour] To pour out, to strew, spread, spill, draw out, disperse; effundere:—*Hi* aguton blod, *Ps.* 78, 3.

Ageot cocor, *Ps.* 34, 3. Aghwær every where, v. aghwær.

Agien own, v. agen.

Agieta, agita A shedder, a powerer out, a spendthrift; effusor:—*Past.* 20.

Agifan to restore, agifen restor-
ed, v. agyfan.
* Agift; m. *A giving back, restor-
ation; restitutio.*
Agild without amends, v. ægyld.
Agildan to repay, v. agyldan.
Agiltan to offend, v. agyldan.
Agiltst thou repayest, v. agyldan.
Agimmed, agymmed; *part. Gem-
med, set with gems; gem-
matus:—Agimmed and gem-
mised bend a gemmed and
worked crown, a diadem. A-
gimmed gerdel, or gyrdel, or
angseta, or hringc a gemmed
girdle or ring, R. 64, v. as-
tæned.*
Aginnan, he agynþ; p. agan; v. a.
*To begin, to set upon, under-
take, take in hand; incipere:*
—And agynþ beatan hys efen-
þeowas, *Mt.* 24, 49.
Agita a spendthrift, v. agieta.
Agitan to pour out, v. ageotan.
Agiten dispersed, v. ageotan.
Agiten known, v. agytan.
Aglac [*Plat. lak a fauli*] *Misery,
grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow,
torment; miseria:—Cd.* 184,
Som.
Aglad failed; p. from eglian.
AOLÆC, æglæc; *def. se aglæca;*
*adj. Miserable, tormented, wick-
ed, mischievous; miser, cruci-
atus:—Wið þam aglæcan
among the wicked, Beo. 6,
Thork. p. 34, 21.*
Agn own, v. agen.
Agnegan to possess, v. agnian.
* Agnetæ Usury; usura:—*C. Lk.*
19, 28.
Agnian, geagnian; p. hi ahno-
don; *part. agnigende, ahni-
ende; v. a. To own, to possess,
to appropriate to himself; pos-
sidere:—Hu miht þu þonne
þe agnian heora god how canst
thou, then, appropriate to thyself
their good? Bt.* 14, 1. *Hi
ahnodon eorðan, Ps.* 43, 4.
Agniend, ahniend *An owner, a
possessor; possessor:—Gen.*
14, 22.
Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; *adj.*
*Possessive, pertaining to possessi-
on, or owning; possessivus, Som.*
Agnu own, v. agen.
Agnung an owning, v. agenung.
* Agnys Sorrow, affliction; serum-
na, *Ben.*
Agolden repaid, v. agyldan.
Agon, agun they own, v. agan.
Agongen passed, v. agangan.
Agoten, agotten poured out, v.
ageotan.
Agotenes, agotennys, se; *f. An
effusion, a pouring, or shedding
forth, out or abroad; effusio:*
—Agotennys teara a shedding
of tears, *Med. pec.* 16.
Agræfen, agraf, agrafen engrav-
ed, carved, v. grafan.

Agrafenlice; n. [*agrafen carved,
lice body*] *That which is car-
ved, a carved image; sculptile:*
—Hi gebædon þat agrafen-
lice, *Ps.* 105, 19.
Agrisan To dread, to fear greatly;
horre:—For helle agrise
shall have dread of hell, *L. eccl.*
Cnut. 25.
Agriselic horrible, v. grislic.
* Agrof engraved, v. grafan.
Agrowan [a, growan to grow] *To
grow under, to cover; succres-
cere:—Seo eorþe stod mid
holtum agrowen the earth was
[stood] covered [overgrown]
with groves [holts], Hexam. 6,
v. growan.*
Agyrdan, gryrdan; p. [*Plat.*
Ger. grunden: Dut. gronden:
a, *grund the ground*] *To ground,
to descend to the earth; ad
solum descendere:—Menol.*
212: *Hicet's Thes.* vol. 1, p.
205.
Agu *A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben.*
Aguette, agute poured out, v.
ageotan.
Agyfan, agifan; p. ageaf, agef;
*pp. agyfen, agifen; v. a. To
restore, give back, give up,
return, repay; reddere:—A-
gyf þat þu me scealt, Mt.* 18,
28. *Da het Pilatus agyfan,
Mt.* 27, 58. *He ageaf hys
gast, Jn.* 19, 30, v. gifan.
* Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; p.
ageald, we aguldon; *pp. agol-
den; v. a. To pay, fulfil, repay,
restore, reward, offer sacrifici-
solvere:—Mt.* 5, 33, v. gildan.
Agyldan, agiltan; p. te; *pp. t;*
*v. [a, gyltan to make guilty] To
fail in duty, to commit, to become
guilty, to offend, to sin against;
delinquere:—Dæt he agylte
on him sylfum, Ps.* 35, 1. *Agyl-
tan wið to offend, or sin against.*
Twegen men agylton wið
heora hlaford, *Gen.* 40, 1.
 Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16.
Agymmed set with gems, v. a-
gimmed.
Agynd beginneth, v. aginnan.
Agytan; p. ageat; *pp. agyten,
agiten; v. a. [a from, gytan to
get] To discover, know, under-
stand, consider; deprehende-
re. Gif seni man agiten wurðe
if any man should be known, L.*
North. pres. 48. *Gecyðnyssa
pine ic ageat, Ps.* 118, 96.
* AH; *adv. Whether, but; nun-
quid, sed:—Ps.* 7, 12. *Ah ne
whether or not; nonne, C. Mk.*
6, 3. *Ah nuu now.*
A'h has, owns; habet, v. agan.
Ahabban, ahæbban; v. [habban
to have] *To abstain, restrain;
abstinere:—Ed.* 3, 22: 5, 6,
v. habban.
Ahældon; *declined; p. of ahildan.*

Ahafen lifted up, passed
ahæbban.
Ahafennes, ahafennys, se
*elevation, a lifting up,
ness, pride, arrogance;*
tio:—Ahafennys hand-
ra, *Ps.* 140, 2: 92, 6.
Ahangen, ahangan hung
ahon, v. hon.
* Aheardian; p. ahyrde,
pp. aheardod, ahyrd
[*Plat. Dut. verhardet
verharten: Dan. for
a intensive, heardian
en*]. 1. *To harden, ma-
durare. 2. To endure
nue, secure: perdur-*
1. *Ic ahyrde Pharaon-
tan, Ex.* 4, 21. 2. *Ah
his gebod secureth his
R. Ben.* 6, 8.
Ahearding *A hardening
ratio, Som.*
Aheawan; p. aheow; *pp.*
*wen. [a from, heawan
To hew, or cut out, to
make even, smooth;
re:—He aheow on sta-
27, 60. Of aheawun-
dum of heowd or plane-
Gen.* 6, 14. *Aheawe-
timber, Elf. gl.* 17.
Ahebban, þu ahefst, he
*imp. ahefe; p. ic ahef-
we ahefton; pp. ahaf-
fen; v. a. To lift up,
elevate, exalt; elevare
ban.*
Ahefednes pride, v. aha-
Ahefednod, ahefednig
v. aheftigan.
Ahefen elevated; *pp. of a*
* Ahefigad, ahefigad, ah-
*part. Weighed down, b-
grieved; gravatus:—D
bið ahefigad when it is
down, Bt.* 24, 4, v. hef-
Ahefst, ahefþ, v. ahef-
raise.
Ahefþ shall crucify; sus-
—*Deut.* 21, 22, v. hor-
Aheld inclined, v. ahildan.
Aheng hung, v. hon.
Ahened despised, trod
hynan.
Aheng hung; hi aheng-
ahon, v. hon.
Aheolorod; *part. Weigh-
lanced; libratus, Som.*
Aherian to hire, v. hyrian.
Aherian; v. *To benefit
prodesse:—Prec. ad
Cd.* l. 5.
Ahigan, ahycgan to sei-
sue earnestly; assequi,
gan.
Ahildan, aheldan to
ahild, ahældon inclined
dan.
* Ahildenlice; *adv. Incl-
inclinative, Som.*
Ahioloran to balance, v. he-

Ahiscan *to hiss at, to mock*; irridere, *Lye*, v. hiscan.
 Ahipan *a rob*, v. hybian.
 Ahipend *a robber, an extortioner*; gramator:—*Cot. 95, Som.*
 Ahladan [a from, ladan to lade] *To draw out; exhaurire, Eif. gr.*
 Ahlensud; *part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean*; maceratus:—*Scint. 10, Som.*
 Ahlas levers, bars; vectes:—*Past. 22, 1, Lye.*
 Ahleapan; p. ahleop, hi ahleopou [a from, hleapan to leap] *To leap up, out or upon*; exilire, insilire:—*Orz. 3, 9.*
 Ahlinode *loosed, delivered*; solvit; p. from, a not, hlanan *for lanan to lend.*
 Ahlocan *to pull out, v. alocan.*
 Ahlob *laughed at, v. hlihan.*
 Ahlowan [a intensive, blowan to low] *To low, or bellow again*; reboure, *Som.*
 Ahlytred, ahlytred; *part. Fugid, scummed, refined, cleansed*; purgatus:—*Ahlytred win refined wine, Cot. 68, v. hlyttrian.*
 Ahne *whether or not, v. ah.*
 Ahnescian *to mollify, v. anescian.*
 Ahnipan; p. ahneop; v. a. *To pluck, gather*; carpere:—*Ahneop wæstem gathered the fruit, Cod. Ex. 46. a., v. hniapan.*
 Ahnodon *owned, v. agnian.*
 Ahniend *an owner, v. agniend.*
 Ahnung *an owning, v. agnung.*
 Ahnycton *they mocked, Ps. 79, 7, v. ahiscan.*
 Abo *crucify*; suspendo:—*Eif. gr. 28, 119, v. hon.*
 Abof *raised*; p. of ahebban.
 Abofyn *elated*; pp. of ahebban.
 Aboh *crucify, v. hon.*
 Aholan; p. ede; pp. od; v. a. [a, holian to hollow] *To dig*; iodere:—*Aholan ut to pluck out. Ahola hit ut, Mt. 5, 29.*
 Ahold *faithful, v. hold.*
 Aholede [p. of aholan to dig] *An engraved, or embossed work*; opera lacumata, *Mann.*
 Ahon *to hang, Gen. 40, 19, v. hon.*
 Ahongen *hung, Fr. Jud. 10*; pp. of ahon, v. hon.
 Ahorn [Plat. *Dut. Ger.* ahorn; a.] *A plane tree*; acer platanoides, *Ben.*
 Ahreddan, ahreddan, ariddan, beradan; p. de; pp. ahreded, ahred, arydid [a from, hreddan to rid] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, cast out, to rob*; liberare, eruere:—*Forbwy þu ariddest, Ps. 42, 2.*
 Ahreit *erect, upright*; pp. of recan.
 Ahrofod; *adj. Leprous*; leprosus:—*Martyr. 21, Sep.*
 Ahroscian *to rush, v. hreosan.*

Ahrepod *touched, v. hrepan.*
 Ahreder *reared, or lifted up, v. hrepan.*
 Ahrinað *will touch, v. set-hri-nan.*
 Ahrunon *rushed, v. hreosan.*
 Ahrydred *robbed, v. aðryd.*
 Ahrynan *To touch*; tangere, v. set-hri-nan.
 Ahryre *should rush, v. hreosan.*
 Ahrysed *shaken, disturbed, v. hreosan.*
 Ahsa *ashes, v. axe.*
 Ahsian *to ask*; *part. ahsierende*; p. ahsode, v. acsian.
 AHT, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; *pron. [Plat. icht, ichts, ichtens, echt, iht: Fra. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. seht] AUGHT, any thing, something*; aliquid, quidquam:—*Afandian hwæper he aht sy, oððe naht, Mr. 16, 18. Þe ahtes wæron who were of aught, of any account, or value, Chr. 992. Þat an man, þe himself aht wære, mihte faran that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id. 1087.*
 Ahta *eight, v. sehta.*
 Ahte *owned*; p. of agan.
 Ahtitng *An intention, a purpose, an aim*; intentio, *Som.*
 Ahtlice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly*; viriliter, *Chr. 1071: Gib. p. 172, 27.*
 Ahtawan *a cow-herd, v. sehte-swan.*
 Ahudan [a from, huð prey] *To spoil, rob*; spoliare, *Mann.*
 Ahwænan *To oppress, vex, trouble*; opprimere, *Som.*
 Ahwæned *Weaned*; ablactatus:—*Herb. 20, 7.*
 Ahwenne *when, some time, v. hwæne.*
 Ahwær *every where, v. æghwær.*
 Ahwær-gen *every where again, continually.*
 Ahwar, ahwer, awer; *adv. Some where, any where, any wise*; alicubi:—*Jos. 1, 18. Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Habbe ic awer have I in any wise, Bt. 7, 3.*
 Ahwerfted *turned, v. hweorfd.*
 Ahwettan *to what, v. hwettan.*
 Ahwider *every where, v. æghwær.*
 Ahwilc; *adj. Terrible*; terribilis:—*R. 116, Lye.*
 Ahwonan, ahwonon; *adv. [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, some where, any where*; alicubi:—*Bd. 5, 12.*
 † Ahwonan utan *from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt. 34, 3.*
 Ahworfen *moved, v. hweorfan.*
 Ahwylc *whatsoever, v. æghwilc.*
 Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

sive, hwealfian to cover] *To cover over, overwhelm*; obruere:—*Ex. 14, 27.*
 Ahwyrð *turns, v. hweorfan.*
 Ahycgan *to seize, v. ahicgan.*
 Ahyddon, ahyled hidden, v. hydan.
 Ahyldan *to incline, v. hyldan.*
 Ahyldence *incliningly, v. ahildence.*
 Ahyrd, ahyrde *hardened, v. aheardian.*
 Ahyrding *a hardening, v. aheardung.*
 Ahyrian, ahyrrod, v. hyrian *to hire.*
 Ahyrst *fried, v. hyrstan.*
 Ahyrte *hardened*; p. of aheardian.
 Aide *aid*; adjumentum, *Lye.*
 Aidlian, he ayddige; p. ede; pp. ed, ad [adlian to fail, v. adli] *To ail, to be sick, to languish, profane, frustrate, empty, deface, destroy*; ægotrare, profanare:—*Bd. 5, 3.*
 Aiepende *demolishing, v. aipan.*
 Ain, aina *one, v. an.*
 Aipan; *part. aipende [a from, upian or utian to put out] To cast out, to put out of doors*; eliminare:—*Cot. 71, 76.*
 Aizil *vinegar, v. eced.*
 Aizon, aizoon [dei, wov from dei always, ζωη life, always alive, or green] *The herb ay-green, sengreen, or houseleek*; sempervivum, herba:—*Herb. 146, Som.*
 Akauertune *the courts*; atria:—*Ps. 83, 1, v. cafertun.*
 Al an eel, v. æl.
 Al an asol, v. æl.
 Al all, v. eall.
 Aladian [a from, ladian to clear] *To excuse, to make excuse for*; excusare:—*Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt. 41, 3.*
 Alægcan *to lay away, v. aleggcan.*
 Alædan; p. de; pp. ed, sed [a from, lædan to lead] *To lead, to lead out, withdraw, take away*; educere:— *Ic ælædde þe of lande, Ps. 80, 9. Alæd, sæled or ælædd ic eom I am taken away, Ps. 108, 22.*
 Alæned *lent, v. lænan.*
 Alætan, alætan; p. alæt, alæt; pp. alæten; v. a. [a from, lætan to let] *To let go, to lay down, cease, leave off, lose*; dimittere, deponere:— *Ic hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætanne, Jn. 10, 18. Ic þat alætan ne sceal I will not let that go, Solil. 8. Þu hine alætat thou lettest it go, Bt. 25.*
 Alætnes, se; f. *A loss, a losing*; amissio:—*Somn. 326.*

Alættan [lættan to let] *To let, hinder; impedire, Som.*
 Alan; v. *To appear; apparere:—C. R. Lk. 11, 44.*
 Alað ale, v. aloð.
 Albe; f. [Lat. alba from, albus white] *An ALB, a surplice; alba, vestis sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. 19.*
 Ald, alda old, v. eald.
 Ald An age, old age; senectus, *Mann.*
 Aldagian; v. *To grow, or was old; Som. v. ealdian.*
 Aldaht a basket, or mound; alveolum, *Som.*
 Aldefæder a grandfather, v. eald-fæder.
 Alder, es; m. *An author, originator; auctor:—Þe alderas forlorene wæron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. ealdor.*
 Alderdóm authority, v. ealdor-dóm.
 Aldhád [eald old, had hood] *Old age; senectus, Som.*
 Aldhelm [eald old, helm an helmet] ALDHELM, a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus gala, *Lye.*
 Aldian to grow old, v. ealdian.
 Aldlic old, v. ealdlic.
 Aldor life, v. aldr.
 Aldor an elder, v. ealdor.
 Aldor elder, former, v. eald.
 Aldor-apostol the chief of the apostles; apostolorum princeps:—*Bd. 3, 17.*
 Aldor-bana [aldr life, bana a killer] *A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida:—Cain was so called, Cd. 49.*
 Aldor-birig [ealdor chief, burg a city] *A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.*
 Aldor-déma [ealdor chief, dema a judge] *A supreme judge, a prince; supremus iudex:—Cd. 57.*
 Aldordóm a principality, v. ealdordóm.
 Aldor-duguþe *A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. ealdorduguþe.*
 Aldor-frea *A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.*
 Aldor-gedál [aldr life, gedal a separation] *A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divor-tium:—Cd. 62, Lye.*
 Aldor-leas; adj. [ealdor a father, leas less] *Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Jn. 14, 18.*
 Aldorlege [eald old, orleg fate] *Fate, fortune; fatum:—Cd. 179.*
 Aldorlic principal, v. ealdorlic.
 Aldorman a prince, v. ealdorman.
 Aldor-nere, ealdor-nere [ealdor life, ner refuge] *A life's safety,*

a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:—*Cd. 117.*
 Aldornes authority, v. ealdordóm.
 Aldorþægn a principal servant, a minister, v. ealdorþægn.
 Aldor-wisa [ealdor chief, wisa a ruler] *A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.*
 Aldr, aldor, ealdor, ealdr [Plat. older: Ger. alter n: Dan. alder n: Swed. älder n: ældian, or yldan to put off, the imp. is æld lengthen, and comp. er more] *That which is deferred or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on the earth, the life; ævum, vita:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196. Þonne þu of lice aldor ascendest when thou sendest life from the body, Cd. 183. ¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 227. Ne on aldre never, Cd. 21.*
 Aldr a parent, aldro parents, v. ealdor.
 Aldu, ældo-men; pl. Pharisees; pharissæi:—*R. Mk. 2, 24.*
 Aldur chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. ealdor.
 Ald-wif an old woman, v. ealdwif.
 Aleah, aleag falsified; mentitus, p. of aleogan.
 Aleat bent down, flat; pronus:—*Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.*
 Alecgan, imp. alege; p. alede, hi aledon; pp. aled, alegd alegen; v. a. [a from, legcan to lay] 1. *To place, lay down, lay along; ponere, deponere.* 2. *To lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down, depress, confute; imminuere, deprimere:—1. Hig ne mihton hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið good men's praise is confined, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part. or alecendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed or left out some of its inflections.*
 Alede, aledon put down, v. alecgan.
 Alefan to permit, v. alyfan.
 Alefða, alefed permitted, v. alyfan.
 Al efne [from al all, efne behold] *Behold all! omnis ecce.*
 Alegd deposed, frightened, v. alecgan.
 Alege lay down, v. alecgan.
 Alegen confined, v. alecgan.
 Aleh placed; posuit:—*Beo. 1: Thork. p. 8, 64, v. alecgan.*
 Alend; q. alenð or alenð lendeth; commodat:—*Ps. 36, 22, v. lænan.*

Alenian [a, lænian to] *To make lean, to soak; rare:—Elf. pref. Hom.*
 Alecgan; p. alecg, alec-alogen *To lie, to tell deceive, v. leogan.*
 Aler the alder; alnus, v.
 Alerholt an alder wood-tum, v. alr.
 Alesan to redeem, v. alyfan.
 Alesen chosen, v. leasan.
 Alesenis redemption, v. nes.
 Alet fire, combustibles; ignibulum ignis:—*Cd. 1.*
 Aletan to cease, v. alættan.
 Aletic; adj. *Pardonamissibilia, Mann.*
 Alewa, an [Lat. alo] אלוּי aeli or אילוי the alow trees] *The alow spices, in the plural:—Brohte alewa 39.*
 Alewed; adj. *Weak; d. R. Ben. 27.*
 Alfæst; p. alfati *A pot to boil in; coculum:—Som.*
 Algeats; adv. [eal al gates, ALL GATES, C. Spenc.] *Always, an omnifariam, omnino.*
 Algeweorc Tinder, tæm fire-steel; igniarius 107, 164, v. tyndre.
 Alh, alhn *A temple, hall; templum, basilica 162, v. heal.*
 Alh-sted, ealh-sted [healsted a place] *A palatium residence; palatia:—*
 Alibban to live, v. lybban.
 Alibbe, alibbend *A survivor who lives after; Som.*
 Aliefan, alifan to permit, v. alyfan.
 Aliesan to redeem; p. alysend, v. alysan.
 Alifian to live, v. alybban.
 Alihtan; v. a. [a intens. an to light] 1. *To illuminate.* 2. *To come down; desilire:—alih-ton þa eorðan, 15. 2. Elf. gr. 30.*
 Alinnan; v. *To LIE, cessare, Som.*
 Alis loose, v. alysan.
 Alisendnes redemption, sednes.
 Alisian to try, v. halsian.
 All all, v. eall.
 Allic; adj. [eall all, Universal, general, universus:—Allic catholic, or general b. 4, 17.]
 Allinga, allunga alting callunga.

- Alwald the Omnipotent, v. selwald.
- Aberge [hence the old English almyr, almoury, almyr, amry, ambr, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irish amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard] *A cupboard, a chest, in AMBRY; repository, scrinium, Som.*
- Almes alms, v. selmes.
- Alne an ell, v. elne.
- Aloca, alunac; p. ede; pp. alocced, aloccen; v. a. [a from, loc an enclosure, or loccan to approach] *To put out of an enclosure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, root up; ejicere, avellere:—He was fram hym aloccen, Lk. 22, 41. Aluc þu hine iakt him away, L. Alf. 13: W. p. 29, 33.*
- *Alogen false, feigned, v. alogogan.
- Alor an alder-tree; alnus, v. alr.
- Aloten prone, submissive, v. alutan.
- ALOD, eale, eala, ealu [Dan. Sæd. lœt. 6l m: Neres, anl] *As; cerevisia.—Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 93, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gife twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð, and ten mittan Welaces aloð Wulfred should give two tunns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welch ale. Hwæt drincst þu! Eala, gif ic hæbbe, oððe water gif ic ne hæbbe eala ale if I have [it], or water if I have not ale. M. S. Cott. Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. bryd-cala.*
- Alr [Plat. eller f: Dut. els f: Ger. erle f: Dan. alletrae n: Swed. al f. IHRE supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grows best in wet ground.] *An ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of England, called ELLER and AL-LER; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambucus:—Elf. gl. 17. ¶ Alrholth an alder-holt, or grove.*
- Alnian to intrate, v. halsian.
- *Alnic; conj. for call swilk all mek.
- Alwa also, v. callswa.
- Altar [Plat. Dut. altaer m. and n: Ger. altar m: Dan. alter n: Swed. altare m: Lat. altare, from alta high, and ara a place for sacrifices] *An altar; altare:—Beforan þam altare, Mt. 5, 24.*
- Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v. aloccan.
- Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. aluten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] *To bend, incline, bend, or bow down; procurrere:—Alutande he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to eorðan he bowed to the earth, Elf. T. p. 37, 8.*
- Alwald, alwaldend, alwealda the Omnipotent, v. selwald.
- Alwan aloes, v. alewa.
- Alwihl every creature, Cd. 10.
- Alybban, alibban, þu alyfast; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleofod; v. [a, lybban to live] *To survive, live after, live; vivere:—Heo alyfað, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot live, Nicod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 36. Heo wolde libban, Ora. 3, 6.*
- *Alyfan, hit alyfð; imp. alyfe; p. alyfde, hi alyfdon; pp. alyfed; v. a. *To give leave, permit, suffer, v. lyfan.*
- Alyfedlic; adj. Allowable, quick; expeditus:—Alyfedlice þing an allowable thing, Elf. gr. 9, 25.
- Alyfedlice; adv. Lawfully, allowably; licite, Lye.
- Alyfednes, se; f. Permission, sufferance, leave, graht; permissio, Som.
- Alyhtnys, se; f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illuminatio:—Ps. 89, 8.
- Alynnan, alynnan *To pull down, liberate, deliver, free from; avellere:—Alinian of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct, Lye.*
- *Alysan, lysan; p. alyside; pp. alysed; v. a. [Plat. verlossen: Dut. verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forløse: Swed. förlossa: a from, lysan to loose] *1. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate; liberare. 2. To pay for losing, to pay, redeem, ransom; redimere:—1. Hwæper Helias wyll hine alysan, Mt. 27, 49. Ðat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lk. 12, 58. 2. Ic alyside I paid, Pa. 68, 6. His feasten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Broþor ne alyseð, Pa. 48, 7. God alyseð sawle mine of handa helle, Ps. 48, 16.*
- Alysednys, alysnas, se; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorð alysednysse sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.
- Alysend, alysend *A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—Ic luffge þe Driht alysend min, Ps. 17, 1, 48.*
- Alysendlic; adj. Free, loose; solutorius:—Bd. 4, 22.
- Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan.
- Am am; sum, v. eom.
- Amseran ute to exterminate, v. utameran.
- Amastan, gemestan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Ger. mästen: a from, meat mast, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: Moes. mats: Ger. mast food] *To fatten; saginare:—Cod. Ex. p. 111. b. ¶ Amæst, or amæsted beon to be fattened; impinguari. Amæste fuglas, or gemæsted fugelas fattened fowls, fallings, Cot. 16.*
- Amætan to find, v. metan.
- Amang among, v. gemang.
- Amanian; p. ade, ode. *1. To admonish strongly, to fine; admonere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se disceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gefrefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fines not with justice, L. Edw. 5. 2. And amanige þere scyrbisceop þa bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 3: W. p. 78, 5.*
- Amansumian; p. de; pp. ed od [a, mænsumian to marry] *To disjoin, excommunicate; excommunicare:—Bd. 3, 22.*
- Amansumod, -ed excommunicated, Chr. 675. *This word is opposed to mænsumian, or gemænsumian to join, or marry.*
- *Amansumnung, amansumung, amensumugge; f. Exclusion, excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio:—Mid þære amansumunge, Jos. 7, 12.
- Ambeht, embeht, ymbeht, ombiht [ymb about, zht property] *A joining, collection, an office, a ministry, message, a servant; collatio, officium:—Bt. Rowl. p. 163. Ða Abraham spræc to his ombihtum then Abraham spoke to his servants, Cd. 139.*
- Amber, omber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Ger. eimer m: Swed. ämbar m.] *A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Orr. 1, 1.*
- Ambiht-hus [ambeht an office, hus house] *A shop; officina:—R. Concord. 11.*
- Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dut. ambechtman m: ambeht office, men men] *Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages; servientes, satellites:—Habbað oðre ambihhtmen have other servants, L. Lib. eccl. 12.*
- Ambiht-æcalcas, ombihtæcalcas [ambeht office, scealc a servant] *The same meaning as ambihhtmen above, Fr. Jud. 10.*

- Ambiht-smið**; *m.* [ambeht, smið *a workman*] *An overlooker of workmen, an ambassador, L. Ethelb. 7.*
- Ambyht** *a message, v. ambeht.*
- Ambyht-secg** [ambyht *a message, secga a sayer*] *A messenger, an ambassador; nuntius:—C. d. 27.*
- Ambyrne wind** *a prosperous wind, Orr. 1, 1.*
- Amcellud**; *part. Emptied, brought to nought; exinanitus:—C. M. Pt. 74, 8.*
- Amearcan** *to mark, v. mearcian.*
- Amel, es**; *m. A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale:—Cot. 2.*
- Ameldian** *to betray, ic ameldige ameldod, v. meldian.*
- Amerian, amyrian**; *p. ede; pp. ed. To examine, try, prove; examiner:—Ofer dæl sceal beon amered on þam fyre the other part shall be proved in the fire, Bt. 38, 4. Amered, amyred beon to be examined.*
- Amerran** *to hinder, v. amyrran.*
- Amersod**; *part. [q. amansod, or amansumod, v. amansumian to disjoin] Excommunicated; excommunicatus:—Gif hwa amersodne oððe utlahne healde, plihite him sylfum, L. Cnut. 64.*
- Amet, amet**; *part. Decked, adorned, clothed, furnished; ornatus, Som.*
- Ametan**; *p. amæt; pp. ameten To measure, v. metan.*
- Amethwile** [amet, hwile while] *Leisure; otium:—Elf. gr. Lys.*
- Amett painted**; *pictum, v. amet.*
- Amiddan** *To weigh, poise, ponder, esteem; appendere, Som.*
- Amiddan in the middle.**
- Amolsnian** *to putrify, v. formolsnian.*
- Amorraas, Amorreas; pl. The Amorites; Amoritæ:—Gen. 15, 16.**
- Ampella, ampolla, ampulla** *A vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:—Ampellan, or elefset an oil-vat; legithum, Cot. 119. Ampellan, or crogen small vessels, Christmatories; lenticule:—Cot. 124.*
- Ampre, ompre** *A crooked swelling vein, an herb, sweet marjoram, feverfew; varix, herba quædam, ut amaracus, organum majorana, Lin.:—L. M. p. 1. c. 39.*
- Amundbræg** [a from, mund a mound, protection, peace, bræga a breaker] *A peace-breaker, a disturber; pacis violator:—Chr. 1087, v. mundbrece.*
- Amundian** *to preserve, v. mundian.*
- Amyrdran**; *p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. vermoorden: Ger. ermor-*
- den: Dan. myrde: Swed. mörda: a, myrðra murder] To murder, kill; trucidare:—Þat man sy amyrdre that one be murdered, L. Cnut. 53.**
- Amyrian** *to examine, v. amerian.*
- Amyrnan, amerran**; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. 1. To dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil; dissipare, perdere. 2. To hinder, mislead; impedit:—1. Þa he hæfde ealle amyrdre, Lk. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrd he hys mede, Mt. 10, 42. And eorðe was amyrdred, Ex. 8, 24. 2. Wela amerð and læt wealth obstructs and hinders, Bt. 32, 1.*
- AN, æn, ain**; *gen. es; def. se ana; seo, þæt æne; pron. [Plat. Dut. een: Frs. ien: Ger. Al. Franc. ein: Moes. ains, aina, ain: Dan. Swed. en, et: Icel. einn: Norse, einr. These various forms seem to denote the beginning, the origin. Wachter says an, as a noun, significat principio, seu nascendi originem:—Hence the Al. æne a grandfather, æne a grandmother]—1. ONE; unus. 2. Alone, only, sole, another; solus—with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written ana m, and sometimes aina, anne, anga; f. and n: ane. 3. A certain one, some one; quidam, v. sum. Sometimes, though rarely, an may be used as the English article a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article, but more like the Moes. ain, or the Lat. unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed, as Peodric was Cristen Theodoricus fuit Christianus, Theodoric was a Christian, Bt. 1. 4. Any, every one, all; quisque:—1. An of þam, Mt. 10, 29. Ain was on Ispania one was in Spain, Orr. 4, 9. He is an God, Mk. 12, 29. 2. An God ys god only God is good, Mt. 19, 17: 8, 8. Ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana, Jn. 16, 32. Angum, Bt. 29, 1: Card. p. 168, 12. Þat ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, Gen. 43, 6. 3. An man hæfde twegen suna, Mt. 21, 28. In this sense it is used as sum, as in the parallel passage, Sum man hæfde twegen suna, Lk. 15, 11. Cynric ofalgon ænne Bryttiscne cyning Cynric slew a British king, Chr. 608. Wirc þe nu ænne arc, Gen. 6, 14. Ane lytle hwyle a little while, Bt. 7, 1. 4. In this sense it admits*
- of a plural form, as an anra gehwylc every, generally every one of all anra gehwylc for his gilte, Deut. 24, 10. hwæt, Bt. 18, 3, de thing, literally any, and is used adverbially, all, in any degree. other. An æfter after another, Jn. anum to anum from other, only; duntan an, or for an, Mk. 5, finger, and anne and then another, Ænne and ænne other, one after another, 1, 20. Ymb an beo consentire, C. Mt. 1, an, in one, continue 7, 12.**
- An is, v. on.**
- An gie, v. unnan.**
- an the termination Anglo-Saxon verbs ner says, “if we get the alphabet, we get that most of the composed of a noun syllables -an, -ian. Of these additional he adds, “-gan is motion to go, or agan to possess, and sometimes to be the action of unan, or, to Lye, anan to give probably a double like gangan to go, an is the original infinitive verb to give.” Thus to singe appears to deag a colour, and a dealan to divide: give apart: cyssan cos-an to give a kiss, mian to blossom is agan to have a flower inhabit is by-agan to habitation:—Hist. of ii. p. 424.**
- An is sometimes used in substitution for and-, or un-, as, anweorc for andwibindan for unbindan loosen.**
- Ana alone, v. an.**
- Anelan**; *pp. aneled [to light] To kindle, light; ANNEAL; inflammare:—Chr. 6*
- Anæþelan** [un not, to dishonour, ignobilem reddere] **—nan wyrð anæþeled wyrð unþeþel and comes degraded till noble, Bt. 30, 2.**
- Anan, or anum** *by t only; d. of an.*
- Anawrym** [ana, wrym

An earth-worm, an intestinal worm; lumbricus:—L. M. p. 1, c. 46.
Anbærns, onbærns, onbærnes, se; *f. Incense, frankincense; thus:—Ps. 140, 2.*
Anbeled introduced, v. inbeledan.
Anbestungnan introduced, *Past. 21, 1.*
Anbid expectation, v. anbidung.
Anbidian; p. anbad; pp. anbiden *To abide, await*; v. bidan.
Anbiding, anbidung, await *An abiding, expectation, awaiting, tarrying*; expectatio:—*Hwylc is abiding min, Pr. 38, 11.*
Da wæron ærendracan on anbidan then, ambassadors were in waiting, Orz. 3, 9.
Anbidude waited, v. bidan.
Anbigan, anbugan [an, bigan *to bow*] *To bow to, obey, submit; submittere:—Orz. 1, 12, v. bigan.*
Anbindan [*Dut. ontbinden: Ger. entbinden: un un, bindan to bind*] *To unbind, untie; absolve:—See wifwearde anbind and gefeoð the adverse unbinds and liberates, Bt. 20.*
Anbiscopod; part. *Unconfirmed; non confirmatus:—To lange anbiscopod ne wurðe should not be too long [unbishopsed] unconfirmed, L. Can. Edg. 15.*
Anbyrd sead, grieved, v. onbryrdan.
Anbryrnes arrow, v. onbryrdnys.
Anbugan to obey, v. bigan.
Anbryrdnys, se; *f. [un un, byrdnys bearableness, v. geanbryrdan, geanberran] Unbearableness, resistance; resistencia:—L. Edg. p. 81.*
Anbryrnes a taste, *R. 70, v. byrignes.*
Anccneda; *adj. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—Jn. 1, 18.*
Anccr, ancor, ancr, ancra [*Ger. anker m: Swed. ankar: Plat. Dem. Dut. anker.*] 1. *An anchor; anchora. 2. One held from the world, an anchorite, a hermit; solitary:—1. Pin ancor is gif feast thine anchor is get fast, Bt. 10. On ancre feast fast as anchor, Bæc. 4, 92. 2. Sleafless ancra scrud a hermit's sleeveless vest, Elf. gl. 3, p. 86.*
Anccretic; *adj. Like a hermit, anchoritic; anachoreticus, Som.*
**Anccr-lif a hermit's life, a solitary life; vita anachoretica:—Bt. 4, 28.
**Anccr-man the ruler, or guider of a ship; proreta:—Elf. gl. 6.
Anccr-setl, es; n. [ancer, setel a nest] A hermit's cell, a her-****

mitage, the dwelling of an anchorite; anachoreasis:—R. 104.
Twegen halige menn on anccrsettle wuniende, wæron forbærnde, Chr. 1087.
Anccr-streng An anchor-string, a cable; anchorarius funis:—Solit. 4.
Anccel a hook, v. angel.
Anccmod; adj. [ange sorrowful, mod mind] Sad, sorrowful; anxious:—R. Ben. 64.
Anccleow [Plat. Dut. Ger. enkel m: Swed. ankel n.] The ANGLE; talus:—Elf. gl. 3. Lytel anccleow a little bone, die, R. 75.
Anccor an anchor. Anccoric like a hermit, etc., v. anccr, anccrellic, etc.
Anccr, ancra as anchor, v. anccr.
Anccsum, anccsumlic troublesome, v. anccsum.
Anccsumnes troublesome, v. anccsumnes.
Anccnummum; adv. [an one, cummum the dat. of cum a cuming] One by one, singly; singulatum:—C. Jn. 21, 25.
Anccnyne sunu an only son.
AND; conj. [Plat. un: Fra. en, in, ende: Dut. en, ende: Ger. unde: Otf. unde: Icl. end] AND; et, atque, ac:—Geseceop God heofenan and eorðan, Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseoh, Jn. 1, 46. ¶ And swa feoð and so forth, or and gehu elles and the like; et cætera.
And against, through; contra.
An inseparable preposition denotes opposition, like the Icl. and, önd: Moes. and: Noras, and: Ger. und: and the Grk. αντι: thus, andwyrd an answer: andsaccian to deny.
Anda, onda, handa, an; m. Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal; rancor, invidia:—Næst þu nanne andan andan þinge thou hast not any envy to any thing, Bt. 33, 4. Hig hynne for andan sealdon, Mt. 27, 18. On minum handan in my anger, envy, Gen. 4, 28. Nyste nænne andan know not any hatred, Bt. 35, 6. ¶ For hwilcumliðrum andan for any jealousy, L. Edg. poen. 14.
Andæg fyrst one day first, in a day's time.
Andaga, an; m. A fixed day, a time appointed, a term; dies dictus:—Gesette me anne andagan, Ex. 8, 9.
Andatere A shrub bearing capers; capparis, Som.
Anccbidian to expect, v. anccbidian.
Anccbidung an expectation, v. anccbiding.
Anccbita the feast of unleavened bread; asyza:—Cot. 17, v. beorma.

Andbyfene A quantity; quantitas, Som.
Andeaw; adj. [un un, þeaw custom] Undutiful, disobedient, arrogant, presumptuous, proud; arrogans:—Scint. 46, Som.
Anccfer, an. ANDOVER, Hants:—Hi læddon Anlaf to Andccferan, Chr. 994.
Anccfegn [and, efen even] An equality, a proportion, a measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andccfene by its proportion, Bt. 32, 2.
Anccel-bæfette oerhastily.
Anccetnys, se; f. A confession, professing, an acknowledgment; confessio:—Anccetnys don to make confession. See andccnetnes þe we deð the confession that we make, L. Lib. eccl. 30.
Anccetta an acknowledgment.
Anccetta, an; andccetter, es; One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger; confessor:—Se þæs alices andccetta yr who is an acknowledger of the murder, L. Alf. 26: Bd. 1, 7.
Anccettan, onccettan; v. a. To confess, to acknowledge, to thank; fateri:—Gifhe wille and ccunne his dæda andccettan if he will and can confess his deeds, L. Edg. 2. Ic andccette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, Id. 5: Wilk. p. 88, 11. See andccetnes þe we Gode anum andccettað, deð to gode the confession that we confess to God alone tendeth to good, L. Lib. eccl. 30. Ic andccette þe, Mt. 11, 25.
Anccette a confessor, v. andccetta.
Anccetting a confession, v. andccetnys.
Anccfang an undertaker, v. anccfeng.
Anccfenge made bald, v. andccfexe, Som.
Anccfegnnessa places for receiving, receptacles; receptacula:—Cot. 190.
Anccfenge accepted, v. anccfeng.
Anccfeng an assumption, v. anccfeng.
Anccfengend, anccfenga an undertaker, v. anccfeng.
Anccfexe [and without, feax hair] Baldness; calvities, Som.
Anccfindende; part. Finding, getting; nanciscens:—Cot. 138.
Anccfon, anfon to perceive, follow, receive, v. fon.
Anccgeloman, andccdloman; pl. Implements, tools, utensils; instrumenta:—Cot. 104, v. geloma.
ANDGET, es; m. 1. The understanding, the intellect; intellectus. 2. Knowledge, cognisance; cognitio. 3. Sense, meaning, one of the senses;

sensus:—1. *Das andgites mæð the measure of the understanding, Bt. 41, 4.* 2. *Andget þe syle, Ps. 31, 10, v. ongite-nes.* 3. *Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning, Bt. pref. Ða sif andgita þæs lichoman synd, gesiht, hlyst, spræc, stæng, or stenc and hrepung the five senses of the body are sight, hearing, speech, smell, and touch, L. Modus, confit.*
Andgetfull, andgitlic; adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing; intelligibilis:—Ðæt senig mon sie swa andgetfull that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9.
Andgitan to understand, v. angytan.
Andgitfullice, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly, plainly, distinctly; intelligenter:—Swa we he hit andgitfullicost geseccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. pref.
Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish; stolidus:—Andgitleas man sceal swingan a foolish man shall be beaten, L. Edg. poen. 16.
Andgitleaste, andgitleast Foolishness, senselessness; stoliditas, Som.
Andgitlic sensible, v. andgetfull. Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitfullice.
Andgyt the understanding, v. andget.
Andgytan to understand, v. angytan.
Andgytfull intelligible, v. andgetfull.
Andgytfullice clearly, v. andgitfullice.
Andgytlest foolishness, v. andgitleaste.
Andgyttol, andgytol. sensible, v. andgetfull.
Andhwæðer [Ger. entweder whether] Notwithstanding, but yet; attamen, Som.
Andian, ic andighe, he andgað; part. andigende To envy, hate; invidere:—Ic andighe on þe I envy you, Elf. gr. 41.
Andig; adj. Envious; invidus:—Scint. 15.
Andigende envying, v. andian.
Andlang; prep. g. d. ac. [Plat. Dan. Swed. langa, enlanga; Dut. onlang; Ger. entlang; and through, lang lang] 1. On length, ALONG, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per:—1. Ðat wæter wyrð to ea, þonne andlang ea to sæ the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6. 2. Andlang þas westenes, Jos. 8, 16. Onlongne

dæg, or andlangne dæg during the day, or through the day, Chr. 988: Ing. p. 142, 22.
Andleofene, andlyfene. 1. Food, sustenance, nourishment, potage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money, substance, wages; stipendia:—1. He sealde him andlyfene wið horsum, Gen. 47, 17. 2. Ealle hyre andlyfene, Mk. 12, 44. On eowrum andlyfenum, Lk. 8, 14.
Andlicnis likeness, v. anlicnes.
Andlomon, andluman, utensils, v. andgeloman.
Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; exagium, v. mitta.
Andrædan, andredan; part. andrædende to fear, v. ondredan. Andræcan To relate, report, bring back; referre:—Andræccan spræce, Bt. Lye.
Andrece; adj. Twisted, squeezed; tortus:—Andrece fæt a pressing vat, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.
Andred, Andredes leage, Andredes wald, Andredale, Andred's weald, the name of a large wood in Kent, Chr. 893: Id. an. 477: Ing. Id. an. 755. Andredes ceaster Andredescester, a city in the same wood, Pevensy, or Pemsy Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 18.
Andres ea a British isle called Andersey Isle, Som.
ANDRYSN, ondrysn, ondryslic, ondrysenlic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, respectable; reverendus:—1. Ondryslie on to seonne terrible to be seen, Bd. 2, 16. Ondrysnlice gesihð a dreadful sight, Bd. 5, 19. 2. He mæg hine gedon andrysn he may make him respectable, Bt. 27, 1.
Andrysn, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror:—Ondryson halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear, Past. 49, 5, v. drysn.
Andrysnlice; adv. Fearfully, dreadfully; terribiliter:—Past. 15, 2.
Andsaca, an. A denier, a forswearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator:—Ofer eorðan andsaca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208. Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God, Id. 23. Godes andsacan, God's enemies, Id. 219.
Andsacian, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare:—Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10.

Andsæc, ansæce [and, sention] A denying, r an abjuring, a forswearance; negatio:—Be andsæce concerning a of a pledge, L. In. 41. ansæce without resistan 796: Ing. p. 83, 5.
Andsæt; adj. [and again set, from ssetan] Set odious, hateful, abominable, osus, odiosus:—Elf. g. Andspurnan to stumble, spurnan.
Andspurnes an offence, spyrning.
Andstandan [and, stand] To sustain, abide by, bear; sustinere.
Andstandod ongean ing against, R. Ben. I.
Andswar, andswaru; j against, swar from swæcar, anciently, to of Norse, swar a speech] SWER; responsus:—fengon andsware, M. Andswaru liþe a soft. Scint. 77, v. andwyrð.
Andswarian, answarian, swarian, onswærian, swarige; p. sworede, s pp. ed; To give an answer, respond; re re:—Ða ne myhton andswarian, Mt. 22, 4. swarode ic answered I,
Andsyn a face, v. ansyn.
Andspracian to tremble, spracian.
Andspwære; adj. [and þwær quiet] Perverse, thwart, cross; pervert.
Andtimber wood, v. ant.
Andustrian; To hate, detestari:—R. Mt. 26.
Andustrung Abominatio minatio:—R. Mt. 24.
Andward present, v. and.
Andwardnys presence, weardnys.
Andweald right, power weald.
Andward, andward, andwyrð, anweard; a sent; præsens:—O andweardan dæg, M. On þis andweardan this present life, Bt. 10.
Andweardian To be present, to make ready sentare, Som.
Andweardlice; adv. Presence of, present; paliter;—Ðe hine anlice gesawon who saw sent, Bd. 4, 17.
Andweardnes, andward f. Presence, presentia sentia:—Bd. 4, 25.
Andwended; part. Changed; mutatus, S.

Andwendidnes, se; *f.* *A changing, change*; mutatio:—*Ps.* 76, 10, v. andwendidnes.
 Andweorc, andweorc *Matter, material, metal, cement, cause*; materia:—Andweorc to weall *merit, or other stuff of which a wall is made*. To weppen buton andweorce *in sweeping without a cause*, *Bt.* 10. Buton andweorc *without cause*, *Id.* 32, 2.
 Andwerd *present*, v. andweard.
 Andwerdan, andwyrdan, aþwyrðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v.* a. [and word a word, an] *To answer*; responder:—Abram hire andwerde, *Gen.* 16, 6: 3, 2.
 *Andwis; *adj.* *Expert, skilful, Som.*
 Andwisnea, se; *f.* *Experience, skilfulness*; experientia, *Som.*
 Andwilt, andwilita, andwilita, anwilita, an [Plat. antlaet n: *Dut.* gelaet n: *Ger.* antlitz n: *Sued.* anlete: *Ict.* andlita: and *intense, white beauty, countenance*] *Personal appearance, a countenance, face, form*; vultus:—Leoht andwilita þines, *Ps.* 4, 7. Geaeh andwilita his, *Ps.* 10, 8. Hi onfoþ andwilita they received form, *Bt.* 39, 5.
 Andwyrð *present*, v. andweard.
 Andwyrð [Plat. *Dut.* antwoord *f.* n: *Ger.* antwort: *Moes.* andaward: *Dem.* *Frs.* antwort a *delivering, tradition*: and word a word] *An answer*; responsum:—Antwyrð seegan to sey, or give an answer, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. andawar.
 Andwyrðan *to answer*, v. andwerðan.
 Andwyrðing *A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a conspiracy*; conspiratio:—*Cot.* 46.
 Andyttan *to thank*, v. andettan.
 Ane one, v. an.
 *An-ige, anege, aneged, æn-ige, an-ige, æ-nigge; *adj.* [*Sued.* enogd: an one, eage ege] *One-eyed, blind of one eye*; luscus:—*Ex.* 21, 26.
 Anege; *adj.* *One-edged, having one edge*; unam habens aciem:—An-ecge sword a sword, *Elf.* gl p. 66.
 Anege, aneged *one-eyed*, v. an-ecge.
 Aneglod *nailed, fastened with nails, crucified*, *Som.*, v. næglan.
 Anehyrned *one-horned*, v. an-hyrne.
 Ane *an agreement*, v. annes.
 Anes bleos *of one colour*; unicolor:—Anes geares *of one year*. Anes hives *of the same hue or shape*. Ane side *one time, once*. Anes wana *wanting of one*, as anes wana twentig *wanting of one of twenty, nineteen*.

Anescian, ahnescian *to make nesh, v. hnescian*.
 Anfereld *A journey*; iter:—*Nathan.* 2.
 An-fah; *adj.* *Of one colour*; unicolor, *Som.*, v. fah.
 Anfangen beon *to be received*, v. fon.
 *Anfangennes *a receiving*, v. onfangenes.
 A'nfæld; *adj.* [Plat. eenfold: *Dan.* eenfoldig: *Swed.* enfoldig: an one, feald fold, or plait] ONE FOLD, *simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless*; simplex:—Gif þin eage biþ anfeald, *Mt.* 6, 22, v. clæn, and hluttur *simple, pure*. Anfeald getel *the singular number*, *Elf.* gr. 13, 23. Anfeald gewin *single combat*, *R. Ben.* interl. 1. ¶ Anfealdan stræcan *those who are uniformly strict*, *Past.* 42, 1, v. 1.
 Anfealdlice; *adv.* *Singly, simply, without intermission*; simplicit:—*R. Ben.* 62, *Som.*
 Anfealdnes, se; *f.* *Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agreement*; simplicitas:—Ymbe þa anfealdnesse *concerning the simplicity*, *Bt.* 35, 6.
 Anfeng, andfeng; *m.* [an, feng taken, from fon] 1. *An undertaker, a defender*; susceptor. 2. *An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking*; assumptio:—1. Anfeng min, *Ps.* 61, 2. Andfeng min eart þu, *Ps.* 90, 2: 45, 7. 2. Anfeng ure, *Ps.* 88, 18: *Lk.* 9, 51.
 *Anfeng, andfeng; *adj.* *Fit, acceptable, approved*; aptus:—Nys andfenge Godes ricea, *Lk.* 9, 62. Nan witega nys andfenge, *Lk.* 4, 24, 19.
 Anfeng received; *pp.* of fon.
 Anfengednes *a receiving*, v. onfangenes.
 An fepe *in walking*, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. fepe.
 Anfit *An ANVIL*; incus:—*Elf.* gr. 28.
 Anfindan *to discover, find*, v. findan.
 Anfon *to follow*, v. andfon.
 Anforlætan *To lose, relinquish, forsake*; amittere:—þu nu anforlethe thou hast now lost, *Bt.* 7, 3.
 Anfunden *found, taken*, v. findan.
 Anga *any one, only*, v. an.
 *Ang-breost [ange contracted, a troubled, breast a breast] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing*; asthma, *Som.*
 ANGE [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* enge *f.* *Frs.* eang: *Heb.* אַנְגָּה an oppression, or אַנְגָּה anq to groan] *Vexation, trouble, sor-*

row, affliction, ANGUISH; vexatio:—þa weas þam cynges swiþe ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Ange; *adj.* *Vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious*; vexatus, *Som.*
 Angean *again*, v. ongean.
 ANGL, angl [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* angl *f.* m.] *A hook, a fishing-hook*; hamus:—Wurp þinne angel ut, *Mt.* 17, 27. Swa swa mid angle fise gefangen biþ *as a fish is caught by a hook*, *Bt.* 20.
 Angel an angel, v. engel.
 Angel-cyning *an English king*, v. Engel.
 Angel-cynn, angel-þeod *the English nation*, v. Engel, cynn a race, tribe; þeod a people.
 Angelic like, similar, v. gelic.
 *Angeltwecca, angeltwicca *A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing*; lumbricus:—*Elf.* gl. 13.
 Angemitte, for gemette found, from gemetan *to find*.
 Angeng; *adj.* *Going, or wandering alone*; solivagus, *Som.*
 Angenga *A traveller, or passer-by*; viator:—*Beo.* 6: *Thork.* p. 36, 15.
 Angered *foolish*, v. ungerad.
 Angestliþnes *hospitality*, v. gæstliþnes.
 Angeweald *power, v. gewald*.
 Angin; *ph.* anginnu *A beginning, commencing, an attempt, an essay, opportunity*; initium:—Ælc anginnu *every beginning*, *Bt.* 5, 3. Synt þerra sara anginnu, *Mt.* 24, 8. Sara angin, *Mt.* 1, 1: 13, 8.
 Anginnan *to begin, enter upon*, v. beginnan.
 Angl *a hook, v. engel*.
 Angle the Angles, v. engle.
 *Angles-ege [æge the island, Angles of the Angles] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English; it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearð ofslagen innan Angles-ege, *Chr.* 1098.
 Angletwicce *a red worm*, v. angeltwecca.
 Angmod; *adj.* [ange vexed, mod mind] *Vexed in mind, sad, sorrowful, anxious*; tristis, *Som.*
 Angmodnea, se; *f.* *Sadness, sorrowfulness*; tristitia, *Som.*
 Angnægl [ange troublesome, nægel a nail] *An AGNAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail*; dolor ad unguem, *Mann.*
 Angnes, se; *f.* *Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish*; ærumna:—On agnyse min, *Ps.* 31, 4. Geawinc and angnyse gemetton me, *Ps.* 118, 143. Ag-

- nes modes anxiety of mind, *Somn.* 354, v. angsumnea.
- Angolden paid, suffered; *p.* of angildan, v. gildan.
- Angol-peod the English nation, v. Engel-cyn.
- Angriatic horrid, v. grisllic.
- Angrysendlice; *adv.* Terribly; terriliter:—*Nicod.* 26.
- ^d Angset, angseta *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus:—Cot.* 157.
- Angsum, angsumlic; *adj.* Narrow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult; angustus:—Eala hu neara and hu angsum is þat geat, and se weg þe to life gelædt, and swyðe feawa synd þe þone weg finden, *Mt.* 7, 14.
- Angsumian *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous; vexare, sollicitum ease, Som.*
- Angsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.
- Angsumlice; *adv.* Sorrowfully; triste, *Som.*
- Angsumnea, se; *f.* Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; sermna:—*Ps.* 118, 148. We gesawon hys angsumniase, *Gen.* 42, 21, v. angnea.
- ^e Angyld, es; *n.* [an one, gild a payment] *A single, or simple recompence, payment, amende, satisfaction; simplex compensatio:—*Mana þone þæs angyldeð admoneþ that [man] of the recompence, *L. In.* 22: *Wilk.* p. 18, 27. Gyld þu þat angylde pay thou the recompence, p. 18, 28.
- Angyn a beginning, v. angin.
- Angytan [an, gytan to get] *To find, discover, understand, know; invenire, intelligere:—Ors.* 2, 1.
- Anhafen elevated; *pp.* of anhebban.
- Anhaga Alone, vacant, solitary; solitarius:—Þer se anhaga eard bihealdeð, *Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10.
- Anhagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.
- Anhebban; *p.* anhof; *pp.* anhafen *To lift up, v. onhabban.*
- Anhefednes, se; *f.* Exaltation; exaltatio:—*C. R. Ben.* 7.
- Anhend; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* eenhandig; *Ger.* einhandig; an one, hand hand] *One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; unimanus:—Elf. gl.* 9.
- Anhon to hang, v. hon.
- Anhrædlice unanimously, v. anrædlice.
- Anhrosian to rush upon, v. onhrosian.
- ^f Anhydig; *adj.* [un, hydeg cautious, heeding] UNHEEDING,
- immoeable, stubborn, rash; per-vicax:—*Cd.* 199.
- Anhyldan to incline, v. onhyldan.
- Anhynd one-handed, v. anhend.
- Anhyrn *To be anxious, emulous; æmulari:—*Ne anhyre þu, *Ps.* 36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan.
- Anhyrned; *adj.* [an one, hyrn a horn, as the *Dut.* eenhorn] *One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—*Anhyrned deor, or anehyrned deor a one-horned deer, an unicorn; monoceros:—*Elf. gl.* 12.
- Anhyrned, es *An unicorn; unicornis:—*Swa anhyrnedde horn, *Ps.* 91, 10. Fram hornum anhyrnedra, *Ps.* 21, 20.
- Anidde restrained; *pp.* of anydan.
- Anig any, v. ænig.
- Anige, anigge one-eyed, v. aneage.
- Animan; *p.* anam; *pp.* anumen [a from, niman to take] *To take away, remove; tollere:—*Animað þat pund at hym, *Mt.* 25, 28.
- Aninga, æninga, anunga; *adv.* [an one, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily; singulatum, omnino:—*Hogedon aninga they at once endeavoured, *Jðth.* p. 25, 9.
- ^g Aniþerian [a intensive, niþerian to thrust down] *To put down, condemn, damn; deorsum trudere:—*Ða wurðe he aniþrod mid Judas, *Chr.* 675: *Ing.* p. 52, 11.
- Aniwan to restore, v. niwian.
- Ankor an anchor, a hermit, v. ancer.
- Anlæc *A respect, regard, consideration; respectus:—Elf. gr.* 28.
- An læste, an laeste, an luste at the instant, at the moment; e vestigio:—*Cot.* 72.
- Anlætan [an alone, lætan to let] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish; relinquere:—Cd.* 30.
- Anlaga; *adj.* Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius:—*Cot.* 198.
- Anlang cempa arranged soldiers, v. andlang.
- Anlapum; *adv.* [an one, læppan with part] *With one part, at once, one by one; singulatum:—C. Jn.* 21, 25, v. ænlipig.
- ^h Anlaste at the instant, v. anlæste.
- Anlæc a respect, v. anlæc.
- Anleger; *adj.* [an one, leger a layer] *Lying with one person; unicubus:—*Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, *R.* 8.
- Anleofa wages, v. andleofene.
- Anlepig each, v. ænlipig.
- Anlepnes solitude, v. ænlepnes.
- Anlic only, v. ænlic.

- Anlic, onlic; *adj.* [*Dut.* Ger. ahalich; an like] *Like, similar; Forþam ys heofona þam cyninge, Mt.* 18 he bioð swiðe anlic very like, *Bt.* 37, 1.
- Anlice only, v. ænlice.
- Anlicnes, andlicnes, of *f.* [*Dut.* gelyknes gleichnis *n.*] *A similitude, resemblance, an image; similitudo, an idol, a height; status, similitudo:—*1. Hwæs anlicny *Mt.* 22, 20. God godesman to his andlicnes 1, 26, 27. 2. Tobro licnyssa, *Ex.* 23, 24. elne to hys anlicnes 25.
- Anlifene food, v. andlifene.
- Anlip, anlypi, anlipig literary, v. ænlipig.
- An lute at the instant, v. læste.
- Anlutan to incline, v. anlutan.
- Anmedla *Pride, arrogation; superbia*
- Anmitta a measure, v. anmittan.
- Anmod, anmodlic; *adv.* *One, mod the man, an one mind, unanimo obdurate; unanimi sollice man anmod. Hi ealle anmodlic.*
- ⁱ Anmodlice; *adv.* *U with one accord; unanimi:—*Hi anmodlice 11, 4.
- Anmodnes, se; *f.* *U mity; unitas, unanimity; unitas, unanimity, v. an.*
- Annes, annys, anness, *Oneness, unity; u covenant, an agreement, 8. Solitudo do:—*1. On þa an halgan cyrcan in the holy church, *Bd.* wearð him and þu Lindesige anes þa with him and th Lindsey an agreement *Chr.* 1014: *Ing.* p. 3.
3. Annys þæs wif tenes the solitude desert, *Guth.* wit c.
- Anoða fear, amazement, v. anodan.
- ^k Anræd; *adj.* [*One-minded, agreed, constant, prompt, diligent, vehement, animus, diligens:—*beon big anræde an be unanimous, *L. In.* p. 27, 29. Ðis swefende, *Gen.* 41, 25. ræde already, *L. C.*

Anrædlice, anhrædlice; *adv.* *Unanimously, instantly, constantly, vehemently; unanimiter*—Hi þohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. De anrædlice wil his sinna gewican, *L. Can. Edg.* p. 17: *W.* p. 96, 15.

Anrædny, *se; f.* *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness, vehemency; concordia*:—Broðerlice anrædny's broðerlice unanimity, *Scint.* 11. Anrædny's godes weorceas constancy of good works; *Oct. vit. cap. Scint.* 7. *Opposed to* twyrednes dicsation, *quod v.*

Anra-geþwa, anra-geþwylc *eoe-ry one, v. an, 4.*

Anraeces continually, *v. anstraeces.*

Aarin [an in, ryne a course] *An incursion, invasion, assault; incurio*:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90, 6.

Ansaeca a denier, *v. onsaeca, and-saca.*

Ansaeca a denying, *v. andsaec.*

Ansaet hated, *v. andsaet.*

Ansaet, ansæcot the bowels, the intestines; exentera:—*Cot.* 73. Ansaet washed, *v. unsaecoda.*

Anscuman to shun, *v. onscunian.*

Anscumendlic, anscunigendlic obisasaible, *v. onscunigendlic.*

Anseggan [Plat. anseggan: *Dut.* anzegeen: *Ger.* ansagen: *an, secech to declare*] *To affirm, avouch; affirmare*:—Mion anseggan wolde one would affirm, *L. Edg.* p. 4, *v. secgan.*

Ansegednes, ansegdnes, *se; f.* [ansegged affirmed] *A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victima*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Ansendan to send, *v. onsendan.*

Ansettan to impose, *v. onsettan.*

Ansien a figure, *v. ansyn.*

Ansien a view, sight, *v. ansyn.*

Anspeca, onspeca [an against, spec a speech] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.*

Anspegel [an, spel a speech, fable] *A conjecture; conjectura*:—*Cot.* 56.

Anstandende, anstonde or munclic one standing alone, a monk; part. of anstandian.

Anstandian; *p.* anstod; *pp.* anstonden *To stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adverbium, constare, habitare, Som.*

Anstæled; *adj.* [*Dut.* eenstelig: *v.* einstelig: *an one, stole, staid, or handle*] *One staided, wing one handle or stalk; miculis, Som.*

Anstænde a monk, *v. anstandende.*

Anstræcan the determinate; pertinacities:—*Past.* 42, 2.

Anstreces, anstreces, anreces; *adv.* [an one, the gen. of strec a stretch] *Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione*:—Andforon anstreces dæges and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, *Chr.* 894: *Ing.* p. 119, 9. And eodon anstreces and went continually, *Chr.* 1010: *Ing.* p. 184, 25.

Ansund; *adj.* [an one, sund sound, whole] *One whole, entire; integer*:—Seo heofen is sineweald and ansund heaven is circular and continued, *Æqu. vern.* 3.

Ansundnes, *se; f.* *Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas*:—Ansundnease lufingend a lover of integrity, *Wan. cat.* p. 292, 36.

Ansuarian to answer, *v. and-suarian.*

Answeq; *adj.* [an one, sweg a sound] *Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; consonus*:—Answeqe sang, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Ansyn, ansin, ansien, ansdyn, ansyn [Plat. anseen n: *Dut.* aanzien n: *Ger.* ansehen n: *Dan.* seen n: *an one, siene a sight*] 1. *A face, countenance; vultus.* 2. *A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura.* 3. *A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum*:—1. Ansyne pin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13. Fægere onsyne with a fair countenance, *Bd.* 5, 2. 2. Mid þære ansine with the view, *Bt.* 22, 2. Astah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, *Lk.* 3, 22. Ansien þyses middan-geardes the figure of this world, *Past.* 51, 2. 3. *Ors.* 6, 7.

Antand, *v. and.*

Antalic; *adj.* [an not, tælic wicked] *Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus*:—E drihtnes antalie, Ps. 18, 8.

Antecrist, anticrist anticrist, *Elf. T.* p. 6, 22.

Antefen; *f.* [an against, stæfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] *An ANTEM OF ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona*:—Pat hi antefen gehleoðre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, *Bd.* 1, 25: *Sm.* p. 487, 24.

Antfeng acceptable, *v. anfeng.*

Anþracian, aþracian [an intensive, þracian or þracian to fear] *To fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horrere*:—*Ps.*

6, 19. Ic onginne to anþracigenne I begin to dread, *Elf. gr.* 35.

Anþrac, anþræcllic; *adj.* *Fearful, terrible, horrible; terribilis, Som.*

Antibre a condition, or state of things; status, *Som.*

Anticrist anticrist, *v. antecrist.*

Antimber Matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber ryde matter, *Alb. resp.* 15, 22, *v. timber.*

Antrumms an infirmity, *v. untrumms.*

Antute on the contrary; e contrario, *Som.*

Antynan to open, *v. untynan.*

Anumen taken away; *pp.* of anuman.

Anunga one by one, *v. aninga.*

Anunga Zeal, an earnest desire, envy; zelus:—*R. Jn.* 2, 17.

Anwadan; *p.* anwod *To invade, intrude; invadere*:—Hie anwod invaded them, *Cd.* 173, *Lye.*

Anwald power, *v. anweald.*

Anwalda a magistrate, *v. anwealda.*

Anwaldan to rule, *v. waldan.*

Anwaldeg; *adj.* [Plat. weldig: *Dut.* geweldig: *Ger.* gewaltig: *Swed.* waldig] *Powerful; potens*:—Se sie anwaldegoost who is most powerful, *Bt.* 36, 5.

Anwal, anwealg; *adj.* *Entire, whole, sound; integer*:—*Past.* 52, 2.

Anwann fought against; *p.* of anwinnan.

Anweald, anwald, wald, es; *m.* [Plat. waldt f: *Dut.* geweld n: *Ger.* gewalt f: *Swed.* wâlde n.] *Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas*:—Anweald or mihte Godes is, Ps. 61, 11. Zeic anweald on eorðan, *Mt.* 23, 18. He was of Herodes anwealde, *Lk.* 23, 7. On abbaðes anwealde, *Gen.* 42, 6.

Anwalda A governor, a magistrate, a ruler, a prince, a monarch; gubernator:—Se anwalda hæfð befangene the governor hath restrained, *Bt.* 21.

Anwealg whole, *v. anwalg.*

Anwealglice; *adv.* *Wholly, soundly; integrè*:—*Past.* 33, 5.

Anwealgnes, *se; f.* *Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas, Som.*

Anweard present, *v. andweard.*

Anweardnes presence, *v. andweardnes.*

Anweg away, *v. aweq.*

Anweorc a cause, *v. andweorc.*

Anwig, es [an one, wig a contest] *A single combat, a duel;*

- certamen singulare:—Hi gefuhton anwig they fought a duel, *Ors.* 3, 9: 3, 4, 6.
- Anwiglice; *adv.* *By single combat.*
Anwiglice feohtende fighting in single combat, *Cot.* 186.
- Anwil, anwill; *adj.* [an one, will a will] Following one's wish, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; pertinax:—*Elf.* gl. 28.
- Anwillice; *adv.* *Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously;* pertinaciter:—Ic to anwillice winne I too pertinaciously attack, *Bt.* 20.
- ^a Anwilnes, se; *f.* *Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy;* pertinacia:—*Past.* 82, 1.
- Anwinnan; *p.* anwann *To fight against, to attack;* impugnare:—*Ors.* 3, 7.
- An-wintre, æ-wintre; *adj.* [an one, every, winter a winter] *Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year;* hornus, anniculus:—*Pat* lamb seal beon an-wintre, *Ex.* 12, 5.
- Anwite, es; *n.* [an one, wite a fine] *A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement;* simplex mulcta:—*L. Alf.* 26: *W.* p. 41, 5.
- Anwixta *Envy;* livor:—*Med. ex. quadr.* 7, 3.
- Anwlita *a personal appearance,* v. andwlit.
- Anwlitegan *to change the form of,* v. unwlitegan.
- Anwlow, anwloh; *adj.* [an without, wloh a fringe, ornament] *Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured;* inornatus, deformis:—*Pin* rice restende bið anwloh thy kingdom is remaining neglected, *Cd.* 203.
- Anwod *invaded;* *p.* of anwadan.
- ^a Anwroen; *p.* anwroh; *pp.* anwrogn [an un, wrogn to cover] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare:—*R. Ben.* 3.
- Anwrigens, se; *f.* *A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, a homily;* explicatio, expositio, *Som.*
- Anwunigende *inhabiting,* v. onwunian.
- Anxsumnes *anxiety,* v. angsumnes.
- Anylan; *p.* de; *pp.* ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. *To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force;* repellere. 2. *With ut to expel, to drive out;* expellere:—1. Mid unryhte hadde wærum with injustice had been kept from, *Chr.* 823. 2. Ic anyde hig ut, *Deut.* 32, 21.
- Anywan *to shew, demonstrate,* v. niwian.
- A of tide on a sudden, forthwith; ex tempore, *Som.*
- APA [Plat. Dut. aap a; Frs. ap; Swed. apa f; Icel. ape; Wel. eppa] *An APE;* simia:—*Elf.* gl. 3.
- Apæcan *To seduce, mislead;* seducere:—Gif hwa fram him apæce, *L. Edg. poem.* 25.
- Apæran *to pervert,* v. forpæran.
- ^a Aparod; *part.* *Apprehended, found, taken;* deprehensus:—Seo wæs aparod, *Jn.* 8, 3.
- Apelder-tun *an apple-tree-garden,* v. æpel-treow.
- Apel-treow *an apple-tree,* v. æpel-treow.
- Apflod; *m.* [ap up, flod a flood] *An overflowing of the sea;* ledo, *Martyr.* 20, *Mart.*
- Apinsian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od, ud *To ponder, weigh;* ponderare:—*Past.* 53, 3.
- Apl *an apple,* v. æpl.
- Aplantode, ed *planted,* v. plantian.
- Apostata *Apostacy, revolt;* apostata:—*Lup. Serm.* 1, 19.
- Apostol *One sent, an apostle;* apostolus:—*Dæra* twelf apostola naman, *Mt.* 10, 2.
- ^a Apostolic, apostollic; *adj.* *Apostolical;* apostolicus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.
- Appel *an apple,* v. æpl.
- Appel-leaf, æppel-leaf *an apple-leaf, violets;* pomi folium, violæ, *Som.*
- Appelscreada *apple-parings,* v. æppel-screada.
- Appl *an apple,* v. æpl.
- Apple-treow *an apple-tree,* v. æpel-treow.
- Apple-tun *an orchard,* v. æppel-tun.
- Aprotaman, aprotane *The herb southernwood, wormwood;* abrotanum [artemisia, *Lin.*], *Som.*
- Apulder *An apple-tree,* v. æpel-treow:—*Surmest* apulder; *g.* *souring apple-tree;* pyrus malus, *Lin.*:—*Swite* apulder a sweeting apple-tree; *malomellus,* *R.* 45.
- Apuldre *an apple-tree,* v. æpel-tre.
- Apuldre *APFLEDRE, a village, in Kent, near Tenterden, a harbour on the coast of Devon.*—Apuldre comb *APFLEDRE COMB* *Isle of Wight, Mann.*
- Apuldur *an apple-tree.*
- Apulod *pulled,* v. pullian.
- Aquald *killed,* v. cwellan.
- ^a Aqueorna *a kind of ointment;* scirra, *Som.*, v. acwern.
- Aquilegia *the herb columbine;* aquilegia, aquileia:—*Ors.* 6, 36.
- AR [Frs. eren braxen, made of brass] *ORE, brass, copper;* æs, v. bræs. *Grene ar green copper, brass;* aurichalcum.

- A'r, aar; *pl. g.* ara, arna ere f; *Dut.* eer f; *G.* Dan. aere: *Swed.* ä ära: *Al.* ar, or, ur *Heb.* אור aur light
1. *Glory, honour, reverence;* gloria. *goodness, favour, use fit, power, wealth, property, substance, wages;* benignitas, stantia:—1. Ne w nige are witan ascribe any honour. He sundor lif w rende callum þam private life was þ all honours, *Bd.* 4, 579, 8. Nyton know no respect, 2. Him wæs ara wæs need of weal Arrá biddan to as *Cd.* 131. To godn use, *Herb.* 2, 9. E ylda bearnum for all the sons of me (Vid. *Price's War* 34). Be calre ara wealth, *Cnut.* 46. mæst their propo *Ors.* 1, 1. Hi a they gave wages, ^a A'r, es; *m.* [ær beþ airu messengers; fore] *One going be a messenger, an ticus:—Lædan ut lead out holy me 112. Þes ar æm senger sayeth, Cd.*
^a A'r [Dæn. aare: a; Icel. aar] *An OAR* *Some hæfdon l have 60 oars, Chr ar before, v. ær.*
Ar in marne, or a in the morning, v. æ *Arad rode,* v. ridan
^a Arade; *part.* *Relictus, Som.*
Aræcan; *p.* aræcte extend, reach, lay up; *attingere:—ræcan* mihte th reach, *Chr.* 1014: 19. *Arecð* or aræ up, *Pa.* 145, 6.
Aræd [a intensive, Counsel, welfare, silium, salus:— who consults for Smeagende ymb la aræd considering soul's welfare, L Se aræda, Romw se wæs hatan Br triot, the consul of who was called B v. ræd.
Arædan, arædan, aræd, arod, aræd

don; pp. arædæd, arædæd [*Plat. Dat. inden. Den. raæde: Swoed. rædæ—æ, rædan*] 1. To read, read through, peruse, tell, utter, speak; perlegere. 2. To conjecture, guess, divine, prophesy, discover, find out, examine, take counsel, care for, pursue, effect; conjecturare, decernere:—1. Ða se wisdom aræd hæfde when wisdom had spoken, *Bt. 23.* Orationem arædde delivered an oration, *Bd. 4, 4.* 2. And him to cwædon; aræd, *Nr. 14, 65.* Weg arædian to discover the way, *Bt. 22, 2.* Arædian þearfum to regard, or take care for the poor, *Bd. 3, 9.* Ic þene ræd arædige I will take that counsel, *Mod. Conft. 6.* Ceap arædian to make a bargain, *L. Edg. Wilk. p. 81, 8.* Arædian his willan to effect, or do his will, *H. in. uerba. Hicrenie, v. rædan.*

Arædian a condition, v. arædnes. **Arædian**; p. de; pp. ed [a, ræf-an to sustain] To bear, take away, suffer, sustain, undergo, bear in mind, to think; tolerare:—Ðe ic ærefne, *Ps. 24, 5.* Arædiende, arædiengende; part. Bearing in mind, considering; expensans:—*Hom. in Nat. Don.*

Arædiendlic; adj. Possible, tolerable; possibilis, *Som.*

Aræzman; p. de To raise, lift up, erect, elevate; excitare, erigere:—Ða ge mihton ræddan and eow aræzman on þam which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them, *Ely. T. p. 31, 15.*

Aræzantorow up, aræzantow lifting up, aræd lifted up, v. ræzran.

Aræznes, ær; f. A raising, an exaltation, a restitution; exaltatio:—*Ors. 3, 1.*

Aræfan [a from, real clothing] To unclote, let loose, unwind; dissolvere:—Aræfan þat cliwen to unwee the clew, unwind the ball, *Past. 35, 5.*

Aræz aræw, v. arizan.

Aræz messengers, v. ar.

Aræzian; p. æde; pp. ad, od; v. a. To raise, to be laid open, discover, try, raise the hand, take hold of, raise the mind, to suspect; elevare, explorare:—God hæfð aræzod ure unriht-wissans, *Gen. 44, 16.*

Aræzod beon to be held, v. aræznan.

Aræzod the ear-blade; palmula reni:—*Ely. gl. Som. p. 77.*

Aræ, arc, arcæ, æs; m. [Plat. Dat. Ak ark f; Swoed. ark f; Mæz. arka; Ger. arche f; Beaz. arc; Wel. arch; Dan. ark; Lat. arca a chest] A vessel to swim on water, an ARK,

a coffer, chest, hutch, bag; arca:—Ða ætætod æ arc, *Gen. 8, 4.* Wirc þe nu æzne arc, *Gen. 6, 14.*

Arcebiæceop, arcebiæceop, arcebiæceop, arcebiæceop a bishop of the first class, an archbishop; archiepiscopus, Bd. 1, 27.

Arcebiæceop-håd, ærcebiæceop-håd an archbishop-hood, the degree or dignity of an archbishop; archiepiscopi gradus, æt dignitas, Bd. 4, 6.

Arcediacon, archidiacon, ærce-diacon. An archdeacon, a bishop's vicegerent; archidiaconus, R. 69.

Arceotol [arce chief, stol a stool] An archiepiscopal see, or seat; sedes archiepiscopalis, Som.

Aræcraeftig; adj. [ar respect, craeftig crafty] Skillful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite; morigerus, obsequens:—Aræcraeftig ar a respectful messenger, a prophet, Cd. 202.

Arde [arde honoured; p. of arian to honour] That which gives honour, an ensign of office, such as a pall, or staff; honoris signum:—Ælfric arceb ferde to Rome æfter his arde Archbishop Ælfric went to Rome for his ensign of office, Chr. 997.

Ardlice, arudlice; adv. [arod quick, lice] Quickly, immediately; prompte:—Eftað nu ardlice, Jos. 2, 5.

Are honour, v. ar.

Are; m. A court-yard; area, Alb. resp. 48.

Areafian; p. areafode; pp. areafod [a from, reafian to tear] To tear from, lacerate, divide; discerpere:—Bring is areafod the sacrifice is divided, Cd. 158.

Areahæt explained; part. of arecan, v. recan.

Areacan, areccan to explain, v. recan.

Areccan to reckon, translate, v. areccende recan.

Areccende explaining, v. recan.

Aræcð holdeth up, v. aræcan.

Aræd counsel, v. aræd.

Aræd discovered; pp. of arædan.

Arædan to effect, to do, v. aræsdan.

Aræddan to liberate, v. ahæddan.

Arædian to search out, v. aræsdan.

Arædnes, arædnes, ær; f. A degree, condition, covenant; consuetum, conditio:—Ðære arædnesse on that condition, Bd. 1, 1.

Arædod furnished, Som.

Aræfan to bear, v. aræznan.

Aræht erected; part. of recan.

Aræozian to fall down, perish; decidere:—Ic aræoze I shall fall down, Ps. 7, 4.

Arætan, geretan; p. aræt, geret; pp. aræt, aræted, geræted, aræretten, arætnet; v. a. [a or ge, retan to delight] To restore, invigorate, refresh, renew, invigorate, repair, correct, set right; reficere:—Hi hæfdon þatmod aræt they have restored or refreshed the mind, *Bt. Tit. 22.* *Card. p. 8.* Ðu me hæfst gerætnet, *2, 1: Card. p. 118, 5,* and arætnet, *41, 2: Card. p. 374, 28,* thou hast corrected me.

AREWA An ARROW; sagitta:—Sume scotedon adunweard mid arewan some shot downward with arrows, Chr. 1083.

Arewe [arewa arrow] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its swiftness or straightness; fluvii nomen.

Areweorð honourable, v. arwurð. Aræzæt; adj. [ar honour, fæst fast] Honest, good, virtuous, gracious, merciful; honestus, clemens:—Wæs he se mon sæfest and ærfæst he was the religious and honest man, *Bd. 3, 14: Sm. p. 539, 33.* Ðat Drihten him aræzæt and milde wære that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild, *Bd. 4, 31.*

Aræzætllice; adv. Honestly; honeste, *Som.*

Aræzæstnes, aræzæstnys, ær; f. Honesty, goodness, virtue, clemency; honestas, pietas:—Ðat he wæs mycelre aræzæstnesse and sæfæstnesse wer that he was a man of great virtue and piety, *Bd. 4, 31.* Heo aræzæstnesse cydde, *Jos. 6, 17.*

Aræzæt, aræt, æs; n. A brazen vessel; æramentum:—Halgo-de þat aræzæt, Lev. 8, 11.

Aræzæt merciful, v. aræzæt.

Arful; adj. Respectful, favourable, merciful, mild; honorabilis:—Sy arfull, Ps. 102, 3. Beo arful fæder and meder, *Wulfst. Par. 7.*

Arfullice; adv. Mildly, gently; clementer:—Josep hig on-cnew arfullice, Gen. 43, 27.

ARG; adj. [Plat. Dat. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swoed. arg; Grk. ἀργός idle; Norse, argur bad] Wicked, depraved, bad; pravus:—Cneorisse yfo and arg an evil and wicked generation, v. forliger, earg.

Argentilla, argentille Camomile; anthemischamomilla, Lin.:—*Ely. fr. 15.*

Ar-geotere [ar brass, geotere a power] A caster or power of brass, a meller of brass; æramentarius:—Ors. 1, 20.

Ar-geowere Brass-work, copper-work; æramentum:—Cot. 79.

Arhlíce *disgracefully*, v. earhlice.

Arhwate; *adj.* [æf before, most, hwata keen] *Most bold, most valiant; fortissimus*:—Oforcomon eorlas arhwate overcame most valiant earls, *Chr.* 988: *Ing.* p. 145, 26.

Arian, gearian; *part.* ende, gende; p. ede; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: *Swed.* ara: ar honour, ian] 1. To give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration; honorare, venerari. 2. To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive; parcere:—1. Is to arianne is to be honoured, *Bt.* 52, 2. Onsegednys lofes areð me, *Ps.* 49, 24. 2. He pearfum arede he cares for the poor, *Bd.* 3, 9. Ac arodon heora life, *Jos.* 9, 21. He arað þa godan he pardons the good, *Bt.* 41, 2. Se Cyning arian wille the king will pardon, *L. In.* 36: *Wilk.* p. 20, 38.

Arianisc; *adj.* def. se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda aras the Arian heresy arose, *Bd.* 1, 8.

Ariddan to rid, deliver, v. ah-ræddan.

Ariende, arigende sparing, v. arian.

^b Ariht; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: *Swed.* rätt: a, riht right] ARIHT, right, well, correctly; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one considereth right, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. riht.

Ariman to number, arimed numbered, arimende numbering, v. riman.

Aring Honour, respect; honoratio:—Buton aringe without honour, *Ora.* 5, 10.

ARISAN; *part.* arisende, he arlist; p. arás, hi arison; pp. arisen; v. n. [Plat. risen: *Fra.* riezze: Dut. ryzzen, opryzzen: Ger. reisen: *Al.* reison: *Moes.* urreisan or riesan: Dan. riseise: *Swed.* resa: *Norse.* risa] TO ARISE, rise, rise up, rise a gain; surgere:—Yðel is eow arisan, *Ps.* 126, 3. He aras sona, *Gen.* 19, 1. Þa arison þa þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 16. Arisen wæs sunne, *C. Mk.* 4, 6. Þy þridan dæge arisan, *Mt.* 16, 21.

Ariseð it behoveth; oportet, v. geriat.

Arist a resurrection, v. sryst.

Ariwe an arrow, v. arewa.

¹ A'rléas; *def.* se árleása; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerloos: Ger. ehrlos: Dan. *Swed.* aerelös: ar

honour, leas] *Void of good, vile, impious, wicked; impius*:—Wið þam arleasestan etrice against the most wicked heretic, *Bd.* 4, 17. Forweorðað se arleasa the wicked perisheth, *Ps.* 9, 5.

A'rléaslice; *adv.* *Wickedly, impiously; impie*:—Ne arleaslice ic dyde fram Gode, *Ps.* 17, 23.

A'rléasnes, se; f. [arleas wicked] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety; iniquitas*:—Æfter manigo arleasnyssa heora, *Ps.* 5, 12.

A'rlíc; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dan. aerlig: *Swed.* árlic: ar honour, lic] *Honourable, noble, venerable; honorabilis*:—*Bd.* 3, 7: *Ora.* 2, 7.

A'rlíce; *adv.* *Honourably; honorifice*:—He wolde swiðe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, *Bt.* 16, 2.

Arlice, erlice; *adv.* [æf early, lic] *EARLY, betimes; mane*:—Swiðe arlice very early, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 2.

Arm an arm, v. earm.

Arm miserable, v. earm.

^a Armelu [æf early, melu moly or garlic] *The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic; allium moly, Lin.*:—*L. M.* 1, 64.

Armorgen early dawn, v. ærmorgen.

Arna honour, v. ar.

Arnaleas void of honour, v. arleas.

Arn ræ; p. of yrnan.

Arod a species of herb; herbæ genus, arum:—Nim lybcornes leaf, oððe arod take a leaf of saffron, or arod, *L. M.* 1, 2, p. 102.

Arod ready, conjectured, pardoned, v. arædan, arian.

Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.

Arodlice quickly, v. ardlíce.

Arodscipe Dexterity, readiness, opiness, dignity, honour; dexteritas:—*Past.* 20.

Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu. of ar.

Arrianisc Arian, v. Arianisc.

Arsgang [ærs anus, gang a passage] *Anus; arsganga, Latri-ma, Lye.*

¹ Ar-smið, es; m. [ar brass, smið a smith] *A copper smith, a brazier, a worker in brass; faber ærarius*:—*Col. Mon.*

Arð thou art, es, v. eom.

Arþegn, arþeng, es; m. [ar honour, þegen a servant] *A servant or minister by his place or employment; servus, minister honorabilis*:—Cumena arþegn the servant of guests, *Bd.* 4, 31.

Arudlice quickly, v. ardlíce.

Arung, e; f. 1. An honouring, a reverence; honoratio. 2. A regarding, sparing, pardoning; remissio, Som.

Arweorðe honourably, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðian to honour, v. arwurðian.

Arweorðlice solemnly, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðnes, arwyrðnes, se; f. arweorðung, arwurðung, e; f. [æf before, weorðnes honour] *Reverence, great honour, dignity, worship; reverentia*:—

Bryngað Drihtne arwurðunge bring to the Lord reverence, *Ps.* 28, 2. Gif þu nu gemunan wilt eallra þara arwyrðnessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, *Bt.* 8: *Card.* p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid arweorðnesse with honour, honourably.

Arwiðþe [ar an oar, wiðþe withe] *An oar-withe, a willow-band to tie oars with; struppus*:—*Etf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

^m Arwunga, arwunge; *adv.* *Acting favourably, honourably, gratuitously; gratis*:—*R. Mt.* 10, 8.

Arwurð, arwyrð, arwurðlic; *def.* se arwurða, seo het arwurðe [æf before, highly, weorð worthy, or ar honour, weorð worth, honour-worth, honourable] *Highly honourable, venerable, worshipful, reverend; honorabilis, venerandus*:—Se arwurða wer the very venerable man, *Bd.* 4, 18: 6, 1. Se goda bið simle arwyrðe the good is always highly honourable, *Bt.* 39, 2. ¶ Arwurðe wuduwe or nunne a nun, *R.* 69.

Arwurðian, arweorðian, arwyrðian; pp. gearwurðod; v. [ar honour, weorðan to be, to be made] *To give honour, to reverence, celebrate, extol, worship; honorare*:—Onsegednys lofes arwurðað me, *Ps.* 49, 23. Þæt ealle arwurðigeon þone Sunu, swaswa hig arwurðigeað þone Fæder, se þe ne arwurðað þone Sunu, ne arwurðað he þone Fæder, *Jn.* 5, 23. Arwurða þinum Fæder, *Deut.* 5, 16.

Arwurðig reverend, v. arwurð.

Arwurðlic venerable, v. arwurð.

ⁿ Arwurðlice, arweorðe, arwyrðlice; *adv.* *Honourably, reverently, solemnly, mildly; honorifice*:—Swiðe arwurðlice onfangene wæron were very honourably received, *Bd.* 2, 20. Ða grete hig arwurðlice, *Gen.* 45, 4.

Arwurðung honour, v. arweorðnes.

Arwyrð *venerable*, v. arwurð.
 Arwyrðian *to reverence*, v. arwurðian.
 Arwyrðlice *reverently*, v. arwurðlice.
 Arwyrðness *dignity*, v. arweorð-
 nea.
 Arydid *robbed*; *pp. of ahræddan*.
 Arynd-raca *as ambassador*, v. ærend-raca.
 Aryst *resurrection*, v. æryst.
 Arytrid *robbed*, v. arydid.
 As *brass*, v. ar.
 Asæd *said out, finished*, v. asægan.
 Asæga *to offer sacrifice*; *immolare*:—*C. Mk. 14, 12, Lye*.
 Asægan; *p. asæde, asægde*; *pp. asæd, asægd* [a *out, sægan or secgan to say*] *To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end*; *perloqui, eloqui*:—*Gif heo asæd bið if it [she] be told, related, Bd. 4, 22. Se wisdom þa þis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse, Bt. 34, 8: 35, 1.*
 • Asægdnis, *sc*; *f. A mystery, sacrifice*; *mysterium*:—*C. Lk. 8, 10: C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v. ansegednes*.
 Asæled; *part. [a, sæled from, selan to bind] Bound*; *astrictus*:—*Cd. 100: 166*.
 Asah *set*; *p. of sigan*.
 Asal, asal *an ass*, v. asaa.
 Asawan *to sow, asawen sowed, v. sawan*.
 Asca *dust*, v. axe.
 Ascacan *to brandish, ascaden separated*, v. asceacan.
 Ascadian *to separate*, v. asceadan.
 Ascæafan *shaven*, v. sceafan.
 Ascære; *adj. [a, scear shears] Without tonsure, untrimmed*; *incultus*:—*Peccat. Med. 8, Lye*.
 Ascamian *to be ashamed*, v. scamian.
 Asce *ashes*, v. axe.
 Asceacan, ascacan; *p. asceog*; *pp. asceacen, asceacyn*; *v. a. 1. To shake off, remove*; *excutere. 2. To forsake, desert, revolt, flee*; *deserere. 3. To shake, brandish*; *vibrare*:—*1. Asceacað þat dust of eowrum fotum, Mr. 6, 11. 2. He asceacen wæs fram Æbelrede he had deserted from Æthelred, Chr. 1001: Ing. p. 174, 16. 3. Ascecað sword his, Pa. 7, 13.*
 P Asceadan, ascadian; *p. asceod*; *pp. asceaden, ascaden, asced*; *v. a. [a from, sceadan to divide] To separate, disjoint, exclude*; *separare*:—*And hine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts, L. Eccles. p. 184, 52. Hi of circean ge-*

manan ascadene sien they from the church communion shall be excluded, L. With. Wilk. p. 10, 36.
 Asceaf *expelled*; *p. of ascfan*.
 Ascealian, ascilian; *p. de*; *pp. ed, od, ascyled*; *v. [a from, sceal a scale] To pull off the scales or shells, to scale, shell, expound, declare*; *decorticare*:—*Cot. 79, Lye*.
 Ascearpan *to sharpen*, v. ascrypan.
 Asced, ascede *separated*, v. asceadan.
 Ascendan *to send*; *v. asendan*.
 Asceofen *expelled*, v. ascfan.
 Asceonendlic *detestable*, v. ascu-
 onendlic.
 Asceonia *to detest, avoid*; *detestari*:—*R. Ben. 2, Lye*.
 Asceonung *detestation*, v. ascu-
 nung.
 Asceop *gave*, v. sceapian.
 Asceortian, ascartian; *p. de*; *pp. ed. To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail*; *breuiare, effluere*:—*Ten þousand years will elapse, Bt. 18, 3. Þat wæter asceortode, Gen. 21, 15.*
 Asceotan; *p. sceat, hi ascuton*; *pp. ascoten [a, sceotan to shoot] To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall*; *cum impetu e-rumpere*:—*Ors. 6, 36*.
 Ascerpan, ascirpan; *p. de*; *pp. ed. To sharpen, clear from, save from*; *exacuere*:—*Wracu ascirped cleared or saved from destruction, Bt. 20.*
 Ascian *to ask*, v. ascian.
 Ascilian *to shell*, v. ascealian.
 Ascimod *shining*, *Herb. 2, 31*, v. sciman *to glisten*, *Som*.
 Ascinan *To shine forth, to be clear, evident*; *clarescere*:—*Cuðlicor ascineð will be more truly evident*; *Bd. 5, 1*.
 Asciran, ascyrian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed, ud*; *v. a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren: a from, sciran to shear] To cut from, to separate, divide, part, sever, excommunicate*; *resecare, separare*:—*He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons, Deut. 32, 8. Ascryud beon fram mannum, Somn. 280.*
 Ascirped *cleared*, v. ascerpan.
 Ascofen *banished*, v. ascfan.
 Ascop *gave*, v. sceapian.
 Ascortian *to shorten*, v. asceortian.
 Ascræp *scraped*, v. ascreopan.
 Ascrencan; *pp. ascrent, ascruncen [a, screncan to supplant] To supplant, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink*; *supplantare*:—*Past. 43, 9: 53, 5: Cot. 71.*

Ascreopan; *p. ascræp*; *pp. ed [a from, screopan to scrape] To scrape off, scrape*; *scalpere*:—*Job ascræp þone wyrms of his lice, Job. p. 166, 33.*
 Ascrepan, ascrypan; *p. de*; *pp. en. To bear, carry, cast or vomit out*; *egerere*:—*Cot. 71*.
 Ascruncen *pressed*, v. ascrencan.
 Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian *to scrutiny*] *To search out, scrutinize, trace out*; *scrutari, Som*.
 Ascrypan *to cast out*, v. ascrepan.
 Ascrotu *fennel-giant*, v. æc-
 prote.
 Ascfan; *p. asceaf*; *pp. ascfufen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan to shove] To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away*; *expellere*:—*V. Ps. 77, 66*.
 Ascunan; *v. a. To convict, accuse*; *arguere*:—*Hwylc eower ascunað me for sinne, Jn. 8, 46*.
 Ascung *a question*, v. ascung.
 Ascunian; *p. de*; *pp. ed, od*; *v. a. [a away, scunian to shun] 1. To avoid, shun, fly from*; *evitare. 2. To hate, detest*; *detestari*:—*1. Mot he ascunian must he avoid, L. Cnut. 7. 2. Esau ascunode Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Þa ascunodon hig hine, Gen. 37, 4.*
 Ascunendlic, asceonendlic; *adj. Detestable, abominable*; *detestabilis*:—*Beforan Gode ys ascunendlic, Lk. 16, 15*.
 Ascung, asceonung *An ex-cration, abomination, a detestation*; *execratio*:—*Ge geseoð þære toworpenness ascununge, Mk. 13, 14*.
 Ascun *fell down*, v. asceotan.
 Ascyled, *od taken out of the shell, shelled, declared*, v. ascealian.
 Ascyndan [a *from, scyndan to meet*] *To separate, remove, take away, lengthen*; *tollere*:—*Du ascyndest fram me freond, Pa. 87, 19*.
 Ascrypan *to sharpen*, v. ascrypan.
 Ascryrian *to separate*, v. ascirpan.
 Ascrygendlic; *adj. [ascirigende disjointing, from asciran] Dis-jointing, disjunctive*; *disjunctivus*:—*Elf. gr. 44*.
 Ascrygendlice; *adv. Disjunctively, severally*; *disjunctive*:—*Elf. gr. 44*.
 Ascrypan; *p. hi ascrypton*; *pp. gescryp To sharpen*; *exacuere*:—*Hi ascrypton swa swa sword tungan heora, Pa. 63, 3. Hi ascrypan they sharpen, Bt. 34, 8*.
 Asce *as*.
 Ascealc; *pp. asolcen To depress, languish, to be weak*; *lan-guescere*:—*Cd. 99, v. asolcen, solcen*.

- Asarian** *To become dry, to sear, dry up; ascescere, Som.*
- Asecan; p. asohte; pp. asoht** [a from, secan to seek] *To search, seek out, enquire; requirere: —Bd. 1, 27.*
- Asecgan; v. [a out, secgan to say]** *To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; edicere:—Heofonas asecað wuldor Godes, Ps. 18, 1.*
- Asecgndlic; adj. That which may be spoken, expressible; effabilis, Som.**
- Asend, asende sent, emitted, thrown out, v. sendan.**
- Aseowe sowed, aseowen sowed, v. sawan.**
- Asen placed, v. settan.**
- Asetan** *To appoint, design; destinare:—R. Con.: pref.*
- Aseted, asett, asette, set, placed, stored, built, v. settan.**
- Aseðan** *To boil, v. seoðan.*
- Aseþian** *To affirm, v. seþan.*
- Asian** *To put out, eject, sile; expuere:—R. Mt. 23, 24.*
- Asicyd, geasiced; part. [a from, sician to suck]** *Taken from suck, weaned; ablactatus:—Swasicyd ofer moder, Ps. 130, 4.*
- Asigen fallen; pp. of sigan.**
- Asindrod sundered, separated, severed, v. gesundrian.**
- Aslacion; p. aslacude, aslæcte; pp. aslacad, aslæcud** *To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate; laxare:—Cot. 103, v. slacion.*
- Aslacigendlic; adj. Slack, remiss; remissivus:—Elf. gr. 33, Lye.**
- Aslacigendlice; adv. Slackly, remissly; remissè:—Elf. gr. 38, Som.**
- Aslad slipped away, v. aslidan.**
- Aslæcte loosed, v. aslacion.**
- Aslæcud sent off, v. aslacion.**
- Aslægen, aslagen struck, fixed, v. slean.**
- Aslæpen; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, Som.**
- Aslawian** *To be heavy, dull, sluggish; torpescere:—Ora. 4, 13.*
- Aslean to strike, v. slean.**
- Aslegen slain, v. slean.**
- Aslidan, slidan; p. aslåd; pp. asliden** *To slide, or slip away, dash against; labi, elidere:—Asliden beon, Scint. 13, 24, 78.*
- Aslad, waggill, wagað slid, moved, waggled, Cot. 120, Lye.**
- Aslitan, aslytan; p. aslat; pp. aslyten, asliten; v. a. [a from, slitan to slit]** *To cleave, rive, destroy, fail, cut off; discindere, diruere:—Aslat þa tunas ealle destroyed all the villages, Bd. 3, 16. Mildheortnyse his aslyteð of ceornyse on cynrine, Ps. 76, 8.*
- Aslogen, asloh struck, fixed, v. slean.**
- Aslupan** *To slip away; labi:—Cd. 134.*
- Aslyteð shall fail, v. aslitan.**
- Asmeagende enquiring; part. of asmean.**
- Asmean; p. asmeade; pp. asmead; v. a. 1. To search, enquire, elicit; investigare. 2. To contemplate, consider, ruminare, ponder, bethink, think; ruminare, sentire:—1. Stige mine þu asmeadest, Ps. 138, 2. 2. Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one rightly considers it, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. smeane.**
- Asmiðod worked, v. gesmiðed.**
- Asmoran, smoran; p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. smooeren; Ger. schmoren: a intensive, smoran to suffocate]** *To strangle, stifle, smother; suffocare:—Þat ge forberen þigean asmorod that ye forbear to eat what is strangled, L. Alf. 49: W. 33, 25. Hi hine on his bed asmoredon they smothered him on his bed, Som.*
- Asnasan, asnæsan; p. he asnæst; v. a. To hit, or strike against, to rush, pull out; impingere:—Gif hine mon on asnæst if any one strike against him, L. Alf. 32: Wilk. p. 42, 15. Gif foran eagum asnæse, Id. p. 42, 16.**
- Asnydan** *To cut off, v. snidan.*
- Asoden sodden, boiled, melted, v. seoðan.**
- Asoht sought out, searched, v. asecan.**
- Asolcen, aswolcen; part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful; remissus, ignavus:—Scint. 16.**
- Asolcennys, se; f. Idleness, slothfulness, laziness; ignavia:—Scint. 24.**
- Aspætæn, þu aspeast, aspeost; v. To spit out; expuere:—R. C. Jn. 9, 6.**
- Aspanan; p. aspón, aspeón; pp. aspanen** *To allure, entice, Lye, v. spanan.*
- Aspaw vomited out; p. of aspiwan.**
- Aspelian; part. aspeliende** *To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy; vicario munere fungi:—Jud. civ. Lund. p. 71.*
- Aspendan, spendan; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. spenden; Dan. spendera; Swed. spendera]** *To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; expendere:—Aspendan þearfian to spend on the poor, R. Ben. interl. 58. Ic aspende yfele, Elf. gr. 47.*
- Aspeon invited, secretly enticed, v. aspanan.**
- Aspirian** *To enquire, v. aspyrian.*
- Aspiwan; p. aspaw, aspau** *To spew, vomit, eject; evomere:—Cot. 78, Lye, v. spiwan.*
- Aspon allured, v. aspean.**
- Asprettan** *To sprout, v. sprutan.*
- Asprian, sprian; w. sprepen; Ger. spre sprida]** *To display, show; præterendere að mildheortnyse 35, 11.*
- Asprincan** *To arise, v. arisan.*
- Asprindlåd; part. E** *stretched out with l twigs; virgulis e L. M. 2, 24.*
- Aspringan** *To arise, v. arisan.*
- Aspringan; p. he, a prong, hi asprung pruncen; asprung spring forth, to arise break forth; surge; perere. 2. To spruce, lack, fail; diminuerere:—1. Asleoht, Ps. 111, 4. rihtwisnys, Ps. 71. prungon ealle Gen. 7, 11. 2. gað miht min, Asprang garf min. Aspruncen arisen, v. arisan.**
- Asprungennes, se; a deficiency, want, clipsis, defectio: monan asprungene of the sun or moon prungynes nam 53.**
- Aspytan; pp. yte sprout out, v. sprutan.**
- Aspyligan; v. [Plat. Dut. aspoelen: len]** *To cleanse, v. aluere:—Swin ligan on hluttru swine will not v. waters, Bt. 37, 4.*
- Aspyrgeng** *A curious inventio:—Cot. 1.*
- Aspyrian; v. To see, explore, trace, discover, investigate:—Wilk. p. 63, 3, L.**
- Assa; gen. an; eo Ger. esel: A. es ezel: Moes. asil. Swed. äsna. Icel. asen: Lat. asinus asinus:—Wilde ass. Ambidiað þam assum, Ger. þu gemete þines san, Ec. 22, 4. folan sittende, And xx ass myr of mare asses or s 32, 15.**
- Assald an ass, v. asaldan.**
- Assandun** *Ashdown, v. asaldan.*
- Assedun; adj. [axe, dun dun or grey dun of a dun or dosinus, cinereus**

Astige Assyria, Ora. 2, 5.
As-myra a she-ast, v. assa.
As i kin; succatorium—R. 109, v. cyn.
Astelan [a out, stelan to steal] *To steal out, to creep on, to seduce; obrepere*—Dat me nefre deofol on astelan ne mege that the devil may never secretly creep on me [seduce me], *L. Can. Edg. Confes. 9: Wilt. p. 88, 49.*
Astened; part. Set with precious stones; gemmatus—*Astened gydel a girde set with stones, Col. 201, Lye, v. agimmed.*
Asterved; part. Starved out, dried up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub; exsiccatuus—*R. M. 15, 13.*
Astah, astahg ascended, v. astigan.
Asandan; p. he astod, we astodon *To stand out, remain long, endure, last, continue, rise up; durare*—*Hig astodon they wrged, Lt. 23, 23.*
Astellan, astellan; p. astealde; p. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. stellen: Dan. stille: Swed. stalla] 1. To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree, confirm, resolve upon; statuere. 2. To give, afford, yield, give away, to go out; præbere, v. stellan—*1. Crist hit astealde and tehte Christ established and taught it, Hom. in dedic. Eccles. Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, Ora. 2, 5. Done stemm ærest astealde Purcytel Tharkytel first undertook the fight, Chr. 1010: Jg. p. 185, 8. Asteald to bysne ne established for an example, Ora. 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, Past. 3, 1.*
Astemnian; p. nde; pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere—*De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built, Bd. Pref. Sm. p. 472, 17.*
Astenc; part. Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed; dissipatus, Som.
Asteped left childless, v. stepan.
Astepnea, se; f. A privation; oratio—*Cot. 187.*
Astepte orphans, V. Ps. 108, 8.
Astereð moves, v. astyrian.
Astereð disturbed, v. astyrian.
Asterion The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum—*Herb. 61.*
Astifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To stiffen, grow, or wax stiff; obrigere—*Cot. 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, Gen. 32, 32.*
Astifian, astifecian; v. a. To

eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate; eradicare. Dat he astificige unþeawas that he exterminate vices, Bt. 27, 1.
Astigan, astigð, astihð; imp. astih; p. astáh, astág, astáh; pp. astiht To go or come from, v. stigan.
Astignes, se; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus—*Ps. 108, 4.*
Astihceat; g. astageat, astaheast thou removedst, v. astigan.
Astiht separated, v. astigan.
Astintan; p. de; pp. ed, astynt To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage; obtundere—*Scint. 12: Cot. 101.*
Astirian to move, v. astyrian.
Astihian; p. ðude; pp. ðed [a intensive, stið hard, ian] To become hard, dry, dry up, wither; indurare arescere—*Astihude swa swa tige miht min my strength dried up as a tile, Ps. 21, 14.*
Astod wrged; p. of astandan.
Astondnes, se; f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia—*Ana God on þrym astondnesum one God in three subsistences, Bd. 4, 17: Sm. p. 585, 38.*
Astorfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus—*Wanl. p. 43, 17.*
Astreccan, astræcan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v. a. [Plat. uutstrekken: Dut. uitstrekken: Ger. aussrekken: Dan. udstraæke: Swed. utstræcka: a out, streccan to stretch] To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down; prostrare extendere—*De leas he astreccc his hand, Gen. 3, 22. Ða feoll Abram astreht to eorðan, Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorðan, Gen. 18, 2.*
Astregdan; g. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] To sprinkle, scatter, strew; aspergere—*Ps. 50, 8, Lye.*
Astreht prostrated, v. astreccan.
Astrengd malleable, R. 15; perhaps astreht, Lye.
Astrican; v. To strike, smite; percutere, Som.
Astrienan, astrynan; p. astrynede; v. a. To engender, procreate, v. strynan.
Astrihilteth [astre a house, hold a master, þeowet a fine] A fine levied on a house-holder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Edw. Con. 30, Mann.
Astundian To astound, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere; R. Ben. 36.
Astufecige; g. astificiget terminats, v. astifecian.

Astylan; v. To astonish; stupescere, Lye.
Astyndende blunting, Lye.
Astyrian to stir, v. stirian.
Astyrred starred, Scint. 68.
Astyrung a motion, v. stirung.
Asuab erred, v. aswifan.
Asuanian weakened, v. aswindan.
Asuanian to languish, v. aswindan.
Asundran, asundron; adv. ASUNDRER, apart, alone, privately; seorsim—*He hys leorning cnihtum asundron rehte, Mk. 4, 34, v. sunder.*
Asungen sung, v. singan.
Asuod weakened, v. aswindan.
Asurian; p. de; pp. ed, od. To be, or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere—*Cot. 10, 177.*
Aswæfan, aswæft; g. aswapan, he aswapeð, aswapeð; p. asweop; pp. aswapen; v. To sweep away, to cleanse; abstergere—*Past. 36, 8. v. swapan.*
Aswærunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia—*Ps. 43, 17, v. scama.*
Aswanian to languish, v. aswindan.
Aswapa sweepings, v. aswapa.
Aswarcod; part. Confounded, dismayed, abashed; confusus—*Ps. 70, 26.*
Aswarnian. Dat hi aswarnian that they be confounded, Ps. 85, 16, v. awarnian.
Aswearc languished, failed, v. geswearcan.
Asweartian; p. ede; pp. ed, od To blacken, darken, to be made SWARTHY or black, obscured, darkened; denigrari—*Asworted seo heofen the heaven darkened, Æqu. vern. 11, 39.*
Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intensive, swefian to sleep] 1. To soothe, appease, set at rest; sopire. 2. To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible; percutere—*1. Bd. 3, 15. 2. Swyrðum aswefede, Fr. Jid. Thw. p. 26, 11.*
Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.
Aswellan to swell, v. swellan.
Asweltan to die, depart, v. sweltan.
Aswengde shaken, v. swengan.
Asweotole clearly, v. sweotole.
Aswican to deceive, v. swican.
Aswifan; p. asuab To wander out of the way, to stray; exorbitare, v. swifan.
Aswind, eswind; adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle; iners—*Cot. 108.*
Aswindan; p. aswand; pp. aswunden; v. 1. To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away; tabescere. 2. To decay, perish, dis-

solvo; *consumere*:—1. Hwy *græ swa aswundene sion why are ye so enervated*, *Bt.* 40, 4.
 2. *Dylas ealle gesceafta aswindað lest all creatures perish*, *Bt.* 33, 4. *Aswindan me dyde anda min*, *Ps.* 118, 139, v. *swindan*.
Aswundung Idleness, sloth; desidia, Som.
 ° *Aswipan*; *pp.* *aswopen To sweep, scour, clean, or brush away; verrere, Som.*
Aswogen; *part.* *Overgrown, covered over, choked; obductus*:—*Past.* 52, 9.
Aswollen idle, v. asolcen.
Aswollen swollen, v. aswellen.
Aswond, aswonden weakened, v. aswindan.
Aswondennes sloth, v. aswundennea.
Aswopen swept, v. aswipan, aswælan.
Asworetan; *v.* *To breathe, sigh, v. sworetan.*
Aswunan To swoon; deficere animo, Som.
Aswunden weakened, slothful, v. aswindan.
Aswundenlice; adv. *Slothfully, segnitur, Som.*
Aswundennes, se; f. *Slothfulness, idleness; inertia*:—*Fram ussa tida aswundennyssæ, Bd.* 3, 5.
Aswyfecian; *pp.* *aswyfecad To pull up by the roots, to eradicate; eradicare, v. astifecian.*
 ° *Aswylegan*; *v.* *To soil, sully, deface, disgrace; devenustare, Som.*
Aswyðerad burdened, aggravated, v. swyðran.
Asyndrian; *part.* *asundrigende, ic asyndrige; p. ede; pp. ed, od* [a from, *syndrian to sunder, parti*] *To put ASUNDER, to separate, disjoin, sever; separare*:—*ic com asyndrian, Mt.* 10, 35, v. *syndrian*.
Asyndrung A division, separation, divorce; divortium:—*Cot.* 68.
 ATA, ate, atih [Frs. *ôt*] OATS, *tares, darnel, cockle; avena fatua, Lin.*:—*Wilde ata wild oats, C. Mt.* 13, 30, 38. *Atan or lasor tares; zizania, Cot.* 204. *Pat acer-sæd aten the acre-seed of oats, Chr.* 1124, v. *coccel*.
Atæfran, atifran; pp. *atefred, atifred a failing, a tiring, v. depingere*:—*Past.* 21, 3.
Atbærst escaped, v. ætberstan.
Ate oats; avena, v. ata. Urine; lotium, Som.
Ateah took off, v. ateon.
Atefred painted, v. atæfran.
Ategar a javelin, v. atgar.
Atelan to reckon, v. tellan.

° *Atelic; adj.* *Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful; deformis*:—*Bd.* 4, 32, v. *atol*.
Atellan to tell out, number, v. tellan.
Atelucost or atelicost; sup. *of atelic foul.*
Atemian; *p. ede; pp. ed* [a intensive, *tamian to tame*] *To make very tame or gentle, to tame; domare*:—*Past.* 46.
Aten oats; avena, v. ata.
 ° *Atendan*; *p. de; pp. ed; v.* [a intensive, *tendan to tind*] *To set on fire, kindle, enrage, inflame; incendere*:—*Hi atendon heora here-beacna they lighted their camp-beacons, Chr.* 1006. *Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire, Chr.* 994.
Atendend An incendiary, inflamer, exciter; accensor:—*Scint.* 78, *Lye.*
Atendinge A fire-brand, an incensive, a provoking; incensivum:—*Scint.* 81, *Lye.*
Ateon, ation; ic ateo, he atihð, ateahð, we ateahð; p. pu ateodest, atuge, he ateh ateah, we atugon; pp. *atiht, atogen* [a from, *teon to tow, or draw*]
 1. *To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract; trahere.*
 2. *To employ, dispose of, treat; disponere*:—*Hi ne mihton hyt ateon, Ja.* 21, 6. *Mid ategenum swurde, Numb.* 22, 22.
 2. *Hu hig sceoldon þæs Halendes wurð ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price, Mt.* 27, 7. *Ateoh hyme swylce broðer treat him as a brother, Scint.* 60: *Nicod.* 14.
 ¶ *Used with prepositions thus*:
Ateon fram or of to draw from, Deut. 13, 10. *Ateon to draw to, attract. Men beoð atihthe to gesælpum men are attracted to happiness, Bt.* 32: 1. *Tit.* 32: *Ps.* 118, 131. *Ateon ut to draw out, Ors.* 5, 13, v. *teon*.
 ° *Ateorian, æteorian, aterian, a-tiarian; p. ode; pp. ed.* *To fail, tire, corrupt; desistere*:—*Him æteorode se mete, Jos.* 5, 12, v. *geteorian*.
Ateorigendlic; adj. *Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous; defectivus*:—*H. in die Pasch.* p. 3, *Som.*
Ateorung a failing, a tiring, v. geteorung, Som.
Ateowad, atewod; part. *Shown, made known; ostensus, Som.*
Ater poison, v. ætrene.
Ateran; pp. *ed* [a from, *teran to tear*] *To tear from, seize, fatigue; diripere*:—*R.* 87.
Ater-drinca, ator-drinc, attor-drinca A poisonous potion or

drink, bile; potio venena, Cot. 24.
Aterian to fail, v. ateor.
Aterlaðe, atorlað, atter
The herb betony, pen-venenifuga, gallicis-nica:—*Cot.* 24.
 ° *Aterlic; adj.* [ater a *ættrene, lic*] *Snakelike, terrible, gorgonigoneus*:—*Cot.* 98, v.
 AD, -es; m. [Frs. *Dut.* *An oath, a swearing-mentum*:—*Du agyl aðas, Mt.* 5, 33. *Ða mid aðe, Mt.* 14, 7, *syllan to take an oath.*
Aþanon from thence; in
Aðbrice; m. *A breaking-perjury; perjuria*:
Aðburstan [að an oath to burst] *To break a perjure; perjerare*:
aðburste wære, L. E.
 ° *A þe, a þy; conj.* *The far that, so much; id est more properly mean as a þy or a þe deo ever the more precious, A þy ma ever the more*
A þy betera ever
Bt. 13, v. *þy.*
Aþed skinned, v. æthia.
Aðe-gehat an oath, v.
Aþegen; part. *Full, st*
distentus:—*Cot.* 63.
Aþencan to recollect, a vent, Ors. 1, 10, v. *þ*
Aþenian; p. ede, oðe, od; v. a. [a out, *þenian*]
 1. *To stretch out, ex-tendere.*
 2. *To prostratere.*
 3. *To expandere*:
þine hand, and he hi
Mt. 12, 13. 2. *Hi hi, Mt.* 2, 11. 3. *Bog-þened, Ps.* 7, 13. *þod to apply the mind*
Lye, v. þenian.
 ° *Aþenung An extending-sion; extensio, Som.*
Aþeodan; p. de; pp. a
þied [a from, *þeoda*]
To disjoin, separate
gere:—*Aþeode fro*
Gr. *Dial.* 2, 16.
Aþeostriað darken; a
darkened, v. aþystrian
A'ðer, oððe either, oððe.
Aþexe a lizard, newt; lac
Aðsultum [að an oath, *helper*] *One who supports an oath, who will swear other, a witness; sac-*
les:—*Ðe aðsultum*
L. Cnut. 5.
Að-gehat, aðe-gehat, an oath, gehat a p
sacred pledge, an oat-
ment; sacramentum

Aþied separated, v. **aþeodan**.
Aþierran To wash off or away,
rinse, make clean, purge, clear;
dilute:—*Ps.* 13, 1.
Aþiastrode obscured, v. **aþystrian**.
Aþindan; *pp.* **aþinden**, **aþunden**
To puff up, swell, inflate; *intumescere*:—*He þa þone aþundenan se gesmylde he then calmed the enraged sea, Bd.* 5, 1, v. **þindan**.
Aþindung A swelling or puffing up; *tumor, Som.*
Aþinnod, aþynnnd thinned, *made thin*, v. **þinnian**.
Aþistrod obscured, v. **aþystrian**.
Aþians þat beorg Mount Atlas;
Atlas mountains:—*Ors.* 1, 1.
Aþayid pilled; *expilatus*, v. **aþryd**.
**Aþoht [a cut, point a thought] A thinking out, an excoigation, a device, an invention; *commentum*:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*
Aþolian to sustain, endure, v. **þolian**.
Aþolode Whole, not cut, or parted;
integer, Som.
Aþor, auþer, aþoer; *prom. Either, the one or the other, other, both*;
alteruter, uterque:—*And se þe aþor fullrecc and he who violates another, L. Cnut.* 2. On **aþrum** *on both*, *Cot.* 214. On **aþre hand** *an either hand*, *Ors.* 1, 14. **Þissa twega yfela auþer ricas** *of these two evils, either reigns, Bt.* 6.—*Naþor neither*.
Aþor; *adj.* *Higher, former*; *sublimior*:—*Cd.* 228.
Aþor, auþer, aþor, oþþe either, or; *sive, v. oþþe*.
Aþracian to fear, v. **aþnracian**.
Aþræste wreathed, *Cot.* 73, v. **þræsttan**.
Aþret Irksomness; *tædium, Som.*
Aþrawen, geþrawen; *part.* *Thrown out, twisted, wreathed, twined, wound*; *projectus, contortus*:—**Aþrawenan** *gold þræddas twisted gold thread*. **Aþrawennum** *þræddum with thrown thread, Cot.* 50, v. **þrawen**.
Aþreotan; *indef.* *hit aþryt*; *p. aþriet*; *pp.* **aþroten**, **aþriet** *To loathe, disdain, be weary of*; *tædio officere*; *also actively, to tire, weary, warn*; *monere*:—*Me aþryt it worries me, I am weary, Ely. gr.* 33. **Hwi ne late ge eow þonne aþreotan why then suffer ye [it] not to warn you, Bt. 32, 2. **Þat ic þe hæbbe aþriet that I have wraried thee, Bt. 39, 12.
Aþroten loathed, v. **aþreotan**.
Aþrotennes, aþrotenes, se; *f.* *Trausness, loathsomeness, weariness*; *tædium*:—*Cot.* 91, *Som.*******

Aþrotsum; *adj.* *Troublesome, irksome, wearisome*; *tædiosus*:—**Aþrotsum is is weary, Cot. 188.
Aþroxen; *part.* *Spoiled, robbed, disarmed*; *spoliatus, Som.*
Aþrunge; *part.* *Concealed*; *cellatum*:—*Cot.* 33, *Lys.*
Aþrunten, aþruten; *part.* *Molested, infested, annoyed*; *infestatus*:—*Cod. Es.* 109, b. l. 10.
Aþryd, aþrydred; *part.* *Wrested, wrong, driven out, robbed, pilled*; *expressus*:—*Cot.* 78, *Som.*, v. **atreðan**.
Aþrysemian; *v.* *To choke, suffocate, stifle*; *suffocare*:—*Ors.* 5, 4.
Aþryt wearies, v. **aþreotan**.
Aþstef an oath; *juramentum*:—*Ps.* 104, 8.
Aþswar, aþswara A solemn oath, an oath; *juramentum*:—*Jos.* 19, 18. ¶ **Aþsware pytt the well of the oath, Beersheba, Gen. 46, 1.
Aþswaring, aþswerung An oath; *juramentum*:—*Ps.* 104, 8; *Chr.* 1070.
Aþswearian; *v.* *To devote, dedicate*; *devotare*:—*Cot.* 64.
Aþswerung an oath, v. aþswaring.
Aþswird an oath; *juramentum*:—*Ps.* 104, 8.
Aþsyllan; *v.* *To take an oath*; *jurare, Som.*
AþUM A son in law, a daughter's husband, a brother in law, a sister's husband; *gener*; *sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus*:—**Hæst þusun a oþþe aþum, Gen. 19, 12. **To his twam aþumum, Gen. 19, 14. **For to þam cyng his aþume went to the king his sister's husband, Chr. 1091.
Aþunden, v. **aþindan**.
Aþundennes, se; *f.* *A tumour, a swelling*; *tumor*:—**Geawel þat is aþundennesse a swelling, that is a tumour, Herb. 2, 17.
Aþwægen washed, v. **aþwean**.
Aþwenan to take away, v. **ætwenan**.
**Aþwat as, na aþwat him shall oath disappoint him, Ps. 131, 11.
Aþwean To wash from, cleanse, baptize, anoint; *lavare*:—**Aþweah me, Ps.** 50, 3, v. **þwean**.
Aþwed A solemn oath, sacrament; *sacramentum*:—*R.* 18.
Aþwegan washed, v. **þwean**.
Aþweran; *v.* *To beat, move, or shake together*; *agitare, Som.*
Aþwog, aþwogen, aþwob washed, v. **þwean**.
Aþwyrdan to answer; *aþword answered*, v. **andwerðan**.
Aþ-wyrð; *adj.* *Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit*; *dignus qui iuret*:—**Gif he aþwyrðe bið if he be oath-worthy, L. In.** 46.
Aþy therefore, v. **aþe**.
Aþyd skinned, v. **æthide**.**************

Aþylgian; *p. ode To support, sustain*; *sustinerere*:—*Ps.* 129, 4, 5.
Aþystrian, aþeostrian; *p. ode, ade*; *pp.* **aþystrad** *To obscure, darken, to become dark, eclipse*; *obscurare*:—**Syn aþystrode eagan heora, Ps.** 68, 28. **Þonne aþeostriað ealle steorran then the stars become dark, Bt.** 9. **Byð sunne aþistrod, Mk.** 18, 24. **Her sunne aþystrode here the sun was eclipsed, Chr.** 538.
Aþywan; *p. de; pp. ed To lead or drive from, to discard*; *ejectere*:—*Ors.* 6, 36, v. **aweg**.
Aþywan, atywan; *v.* *To appear, show*; *apparere*:—*Ps.* 77, 14, v. **þywan**.
Atiarian to want, v. **ateorian**.
Atifran to paint; *atiefred or atiefred painted, v. **atsefran**.
Atih tares, C. Mt. 13, 27, v. **ata**.
Atiht, atihtha attracted, intent upon, v. **ateon**.
Atihting Intention, an aim; *intentio, Scint.* 6, 7.
Atillan to touch, v. **getillan**.
Atimbrian, atymbran To erect, build; *ædificare*:—**Het atymbran þa burgh ordered the town to be built, Chr.** 643, v. **timbrian**.
Ation of to draw out, v. **ateon**.
Atiwede appeared, v. **ateowian**.
Atogen drawn, v. **ateon**.
Atol, atola, atoll, atollic, atelic deformed, foul, v. **atelic**.
Ator poison; *ator-bærend poisonous*; *ator-craeft the art of poisoning*; *ator-drinc a poisonous drink*, v. **ættrene, ater, atterberend, &c.**
Atorian to boast, v. **torfian**.
Atoriað Betonny; betonica, v. aterlaþe.
Atreðan; *pp.* **aþryd To tread, twist or extort from or out**; *extorquere*:—*L. Can. Edg.*
Atrendlod; *part.* *Tumbled, rolled*; *volutatus*:—*Bt. Rowl.* p. 155, v. **trændel**.
Atter poison; *atter-berend poisonous*, v. **attr, etter-berend**.
Atter-coppa, an; [*attr poison, copp a cup, a head*] **A spider, aranea**:—*Ps.* 38, 15. ¶ **Atter-coppa-bite a spider-bite, spider-wort, a sort of herb**.
Atter-laþe avoiding poison, v. **aterlaþe**.
Attor poison; *attor-drinca poisonous drink*, v. **ættrene, ater-drinca**.
Attora-laþe penny grass, v. **aterlaþe**.
Attr, attrre [v. ættrene] Poison, the herb smakeweed, or dragon wort; *venenum*:—¶ **Drenc wið attrre a drink or potion against poison**; *theriaca, R.* 12. **Attrre gemæled spoken with poi-***

son, quarrels, *Cot.* 124. Fleogend attre *flying poison, a disease*, *L. M.* p. 1, cap. 25.

^f Attred, od; *part. Poisoned*; venenatus:—*Ors.* 3, 9.

Atuge drawn out, v. ateon.

Atymbran to build, v. timbrían.

Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a not, tynan to hedge] To open, lay open, leave out, shut out, exclude; aperire:—*Atyn us*, *Lk.* 13, 25. Ic atynde muð minne, *Ps.* 38, 13.

Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian.

Atywe shewed, v. apywian.

Aht any thing, v. aht.

Aurnen run out, passed, v. aurnan.

Auðer other, v. aðor.

Auðer either, v. oððe.

A'WA; *adv. Always*; semper:—*Awa to aldre for ever*, *Cd.* 220, v. aldr.

^g Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan; *indef. ic awacige*; p. awacode; pp. cod. To weaken, to grow weak, or effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, relax, to be indolent; infirmari, deficiere:—*Awacode mid langre ealdunge weakened with old age*, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 15. Awaciað on þære costunge timan, *Lk.* 8, 13. Gif hy þær ne gewacodan if they relaxed not there, *Ors.* 3, 4.

Awacod, softened, awaked, v. awacan, awæcnian.

Awæcan to awake, arise, take origin, to be born, v. wæcan.

Awæcnian, onwæcnian, awacian; p. code, cnede, cenede; pp. cod, cned, cened. 1. To AWAKE, arouse, revive; *experge facere*. 2. To stir up, originate, arise, vegetate; *excitare, ortum ducere*:—1. Swilce of hefegum slæpe awacode, *Gen.* 45, 26. He eft awacenede he again revived, *Bd.* 5, 12. 2. Of þam frumgarum folc awæcniað from these patriarchs shall spring people, *Cd.* 104. Eallheora gewinn awæcnedon gæst from Alexander's letter, *Ors.* 3, 11.

Awægan, awregan; p. gde; pp. ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint; eludere:—*Awæged nedo þu wedd make not thou a vain [deluded] treaty*, *Hymn.* Awægune yrfebec a useless will, *Cot.* 116, v. l.

^h Awæged void, useless, v. awægan.

Awægan, awægun vain, v. awægan.

Awæh vegetated, v. awæcan, wæh.

Awæh weighed out, v. wægan.

Awæht aroused, v. aweccan.

Awæht Wearied; defessus:—*Hymn.* *Cot.* 157, *Lye.*

Awælian To revolve, suffer, vex; revolvere:—*R. Mt.* 28, 2. Awæled vexed, v. wæled.

Awændan to turn from, v. awendan.

Awærde A stupid, foolish man; fatuus:—*R.* 9, v. awerdan.

Awærgda reviled, v. awyrian.

Awæscen washed, v. wæscan.

Awæstan to destroy, eat up, v. awestan.

Awanian to diminish, v. wanian.

ⁱ Awannan; p. ede; pp. od. To make was or pale; pallescere:—*Dial.* 1, 2.

Awar; *adv. Somewhere*; alicubi, Som.

Awariged; *part. Accursed*; execrandus, Som.

Awarnian; v. To confound; confundere:—*Ps.* 85, 16, v. awarnian.

Awarpen cast out, v. aworpan.

Awealt awakened, v. aweccan.

Aweallan, he awylð; p. aweol; pp. aweallen To boil or bubble up, to break forth, issue, flow, stream or gush forth; ebullire, erumpere:—*Ða fruman aweallað Deorwentan streames the sources of the Derwent's stream flow forth*, *Bd.* 4, 29. Wylle aweolle a spring issued forth, *Bd.* 5, 10.

Aweardian; v. To defend, ward, protect; tueri:—*Hi hi sylf aweardedon they defended themselves*, *Ors.* 5, 3.

Awearpan to cast away, v. aweorpan.

^j Aweb The cross threads in weaving, called the woof, or weft; subtegmen:—*Cot.* 161.

Aweccan, he aweccð; *imp. awecc, awece*; p. awehte, awæhte, aweahte, hi awehton; pp. aweht, awæht; v. a. 1. To awake from sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, consider; *expergefacerere*. 2. To awake from death, to revive, raise up; *resuscitare*. 3. To produce, beget, raise up children; *gignere*:—1. Hig awehton hyne, *Mk.* 4, 38. Hatung aweccð saca hatred awaketh strife, *Scint.* Heo awehte hine, *Judg.* 16, 19. Ða awæhte heo þa sweostera then awoke she the sisters, *Bd.* 4, 23. 2. Ic hine awecce, *Jn.* 6, 40. Swa se Fæder aweccð þa deadan, *Jn.* 5, 21. Awecceað deade raise up [awake] the dead, *Mt.* 10, 8. 3. He mæg bearn aweccan, *Lk.* 3, 8, (aweccan, *Mt.* 3, 9.) he can raise up children. Ðæt he hys broðor sæd awecce, *Lk.* 20, 28, v. weccan.

Awece arouse, v. aweccan.

^k Awægan to shake, *Job. Thw.* p. 167, 33, v. weccan.

Aweccð rouses, v. aweccan.

Awed mad, v. awedan.

Awedan, awedan; pp. awed, aweden. mad, to rage, to be or wax mad, to retize; in furorem a dan þa nytena the came mad, *Ors.* 5, wedan.

Awefen, aweuen; p. textus:—*Jn.* 19.

Aweg, away; *adv. a way* AWAY, out meaning both in composition; s. habet:—*Ða eod. Mt.* 19, 22. Ge þone gnuæt aweg He hi raße awe quickly drove the 6, 36.

^l Awegadrifan To d away; expellere v. drifan.

Awegafetan To k evehere:—*Cot.* 2.

Awegalucan [aweg to expose] To sh to separate; disch 67, Som.

Awegan; p. de; pp. To turn aside of from, dissuade, li weigh, to weigh to agitate, shake; tare:—*Mod bið stede the mind is place*, *Bt.* 12. V hreed a reed she by the wind, *M weccan.*

Aweganumen; *part. sublatus*:—*Jn.* 4.

Awegawylt; *part. from awylian* revolutus:—*Mk.*

Awegbæran; v. To or consey away; *Elf. gr.* 47.

Awegcuman; p. comon; pp. cur way, to leave, e tere:—*Sume aw went away*, *Ors.*

Awegde weighed, v. Awegde shaken, v.

^m Awegen weighed a v. awegan.

Aweggan To go aw Ongan aweggan bway, *Bd.* 4, 22.

Aweggeniman; v. auferre, Som.

Aweggewitan; p. gewiten To go aw discedere:—*Ic witen I am pass 2, 4.*

Aweggewitenes, s away, a departur —*Bd.* 4, 12.

Awegletan To let

- away; dimittere.—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 28.
- Awegowendan; v. *To move away, to remove, to send or wind away; divertere*:—*Ps.* 65, 19.
- *Awegweorpan *To cast or throw away; abjicere, Som.*
- Aweȝd shaken, v. aweġan.
- Aweht aroused, v. aweccan.
- Awehte revised; p. of aweccan.
- Awehtnes, se; *f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging; excitatio*: *Bd.* 5, 12.
- Aweht on awt, v. zel.
- Awehan; p. ede; pp. ed *To wean; ab lactare*:—*Awehed beon to be weaned, Bd.* 1, 27.
- Awendan, awendan; p. awende, awent; pp. awend, awended, awend; v. a. *To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere*:—*Gen.* 19, 26, v. wendan.
- Awendelic, awendelic, awendendlic; *adj. Moveable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis*:—*Albin. resp.* 42, *Som.*
- *Awendendyns, se; *f. A change, alteration; commutatio*:—*Ps.* 54, 22: 83, 50.
- Awendelicnes, se; *f. Mutable-ness, mutability, changeableness, inconsistency; mutabilitas, Som.*
- Awend-gewirxl on the other side; versâ vice, *Som.*
- Awendend *An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio*:—*Scint.* 61.
- Awend-sprece to oðrum hiws, *a word changed to another [hne] meaning, Metaplasm. Som.*
- Awend meaned, v. awenan.
- Aweodan; v. a. *To weed, root or rake up; to destroy; sarcularare*:—*Þat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice, L. Pol. Cnut.* 1.
- Aweol flowed forth, v. aweallan.
- Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan; p. awearp, þu awurpe, hi awurpon; pp. aworpen; v. a. [a from, weorpan to throw] *To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere*:—*Þu awurpe hi, Ps.* 72, 18. *Þa woldan senatus hine aweorpan þen would the senate degrade him, Ors.* 3, 10. *Ne aweorpe þu me, Ps.* 70, 10. *Ic awurpe deoðin, Mt.* 12, 28. *Þat mannes sunn gebyreð beon aworpen, Mk.* 8, 31. *Aworpen wif a divorced wife. Aworpen mon an apostate man, Past.* 47, 1. *Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt.* 13, 50. *Fram from, Mt.* 5, 29, 30. *Ut out, Mt.* 13, 48. *Under below, Bt.* 37, 4.
- Aweorpnis, se; *f. A divorce, a bill of divorce; repudium*:—*R. Mt.* 19, 7.
- Aweorþan, he awyrð; p. awearþ; v. n. [a not, weorþan to be] *Not to be, to vanish, spoil; evanescere*:—*Gif þat sealt awyrð if the salt be not, exist not, or be vanished, Mt.* 5, 13.
- Aweosung, e; *f. The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia*:—*Cot.* 170.
- Aweox wazed, increased, v. weaxan.
- Aweopan *To wipe out, cleanse; abstergere, Lye, v. wipian.*
- Awer any where, v. ašwar.
- Aweran to wear, v. weran.
- Awerdan, awyrdan; p. de; pp. ded, awerde, awærde, awyrd; v. *To injure, deprive, vanish, hurt, spoil, forbid; vapidus fieri, vitari*:—*Gif spreac awyrd weorð if speech be injured, L. Ethl.* 52, v. awærde.
- Awerdny, awyrdny, se; *f. Downfal, injury, loss, ruin; labes*:—*Elf. gr.* 13.
- Awered warn, v. weran.
- Awered protected, v. awerian.
- Awerged cursed, v. awyrrian.
- *Awerian *To protect, defend, guard, despise; defendere*:—*Ors.* 3, 9, v. werian.
- Awerpan to cast away, v. aweorpan.
- Awersian *To make worse; deteriorare facere*:—*Cart. Edwardsi R. Lye, v. wyrrian.*
- Awest; *adj. or part. Waste, void, deserted; desertus*:—*Þæt eall seo þeod awest awareð that all the country was [waste] deserted, Ors.* 3, 9.
- Awestan; p. he aweste, hi aweston; pp. ed; v. a. [a intensive, westan to waste] *To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demolish, depopulate; vastare*:—*And hi aweste, Jos.* 10, 39. *Swa awa oxa gewunað to awæstenne gæra, Numb.* 22, 4. *Hi ealle Egypta aweston, Ors.* 1, 10. *Þe burh awested wæs, Ors.* 2, 2.
- *Awestendnes, se; *f. A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio, Som.*
- Awestnis, awostenis, se; *f. Destruction, desolation; desolatio*:—*R. Mt.* 21, 20.
- Aweuen woven, v. awefen.
- Awht aught, v. aht.
- Awidlan *To defile, profane; violare*:—*C. Mt.* 12, 5.
- Awierdan *To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere*:—*He awiert þæt mod he corrupts the mind, Past.* 53, 5, *Lye, v. awyrrian.*
- Awiergda, awierged cursed, v. awyrrian.
- Awilt any thing, v. aht.
- Awildan; pp. dod *To become wild or fierce; sylvescere*:—*Off. Epis.* 7, *Som.*
- Awilled; *part. Well boiled, or sodden; decoctus*:—*Awilled meolic boiled milk, pottage, Cot.* 168. *Awilled hunig pure honey, Herb.* 1, 20. *Awilled wine, awylled win, awyrd win or cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated, Cot.* 62, 168, v. awylian, cæren.
- *Awinnan *To labour, contend, fight, overcome, conquer; laborare*:—*Cot.* 211, v. winnan.
- Awint wound, wove, stript; p. of windan.
- Awirged execrable, cursed, v. awyrrian.
- Awirgean to destroy, v. awyrrian.
- *Awirgnis slander, v. awyrgedny.
- Awisc-ferinend Publicans; publicani:—*Cot.* 204, v. æwisc.
- Awisnian *To be dry, to become dry, wizen; arcescere*:—*C. Lk.* 8, 6.
- Awlætlan; p. te. *To defile; foedare*:—*Hymn. Mod. Const.* 1.
- Awo always, v. awa.
- Awoc awoke, arose, v. wæcan.
- Awodian to root up, v. aweodan.
- Awædan to be mad, v. awedan.
- Awænd returned; reversus, *Lye, v. wendan.*
- Awærðan to forbid, *C. Lk.* 18, 16.
- Awæstendnis destruction, v. awestendnes.
- Awæstenis destruction, v. awestenis.
- Awogod Wood; petitus, *Som., v. wogan.*
- *Awoh; *adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWEX, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; tortè, oblique, malè*:—*Gif mon þat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] footstep, L. Wal.* 1. *Er awoh to somme gedýdon before unjustly joined [done] together, L. Edm.* 9.
- Awolde would, for wolde, from wyllan.
- Aworden done, v. weorþan.
- Aworden; *part. [awyrden, from awyrrian to curse] Execrated, cursed; reprobatus*:—*Þu awordena thou, the cursed; racha, Mt.* 5, 22.
- Aworld for ever, v. weorold.
- Aworpan to reject, aworpen cast away, v. aweorpan.
- Aworpenlic; *adj. Damnable; damnabilis*:—*Past.* 52, 8.
- Aworpenes, aworpenens, aworpenes, se; *f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio*:—*Ps.* 21, 5.
- *Aworþane *The cast away, the heathen; ethnici, Lye.*

- Awoxe** *Should sift*; cribraret:—*C. R. Lk. 22, 31, Lye.*
Awraeste *extorted*, v. awrestan.
Awrat *wrote*, v. awritan.
Awrað *bound up*, v. awriðan.
Awreccan; v. *To revenge, avenge, vindicate, defend, free*; ulcisci:—*Gif hine hwa awreccan wille, L. Athel. 20, v. wreccan.*
Awreccan; p. awrehte; pp. awreht; v. a. *To arouse, awake, revive*; resuscitare:— *Ic wylle gan and awreccan hyne of slæpe, Jn. 11, 11, v. aweccan.*
Awreccen; *adj. One banished, driven away*; extorris:—*Cot. 212, 5, Lye, v. wrecc.*
Awregan *To deceive*, v. awregan.
Awregennes *a discovery*, v. awregennes.
Awreon, awrion, awrihð; p. ic, he, awreah, þu awruge, we awrugon; pp. awrogen, awrigen; v. a. [a not, wreon to cover] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal*; revelare:—*Se Sunu hit awreon wyle, Lk. 10, 22. Syn awrigene be revealed, Lk. 2, 35, v. wreon.*
Awrestan; p. awraeste *To wrest from, to extort*; extorquere:—*Cot. 78.*
Awreþian; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To support, underprop, sustain, lean upon*; sustentare:—*Augustinus fram Gode awreþed wæs Augustin was sustained by God, Bd. 2, 3. He mid his crycce hine awreþiende ham becom he, with his crutch supporting him, came home, Bd. 4, 31.*
Awridan; v. *To originate, generate*; pullulare, *Lye, v. wridan.*
Awriged *curled*, v. awyrian.
Awripen *revealed*, v. awreon.
Awrigenes, awregennes, se; f. *A discovery, revelation*; revelatio:—*Lk. 2, 32.*
Awringan; p. awrang; pp. awrunge *To wring out, to squeeze out, express*; exprimere:—*Cot. 196.*
Awritan *to uncover*, v. awreon.
Awritan; p. awrat; pp. awriten; v. a. [a from, writan to write] *To write out, transcribe, draw out, describe, dispose, write, publish*; transcribere, describere:—*Eall ic awrat I transcribed all, Bd. 5, 23. Geræde worde ic awrat in simple speech, [prose] I transcribed, Id. Nu hæbbe we awriten þære suð now have we described the south, Ors. 1, 1. Hi bæron alicnyssæ Hælendes on brede afægde*

and awritene they bore the Saviour's likeness ornamented [figured] and drawn on a tablet, Bd. 1, 25.

Awriðan; p. awrað; pp. awriðen; v. a. *To loose*; solvere; *to deliver from an injury, as a wound*; *to bind up*; alligare:—*His wunda awrað bound up his wounds, Bd. 4, 22, v. wriðan.*

Awriðpe *A strap*; struppus:—*R. 103, v. strop.*

Awruge *revealed*, v. awreon.

Awrungen *wrung*, v. awringan.

Awuht *ought*, v. aht.

Awðre, awðer *another*, v. aðor.

Awul *an owl*, v. æl.

Awunden *woolen*, v. windan.

Awunian *to abide, remain, inhabit, to be wont*, v. wunian.

Awunnen *fought*, v. winnan.

Awurpan *to cast away*, v. aweorpan.

Awurtwarude *rooted up*; exterminavit:—*Ps. 79, 14.*

Awyht *something*, v. aht.

Awylian; p. hi awylton; p. awylten, awyltn, v. a. *To roll, roll away, revolve*; volutare:—*Ðat hig awylton þone stan, Gen. 29, 3. Awylt rolled away, Lk. 24, 2.*

Awylið *shall spring forth*, v. aweallan.

Awyndwian *To blow away*; ventitare:—*Ps. 43, 7.*

Awyrcan *To do, effect*; facere:—*L. Hloth., v. wyrcan.*

Awyrdan *to hurt*; awyrd hurt, v. awerdan.

Awyrdla *damage*, v. æwyrdla.

Awyrgd *curled*, v. awyrian.
Awyrgedlic; *adj. Wicked, evil; malignant*:—*Awyrgedlic geþanc a wicked thought, Nicod. 20: Theo. p. 10, 11.*

Awyrgednys, awirgednys, awirgenis, se; f. *A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling; malignitas*:—*Deut. 11, 29, v. wyrgednea.*

Awyrgendlic; *adj. Detestable, abominable*; detestabilis:—*Nathan. 7.*

Awyrian, awirian, awirgean; p. awirgede, awrigde; pp. awyrged, awyrgd, awirged, awirged, awirged, awirged, awirged, awirged; v. a. [a, wirian, wirgian to curse] *To curse, execrate, revile, corrupt, destroy*; execrari, maledicere:—*Nelle ic awirgean þa eorðan, Gen. 8, 21. Gewitað geawyrgeð fram me, Mt. 25, 41. He hine sylfne hæfde awirged he had destroyed himself, Ors.*

6, 36. Awrigde hi 27, 5. The perfect signifies execrable, detestable, execrabilis tað nu awirgede woc depart now execrabit cares, Bt. 3.

Awyryn; *adv. Perhaps*:—*Any where, in any cubi*:—*Menol. 199. Theo. vol. i. p. 205.*

Awyrgan *to cast away* pan.

Awyrið *exist not*, v. awriðan *To give honor, glorificare*;—*Cast.*

Awyrtwolian; p. oddul; v. a. [a out, to root, to fix root up, eradicate, extirpate]; eradicare

plantung byð awyr 15, 13. Pelses ge awyrwalion, Mt. 1.

Awystelian [a, wistidlic] *To hiss, to hiss*, v. a. [a out, to root, to fix root up, eradicate, extirpate]; eradicare

plantung byð awyr 15, 13. Pelses ge awyrwalion, Mt. 1.

Awystelian [a, wistidlic] *To hiss, to hiss*, v. a. [a out, to root, to fix root up, eradicate, extirpate]; eradicare

plantung byð awyr 15, 13. Pelses ge awyrwalion, Mt. 1.

Axan *for oxan azen, Axan ashes, v. axe.*

Axanminster *Axminster*, v. aceanmynter.

Axbaken; *part. Bak* subcinericius:—*Cot. 11.*

Axe, æxe, shas, axa, yeake: *Dut. asch*

cinis, cineres:—*S. and axe as dust as 33, 4. On þer man þa axan git Ahsan [axan] swa set, Ps. 101, 10.*

Axian *to ask*, v. acian.

Axiendlic, axigendlic; *quiriting, inquisitivus, gativus, Som.*

Axigean *to ask*, v. acian.

Axode *asked*, v. acian.

Axa *ashes*, v. axe.

Axung *inquiry*, v. acian.

Aydlian *to fail*, v. aid.

Aydlige *fails*, v. aid.

Ayrnan, he ayrnð; ayrunn; pp. ayrunn; yrnan to rna] *To pass or go over, praeterire.* Swa þusen arnen so thousand gone, Chr.

nenre tide in oras time, the time before or gone. Aurnen out, passed, Som.

Ayttan [a from, ytan utian to out] *To out; expellere*:—*þa Swegen ut he Sweyne out, Chr. 1*

‘The sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ic hæbbe I have, he hæfð he hath. When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as Beber, or befor a beaver; Iſg, or iuig ivy; Ober, ofer, over over; Eboſtan, efoſtan to blaspheme; Fot, uot a foot; Ebel eul; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as Ic lybbe I live, lif life; Diobul for deoff a devil.

B4, bu; gen. begra; dat. bam; acc. b4; adj. Both, v. begen.

Bac a back, found in composition, v. bæc.

BACAN, ic bæc, þu bæcst, he bæcð; p. ic b4c, we bócon; pp. bacen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. bakken: Fra. backe: Ger. backen] To BAKE; pinsere:—Fif bæcð an anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon pat melu, Ez. 12, 39.

Bacberend Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.

Bacen b4cnd, v. bacan.

Bachelers; m. BACHELORS; baccalauri, Lge.

Bacſital; m. [b4c a back, alitol or elite a slit, cut, or bite] A slanderer, backbiter; detractor.—Of. reg. 15. Opposed to wærægol.

‘B4d, b4de; f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif b4d genumen sy þonne begyte þa bade ham if a pledge he taken—then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. Wal. 3, v. wædd.

B4d expected; p. of bidan.

Baddan-byrig [Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Beda a Saxon chief, Chr. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence] BADDUR, Dorsetshire, formerly Baddamburgum, Chr. 901.

Badian; v. a. 1. To pledge, to

lay in, or to pawn; pignerare. 2. To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; pignus auferre:—1. Som. 2. Of ægþran stape on oþer man mot badian, L. Wal. 2.

B4c [Plat. Norse, bak: A. back: Fra. to bek backwards] A BACK; tergum:—Da wendon hi me heora bæc to then turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bæc, Jn. 6, 66: and under bæc, Ps. 43, 12: at his bæc, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæn bæc hæbba to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on bæc, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on bæc, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.

‘Bæcbord [Plat. Dut. bakbord] The larboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæce a beech tree, v. boc.

Bæcere; m. [Plat. Dut. bakker m.: Ger. b4cker m.] A BAKER; pistor:—R. 50, Lye.

Bæc-ering [b4c a back, iren, eren tron] A gridiron; craticula, Som.

Bæc-ern [b4c from, bacan to bake, ern, or æren a place] A baking place, a bakehouse; pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22.

Bæcestre, bæcistr, or bæcistre, an; m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistrix. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistor:—1. Som. 2. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20.

‘Bæchus A BAKEHOUSE; pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern.

Bæcling used adverbially; thus, On bæcling backward, Ps. 113, 3, v. bæc, under-bæc.

Bæcſital a backbiter, v. bacſital.

Bæcst bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcð bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcþearm, es; m. [b4c a back, þearm a gut] The entrails; anus longanum:—Cot. 15, 163.

Bæcþearmas the bowels; exta-

les, Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmes utgang morbus, fortasse, ani prociencia, Som.

Bæd prayed, v. biddan.

Bædde a bed, v. bed.

Bædde A thing required, tribute; exactum:—Cot. 73.

Bæddel An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, virvex:—R. 76, Lye. Bæddryda bedridden, v. bedredda.

Bæddel a beadle, v. bydel.

Bædend; m. A vehement, or earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som.

Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v. beado.

‘Bædling, es; m. [b4d or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to lie]

1. A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Bædlingas effeminate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bæd a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or lingan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabularius.

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.

Bædþearm; mentera, pars hominis:—R. 76, f.

Bædþere, bæzere, bæzera; m. A baptist, baptizer; baptista:—R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure word for fulluht, quod, v.

Bæfta; m. The after part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah þone bæftan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.

Bæftan, bæ-æftan, bæftan; prep. dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2. Without; sine:—1. Gang bæftan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan þam hlaforde without the master, Ez. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.

‘Bæftan, bæfta; adv. After, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fiſ hungor ger bæftan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.

Bægeras, bægðware; plu. The Bavarians; Bavarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuarii, [viri e Bojis oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Begerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Synon Bægðware are the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæh a crown, v. beag.

BÆ'L, beel *A funeral pile, or fire in which dead bodies were burned*; rogus:—*Cd.* 140. Bælfyr the fire of the funeral pile, *Cd.* 138. Bæl-blyse a blaze of the funeral pile, *Cd.* 162.

BÆLG, bealceten. 1. A BELCH; eructatio. 2. *The stomach, pride, arrogance*; superbia. 3. *A covering*; tegmen, v. balc:—1. *Mann.* 2. Bælc forbigde *pride, bowed, diminished*, *Cd.* 4. Swete to bealcetenne *sweet or pleasant to the stomach*, *Bi.* 21, 1. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde *with a covering overspread*, *Cd.* 146.

^h Bælded; *part. Animated, encouraged, emboldened*; animatus, *Som.*

Bældu *Confidence*; fiducia:—*R.* Mt. 14, 27, *Lye.*

Bælfyr *a funeral fire*, v. bæL.

BÆLG, bælig, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balg*: *Frs. v. bealg*: *Moes. balg*] A BULGE, budget, bag, purse, BELLY; bulga:—*Cot.* 27. ¶ Beanbelgas *beanshells*. Blast-belg [*Dut. blaas-balg*] *blast-bag, bellows*. Met-bælg *a wallet for meat*.

Bælgignis; *f. An injury*; injuria:—*C.* Mt. 20, 13, *Lye.*

Bæm for bam; *dat. of ba both*, v. ba, begen.

BENCE, benc, banc [*Plat. Dut. Ger. bank*: *Dan. Swed. bænk*] 1. A BENCH, *form*; scamnum. 2. *A bed, bedstead, the side of a bed*; lectus, *Som.*

BEND, bend, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Icel. band* m. and 'n': *Frs. bôan*: *Frs. a. biend*: *Dan. baand* n: *Moes. bandi*—band, binde, hint from, bindan to bind] 1. A BAND, *any thing that tieth, bindeth or bendeth*; vinculum. 2. *A crown, chaplet, ornament for females*; diadema:—1. On bendum *in bonds, or prison*, *Mt.* 11, 22. 2. Bend mid golde *gescrud a crown or diadem decked with gold*, *R.* 64.

Bændan to bind, v. bindan.

^h BÆR, bære, beer, bere [*Plat. baar, böre* f: *Frs. v. bier*: *Dut. baar* f: *Ger. bahre* f: *Dan.*

baare c: *Al. para*: *Per.* بئر] 1. A BIER; feretrum. 2. *A portable bed*; grabatus:—1. *Elf. gl.* 26. 2. *Bd.* 5, 19.

Bær bore; portavit; p. of beran.

Bær bear; nudus, v. bar.

-bær, -bære, -bor *an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing*: *Ger. Dan.* -bar: *Per.* بئر

-ber: *as wæstmber fruit-bearing, fruitful. Æppelbær apple-bearing; pomifer*:—and hornbær *horn-bearing*; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8. Leoht-bær *bearing light*, v. bora.

Bæræden; *part. [be, hreddan to rid] Rid of, BERIDDEN, deprived, driven away; privatus, Som.*

Bærcpearm, or snædel *the bowels*, *R.* 74, v. bæcpearm, snædel.

Bærdisc, es; m. [bær bier, disc *a dish, table*] *A frame on which several dishes were brought in at once and set upon the table, a course, service; ferculum*:—*Elf. gl.*

Bærefot, bærfot; *adj. BAREFOOT, or that goeth barefooted*; nudipes:—*Peccat. Med.* 3.

^h Bærlíce; *adv. Openly, nakedly, BARELY*; palam, *Som.*

Bærm a bosom, v. bearm.

Bærman, nes; *nom. plu. bærmenn*; d. bærmannum; m. *A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter*; bajulus:—*Þa bærmenn gesetton heora fotlæst the porters set their footstep*, *Jos.* 3, 3, 14.

Bærn a barn, v. bern.

Bærnan, forbærnan, onbærnan; p. bærne, hi berenedon; pp. bærned; v. a. [barn burned]; p. of byrnan] *To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up; accendere, exurere*:—Bærnað nu eower blacern *light now your lamp*, *Bd.* 4, 8. Þa ceafu he forbærnað, *Mt.* 3, 12. Hy onbærndon hit they set it on fire, *Ors.* 4, 1, v. byrnan.

Bærnes, bærnis, se; f. *A burning*; incendium:—*Bd.* 1, 6.

Bærnet, bærnitt, bernet *A combustion, burning up*; combustio:—*Gen.* 22, 9, v. bærne.

Bærning, bærnig; f. *A BURNING*; adustio:—Bærninge wið bærnige *burning for burning*, *Ex.* 21, 25.

Bærs, bears [*Plat. Dut. baars*: *Ger. bars*: *Al. baers, bars, barsch*] *A perch*; perca, lupus:—*R.* 101, *Som.*

Bærat burst; pp. of berstan.

^h Bærstað broke, burst; crepuerit:—*Cot.* 39.

Bærsuinig, -suinih, -sunnig, -synnig, -synnig, -suining, beor-swinig [bær bare, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndugt *a sinner*] *An offender, a sinner, a public sinner, a publican*; peccator:—*C.* Mt. 18, 17.

Bærw a grove, v. bearw.

BÆST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. bast* m. n.] *The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made*; tilia. In *Plat.* and *Dut.* bast

signifies a rope; inner part of the li most used for making came to denote not but probably the li tree, v. lind.

Bæsten rap *A linen rope, a rope made of the linden tree*; funis:—*Hig þa don mid twam bæstem*, *Jud.* 15, 13.

Bæstere *a baptizer*, Bæswi [bæsu purple] *let robe; coccineus*. 2. *A scarlet, or coccineus*, *Cd.* 21.

Bæt a bat, v. bat.

^h Bætan; p. bæted *To bridle, rein curb, bit*; fræn bætan, *Cd.* 138.

BÆTE, gebæte, bit n. [*Icel. bitill*: bit: *Norse*, bit] *bridle, a bridle, harness*; lupatum, þæt gebæte of a bridle off, *Bd.* 3, gebætum with *Bd.* 3, 14, v. bried.

BÆD, bæð, es; *plu. Al. Ger. D.* balneum:—*Bd.* On hatum bæðum *Bd.* 4, 19.

Bæðhus, es *A bath enclosed*; the mus:—*R.* 55.

Bæðian to bathe, v. Bæð-steðe, or -stoa; baths; therma; *R.* 55, and 109.

Bæðweg, es; m. *water*; wæg *a wave of the sea, ni fluctus, mare blast a blast, of sea, a sea breeze wind*. Suðwind 158.

Bæting, beting, e rope, any thing that strains; funis, re Lætan þa bæting cable, *Bi.* 41, 3.

Bættan beatan *to run*:—*Cot.* 208.

Bætte restrained, Bæzera, bæzere bædzere.

^h Balc, an [*Dut. ball*: *Swed. bielka*: *Ic.* BALK, a heap, a terra inter duos ta. 2. *A beam, BALCONY*; trab On balcanlegan *Bi.* 16, 2. 2. *Mann.*

Balcettan to belch,

Bald, bald; *adj.* [*Al. bald: Ital. bald: Moes. balth: Norse, balds*] **BOLD, audacious, adventurous;** *audax:—Bd. 1. 12.*

Bald, bold; as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes *bold, courageous, honorable;* *audax, virtuosus:—Baldewin, Balduin from bald, and win a contest, battle. Cuthbold, Cuðbald from cuð or cuða known, well known, and bold. Eadbold or Eadbald happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.*

Baldice boldly, v. bealdlice.
Baldor [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honorable, hence] *A prince, ruler;* *princeps, dominus:—thus, Gumaena baldor a ruler of men, Cd. 128: Fr. Jud. p. 8, 24. Rinea baldor, Idem, p. 26, 21. Wigena baldor a prince of warriors, Id. p. 22, 5.*

Baldra bolder, v. bald.

Baldsam, es [*Dut. balsem: Moes. balsam: Ital. balsamo: Heb.*

בַּלְסָם bol smin the chief of oils, *Amos. 6, 6.] Balsam, bals; balsamum:—Bd. 3, 8.*

Balew, beal, balo, balewa, bealo, bealu, bealew, bealw, es [*Moes. balwei: Icel. bola: Norse, baul, bol: Heb. בְּלִי bli wasting, destruction]* 1. *BALE, evil, misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, lividness, destruction;* *malum, exitium: 2. Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitus:—1. Beornende bealo burning, torment, Cd. 214. Mannum to beala destruction to men, Chr. 1075. 2. Bealwes gast the spirit of wickedness, the devil, Cd. 228.*

Balew, bealu, &c.; adj. 1. *Miserable, severe, deadly; miser: 2. Depraved, wicked; scelertus:—1. Bealu siðe a miserable lot, Cd. 143. 2. Bealowe gast a wicked ghost or spirit, Cd. 229. Mid balo cræftum with wicked crafts or arts, Bt. Rowl. p. 190. Balewe gepohas wicked thoughts, Cd. 224.*

Baldice boldly, v. bealdlice.
Balo misery, v. balew.
Balsames blæd *The balsam's fruit; carpobalsamum:—Balsames tær the tear or juice of the balsam tree; opobalsamum, R. 48.*

Balsminte BALSAM-MINT, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium: q. mentha aquatica, Lin. R. 43.

Balzame balazam, v. haldsam.

Bim with both; dat. of ba, begen.

Bax, es; plu. bân; m. [Al.

Icel. bein: Franc. bein, bain, pein: Frs. v. ban, bien: Dut. Swed. been] **A BONE;** *os:—Dis ys nu ban of minum banum, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Josepes ban mid him, Ex. 13, 19. Hisynt innanfulle deadra bana, Mt. 23, 27. Ban mine my bone, Ps. 6, 2. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, L. Ethel. 36. Bana the hip or huckle bones, Cot. 42.*

Bána, an [*Icel. bani slaughter; Al. ban: Dan. bane]* 1. *A killer, murderer, manslayer; interfecto. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; pernicious:—1. Hy næfre his banan folgian noldan they never would follow his murderer, Chr. 755. 2. Som. and Lye, v. aldorbana, broðrbana, feorhbana, orðbana.*

Bánbeorg, es; m. [*ban a bone, beorg a defence: old Dut. beenberge boots: hence banbeorgas]* *Boots, buskins, greaves; ocreæ:—Cot. 17, 146, v. ban-rift.*

Bánbrice [*ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking]* **A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; ossis fractura:—q. the plant anthericum ossifragum, Lin. Herb. 15, 13.**

BANC [*Fr. Armor, banc: Frs. v. bank: Al. Dut. bank: Dan. bank: Swed. bænk: Ital. banco]* *A bench, bank, hillock: tumulus, Som.*

Bancorena burh, bancorna byrig [*banc a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, burh or byrig a burg or city]* *Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor, Som.*

Bancope [*ban bone; copa disease]* *An erysipelas, a burning ulcer, St. Anthony's fire; ignis sacer:—Bancope, patis oman, Liber. Medicus, p. 1, c. 39, v. oman.*

Band bound, v. bindan.

Banda a band, v. bonda.

Bánfag, adj. [*ban bone, fag changeable]* *Mortal, deadly; lethifer:—Beo. c. 11, 145.*

Bánhús, es *The bone-house, the breast, the body; ossea domus, pectus:—He þa banhus gebrocen hæfde he the bone-house, the breast, or body, hath broken, Beo. c. 43, 21. Hence banhuses weard the body's guard, the mind, Cd. 169.*

Bannan to command, v. abannan.
Bannuccamb [*camb a comb]* *A wool-comb; pecten textorium:—R. 3.*

Bánrifi, banryfi [*ban bone, rifa a cover]* *Boots, greaves; ocreæ:—Cot. 174, v. ban-beorg.*

Bansegn [*Al. bann an edict, segn a sign]* *A banner, an ensign;*

vexillum:—Cot. 23, v. treuteru.

Bánwærc, es; n. [*ban a bone, wærc or weorc work, pain]* *Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, Som.*

Bánwyrt [*ban bone, wyrt an herb]* *Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centauria minor:—R. 24; Herb. 141. There is also Seo greate banwyrt, R. p. 3, c. 8.*

Baorm bosom, v. bearm.

BAR, es; m. [*Frs. Dut. beer: Ger. Not. eber: Al. bær: Heb. בָּרֵיךְ boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from בָּרַךְ to consume]* **A BOAR; aper:—Elf. gl. 13, v. wild-bar, tam-bar.**

BAR, bæ; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Dan. bar: Frs. v. bear: Norse, ber: Heb. בָּרַךְ bar to open, make evident]* **BARÉ, naked; nudus:—On barum son-dum on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10.**

Barbacan, barbican *An outwork, a promontory; antemurale, Lye.*
Baronian; p. hi barenodun, barendon *To make bare; denu-dare se:—Sand barenodon, Cd. 166.*

Barin a bosom, v. bearm.

Barn burned, v. byrnan.

Barocsire the bare oak shire or **BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801.** It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons—**Bar-rucc, Bearruc, and Bearwuc-scire, Chr. 860.**

Baron *A man; homo, Lye.*

Barspere, barspreote [*bar boar, spere spear]* **A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Elf. gr. 6.**

Barð [*q. bærs]* *A kind of fish; dromo:—R. 103, Lye.*

Basing *A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium:—Ic geseah wurm readne basing I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish reddened] cloak, Jos. 7, 21. The name of a place, BASING, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. Wið þone here æt Basingum with the army at Basing, Chr. 871.*

Basian; v. To expect; expectare:—C. R. Lk. 23, 35.

Basnung Expectation; expectatio:—C. R. Lk. 21, 26.

Baso, basu. 1. *Purple; purpura:—Cot. 85. 2. A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple; indicum, Som., v. brun baso, wealth-baso.*

Basterne *The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, Lye.*

Basu; adj. Purple; purpureus:—Basu hæwen of purple co-

low or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, *Cot.* 117, *Som.*

Baunian *To be clad in purple; purpurā vestiri, Som.*

Baawe a scarlet robe, v. bæawi.

Baawon stan [basu purple, stan stone] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; topazium:—Pa.* 118, 127.

BAT, batt A BAT, club, staff or stick; fustis, *Lye.*

BAT, bætt, bate [*Al. bot: Frs. v. boat: Dut. boot: Swed. bææt*] A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter:—*Elf. gr.*

Bát bit; momordit, v. bitan.

Batan *TO BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som., v. bitan.*

Bate Contention; contentio:—*R.* *Bea.* 21.

Bað a bath, v. bæð.

Bað or Baðan ceaster *The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so called from its baths, Chr.* 577, v. Ace-mannes ceaster.

² Baðian, bæðian, ic bæðige or bæðyge; p. ode, ode; pp. od, ed. *TO BATH, wash, foment, cherish; lavare:—Seldon heo baðian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, Bd.* 4, 19. *Hi bæðedon þone lichoman they washed the body, Bd.* 4, 19. *Baðiendra manna hus the house of bathing men, R.* 55.

Baþo baths, v. bæð.

Batwan A BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta, *Lye.*

Bátwá, buta, butu, butwu; *adj. [bá both, twá two] BOTH THE two, both. Batwa Adam and Eue, Cd.* 37: *Gen.* 26, 35, v. begen.

Batweard [bat boat, weard keeper] *Keeper or commander of a ship; navis custos, Bea.*

³ Be, bi, big; *prep. dat. [Moes. bi: Swed. bi, be: Al. bei: Frs. Dut. Icel. by: Ger. bey. The prepositions be, bi, big are perhaps the imperative mood of big-an, bi-an, by-an to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from by or bye, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification would be proximity, nearness]* 1. *By, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in.* 2. *Of, from, about, touching, concerning; de.* 3. *For, because of, after, according to; pro, propter, secundum.* 4. *Beside, out of; e, ex:—I. Be wege by the way, Mt.* 8, 3. *Be þam strande upon the strand or shore, Mt.* 13, 48. *Ne be hlaf anum, ac be ælcon worde, Mt.* 4, 4. 2. *Be þam cilde*

concerning the child, *Mt.* 2, 8. *Ahsiað be caldum dagum, Deut.* 4, 32. *Be hlisan of or about fame, Bt. Titles,* 19, 20 21: *Card.* p. 8. 3. *He sette worde be worde he set word for word, Bt. pref. Card.* p. 2: *pref.* 1. 4. 4. *Be þam wege beside the way, Bt.* 40, 5. ¶ *Be anfealdum single. Be twifealdon twofold, Ex.* 22, 4. *Be þam mæstan at the most. Be þam þe as, Gen.* 3, 6.

Be- [*Ger. be*] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, be- frequently expresses an active signification, as behabban to surround; begangan to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes be- prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as belifan to be remaining, or over and above, begyrdan to begird or gird, as in sprengan and besprengan to sprinkle, or besprinkle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes a-, for-, ge-, to-, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as belifan, gelic, arisan, &c. This preposition is used, with little variety, by all Gothic nations, as *A. S.* by-an, big-an, bycg-an, beg-an: *Moes.* bau-an: *Swed.* bo, bo-a, bu-a: *Icel.* by-a, bigg-a: *Al.* big-en, bu-en: *Ger.* bau-en: *Dut.* bouw-en, denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to mature, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; *Jamieson's Herm. Scyth.* p. 57.

BEACEN, beacn, becen, becun [*Frs. v. beaken: Dut. bæcke: Ger. bake*] A BEACON, a sign, a token; *signum:—Pa.* 77, 48.

⁴ Beacenstan, beacnetorr [beacen beacon, stan stone, torr tower] *A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire; specula, pharus:—To beacne torr, Cd.* 80.

Beacneng, beacnung, bycnung. 1. A BECKONING or nodding; nutus:—*Cot.* 139. 2. *A speaking by tropes or figures; tropologia:—Cot.* 201, *Som.*

Beacne-torr a beacon-tower, v. beacen-stan.

Beacnian to beckon, v. bicnian.

Beacniendlic allegorically, v. bycnendlic.

Bead a table, v. bord.

Bead a prayer, v. gebed.

Bead commanded, v. beodan.

Bead a counsellor, a persuader,

an abhorter or introductor, *Som.*

Beado, beadow, beadu *Battle, war, slaughter, bellum:—Fr. Jud.* p.

It is used in compounds follows—Beadu-lac play of battle, *Bea.*

Beado-mece or mece *or weapon of slaughter,*

21, 145. *Beadu-nary power, Cd.* 164

rinc [rinc a man] *Fr. Jud.* p. 25, 24

rincum was *Rome was conquered*

Bt. Rawl. p. 150. 1

[syrca garment] *ment, Bea.* 38, 7

scearp sharp in *to a sword, Bea.* 37,

scrud [scrud cloth] *apparell, warlike*

dress, Bea. 6. 1

[seare a device, an *gines or weapons of Cd.* 170. *Beado*

weorce warlike open

938. *Beado-wig*

Bd. Sm. p. 607, 17

Beaþtan after, v. bæ

Beaþped, beaþped

tuus, *Lye.*

Be-æwnad; *part. Jo-*

riage, wedded; le-

ponsata:—Bewed

æwnad wedded

Chr. 1051.

⁵ Beaftan; p. beaft;

To lament; lament

BEA'G, beg, beaþ, be

m. [*Frs. v. beage*

crown, garland; c-

bracelet, a necklace

el to hang about

ring; armilla, a

To þam beage to

Bt. 37, 2. *Se bea-*

crown of good, Id.

18. ¶ *Used in*

as scano-beagas

clers, garters, Cot.

dor-beah a crown

64, 12. *Rand-*

shield or buckler.

beah-gyfa a *crown*

manifest reward

Beah-hrodene

Fr. Jud. p. 23, 24

hall of bracelets, B

Beag gawe way, v. bu

Beagen both, v. beg

Beagian biegan to

a garland on; cor

8, 6, *Som.*

Beaþed dead, v. be

Beah submitted, v. b

Beah a crown, v. bea

Beah-gife, beah-gy-

gifer, v. beag.

Beal, bealo, bealu

lew.

Beakm, bealcettan, balcettan [Fr. v. balkje: bealc a belch] *ἦ βελχῆ, emit, utter, pour out; cruciare*:—Swete to bealce-tenne *sweet to the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Dæg þam dæge bealce-ð word, Ps. 18, 2. Bealce-ðe heorte min word god, Ps. 44, 1. Bealceðað weleras mine lofsang, Ps. 118, 171.*
Beald bold, v. bald.
Bealdlice, baldlice, ballice; adv. **BOLDLY, instantly, earnestly, saucily; audenter**:—*Judg. 3, 21, 27.*
Bealdor a prince, v. baldor.
Bealdra more bold, v. bald.
Bealdwyrd; adj. [bald bold, word, wyrd word] **BOLD, impudent, saucy in speech or language; audax**:—*A saucy jester: scurra, Som.*
Bealew miserable, v. balew; adj.
Bealh was angry, v. belgan.
Bealtwas testiculi, Cot. 163, Som.
Bealofull; adj. **BALEFUL, dire, cursed, wicked; pestiferus**:—*Fr. Jud. p. 22, 4, Mann.*
Bealo-hydig; adj. **Malevolent; sceleri addictus**:—*Beo. 11, 29.*
Bealo-nið A fatal strife, dangerous contest; pestiferum odium:—*Beo. 34, 28.*
Bealw, bealew an evil, v. balew.
BEAM, beam, es; m. [*Al. baum, boom, paum, poum; Franc. beam, boom; Frs. beam; Dut. boom; Dan. bom; Heb. בָּמָה bme high*] **1. A BEAM, post, a stock of a tree, a splint; traba, stipes. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. Any thing proceeding in a right line.** Hence, *a ray of light, a sun-beam; radius. 4. A trumpet; tuba for byme which see*:—*1. Se be m bið on þinum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4. 2. Swa great beam on wyda as a great tree in a wood, Bt. 38, 2. Lifes beam the tree of life, Som. 3. Swilce sunne beam like a sun-beam, Chr. 678. 4. C. Mt. 24, 31.*
Beam-dune [beam a tree, dune a hill] The name of many places in England, so called from their elevated situation, covered with wood, now corrupted into *Bampton, Chr. 614.*
Beam-fleet [beam a beam, fleet an arm of the sea, an estuary] The name of places now called *Beaufleet, Beaufled, Hunt., Bamsfleet, Bensfleet, Essex, Chr. 397.*
Beamian; pp. beamed *To shine, to cast forth rays or beams like the sun; radiare, Som.*
Beam-scead Tree-shade, the shade of a tree; arboris umbra:—*Bt. Rom. p. 158.*
BEAM, biam [Plat. bone: Ger.

bohne: Frs. v. bean: Dut. boon: Dan. bönne: Swed. böna] **A BEAN, all sorts of pulse; faba, legumen**:—*Cot. 122.*
Bean pisan pepper, Cot. 34.
Bean-belgas, bean-coddas; pl. *bean a bean, bælg or codd a bag]* **Bean-pods, husks, codd or shells; fabarum sacculi**:—*Cot. 200. Of þam beancoddum, Lk. 15, 16.*
Beand a band, v. bænd.
Beanen; adj. *Beany, belonging to beans; fabarius*:—*Beanene melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb. 151, 3. Beanscealas BEAN-SHELLS.*
BEAR beer, v. beor.
Bear bore; portavit, v. beran.
Bearanbyrig Banbury, v. Beran-byrig.
BEARD, berd [Plat. Dut. haard: Frs. v. bird: Ger. bart m: Dan. beard] A BEARD; barba:—*Lev. 19, 27.*
Beardleas; adj. **BEARDLESS; imberbis.** Used as a noun, it denotes those *without a beard, as a youth, stripling, also a hawk or buzzard; ephesus, buteo*:—*R. 87.*
BEARG, bearug, bearg, berga [Frs. v. baerg] A barrow-pig, a porket; majalis:—*Elf. gl. 13.*
Bearh kept, v. beorgan.
Bearht, bearhtnes bright, v. beorht, beorhtnes.
BEARHTM, bryhtm, breahtem, brahtm Brightness, glittering, scintillation; coruscatio; Breahtemæfter breahtme glittering after glittering or successive scintillations, Cod. Ex. 52, a. 10. ¶ Eagan bearhtm a twinkling of the eye, a moment, Bd. 2, 13, (used in the dative case as an adverb) in a twinkling, in a moment, immediately, suddenly. Bearhtme stopen in a moment they went, Fr. Jud. p. 21, 28.
Bearhtm-hwile, byrhtm-hwyle; adv. *A twinkling while, a moment; oculi nictus tempus*:—*Lk. 4, 5, Mann.*
BEARM [Al. Dan. Swed. Moes. barn] A bosom, a lap; gremium:—*On eowerne bearm, Lk. 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of þæs fæder bearme, Gen. 48, 12, v. bosum, fæþem, greada.*
Bearm, -barm-rægl or clað Barn-cloth, a bosom cloth, an apron; mappula:—*Elf. gl. p. 61.*
Be-arm occurred, v. be-yrnan.
BEARN, es; n. [*Moes. barn: Al. barn, bern: Icel. Dan. and Swed. barn: Frs. barn, bern, born: Scot. bairn*] **1. A BARN, child, son, pledge; filius. 2. Issue, offspring, progeny; soboles. 3. Son of war, a war-**

rior, nobleman, general, hero; vir, heros:—*1. Dys synd Israela bearna naman, Ex. 1, 1. Beon mid bearne gravidum esse, Somn. 370. Bearna bearn a son's son, a nephew's son or niece's daughter, Cot. 199. 2. Bearna teat offspring; progeny. Weðræs bearn the young of a ram, Ps. 28, 1. 3. v. beorn.*
Bearn-cennan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To bear or bring forth a child, to travail; parturire*:—*On sare þu cennyat-bearn, Gen. 3, 16.*
BEARN-cennung or cennung a child-birth.
Bearn-eacen, -eacn; part. *Travailing, bringing forth; pregnans*:—*Bearneacen wif prowað a travailing woman suffereth, Bt. 31, 1. R. p. 68 note.*
Bearn-eacung Generation, conception; genitura, Som.
Bearnend for byrnende burning, v. byrnan.
Bearn-leas, -lest; adj. **Childless; improles, sine liberis, abortivus, Gen. 42, 36.**
Bearu-lufa Love of children, adoption; adoptio:—*On bearn lu-fan habban to take in adoption, Bd. 16, 19.*
Bearn-myrrra a child-murderer, an infanticide.
Bearn-team, es [Scot. bearntime: bearn a child, team a succession] Posterity, generation; sobolis procreatio:—*Ors. 1, 14.*
Bearo a grove, v. bearw.
Bearocscyre, Bearucscyre, Bearwucscire Berkshire, v. Barocscire.
BEARS a fish, v. bæra.
Bearu a grove, v. bearw.
Bearug a barrow-pig, v. bearg.
BEARW, bearo, bearow, bearuw, es; m. **A BARROW, a high or hilly place, a wood, a grove, a hill covered with wood; lucus, nemus**:—*Bearwas groves, Cd. 72. Bearo sette he planted a grove, Cd. 136. In bearwe, on bearwe or on bearrowe is a wood, Cot. 109. Wic mid bearrowe ymbealde a mansion surrounded with a grove, Bd. 5, 2, v. beorh.*
BEÁTAN he beaþeð or bet; part. *beatende, beotiende; p. he beat, we beoton; pp. beáten; v. a. TO BEAT, strike, strike with the hands, to vapour, threaten; percutere*:—*Agynð beatan, Mt. 24, 49. He bet hine selfne he strikes himself, Past. 64. Hwy beatast þu me? Jn. 18, 23. Ða Balaam beot pone assan, Num. 22, 23. Gefelde ic me beotiende and wyrpene I felt myself beating, and turn-*

- *Beflagen fise* *The bowels; viscera*:—*R. 75, Lye.*
Beflean; *p.* *beflog*; *pp.* *beflæ*
To flay, to skin, or take off the skin, or bark; decorticare:—*Cot. 62.*
Befleogan; *p.* *ic* *befleoh*, *we* *beflugin*; *pp.* *beflogen* *To flee, flee away, escape; effugere*:—*Bd. 3, 10.*
Befoerde fell, *v.* *befaran.*
Befoh contain, *v.* *befon.*
Befolen filled, *v.* *befyllan.*
Befón, *ic* *befón*, *befó*, *he* *befóhð*; *p.* *he* *befeng*, *we* *befengon*; *pp.* *befangen*, *befongen*, *befoen*, *befeht*; *v. a.* 1. *To encompass, surround, take, ensnare; capere.* 2. *To apprehend, seize, to take hold of; deprehendere.* 3. *To receive, contain, embrace, entertain; recipere*:—1. *Þat hig woldon þone Hælend on his spræce befon*, *Mt. 22, 15.* 2. *Þa ne mihton hig hys word befon*, *Lk. 20, 26.* 3. *Ne mihte befon*, *Jn. 21, 25.* *ic* *befoh* *hit mid feaum wordum I contain it in a few words*, *Solil. 3, v. fon.*
Befongen contained; *pp.* *of* *befon.*
Befor a beaver, v. *beofer.*
 • *Beforan*; *prep. dat. acc.* [*be by, proximity, foran fore, as æt foran*] *BEFORE*; *ante, coram*:—*Be foran þe*, *Ps. 38, 7.* *Þa Ealdormen heredon hig beforan him*, *Gen. 12, 15.* *Hwa ne wafað þæa, þat þa steorran scinað beforan þam monnan, and ne beforan þære sunnan who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun?* *Bt. 39, 3.*
Beforanwede foretold, *v.* *cwæpan.*
Beforangestihende fore-ordaining, *v.* *gestihtan.*
Beforleage Beverley, *the name of a town in Yorkshire.* *Som.*
Befotigan; *To cut off the feet; pedes abscindere.* *Som.*
 • *Befrinan*, *befrynan* *to ask*; *p.* *ic* *befran*, *hi* *befrunon*, *v.* *frinan.*
Beitan after, *v.* *beaftan.*
Be fullan to the full, perfectly full, *v.* *full.*
Befyllan, *gefyllan*; *pp.* *befyled*, *gefyled*, *befyled*, *befyld* [*be, ful foul*] *To REFULL, pollute, defile, make filthy; inquinare*:—*Somn. 168.*
Befylgan; *part.* *befilgende*; *sub.* *befulge* [*be, fylgean to follow*] *To follow, pursue; insequi, insistere*:—*Bd. 5, 19.*
Befyllan; *pp.* *befylled*, *befolen* *To fill, fill up; adimplere*:—*Bd. 1, 27.*
Befylð falls, *v.* *befeallan.*
Beg a crown, *v.* *beag.*

- Begalian*; *To charm, enchant; incantare*:—*Herb. 86, 4, Som.*
 • *Begán*, *ic* *begá*, *he* *begæð*; *p.* *ic*, *he* *begde*, *beeðde*, *we* *beoðon*; *pp.* *begangen* [*be, gan to go*] 1. *To go over, to perambulate; perambulare.* 2. *To follow after, to practise, exercise, take in hand, endeavour, to be diligent about, observe, use, study, occupy, dwell; exercere, colere*:—1. *lc* *ferde begod þas eorðan and hi beode I walked through [over] the earth, and perambulated it*, *The. Hep. Job. p. 164, 16.* *Se þe æcer begæð he who goes over the land, a farmer*, *Eis. gr. 7.* 2. *He begæð unmetas, Deut. 21, 20.* *Bega þe sylfne to arfaestnyse exercise thyself in or devote thyself to piety*, *1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan.*
Began began, *v.* *beginnan.*
Begang, *bigang*, *bigong*, *bigeng* [*be, gang a step, proceeding*] *An undertaking, business, exercise, reverence, religious worship; negotium, cultus*:—*Bigong hire æfastnyse the service of her religion*, *Bd. 2, 9: Jos. 23, 7.*
Beganga, *begenga*, *bigonga*, *bigenga*, *bigengea*, *an*; *m.* *An inhabitant, a dweller, a cultivator, an observer, a benefactor, worshipper; incola, cultor*:—*Be ærran bigengum of the first inhabitants*, *Bd. 1, 1.* *Pearfena bigenga a benefactor of the poor*, *Bd. 3, 14.*
 • *Begangan*, *hi* *begangeð* [*be, gangan to go, v. began*] *To go to or after, to attend, lie near, surround, worship; sequi, observare, incumbere*:—*Begangan his gebedu to attend his prayer*, *Bd. 3, 16.* *Begangan wæccan to attend watch*, *Bd. 3, 17.* *Cartaina was mid sæ utan begangen Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea*, *Ors. 4, 13.* *Forligru ne begange should not follow adultery*, *L. Cnut. 7.*
Begannes [*beginnan to begin*] *The calends, the first day of the month; calendæ*:—*Cot. 202.*
Beg-beam, *beig-beam* [*begir a berry, beam a tree*] *The mulberry tree, the blackberry bush, a tree bearing berries, a Bramble; morus*:—*Lk. 20, 37, Mann.*
Begea of both; gen. of *begen.*
Begean to bend, *v.* *bugan.*
Begeaten obtained; *pp.* *of* *begytan.*
Begemed taken care of, governed; pp. of *begyman.*
BE'GEN, *bá*; *gen.* *begra*, *begea*; *dat.* *bám*; *acc.* *bá*; *pron.* [*Plat. Dat. beide*; *Ger. beyde*: *Ottif. bethe, bediu*: *Tat. Moes. ba,*

- bai*: *Den. begge*: *N. thum*] *Bora*; *ambro*
feallað begen on en
Mt. 15, 14. *Heora began wurdon geopen*
3, 7. *Hyra beges*
Jud. 11, 5.
Begende taking care, v.
Begengas inhabitants, v.
 • *Begeond*, *begeondan*, *h*
prep. acc. adv. [*be t*
yonder] *BEYOND*; *t*
tra:—*Fram begeond*
danen, *Mt. 4, 26.* *B*
sæ beyond sea, *Bd. 5, 1*
begeondan fer bey
gr. 38, v. geond.
Begeotan, *he* *begyt*;
hi *beguton*; *pp.* *begu*
begieten: *be* *by*,
pour] 1. *To pour o*
upon, to sprinkle, cover
gere. 2. *To obtain, ac*
tinere:—1. *Mid blod*
sprinkled with blood,
 2. *Lye, v. begitan.*
Beger a berry, v. *berp*
Begetan to get, v. *beg*
Begeten seized, or b
seize, v. *begitan.*
Begetende seeking out,
Begeþincð honour, v.
Begiten taken, v. *begi*
Beggen both, v. *begen*
Begierdan to begird, v.
Begietan to get, v. *be*
Begiman to govern;
gyman.
Begimen watching;
v. *begymen.*
 • *Begiming; f.* *An in*
device; adinventio
36, Som.
Beginnan, anginnan
pp. *begunnen*; *v. a.*
Ger. beginnen: *I*
de: *Swed. begynna*
incipere:—*Noe þ*
wircenne þat land,
Bejiondað beyond, v.
Begir a berry, v. *berp*
Begitan, hi *begytað*;
tende; *p.* *begeat*
ten, begetn; *v. a.* [*be*
get] *To GET, obti*
to seek out, exami
re:—*Ælc mod w*
godes to begittann
wishes to get the tr
24, 2. *Mihton e*
Ors. 3, 4. *He beg*
east land he obtai
east country, Ors.
Begledlian, ic *beg*
de; *pp.* *od* *To d*
stain, corrupt; *in*
105, 36.
Begnagan To BEGN
corrodere:—*Mar*
 • *Begne; f.* *An ulcer,*
carbunculus:—*Se*
ne the black ulcer,

Beodian; pp. od [be, godian to benefit] *To benefit, crown; coronare*:—*Ps. 5, 15.*
 Begangan *to exercise, v. began* or begangan.
 Begongu *suelt, v. began.*
 Begongu *exercised, v. began.*
 Begoten *covered, v. begootan.*
 Begra of both, *v. began.*
 Begrindan [be, grindan to grind] *To destroy, rob, spoil; private*:—*Cd. 74.*
 Begripan; pp. ed, en; v. a. [be, gripan to gripe] *To gripe, chiden, chide; increpare*:—*A. 14, 7, v. gripan.*
 Begroenne *Shivering, quaking, shivering; horrens, stridens*:—*Cd. 214.*
 Begroenan *To lament, to grieve for; morere*:—*Cd. 13, v. gno-nian.*
 Begryned *enslaved, entrapped.*
 Begunne, begunnen *begun, v. began.*
 Begyrd *gilded, v. gildan.*
 Begyman, begyman; part. begymende; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, observe, attend; observare, v. gyman.*
 Begymen, begynnen *care, regard, observation, show, pomp; observatio*:—*Mid begymene, μετὰ παραρηρησεως, with show or pomp, Lk. 17, 20.*
 Begyrdan; p. de; pp. ed, or begyrd; u. [be, gyrdan to gird] *1. To surround, surround; cingere. 2. To clothe; vestire. 3. To defend, mound, fortify; munire*:—*1. Begyrdas eower lendeu, Ez. 12, 11. 2. Bd. 1, 7. & Bd. 1, 6.*
 Begytas *shall obtain, v. begitan.*
 Beh a crown, *v. beag.*
 Behabban, he behabbað, behafas behafes; p. behesod, hi behesdon; pp. behesfed, behesfi; v. a. [be by, near, habban to have] *1. To compass, encompass, surround; cingere. 2. To restrain, detain; detinere*:—*1. Dine fynd behabbað þe, Lk. 19, 43. 2. Hi behesdon mine, Lk. 4, 42.*
 behesfnes, se; *f. A detention, care; conservatio*:—¶ Behesfnes *fasten sparingness, parsimony. Cot. 191, v. fast-hafoles.*
 elst *acid, v. behabban.*
 citz [be by, near, hæse comend] *A self-command, vow, promise. Hence our behast; votum*:—*He fela behæsa behet he many vows made, Chr. 1093, v. behat.*
 thurge *vows, v. behatan.*
 throxt *shall vow, v. behatan.*
 shaldan *wit or from To mind, attend, regard; cavere*:—*C. R. 7, 16, v. behaldan.*

Behangian [be, hangian to hang] *To BEHANG, to hang round; dependere*:—*Behangen beon mid bellum to be [behung] hung round with bells, Past. 16, 3.*
 Behat gehat, es; n. [be by, hat v. hatan to command, from Plat. hete a command: hence in Chaucer we have behete, behote, behest a promise, v. behæsa] *A vow, a promise; votum*:—*Þu behat behæstet, Deut. 23, 21. He gehat gehet he vowed a vow, Bd. 3, 27. Ic sende behat, Lk. 24, 49.*
 Behatan, þu behæst, he behæt; p. behet, geheht, we beheton; pp. behatan, gehatan v. a. [be by, hatan to call, command] *To vow, promise; vovere*:—*Behat hy beheton they vowed a vow. Gehatað Drihtne, Ps. 75, 11. Þa behet he mid aße, Mt. 14, 7. ¶ With wedd to give a pledge. God behet us wedd God gave us a pledge, Deut. 6, 2.*
 Behavian *To see, see clearly; videre*:—*Behawa þonne þat þu ut ado þat mot see then clearly [vose διαβλεψεις] that thou take out the mote, Mt. 7, 5.*
 Behæsfian; p. dode; pp. dod; v. a. [be by, head head] *To BEHEAD; decollare*:—*Mt. 14, 10.*
 Behæsfung, e; f. A BEHEAD-ING; decollatio, *L. Athel. Menol.*
 Behæaldan; p. behælo, behold, beheld, behilt, hi behæoldon; pp. behæalden; v. a. [be near, hæaldan to hold, observe] *1. To BEHOLD, see, look on; aspiciere. 2. To observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, to mean, signify; observare*:—*1. Behæald þa tunglu behold the stars, Bt. 39, 13. 2. Heora æ to behæaldenne their laws to observe, Ors. 3, 5. Hwæt þat swefen behæold, Gen. 41, 8.*
 Behæawan; pp. behæawon [be, hæawian to hew] *To hew or cut off; make smooth; amputare*:—*Behæawon hæafde to cut off the head, Bt. Rawl. p. 151.*
 Behefe, behefnes [be, hefe heavy] *Gain, advantage, benefit, BEHOOF; lucrum, Som.*
 Behefe, behefu; adj. *Necessary, behoeful; necessarius*:—*De behefe synt, Lk. 14, 28. ¶ Behefe þing necessary things, necessaries, C. R. Ben. 46.*
 Behegian *To BEHEDGE, hedge around; circumsepere, Lye.*
 Beheld beheld, v. behæaldan.
 Behelian; p. behælede, ode, hi behæledon; pp. behæled, gehæled, behelen; v. a. [be, helan

to cover] *To HELLE, hill or cover, cover over, obscure, hide; condere*:—*Wurdon þa behælede calle þa duna, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mot þat lecht behelian the heaven may obscure the light, Bt. 7, 3.*
 Behem, Beme, Behemas *Bohemia, a country in the east of Germany. Behemas the Bohemians, Ori. 1, 1.*
 Behæofian *to bewail, v. heofian.*
 Behæold beheld, v. behæaldan.
 Behæonan; prep. dat. [be by, heona hence] *On this side, close by; cis, citra*:—¶ *Git behæonan or get behonian yet nearer, Eif. gr. 38.*
 Behæowan *to amputate, v. behæawan.*
 Behet promised, v. behatan.
 Behegian *to confide, v. hiegan.*
 Behid hid, v. behydan.
 Behilt beheld, v. behæaldan.
 Behindan; prep. acc. and ado. BEHIND; pone:—*Behindan þe behind thee, Bt. 36, 2, v. hindan.*
 Behionan *on this side, v. behæonan.*
 Behlad covered, v. hlidan.
 Behlæstan *to load a ship, v. hlæstan.*
 Behleapan; pp. en. *To leap upon or in, to fix; insillire*:—*Behleapan beon to be fixed, settled, Past. 46, 5, Som.*
 Behlehan *to laugh at, deride, v. hlihan.*
 Behlidan covered; p. of hlidan.
 Behofian, heo behofað; p. behofode; pp. behofen; v. a. [Plat. behoven: *Dut. behoeven: Ger. behufen: Dan. behöve: Swed. behöfwa*] *To BEHOVE, to be fit, to have need of, to need; decre. Impersonally, it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; oportet, interest*:—*Mycel wund behofað mycles læcdomes a great remedy, Bd. 4, 25. We behofiað hlafes, C. R. Lk. 9, 2. Þat calle Godes cyricean syn well behofene that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided with all they have need of, L. Edm. 5.*
 Behofic; adj. *Behoeful, needful; necessarius*:—*Behofic wære, Bd. 5, 5, Sm. p. 618, note 3. Behofic is is necessary, C. Mk. 11, 8: Lk. 13, 1.*
 Behogadnes, se; *f. Use, custom, practice; exercitatio*:—*Cot. 114, Som.*
 Behogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful, v. hogian.*
 Behorsed horsed; equo impositus, v. horsesad.
 Behrocsað *rush down, v. hrocsan.*

Behreowanian, ic behreowaige; part. igende to repent, v. hreowan.

Behreowsung, e; f. *A lamenting, repentance, penitence; penitencia:—Ely. gr. 33.*

Behringed, behringed; part. [be, hringc a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:—Behringed beon to be surrounded, *Past. 21, 5.*

Behropende; part. [Plat. beropen: *Dut. beropen: Ger. berufen; be, hreopende calling*] *Vexing, molesting, troubling by calling upon; sugillans:—Lk. 18, 5.*

Behrumig; adj. *Swarthy, sooty; fuliginosus:—Martyr. 3, April, Lye.*

Behrumod; part. *Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum:—Cot. 45: 189, v. besiciten.*

Behwearf *A change, an exchange; commutatio:—Ps. 43, 14.*

Behweorfan, behwerfan; p. behwearf; pp. behworfen *To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide; vertere:—Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num. 11, 32.*

Behworfen woven, *L. Edg. can. 33, Wilk. p. 84, 53. Ic wolde þe behwerfan utan I would wish to prepare thee, Bt. 34, 4, v. hweorfan.*

Behwon whence, v. hwona.

Behwurfon spread about, v. behweorfan.

Behwylfan to overwhelm, v. ahwylfan.

Behwyrfan *To treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare:—Coll. monast. Lye.*

Behyd hid, v. hydan.

Behydan; v. *To take off the hide, skin; excoriare, Som., v. behyldan, methide.*

Behydelice, behydiglice; adv. *Carefully; sollicitè:—Bd. 1, 27.*

Behydig; adj. *Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious; solers:—Bd. 5, 20, Som., v. hydeg.*

Behydignys, se; f. *A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness; desertum:—Ps. 28, 7.*

Behyldan *To put off, to skin; excoriare:—He het hy behyldan, Ors. 4, 6.*

Behyped; part. *Surrounded with a hoop, surrounded, encompassed; circumdatus:—Bd. 3, 12.*

Behyring, e; f. *A hiring, a letting out to hire; locatio:—R. 13.*

Behybelice; adv. *More sumptuously; sumptuosius:—Cot. 186.*

Behyblie sumptuous, *Lye.*

Beigbeam a bramble, v. begbeam.

Beinnan within, v. binnan.

Beundan beyond, v. begeond.

Bela lividness, v. balew.

Beladian, ic beladige; p. ode; pp. od *To clear, excuse; excusare, v. ladian.*

Beladung an excuse, v. ladung.

Belædan; p. belædde; pp. belæd, beled; v. a. *To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere:—Du belæddest us on grin thou hast mislead us into a snare, R. Ben. 7. Belæd beon to be impelled, R. Ben. 64, Lye, v. lædan.*

Belæfde remained, v. belifan.

Belænde disinherited, v. belandian.

Belæðed; part. *Loathed, detested; exosus, Som.*

Belæwa a destroyer, v. læwa.

Belæwan, læwan; p. belæwde; pp. belæwed; v. a. *To BELAY, bewray, betray; tradere:—He hyne wolde belæwan, Mt. 26, 15, 16.*

Belæwing, e; f. *A betraying, treason; proditio, Som.*

Belaf remained; p. of belifan.

Belagen beon to be destroyed, v. belicgan.

Belamp happened, v. belimpan.

Belandian; p. belænde, belende, hi belandedon; pp. od; v. a. *To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris private:—Se cyng belænde þone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112. Wearð Eadgar belandod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.*

Belcentan to belch, v. bealcen.

Belde, beldo *Boldness, rashness; audacia, Som.*

Beleac shut in, v. belucan.

Belean, lean; p. beloh *To forbid, reprove, denounce; reprehendere:—L. Edg. 57.*

Belegcan; imp. belege, belege; p. belede; pp. beled; v. a. [Plat. *Dut. beliegen: Ger. belügen: be by, leogan, legan to lay*] *To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit; mentiri, falso culpate:—Gif man sacerð belege if one belie a priest, L. Cnut. 5, Wilk. p. 128, 27, 40, 43. Gif man mid fiesþe belege if any one accuse of deadly feud, p. 128, 46.*

Beled brought, v. belædan.

Belegde surrounded, v. belicgan.

Belene. 1. *Herb herbane; calicularis herba. 2. A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat; laterculus, Som.*

Beleoran to pass over, v. leoran.

Beleosian; p. beleas; pp. beloran [be, leosan to loose] *To let go, to deprive of, to destroy;*

amittere:—Leoh *deprive of light, Cd. leosan.*

Beleð, beled imposed, v. beleccgan.

Belewa, belewend a b læwa.

Belewrite simple, v. bil.

Belfyse [bell a bell, f. *THE BELL-WETHER*] *a sheep that carries tympani, i. e. ducis tinnabulum gestans, Som.*

Belg a bulge, v. belg.

BELGAN, abelgan, get bylgð; p. bealg, bealgon; pp. bolgen, get bylgd [Plat. *verbol belgen: Ger. Al bal Ger. balg anger*] *To displeased; indignans; belge wið me, G. Ða bealh he hyne, G. Gebealh hine, Lk. abelgan.*

Belhringens beacn a s ringing.

Belhus, bellhus *A BEL* *a steeple, a clock-house tower; cloacarium, c. —Cot. 210, Mann.*

Belicgan, hi belicgað; p. belag, belege, w. pp. belagen; v. a. [Plat. *gan, ligan to lie*] *To tend, by or about, to encompass, destroy; dare:—Jos. 7, 9. Be to lie around, Cd. 12.*

Beliden deprived; p. Fr. *Jud. 12.*

Belifan; part. belifien; laf, belæfde [be, læst] *To remain, abide, i. superesse:—Ne se belifð oð morgen, v. vidan.*

Belig a bag, v. bælg.

Beligan utan to go abeligan.

Belimp an event, v. g.

Belimpan, limpian; hi belumpon; sub. pp. belumpen [be, regard] *To concern, long, pertain, appertinere, curare, pertinere:—N to þe, Mk. 4, 38. Hw þwes to þe what does thee, Bd. 1, 7. Hw his to þe what of it bel, Bt. 14, 2. Hit belim spræc it agrees with ment, Bt. 38, 2, v. l.*

Belisnian, belistnian; pp. od; v. a. [be] *nian for lustan to inrate, emasculate, castrare. Part. belisnod emasculated, a man. Used as a n*

much *Mf. gr. 9.* Soðlice synd belistnode þe of hyra modor ianodum cumað, and eft synt belistnode þa men þe man belistnað and eft synd belistnode þe hig sylfe belistnodon for heofona rice, *Mt. 19, 12, v. aþynn.*
 Beibð *surrounds, v. beliegan.*
 BELL, bella, an [*Plat. belle: Dut. bel*] A BELL, church-bell, a small bell; campana:—*Cyrie-bell a church-bell.* Hleopof beora bellan eall the sound of their bell, *Bd. 4, 23: Sm. p. 595, n. 40.* † Litel belle a little bell; tintinnabulum. Mucel belle a large bell; campana.
 † Bellan; part. bellende; p. bell; v. a. [*Ger. bellen: Sweed. böla*] To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark; boare:—*Bell egvan hweop a cry of fear resounded, Cd. 148.*
 Bellus a steeple, v. belhus.
 Belocen, belocyn *shut up, v. belucan.*
 Belogen *deceived, v. leogan.*
 Beioh *forbade, v. belean.*
 Belone *herbname, v. belene.*
 Beloren *deprived, v. beleocean.*
 BELT [*Dan. bælte: Icel. beltir: Lat. balteus*] A BELT, girdle; balteum:—*Coð. 25, v. gyrdel.*
 Belucan, he belycð; p. belec, hi belucan; pp. belocen; v. a. [*Dan. lukke: be, lucan to lock*] To lock up, enclose, shut, shut up, stow; obscure:—*And þær inne belucan and therein to lock up, Bt. 1.* Seo duru was belocen, *Mt. 25, 10.*
 Belumpe *occurs; pertineter, v. belispan.*
 † Belune *herbname, v. belene.*
 Belycð *locks, v. belucan.*
 Belyrted; part. *deceived, C. Mt. 2, 16, v. beswicced.*
 Belyrcyd *maimed, mangled, beheaded; truncatum:— Cot. 220.*
 Belyrgan; p. ade; v. a. To *alure, inveigle, seduce; procure:* He belyrtege Greace he alured Greoce, *Ors. 3, 7.*
 Bema a trumpet, v. byme.
 Benaman; p. hig bemændon; v. a. To BEMOAN, lament for, bewail; lugere:—*Deut. 34, 8.*
 Benetan *found; perf. of bemetan, v. metan.*
 Benetacud *Maimed, beheaded; truncatus:—Soms. 289.*
 Beme *Stringed instruments; barbica:—Cot. 27.*
 Beme *Bohemians, v. Behem.*
 Bemeðurn *mourned, v. myrnan.*
 Bemere a trumpeter, v. bymere.
 Benetan; p. bemæt, hi bemetan; pp. beneten; v. a. [be by, metan to mete] To measure by, to

find out, perceive, esteem, consider; invenire:—*Ors. 3, 7: 4, 6, v. metan.*
 Bemipan to conceal, v. mipan.
 Bemurcian, bemurcian to murmur, murmur greatly, v. murcian.
 Bemylndan [*Plat. bemulmen: Dut. bemullen*]: hence our English word bemoil to bemire] To bury, inter, hide or put under ground; inburnare: *Cot. 101, Som.*
 † BEN, bene, e; f. [*Plat. beñ: Dan. bøn: Icel. bön, baen: Heb. בן bn between, a person or thing coming between, mediation, v. gebed*] A praying, prayer, petition, an intreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand. Hence in Chaucer bone and our BOON; precatio:—*Pin ben is gehyred, Lk. 1, 13.* Ic underfeng pine bene, *Gen. 19, 21.* Hi heom þara gena forwyrndon they gave to them a denial of their requests, *Ors. 2, 2.* Micelra bena dag, *Martyr. 25. April.*
 Bena A petitioner, demander; rogator:—*Hi bena wæron they were demanders, or they demanded, Ors. 3, 11.* Hence bena wesan to demand.
 Benacian to make naked, v. genacian.
 † Beneman, beniman, benyman; p. benam; pp. benemed, benemod, benumen; v. a. [be by, niman to take: hence Chaucer's benimeth for bereaveth] 1. To deprive, take away; auferre. 2. To stupefy, ENNUMB; stupefacere:—1. Ne meabte hi þæs landes beneman they could not take away the lands, *Ors. 1, 10.* 2. *Som.*
 Benc a bench, v. bænce.
 Benc-sweg a noise of benches, convivial noise.
 Bend a band, v. bænd.
 Bend bound, v. bindan.
 Bendan; part. bendende; v. a. [bænd a band, a bow] To BEND, incline or lean; flectere:—*Bendende bogan, Ps. 77, 12, v. bugan.*
 Bene a prayer, v. ben.
 Beneced *naked, v. benacian.*
 Benemd, benemed *taken away, v. benæman.*
 Beneotan [be, neotan to enjoy] beneotan aldre or feore to take from the enjoyment of life, to take away life, to kill, *Cd. 50: 89, Lye.*
 Beneoð, beneoðan *beneath, v. benyðan.*
 Beniman to take away, v. benæman.
 Beniuða *beneath, v. benyðan.*
 Benn [*Norse, bænn*] 1. A man;

homo. 2. A wound; vulnus:—1. *Cd. 167.* 2. *Cd. 9, Mann.*
 Benotod *noted, v. genotian.*
 Bensian, boensian; part. ende; p. ode; pp. od [ben a prayer, sian or sigan to fall down] To fall down in prayer, to pray, intreat in prayer; orare:—*Bd. 3, 12, Sm. p. 537, note 20.*
 Bentiid f. [ben a prayer, tid time] Prayer-time, rogation-days; rogationum dies:—*Menol. 144.*
 Bentipe, bentigþe; adj. [ben a prayer, tipa obtained] Easy to be obtained by prayer, exorable, successful; deprecabilis:—*Hi swyðe bentigþige wæron, Chr. 883, v. tipa.*
 Benugan, hi benugon [*Plat. vernügen: Dut. enoegen: Ger. vernügen*] To enjoy; oblectare:—*Gif hi þæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [have enjoyment of] the woods, Bt. 25.* Be nuge, *Hicks's Epist. Diss. vol. ii. p. 55, 32.*
 Benium, benumen *deprived, benumbed, v. benæman.*
 Benyman to deprive, v. benæman.
 Benyðan; adv. [be, nyðan weath] BENEATH, below, under; inferior:—*Ne nan wuht benyðan nor any thing beneath, Bt. 36, 6, v. niðer.*
 BEO, beaw; plu. beon; f. [*Dut. bye, bie f: Ger. biene f: Al. bie, bien: Not. bine: Dan. Icel. bie: Sweed. by*] A BEE; apis:—*Swa swa seo beo sceallosian as the bee shall perish, Bt. 31, 2: Ps. 117, 12.*
 Beo I am or shall be; sum, ero: be thou; sis, v. beon. † Beo hit swa be it is or so or so is it.
 Beo-bread, beon-bread *bee-bread, a honey-comb.*
 Beoce a beech, v. boc.
 Beo-ceorl, beo-cere a BEE-CEORL, a bee-farmer or keeper.
 Beod a table, *Ps. 22, 6, v. bord.*
 Beodan; p. he bead, bude, bád, hi budon; pp. boden; v. a. [*Plat. beden: Dut. bieden: Ger. biethen: Moes. buidan*] bod a command] To command, BID, will, offer, enjoy; jubere:—*Ðas ping ic eow beode, Jn. 15, 17.* He bead Iseope þat he bude, *Gen. 45, 17: 5, 2.* His boda beodan, *Cd. 27, v. bebeodan, biddan, bodian.*
 Beodas; plu. The scales of a balance; lances, *Som.*
 † Beod-bolla A table-bowl, a cup, bowl; cupa, *Som.*
 Beod-clað [*Plat. Dut. beddekleed*] 1. A BED-CLOTH, coverlet, blanket, bed-clothes; lodix. 2. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape, *Som.*
 Beodende *commanding, v. beodan.*

Beodendlic gemet *the imperative mood, v. bebedendlic.*
 Beodern *a chamber, v. beddern.*
 Beod-fers [beod *a table, fers a verse*] *A song or hymn sung during meal-time; ad mensam carmen, hymnus:—Dial. 1, 19, Mann.—Beod-gereordu [beod a table, gereord a feast] A table meal, a feast; convivium:—Cd. 74.—Beod-hrægel, beod-reat [beod a table, hrægel or reaf clothing] a table-cloth, v. bedreat.*
 Beod-sceat, beod-scyte *A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel; mantle:—Cot. 136, Som.*
 Beod-wist [beod, wist food] *Food placed on a table, board, a table; mensa:—Lps. 22, 6, Mann.*
 BEOPER, beber [Plat. Dut. bever: Ger. biber: Dan. hæver: Swed. bafwer] *A BEAVER; castor:—Elf. gr. 8.*
 Beofian *to tremble, v. bifian.*
 Beofon *lamented, v. beaftan.*
 Beofung, e; f. *A trembling, a quaking; tremor:—¶ Eorð-beofung an earthquake, v. eorð-beofung, bifung.*
 Beogang *A swarm of bees; examen, Som.*
 Beogol, beogul; *adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to; consentiens, Som.*
 Beohata, behata [behat *a vow, a v. 1f*] *One who promises or vows, an undertaker, surety; sponsor:—Bald beohata. Moses is so called because he encouraged the desponding Israelites, Cd. 156, Mann.*
 Beolone *henbane, v. belene.*
 Beom *a beam, v. beam.*
 Beo-moder *a bee-mother, queen-bee.*
 BEO'N, to beoñne; *part. beoñde, ic beo, þu bist, byst, hebyð, bið, we ge hi beoð, beo; sw. indef. ic þu he heo hit beo, we beoñ; imp. beo þu, beoð, beo we; v. n. [Plat. Fries. ik bin: Dut. ik ben: Ger. ich bin: Franc. ich bim: Moes. ik im: by, bye an habitation, a place to be or exist in] To BE, exist, become; esse, fieri:—Se beam bið on þinum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4. Gif þar mare byð, pat bið of yfele, Mt. 5, 37. Buton God beo mid hym, Jn. 3, 2. Nyllege beon swa swa hors be unwilling to become as a horse, Ps. 31, 11, v. eom of which beo is often the future tense.*
 Beon-bread *bee-bread, v. beo-bread.*
 Beon-broð, perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together; melicratum:—L. M. 2, 24.*
 Beonde *being, v. beon.*

Beongewyrhtum *freely, underservedly; sponte, Som.*
 BEOR, bear [Plat. beer: Frs. v. biar: Dut. Ger. Al. bier: Icel. bioor: Norse, bior: from bere barley, quod. v.] 1. BEER, *nourishing or strong drink; cerevisia. 2. Metheglin, drink made with honey and water, as if derived from beo a BEE; hydromelum:—1. Henedrincð win ne beor, Lk. 1, 15. 2. Cot. 117, Som.*
 Beora *a grove, v. bearw.*
 Beoran *to bear, v. beran.*
 Beorcan; *part. beorcende, he byrcð; pp. byrce; v. n. [Icel. barke the throat] To BARK; latrare:—Hund byrcð a dog barketh, Elf. gr. Som. p. 24, 6.*
 Beorce *a birch tree, v. birce.*
 Beorcen *birchen, v. bircen.*
 Beordan, -ige [æge *an island, beordana of birds*] *BARDNEY in Lincolnshire, Som.*
 Beorende *brought forth, v. beran.*
 Beorg *a refuge, v. beorh.*
 Beorgan, he byrgð: *¶ bearh, we burgon; imp. beorh þu; pp. borgen; v. a. [Plat. borgen: Dut. Ger. bergen: Dan. bjerge: beorg a refuge] 1. To protect, shelter, defend, fortify, keep, preserve, save; munire. 2. When wið follows to fortify, guard or provide against, to avoid; præcavere, vitare:—1. Beorgan his sawle to save his soul, L. Cnut. 7. Beorh þinum feore, Gen. 19, 17. 2. Ðat preostas beorgan wið ofer druncon that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness, L. Edg. 57, Wilk. p. 87, 28.*
 Beorgford, Beorhford [beorh *a hill, ford a ford; collis ad vadium*] *BURFORD in Oxfordshire, Lye.*
 BEORH, gebeorh, beorg; *gen. beorges; dat. beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgas; gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. barg m: Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. berg m: Al. Franc. berg, perg: Moes. baigr: Dan. hjerg n: Icel. Norse, biarg n.] 1. A hill, mountain; collis. 2. A rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge; munimentum. 3. A heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial; tumulus, v. bearw. 1. Ælc munt and beorh byð genyðerud, Lk. 3, 5. Æt þæm beorge þe man Athlans nemneð, Ora. 1, 1, Bar. p. 14, 30. Se beorh endað the mountain endeth, Bar. p. 15, 15. 2. To gebeorge for the defence, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 13. Þu eart beorg min, Ps. 58, 19. 3. Worhton mid*

stanum anne stea him ofer, Jos. 7, 26
 Beorh-hleoð, -hlið *mountain, hleoð a mountain's top, the swain's top, the mountain; montis Under beorh-hleoð the mountain's top*
 Beorh-hliðu, Cd. 1
 BEORHT, birhtu, bi
 Franc. breht: Moes. Norse, biart] *Brightening, light, v. beorhtnea. Or beorht hire eagen the sight [full sight, of her eyes, Bd. 4, 578, 2. ¶ An eag in the glance of an 14, Sm. p. 516: v. beorhtu.*
 Beorht, bryht; *adu. light, clear, lucid, excellent; lucidus:—lichama bið beorht*
 Beorhte, beorhtlice; *stinclly, clearly, lucidly:—He beorhtlice e Mk. 8, 25. Þonne beorhtost scineð shines brightest, B p. 40, 2.*
 Beorhtwile in a gl
 arhtm-hwile.
 Beorhtian *To shine, g rere:—Bd. 3, 19, 1*
 Beorhtnes, byrhtnes, orht bright] *Be clearness, splendor —Godes beorhtnes scean, Lk. 2, 9: v. beorht.*
 BEORMA, an; *m. [barm m: Ger. bar Swed. baerma] BA yeast, froth; fern Hit is gelic þam Lk. 13, 21, v. andht*
 Beormas; *plu. The people dwelling e white sea, and of Dwina. The north call them Byarn Normans and Swi tercourse with the the Newa, and the doga; Forster. him pute, and þ sprecon neah an thought [illi vido Finns and the Beo nearly the same (one Ors. 1, 1: Bar. p.*
 BEORN, es; *m. [Ne beorn, biarn, biorn beorn a bear, the mo beast in the north, is in the south: her and heroes had th composed with beo the names of other mals as ulfur or wu*

1. *A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps.* 2. *A man; vir:* (This word is chiefly used by poets).—1. Se beorn the king, *Cd.* 97: 176. Beorna beah gylfa bracelet giver of *Bernas* or a rewarder of heroes, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 141, 10. 2. *Bornes blode with man's blood,* *Bt. Rawl.* p. 158: 182: 190. *Beornas geonge young men,* *Cd.* 184. *Beorna selost best of men,* 162. Observe the distinction between bearn a child, beorn a man, and burne a brook, used as a termination in the names of places.

Beorna a coat of mail, v. byrn.

*Beornes burn, beorndon burnt, v. byrnan, bærnan.

Beornica rice, or mægð the kingdom or province **BERNICA**, or of the **Bernicians**. **BERNICA**, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Teo and the Scottish sea or frith.—Oswio þone eorne del Norðan-hymbra rices hæfle, þat is Beornicia *Onw* possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is *Bernicia*, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Sm.* p. 539, 34.

Beornicas; *plu.* The *Bernicians*; *Bernici*:—*Chr.* 678.

Beorn-wiga *A man; homo*:—*Mæol.* 490, *Mæna*.

Beornys, se; *f.* *A defence; munimentum, Lge.* v. beornh.

Beornscipes *feast, v. gebeoracipe.*

Beornel, es [beor beer, strong drink, or beer, gebeor a guest, sel a seat] *A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall, mansion, palace; convivii aula*:—Sittas on beorsele they sit in the feasting hall, *Hicks's Thea.* vol. i. p. 135, 28.

Beornwiga a publican, v. bærnwiga.

Beorð **A BIRTH; nativitas**:—*Mid beorðre,* *Cat.* 87.

Beorðre-þynnu [beorð a birth, þinen a maid] *A midwife; natiuitatis ministra, Som.*

Beorhtian to shine, v. beorhtian.

beor-ton a hall, v. bere-tun.

beornwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the *Bernicians*; *Berniciorum vicus*] *Bewick on Tweed, Som.*

beornwende deciding, v. byrnwende, bysmerian.

beost, byst, bysting [*Plat.* beest: *Fr.* byiat: *Dut.* bieest: *Ger.* biestmilch] **BIESTINGS**, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—*Byst, bysting, þicce meole biest, biestings, thick milk, R.* 38, *Lye.*

beo, gebeot *A threatening, perih. command, torment; commina-*

tion:—Den in þam beote wæron, *Cd.* 187, *Mann*.

Beot beat; verberavit, v. beatan.

Beot given; delatum:—*Lye* says pp. of beodan, *Cd.* 132.

Beoð, beoðan are; sunt, v. beon.

*Beo-þeof a thief or stealer of bees.

Beotende, beotiende, beotigende beating, threatening, v. beatan.

Beotlice; *adv.* In a beating, or threatening manner, threateningly; minaciter:—*Jos.* 8, 10.

Beotne invited; pp. of beodan or biddan.

Beotung, gebeotung, e; *f.* **A BEATING, thumping, vapouring, threatening, raging; verberatio**:—Beotunge dædum gefylidon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, *Bd.* 1, 15, *Sm.* p. 483, 39.

Beo-wyrt [beo a bee, wyrt a plant] **BEWORT, balm-mint; apiastrum**:—*Cot.* 12.

Beþæcan; *part.* beþæcende; *p.* beþæhte; *pp.* beþæht; *v. a.* [be by, þæcan to deceive] *To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away; decipere*:—Seo Næddre beþæhte me, *Gen.* 3, 13: *Mt.* 2, 16.

*Beþæcestre; *f.* She who deceives, flatters or entices, a harlot; *pellec*:—*Elf.* gr. 28.

Beþæcing, e; *f.* *Lewd practice; lenocinium, Som.*

Beþæht deceived, v. beþæcan.

Beþrenan, beþrewan *To wink; nictare*:—*Bt.* 18, 3, *Card.* p. 100, 21.

BERA [*Plat.* baar: *Dut.* beer: *Ger.* bär: *Al.* bero: *Norse*, biura: *Heb.* בַּעֲרִי boir a brute animal, from בָּעַר bor to devour] **A BEAR; ursus**:—*Elf.* gl. 13.

berædan; *p.* bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid] *To rid from, to deliver; liberare*:—*Bt.* Tit. 1. *Card.* p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan.

ber-ærn a barn floor, v. ber-ern.

Beræsan [be, hreosan to rush] *To rush upon, to overthrow; irruere*:—*Gen.* 14, 15.

*BERAN, beoran, aberan, gebebran, he byrð; *p.* bær, bear; *pp.* boren, geboren; *v. a.* [*Plat.* bören: *Dan.* bære: *Franc.* bar fruit] 1. *To bear, produce, bring forth; fructum edere.* 2. *To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure; portare.* 3. *To excel, surpass; præcellere*:—1. Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, *Mt.* 7, 17. Mæg beoran wæstmas, *Mt.* 7, 18. Hio bereð sunu, *R. Mt.* 1, 21. Rachel gebær Benjamin, *Gen.* 35, 19. 2. On handum hi berað þe, *Ps.* 90,

12. Man aberan ne mæg, *Mt.* 23, 4. Hi ne magon nan earfoða aberan they cannot bear any troubles, *Bt.* 39, 10, *Card.* p. 348, 16. 3. *Cd.* 178, v. geberan. ¶ Beran forð *Es.* 22, 13: beran ut; *Colloq. Monast.* to carry out, v. ætberan.

Beran-byrig [*Hunt.* Beranbyri, Banbyry] **BANBURY, Oxfordshire, Chr. 556.**

*Berbena, berbine [*Lat.* verberna or herberna, herba an herb] *Vervain; verberna, peristereon*:—*Herb.* 67, *Som.*

Berbyz wether sheep; verveces, *Lye.*

Berc a birch tree, v. birce.

Berd a beard, v. beard.

Bere a bear, v. bera.

Bere a bed, v. bæd.

BERE, es; *m.* [*Old English*, beere, bere, and bere-corne בַּר br corn, or בָּרֵן bre to feed, v. beor] **Barley; hordeum**:—Pa het he him bere sæd bringan then told he them to bring barley seed, *Bd.* 4, 28, *Sm.* p. 605, 36.

Bereafian, bereafigan, ic bereafige; *p.* bereafode; *pp.* bereafode, berofen; *v. a.* **To BE-REAVE, setze, spoil, take away; eripere**:—Heo hit ne mæg bereafian she cannot bereave it, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 19. Hu mæg man hys fata hyne bereafigan, *Mt.* 12, 29: *Mk.* 3, 27.

Berecan to cover, v. recan.

*Bereccan to defend, justify, answer, v. recan.

Bere-corn [bere barley, corn a grain] **A GRAIN OF BARLEY; hordei granum**:—*L. Athel. W.* p. 63, 33.

Berecræs, beregræs [bere barley, cereæ crass or græs grass] **Barley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago**:—*Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 67, 58.

Bered wezed, v. gebered.

Beredian *To promise; spondere*:—*Elf.* gr. *Som.* p. 29, 10.

*Bereflor, berenflor **A FLOOR FOR BARLEY, a barn floor; hordei area**:—*Lk.* 3, 17.

Bere-gafol barley-rent, a tribute of barley.

Bere-hlaf barley-loaf.

Beren; *adj.* *Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus*:—*Jn.* 6, 9, 13, v. berern.

Beren; *adj.* [bera a bear] *Belonging to a bear, ursine; ursinus*:—An heran fel one bear-skin, *Ora.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 23, 26.

Berende; *part.* *Fruitful, bearing; ferax*:—*Ps.* 127, 3, v. beran.

Berenedon they lighted up; accenderunt, v. bærnan.

- Bereowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
- Bereowsung *penitence*, v. behreowsung.
- Berern, beren, bern, es; *plu. bernas or bernu* [bere *barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.*] A BARN; horreum:—He feormað hys berenes flore, *Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.* On his bern, *Mt. 3, 12: 13, 30.*
- ▼ Bere-sæd *barley-seed, barley*, v. bere.
- Bere-tun, beor-tun, berewic [beor *deer or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village*] *A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.*
- Berewe A BARROW, *wheelbarrow; vectula, Som.*
- Berewic a *corn village*, v. bere-tun, beorwic.
- Berga a *pig*, v. bearg.
- BERGA, beria, an; *plu. bergen, berien, berigen* [*Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bæ: Icel. ber: Franc. bar fruit: Heb. בר fruit*] *A grape, BERRY, blackberry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et pæra bergena, Deut. 23, 24.*
- ▼ Berg-selven *mountain-elves; orades, v. slf.*
- Bergan *to taste, avoid, take care, v. onbirian.*
- Bergen, berien *berries, v. berga.*
- Berghamatyde, *perhaps BERHAM, near Canterbury, L. With pref.*
- Bergyl a *sepulchre*, v. byrgel.
- Berh *for beah skinned; vitavit.*
- Berht-hwilea *moment, v. beahrtm-hwile.*
- Berhtm-hwat a *quick glance, Berhtm hwate ligetu, Cd. 192, Lye, v. beahrtm.*
- Berhtmad *brightened, Som.*
- Berht brighter, v. beorht.
- Beria a *grape*, v. berga.
- ▼ Beridan, he berit; p. berad; *pp. beriden; v. a. [Dut. beryden: be, ridan to ride]* 1. *To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitare. 2. To ride after, to pursue; persequi:—1. Pat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36. 2. Þa berad mon þat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 125, 14.*
- Berig a *city, v. burg.*
- Berig-drenc [berga a *berry, drenc drink*] *Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lye.*
- Berigea a *wrathy, L. Hloth. 6, W. p. 8, 25, v. byriga.*
- Berig-geblæ *looks, Cot. 93.*
- Berigen *berries, v. berga.*
- Berindan; p. de [be off, rind the bark] *To bark, peel or strip off the bark; deorticare:—Cot. 62.*
- Beriowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
- ▼ Beru a *barn, v. berern.*
- Berne *burn, v. byrnan.*
- Bernes, bernet, bernig a *burning, v. bernes.*
- Berofen *bereaved, v. bereafian.*
- Berowan *To row; remigare, Chr. 897, v. rowan.*
- Berowian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
- Berst *loss, v. byrst.*
- BERSTAN, he byrst; *part. berstende; p. he bærat, hi burston; pp. borsten* [*Plat. barsten: Dut. Ger. berasten: Al. burstan: Dan. brieste*] *To burst, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him æð burste, L. Edw. 3. Wægas burston, Cd. 167. Þa burston þa weallas, Jos. 6, 5: Ora. 1, 7.*
- Bersting, e; *f. A BURSTING, a rent; ruptura:—R. 12.*
- ▼ Berþen a *burthen, v. byrþen.*
- Berþ-ling a *child, v. hyse-berþ-ling.*
- Berthwile a *moment, v. beahrtm-hwile.*
- Berumad *bedaubed, v. behrumad.*
- Berwe a *grove, v. bearw.*
- Berypan; p. berypede, hi berypton; *pp. beryped, berypt. To spoil; spoliare:—Bt. Rawl. p. 152, 27, v. rypan.*
- Berywan *to repent, v. hreowan.*
- Besacen *questioned, v. sacan.*
- Besæh *beheld, v. besæon.*
- Besænt *sunk, meraus.*
- Besæncan *to sink, v. sencan.*
- Besæt, besæton *besieged, v. besittan.*
- Besæwð *sows, v. sawan.*
- Besanc *sank, v. sincan.*
- ▼ Besargian *to lament, v. sargian.*
- Besargung a *sorrowing, v. sargung.*
- Besargende *condoling; besargod grieved, v. besargian, sargian.*
- Besawe *looked; besawen seen, v. besæon.*
- Besceadenne *clothed, v. sceadan.*
- Bescearon *cut, v. besceran.*
- Besceat *shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.*
- Besceawian. 1. *To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew. 2. To look round; circumspicere:—1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mk. 3, 6.*
- Besceawigere, besceawere *A beholder; spectator, Som.*
- Besceawod *seen; pp. of besceawian, v. sceawian.*
- Besceawodnes, se; *f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11.*
- ▼ Besceoren *shorn, v. besceotan to shorn.*
- Besceran, besciran he bescyrð; *p. he bescyrede, hi besceoren, besceon. To shew off, to away, to deprive; attondere; heora heafod h*
- Bescoren *precocious, Bd. 5. 13.*
- hine besciran, bescribed beo f
- Lk. 16, 4, v. sc
- Bescirugga *degradation.*
- Besciten *bedaubed.*
- Bescofen *thrust of*
- Bescoren *shorn, v. besceotan.*
- Bescreadan *to cut to shred.*
- ▼ Bescrepan *shave, creopan from scrape.*
- Bescrifren; *part. hath undergone fœsus, Som.*
- Bescufan, he besceaf, hi bescuofen; *v. a. To throw off, to pretere:—Ora. 1,*
- Bescutun *sent; p. v. sceotan.*
- Bescyldigan *to accugian.*
- Bescylian, þu bescylian; *upon, to regard. 38, 5.*
- Bescyre *should s*
- ran.
- Bescyred *deprived.*
- ▼ Bescyrednes, se *tion, a casting abdicatio:—Cæd.*
- Bescyrð *deprives.*
- Bescyrunge, besceofung, *besceofung, scerung from, scerung tonsure or consueing, degrading, holy orders; exscyct injects, v.*
- Beseald *furnished.*
- Besecean [be, se] *To defend; de 5, 19, v. besceon.*
- Be self-wille by s
- lingly, Som.
- Besem a *besom, v. besencan to sink, v. sencan.*
- Besengan; p. hi besenged *To sin; lare:—C. Mt. 1*
- ▼ Beseon, hi besceon besæh; *p. he besceon hi besawon* [be seon *to see*] *To cumspicere:—1. to see, behold; v.*

geson, Ps. 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).
 Beseten, besetten, *beset*, v. besetian.
 Besetan; p. besette; v. a. [be by, setian to sei] To set near, to place, own, possess; collo-care:—Ps. 68, 42, v. settan.
 Besetian *confessed*, v. besetian.
 Besidian *by the side, well*, v. sid, sidlice.
 Bealfred, be-syfrén without silver or money, *Ben*.
 Besican to sink, v. sicanan.
 Besingan To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm; excantare incantationibus:—*Herb.* 93, 2.
 Besining A besading; sinuatio:—R. 100.
 Besio regard, v. besoon, soon.
 Besið A scandal, an offence; scandalum, *Som*.
 Besitan; p. beset, hi besetton; v. a. [be by, near, sittan to sit]
 1. To sit round, surround, surround, besiege; circumdare.
 2. To possess; possidere:—1. Þat he hine inne besitte that he enclose him within, *L. Alf.* 38, W. p. 43, 46. 2. *Bd.* 2, 1, v. besettan.
 Beswian; p. ede; pp. ed. To see together, to join; jungere:—Beswid febergeworc, *Cot.* 143.
 Beslagen, beslegen cut off, v. slean.
 Beslean to best, v. slean.
 Beslegen slain, v. beslagen.
 Beslep; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *Som*.
 Beslepan to be sleepy, v. alepan.
 Beslipan; p. he bealepte. To slip, and with the preposition on or upon, to slip or put on, to impose; imponere:—Hu heig geoc he bealepte on ealle how heavy a yoke he imposed on all! *Bt.* 16, 4, *Card.* p. 88, 23.
 Besm, besma, besem [Plat. beswen: Ger. besen: *Frs.* v. byizen] A besom, a broom, rods, twig; scopæ:—Mid besumum stormod, *Lk.* 11, 25: *Mt.* 12, 44. Besman with rods, *Ors.* 2, 3.
 Besmitan, he besmitað; pp. besmiten [be, smitta smit] To besmut, defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate; inquinare:—Þæt hine besmitan mæge, *Mk.* 7, 15: *Jn.* 18, 28.
 Besmitenya, se; f. Dirtiness, smuttiness, filthiness, pollution, infection; sordes:—*Bd.* 3, 23.
 Besmyred besmeared; interlitum:—*Cot.* 108.
 Besnadan to cut off, v. snidan.
 Besnowed snowed, v. sniwan to snow.
 Besolen clean, v. solcen.

Besone soon, v. sona.
 Besorg, besorh; adj. [*Frs.* besorge: *Dut.* in *Kilian* besorgh saem: be by, near; sorh, sorg care] Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; sollicitus:—*R. Ben.* 72. Besorgost most beloved, *Bt.* 29, 2.
 Besorgod anxious, v. sorgian.
 Besorh anxious, v. besorg.
 Bespanan; p. bespón, bespeón; pp. bespanen. To entice; persuadere:—*Ors.* 1, 2, v. spanan.
 Besparrad shut, v. sparran.
 Bespeon, bespon induced; p. of bespanan, v. spanan.
 Besprecan, we besprecað, bespreycð; p. bespreac; pp. besprecan, besprecan [be by, sprecan to speak] To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:—*Cristene Romana* bespreycð Christians tell Romans, *Ors.* 2, 4. Hu ge besprecað why complain you, *Ors.* 1, 10. Hit besprecan bið, *L. Ethel.* 9: *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Besprengan to besprinkle, v. sprengan.
 Bespreycð tell, v. besprecan.
 Bespyrige, besprige enquires, from bespirian, v. spirian.
 Best; adv. sup. [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. best, beste: *Frs.* v. beast: the *Ger.* adj. bass good, has the comp. besser better, and sup. beste best] Best, most; optime:—Þe helpes best behofað who most wants help, *L. Cnut.* 66, W. p. 143, 31.
 Besta; seo, þæt beste the best, v. betst.
 Bestæl stole, obrepaht; p. of bestelan, v. stelán.
 Bestæpan to step, v. steppan.
 Bestandan to stand by; pp. bestanden stood by, v. standan.
 Bestefinde called, v. stefnian.
 Bestelan to steal away, v. stelán.
 Bestemed, bistemed steamed, smeared:—Rod blode bistemed the cross smeared with blood, *Cod. Es.* 23, b. 21: *Cd.* 166, *Magn.*, v. steman.
 Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.
 Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by, stiran to stir] To heap up; aggerare:—*Bd.* 3, 2, v. stiran.
 Bestred strowed, v. stredan.
 Bestreddon heaped up; aggeraverunt, v. bestiran.
 Bestreowan to bestrew, v. streowan to strew.
 Bestridan, gestridan [be by, strād a stride] To bestride; concendere:—Bestridan hors to bestride a horse, *Lye*.
 Bestroden; part. Brought into the treasury; infiscatus:—*Cot.* 108, v. strypan.

Bestrudan spoiled, v. strudan.
 Bestrypan To strip, rob, spoil; spoliare:—Bestrypan widuwan, *Off. Episc.* 8.
 Bestrypedon heaped up, v. bestyran.
 Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan.
 Bestungen injected, v. stingan.
 Bestyredon heaped up, v. bestyran.
 Bestyrmian To bestorm, to storm; agitare:—*Bt.* 3, 2, v. styrmian.
 Besueþian, bisueþan, besweþan [be, sueþe a swathe or band] To swathe, to bind; ligare:—*C. Jn.* 19, 40.
 Besuncen sunk, pp. of besincan, v. sican.
 Beswac deceived, v. beswican.
 Besweled swaled, consumed.
 Beswapan; p.-sweep; pp.-swapan, -swapn [be, swapan to sweep] To clear up, to persuade, to make clean, to clothe; suadere:—*Bd.* 2, 12: *Ps.* 103, 2.
 Beswemde beswum; p. of beswimman.
 Beswoop clothed; p. of beswapan.
 Beswepan to swathe, v. besueþian.
 Beswic, biswic, bigawic Deceit, a deceiving, an offence, a scandal; fraus:—*L. Edo.* 1, v. geswic, *Som*.
 Beswincan, cian, ic beswice, he beswicð; p. beswic, beswicede, -ode, -ade, hi beswicon; pp. beswicen; v. a. [be by, swican to deceive] To deceive, weaken, escape, offend; decipere:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Deut.* 30, 17. Scandalizare, *Mt.* 18, 6: *Jn.* 6, 61.
 Beswicenda A deceiver, harlot; pellex:—*Cot.* 170, *Lye*.
 Beswimman; p. beswemde. To swim, to swim about; natare:—*Bt.* 37, 4.
 Beswincan to labour, v. swincan.
 Beswuncon laboured; p. beswuncon worn; pp. of beswincan, v. swincan.
 Beswungen beaten, v. swingan.
 Besyled; pp. [be, sylian to soil] Soiled, stained; maculatus:—*Bt.* 16, 4.
 Besylfred silvered, BESILVERED, v. sylfirene.
 Besyrod ensnared, v. syrgan.
 Besyrgan to take hold of, *Ben*.
 Besyrgan to ensnare, v. syrgan.
 Bet, bett, abet; adv. irr. comp. of wel [Plat. bet] BETTER; melius:—Þa axode he to hwylicon timan hym bet were, *Jn.* 4, 52. Þatse hwæte mæge þy bet weaxan that the wheat may grow the better, *Bt.* 23. His horse bett wurde his horse should be better, *Bd.* 3, 9.

Bet *beats*; *ferit*, v. *beat*an.
 • **BETA**, *bete* [*Ger. bete f.*] **BEE**,
a herb that bears burs; *person-*
na:—*Cot. 28, Som.*
Betæcan; *p. betæhte*, *hi betæh-*
ton, *betæhten*; *pp. betæht*, *bet-*
taht; *v. a. [be by, tæcan to teach,*
to show] 1. *To show*; *ostendere*.
 2. *To BETAKE*, *impart*, *deliver*
to, *commit*, *put in trust*; *im-*
partire. 3. *To send*, *to follow*,
puræse; *mittere*:—1. *v. tæcan*.
He eow betæcō mycele he-
alle, *Lk. 22, 12*. 2. *He betæh-*
te him hys æhta, *Mt. 25, 14*:
Gen. 9, 2. 3. *Betæcan cildru*
on scole to send children to
school, *Obs. Lunæ, 4, 10*. *Mid*
swiftum hundum ic betæce
wildeor with swift hounds I pur-
suæ wild beasts, *Colloq. Monast.*
 Þ **Betæcung**, *e; f. A betaking*; *tra-*
ditio, *Som.*
Betæht *given up*; *pp. of betæ-*
can.
Betæht *betrothed*, v. *betæcan*.
Betæhten *committed*; *p. of betæ-*
can.
Betan, *gebetan ic bete*; *p. bette*;
sub. he bette; *v. a. [Plat. be-*
tern: Dut. beteren: Moes.
botan: bet better, or bot a-
mend] 1. *To make better*, *to*
improve, *amend*, *repair*, *restore*;
emendare. 2. *Joined with*
fy *to mend or repair a fire*, *to*
light or make a fire, *to kindle*;
focum reparare. (In this sense
bōten is used in low German
 at the present day. *Bōt fūer*
make the fire, *or bōt wat in*
(literally) light something in,
put or light some fires. *Soin Frs.*
fyoe *boete struere focum*).
 3. *To remedy*, *to make amends*,
compensate; *compensare*:—1.
Dat he bette that he should
improve, *Bd. 5, 13: Ez. 21, 22*.
 2. *Dat het he betan micel fyr*
then ordered he a great fire to
be lighted, *Ors. 6, 32, Bar. p.*
234, 17. 3. *Ic hit bete I will*
remedy it, *Deut. 1, 17*.
 ¶ **Beteldon** *deceived*, v. *betilldon*.
Betellan; *p. betealde*; *v. a. [be,*
tellan to tell] To speak about,
to answer, *excuse*, *justify*, *clear*;
excusare:—*Dat he moeste hine*
betellan that he might answer
him, *Chr. 1051*. *Godwine bete-*
alde hine Godwin cleared him-
self, *Id. 1052*.
Beteon *to accuse*, *bequeath*, v. *teon*.
Betera, *betra*; *m. betere*, *betre*;
f. n. adj. comp. of gōd [Plat.
Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan.
bedre: Ger. besser] BETTER;
melior:—*Dat hy wæron bete-*
ran þegnas that they were bet-
ter thanes, *Ors. 4, 9, Bar. p.*
161, 19. *Dat betran tida the*
better times, *Bar. p. 161, 13*.

To beteran tide to a better
time, *Bd. 3, 14: Mt. 12, 12:*
18, 6. *Hit is betre it is a bet-*
ter [thing], *Bt. 38, 7: 29, 1, v.*
gōd, *bet well*.
 ¶ **Beterian** *to be better*, v. *betrian*.
Beterung *a bettering*, v. *betrung*.
Betesta *best*, v. *betst*.
Bepæht *covered*, v. *peccan*.
Bepærfes *is needful*, v. *bepear-*
fan, *pearfan*.
Bepeaht *covered*, v. *peccan*.
Bepearfan *to want*, v. *pearfan*.
Bepeccan *to cover*, *cloak*, v. *pe-*
can.
Bepeccan *To consider*, **BETHINK**,
remember; *considerare*:—*Lk.*
15, 17: Elf. T. p. 35, v. þencan.
Beþen [*beþen bathed*] *A fomen-*
tation, *embrocation*; *fomen-*
tation:—*Mid beþenum with fo-*
mentations, *Bd. 4, 32*.
Beþerfað *is needful*, v. *pearfan*.
Beþian *to bathe*, v. *þapian*.
 ¶ **Beþied** *made prosperous*; *pp. of*
beþian, v. *þapian*, *Som.*
Beþige, *beþyge* *cherish*, v. *ba-*
pian.
Beþing, *e; f. A fomentation*, *an*
assuaging or nourishing medi-
cine; *fomentum*:—*Bd. 4, 32*.
Beþoht, *-te*, *-ton* *bethought*, v.
þencan.
Beþorfte *need*, *didst need*, *Bt.*
33, 4, v. pearfan.
Beþridian, *þrydian*; *p. ede*; *pp.*
ded, *dad*; *v. a. [g. be by, tre-*
dan to tread] To surround, *be-*
set, *circumvent*, *force*, *pillage*,
destroy; *circumdare*:—*Dat*
hine man wolde beþridian
that they would surround him,
Ors. 6, 36: 2, 5; *redigere*:—
On his gewæald beþrydan
sceolde would force into his
power, *Ors. 3, 7*.
 ¶ **Beþurfon** *have need*, v. *pearfan*.
Beþwean *to wash*, v. *þwean*.
Beþwyr; *adj. [be, þwir wicked]*
Perverse, *depraved*; *deprava-*
tus:—*Cot. 63*.
Beþyddon *opened*, *spread*, v. *þy-*
dan.
Betiene *shut*, *conclude*; *betien-*
ed shut, v. *betynan*.
Betihan *to shut*, *blame*, v. *betyn-*
nan, *teon*, *Lye*.
Betiht *blamed*, v. *teon*.
Betihtlad, *betihtlad* *accused*.
Betilldon, *beteldon*, *for betel-*
don *deceived*, v. *tælan*.
Beting *a cable*, v. *hæting*.
 ¶ **Beitl** *a beetle*, v. *bitel*.
Betnes, *se*; *f. [bet better] Satis-*
faction, *amends*, *recompence*; *sa-*
tisfactio:—*L. Can. Edg. conf. 9*.
Betoce *The herb betony*; *herbæ*
genus ad vomica:—*L. M. 1,*
39.
Betogen; *part. [be, teogan to*
pull, draw] 1. *Pulled over*,
drawn over; *obductus*. 2. *Ac-*

cusced, *impeached*.
 —1. *Heora scyld*
togene mid hydum
were covered with
 5, 7. 2. *Pe of*
þyffe who of
theft, *L. In. 37,*
craet a class carr-
Betogennes, *se*;
tion; *accusatio*.
 ¶ **Betræppan** [*be, tre-*
to BETRAP, *to*
cumvallare:—*C*
Betre *better*, v. *betre*.
Betredan *to tread* v.
Betrian, *betrian*
od [Plat. Dut. b-
better, to excel;
to grow better;
Elf. gr. 25, v. b-
Betrung, *beturan*
betering f: C
f.] A BETTERING
emendatio:—*H-*
betrung it was
ment, *Bt. 38, 7*.
Betrymian; *p. ed-*
trymian to forti-
envirom; *circum-*
Lk. 19, 43: 21,
 ¶ **Betst**, *betest*; *ac-*
betesta, *seo*, *þa*
gōd [Plat. Dut.
Ger. beste: Ice-
the best, first; *op-*
 —*Dat þing þe g-*
fað the things
are best, *Bd. 1,*
n. 12. *Scipio,*
mana witea
of the Roman sen-
Se beteste the
Moises clipode
nan, *Lev. 9, 1*.
Deut. 5, 23. *Ic*
betste hors
horse, *Bd. 3, 14*.
Betst; *adv. sup.*
most; *optime*;
cað that please.
Ic him betst t-
trusted them.
 6, 3. *Albinus*
læred Albinus
ed, Bd. pref. S-
Bett *better*, v. *betre*.
Bette *corrected*;
Betugon *shut in*,
teogan, v. *teogan*.
 ¶ **Betuh**, *betuh* *bet-*
Betuxsittan [*betu-*
tan to sit] *To in-*
to set, *put or b-*
serere, *Som.*
Betweonan *betw-*
betwynan.
Betweonum *betw-*
Betwih-*ligan* *to li-*
 1, 27.
Betwion; *adj. [*
twæm; dat. of tw-
twofold; *duplex*

Betwih, betwy, betwih, betwyh, betwob, betwocha, betwoox, betwux, betwuxt; *prop. dat. acc.* [be by, twa two] **BETWIX, BETWIXT, among**; *inter-*—*part* was betwuh Arabia and Palestina *that was between Arabia and Palestine*, *Ors.* 1, 3. **Betwocha**, *Es.* 34, 10. **Betwih**, *Bd.* 4, 9. **Betwyh** him among them, *Bt.* 39, 12. **Betwoox** cow among you, *Mt.* 20, 26. **Betwux** wulfas, *Lk.* 10, 3. **Betwux** wifa bearnum, *Lk.* 7, 28: 11, 51. **Betwuxt**, *Nat. Greg. S.* p. 11, 14. **Betwuh-bruwum** between the eyebrows.

¹ **Betwux-alegednes**, *se*; *f.* [betwux between, aleged *laid*] *Interposition, interjection*—*Interjection* may beon gewewden betwuxalegednyas on Englice on *interjection* may be called betwuxalegednes in *Engliſh*, *Ely. gr. Som.* p. 48, 3.

Betwux-sworpennys an *interjection*.

Betwux-cuman to come between, to happen.

Betwux-gearcud left, omitted.

Betwy, betwyh among, *Bt.* 39, 12. ¶ **Betwyh** þas þing between these things in the mean while, *whiltil*, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. betwuh.

Betwyh-gæst *interposed*.

Betwyh-gonging going between, dividing.

Betwynan, betweonan, betweonum; *prop. dat.* [be by, twæm; *dat. of twa*] **BETWÆN, among**; *inter-*—*Him* betwynan among them, *Mt.* 9, 3: *Jn.* 16, 17. **Ge** habbað lufe cow betwynan, *Jn.* 13, 35. **Ða** gewearð hi him betweonum then settled they between them, *Ors.* 6, 30. **Betweonum** is sometimes separated. **Be** asem twæonum for betweonum asem between seas, *Cd.* 163: 170. It is also used adverbially. **Ne** si lang fæc betweonum be not a long space between, *Bd.* 4, 9.

Betwyx, betwixt betwix, betwixt, v. betwuh.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.

betwren accused, v. betwren.

betwrið accuses, v. teon.

betwran; *part.* betwynde; **he** betwrið; *p.* betwyde, hi betwyndon; *imp.* betwri, betwene; *pp.* betwryed, betwryened; *v. a.* [be, betwri to hedge] 1. To enclose, ledge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; seipre. 2. To end, to form, finish; finire.—1. **Betwyde** hine, *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. Hi hine betwyndon they enclosed them, *Bd.* 4, 28. **Hy** betwyndon Janes duru they closed the doors of Janus, *Ors.* 6, 7.

Betynde, *Ors.* 5, 14. 2. **þus** þat word betwynde thus the speech ended, *Bd.* 4, 9. ¶ **Betyntan** inne to enclose within, *L. Alf.* 21. **Utan** betwynde shut out, *Ors.* 4, 5, v. tyntan.

¹ **Betyran** [be, tyr tar] **To** BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; pice liquida inficere:—*Equ. vern.* 2.

Betyrnan hy they turned.

Be-ufan above, v. bufan.

Be un-gewyrhtum freely; spon-tane, *Som.*

Be-utan from without, v. butan.

Bewæfan; *p.* bewæfde; *pp.* bewæfed, bewefen; *v. a.* [be, wæfan to cover] **To** befold, to cover round, to cover, hide; induere:—**Heo** nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig, *Gen.* 24, 65. **Bewæfedclothed**, *Mk.* 14, 51.

² **Bewæg** utan surrounded, v. wægan.

Bewæht disappointed, v. beþwæcan.

Bewæpnan; *p.* nde; *pp.* nod [be, wæpen a weapon] **To** take away arms, to disarm; armis spoliare:—*L. Polit. Cnut.* 57.

Bewand wrapped up, v. windan.

Bewarenian, bewarian **To** keep, defend; custodire:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. warian.

Bewarnian to beware, warn, v. warnian.

³ **Beweallen** cooked, v. weallan.

Bewealwrið wallow, v. wealwian.

Bewardian to ward, keep, v. weardian.

Bewearp has cast; *p.* of bewyrpan.

Beweddian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od. **To** espouse, wed; spondere:—*Es.* 21, 9, v. weddian.

Bewedding a wedding, v. weddung.

Bewefen covered; *pp.* of bewæfan.

⁴ **Bewegde**, beweht disappointed, *Ps.* 131, 11, v. biwægan.

Bewendan to turn, v. wendan.

⁵ **Bewepan** to bewail, beweoþon wept, bewoþen bewailed, v. weþan.

Beweran to pour out.

Bewerenes, *se*; *f.* [bewered or beweren forbidden] **A** forbidding; prohibito:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 9.

Bewerian to defend, restrain.

Bewerigend a defender.

Bewered restrained, v. werian.

Bewerung, e; *f.* [*Plat. Dut.* bewering] **A** defence, a fortification; tutamen:—**Bewerung** strang a strong defence, *Scint.* 64.

⁶ **Bewerian** to encamp, v. wician.

Bewicode defended.

Be willen willingly.

Bewimmen A niece; neptis, *Som.*

Bewindan; *p.* bewand, hi bewundon; *pp.* bewunden; *v. a.*

[*Dut.* bewinden: be about, windan to wind] **To** enfold, to wrap or wind about, embrace, envelope, extend; involvere:—**Josep** bewand hyne mid clænre scytan, *Mt.* 27, 59: *Lk.* 2, 7.

Bewiste governed, presided, v. bewitan.

Bewitan; *p.* he bewiste, we bewiston; *pp.* bewiton: *v. a.* [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] 1. **To** overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, command; præesse. 2. **To** keep, preserve, administer; custodire:—1. **Ðe** ealle his þing bewiste, *Gen.* 24, 2: 39, 4. **Ne** miht þu leng tun-scire bewitan, *Lk.* 16, 2. 2. **Ealle** gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitigan all creatures may keep their custom, *Bt.* 7, 3: *Ors.* 2, 2.

⁷ **Bewlat** beheld, saw, v. witan.

Bewlatunga shows, sights, pageants; spectacula, *Som.*

Beworpen bewailed.

Beworht employed, worked, built; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. wyrpan.

Beworpen cast; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. weorpan.

⁸ **Bewraecon** wreaked revenge, pursued, v. wreacan.

Bewrenca [be about, wrenc deceit] **To** deceive; occultis machinationibus circumvenire:—*Moral. præcept.* 34.

Bewreon to cover; *p.* þu bewruge, hi bewreogon covered, surrounded; *pp.* bewrigen, bewroegen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wrecon.

Bewrigennes, *se*; *f.* **A** hiding, keeping close or concealing; occultatio, *Som.*

Bewriðan **To** bind, retain; *pp.* bewriðen retained, v. wriðan.

Bewroegen covered; *pp.* bewrecon, v. wrecon.

Bewruge protected; *p.* of bewrecon, v. wrecon.

⁹ **Bewunden** wrapped; bewundon tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

Bewurpan, -an threw, cast around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

Bewyðdod in seat pledged is money, pledged, v. weddian.

Bewylewan to wallow; bewylewad rolled, wallowed.

Bewyrpan; *pp.* beworht. **To** work, build, work in, engrave:—**Bewyrc** on golde engrave in gold, v. beworht, wyrpan.

Bewyrpan to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

Be-yrnan; *p.* be-arn; *pp.* beurnen [be by, yrnan to run] **To** run by, to come in, occur, incur; percurrere:—**An** wundor me nu on mod be-arn

Bigan is head, v. bigan.
Biggenes, se; *f. An encavour, a colony; studium*:—*Dial. 1, 10.*
Bigels *an arch, vault, roof*; *arcus*:—*Elf. gr. 19.*
Bigenought, for bugen, v. bugan.
Bigenere *A worker*; *operator*:—*Coling. Monast., Lye.*
Bigenoc, bigeng *worship, observation*, v. begang.
Bigena as observer, v. beganga.
Bigenond beyond, v. begeond.
Bigenonde passing by; *praeterna*.
Bigerdel a purse, v. bigyrdel.
Bigan to *worship*; *biggende* *worshipping*, v. bigan.
Bigen an observation, v. begang.
Bigenere *a worker*, v. bigen-
 cere, beganga.
Biggen *undertaking*, v. begang.
Biggen *exercise*, v. begang.
Biggyrdel *a treasury*, v. bigyrdel.
Bighydig, bighydiglic *anxious*, v. behydig.
Bighydice *diligently*, v. behydehe.
Bigleofa, bileofa, an [big, bi for, bi life] *Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals*; *victus*:—*To bigleofan for food, Gen. 6, 21, v. bigwist, wist.*
Bigleofan; *part. ende*; *p. ade*; *pp. ed. To nourish, feed, support*; *cabare, Som.*
Bignes, se; *f. A bending, bowing*; *flexio*:—*Bd. 5, 3.*
Bigong *exercise*, v. begang.
Bigonga *a calculator*, v. beganga.
Bigen as example, v. byan.
Bigsperc, e; *f. A by-speech, describing*; *supplantatio, Lye.*
BigsPELL, bispell, es; *plu. bigspell, bigspelle, bigspellu*; *s. [big, bi for, spell a history] A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example*; *parabola*:—*Þas sawendan bigspell, Mt. 13, 18. Mid bigspellum, Mt. 13, 34. Bispell bi þære sunnan, Bt. Tit. 6, Card. p. 4, 12. We nu sculon manega biana and hispell recan we now should many examples and fables [comparisons] produce, Bt. 35, 5. Gehyr sum hispell hear an example, Id. 37, 3.*
Bispell-boc *a book of parables.*
Bigundan *to stand by or near, to support.*
Bigwic *deceit*, v. beswic.
Bigwist *food, victuals*, v. biwist, bigleofa.
Bigyrdel [be, gyrdel *a girdle*] *A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence a purse, public purse, a treasury*; *zona, moenia, fiscus*:—*Ne feoh ma cowrum biggyrdlum, Mt. 20, 9. Kinges gnofles biger-*

del the purse of a king's tribute, a treasury, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.
Bihealdan *To hold, occupy*; *tenerere*:—*Cod. Ex. 57, a. 10, Manu.*
Bihelan *to cover*, v. behelian.
Biheonan *on this side*, v. beheonan.
Bihlëman, bihlëmman; *v. a. [be, hlemman to sound] To rage, roar, dash together, to mix with force so as to produce a noise*; *fremere, confundere*:—*Þa grimman goman bi-hlëmmeð gnashes the grim [gums] jaws, Cod. Ex. 97, b. 11. Bi-hlëmeð acre gesceafte mixes pure elements, Cod. Ex. 20, b. 9, Manu.*
Bihydig *careful*, v. behydig.
Bii *near*, v. be.
BIL; *g. d. bille*; *pl. g. billa*; *d. billum* [Plat. biel *s. Dut. byl s. Ger. beil s. Swed. bila f. Dan. bile c. Norse, bula: Pers. بیل bil a pickaxe*] *Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a BILL, knife, sword*; *chalybs, flax, ensia* (Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry):—*Hi ne bill rude gesawan they, the blood-red sword, never saw, Bt. R. p. 158, 84. Abruëgd hille dreu sword, Cd. 142. Blæd forbræcon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords, Cd. 210. Billum abreotan with swords to destroy, Cd. 163. ¶ Bill-gesleht bill-clashing, Walton's Poet, by Price, vol. 1. p. 96, 13: Chr. 938, Ing. p. 144, 6. Bil-swaðu bill-swaithes, sword-paths, wounds, Cd. 160.*
Bilage [bi by, near, lagu *a law*] *A BYE-LAW*; *lex privata*:—*Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1303.*
Bilcettan *to belch*, v. bealcen.
Bile *A BILL, beak of a bird, the horn of an animal, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship*; *rostrum, aciculum*:—*Ylpa bile an elephant's proboscis, R. 18.*
Bile *a bile*, v. byl.
Bilehwit *simple*, v. bilewit.
Bilehwitlice; *adv. Honestly*; *simpliciter*:—*Bd. 5, 13.*
Bilehwitnes, bilwetnes, bylewitnes, se; *f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence*; *simplicitas*:—*Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity, Bt. 39, 5: Ors. 1, 2.*
Bilend *inhabited, Som.*
Bileofa *food*, v. bigleofa.
Bileoran; *p. orde. To pass over*; *transire*:—*Ps. 89, 4, v. leoran.*
Bileouene *victuals*, v. bileofa.
Bilewit, bilehwit, belewit, bilwit; *adj. [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of*

young birds, then to their nature, Junius] Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, merciful; *mitis*:—*Beoð bilwite swa culfran, Mt. 10, 16. Ic eom bilewite, Mt. 11, 29.*
Bilibban [bi by, libban *to live*] *To live by or upon, to sustain, support*; *sustentari*:—*Neotena meole hi mæst bilibbað they mostly live on the milk of cattle, Som. Ealle cwice wihta bilibbað all living beings are supported, Ors. 2, 1.*
Biliden *deprived*, v. beleosan.
Bilifen *food*, v. bigleofa.
Bilig *a bag, Pa. 118, 83, v. bælg.*
Billð [Dut. *Kil* beeld, bild; bild: *Ott. belidi, bild: Wil. bilethe: Chaucer, blee*; *hence to know one by the blee, by the bill or look*] *An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example*; *imago, Som. Bill steel, v. bil.*
Bilocen *locked up*, v. belucan.
Bilode *having a bill, nib or snout*; *rostratus, Som.*
Biloren *deprived*, v. beleosan.
Bil-swaðu *wounds, Cd. 160, v. bil.*
Bilwetnes *innocence*, v. bilehwitnes.
Bilwit *mild*, v. bilewit.
Bilyhte; *adj. Melancholic, choleric*; *biliosus, Som.*
Bime *a trumpet*, v. byme.
Bimyldan *to bury*, v. bemyldan.
BIN; *g. d. binne* [Frs. bin: *Dut. binne, ben*] *A manger, crib, BIN, hatch, rack*; *præsepe*:—*Heo hyne on binne alede, Lk. 2, 7, 16.*
Bin *as*; *sum*, v. beon.
BINDAN, gebindan, ic binde, þu bindst, he hint, we bindað; *p. band, he bunde, we bundon*; *pp. bunden*; *v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. binden: Moes. bindan, gabindan: Den. binde: Swed. Icel. Norse, binda] 1. To BIND, tie*; *ligare. 2. To pretend*; *fingerere*:—*1. Hig bindað byrþena, Mt. 23, 4. He band hine, Gen. 42, 24. He geband his sunu, Gen. 22, 9. Ne mihte gebindan, Mk. 6, 3: 6, 17. 2. C. R. Lk. 24, 28.*
Bindele, an; *f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands*; *vinculus constrictio*:—*Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man, L. Alf. Pol. 31.*
Bindene *binding*, v. bindan.
Bi-niotan *To pursue, enjoy*; *assequi, Mans.*
Binnan, binnon, be innan *with- in*; *intus*:—*Bt. 1, 1, Card. p. 4, 17: Jn. 11, 30: Mt. 2, 16: Ors. 4, 11.*
Binne *a manger*, v. bin.

Bio *I am, may be, shall be*; sum, sim, ero:—*Mt. 9, 21: Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.*
 Bio bread *honey-comb, Bt. 23.*
 Biodan *offer*; offerant:—*Bt. 25, v. beodan.*
 Biom *I am, shall be*; sum, ero:—*v. beon.*
 Bior *beer, v. beor.*
 Biorh *a defence, v. beorh.*
 Biorht *brightness, Bt. 41, 1, v. beorht.*
 Bioð *They are, may be, shall be*; sunt, sint, erunt, v. beon.
 Biotian *To threaten*; intentare:—*Cot. 108.*
 Biotul *a beetle, staff, v. bytl.*
 Biorwrt *beewort*; apiastrum, v. beowwrt.
 BIRCE, byrc [*Plat. barke f: Fra. byrk: Dut. berkeboom m: Kil. berck: Ger. birke f: Dan. birk m. f: Swed. björk*] *A birch tree*; betula:—*Cot. 165.*
 Bircen, beorcen; *adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch*; betulaceus, *Som.*
 Bird *a bird, v. brid.*
 Birden-meto *heavy*; onerosa:—*Prov. 27, Lye.*
 Birele *a cupbearer, v. byrle.*
 Bireð *beareth, for byrð, v. beran.*
 Birgan, birgean, byrgan, byrigean, bebyrgan; *p. de; pp. ed, bebirged, gebyrged; n. a. [Dut. bergen to cover up: Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill] To bury*; sepelire:—*Dær hine man birgde: þær wæs Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Alyf me æreat byrigean minne fieder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen. 23, 6.*
 *Birgen, byrgen, byrigen, byrigela, e; *n. A burial place, sepulchre, tomb, grave; sepulchrum*:—*Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, Mt. 27, 64, 66. Wæs niwe byrgen, Jn. 19, 41, 42: 20, 1, 4: Gen. 23, 2, 6, 9.*
 Birgingc *A tasting*; gustatio, *Ben.*
 Birgnes *a taste, v. byrignes.*
 Birhtu *brightness, v. beorht.*
 Birian *to bury*; birgde *buried, v. birgan.*
 Birig *a city, Deut. 14, 27, v. burh.*
 Birigan *to bury, v. birgan.*
 Birighman *a city officer, an overseer of temples, Som.*
 Biriging *a tasting, v. birgingc.*
 Biriht *brightness, v. beorht.*
 Birilian, birlian, byrlian *To draw, bear*; haurire:—*C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9.*
 Birist *bearest, vehis, for berist, Bt. R. p. 181, v. beran.*
 Birne *a coat of mail, v. byrn.*
 Birned *burned, armed, v. bærnan, byrnan.*
 Bissac *a bag, v. ssec. codd.*

Bisscan [be by, sæcan to seek] *To be present, to go to; adire*—*L. Edg. 62.*
 Biscoep, biscop, es; *m. A bishop, prelate, high-priest*; episcopopus:—*Ða astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen bisceopas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 573, 31. ¶ Yldesta bisceop, Ors. 5, 4. Heah bisceop an archbishop, v. arcebisceop. Efenhada bisceop a co-bishop, Gr. Dial. 1, 5.*
 Bisceopdóm, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop, dom judgment] The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop*; episcopi iudicium, vel provincia:—*Ðæs bisceopdomes wyrðe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunication, Bd. 4, 5, v. bisceoprice.*
 Bisceophád, biscophád, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop; had hood, head] BISHOPHOOD, episcopacy*; episcopatus:—*Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, 28. On bisceop hade in (his) episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3.*
 Bisceop-hyrde, biscophyrede, bisceop-hyred *A bishop's shepherd or clergy*; episcopi familia:—*Cot. 44, Som.*
 Bisceopian, biscopgan; *pp. bisceopod. To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, conferm; visitare, confirmare*:—*L. Can. Eccl. 13, W. p. 155, 51.*
 Bisceoplic, biscoplic; *adj. Bishoplike, episcopal, belonging to a bishop*; episcopalis:—*Bd. 2, 15.*
 Bisceopod *bishoped, confirmed, v. bisceopian.*
 Bisceoprice, bisceopcyre, bisceopdóm, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dóm a province] A BISHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop*; episcopi provincia:—*Bisceoprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, n. 8. He onfeng his agenre ceastre bisceop scire or bisceopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adrifen wæs of his bisceopscire was driven from his bishopric, 4, 13.*
 Bisceopsetl, bisceopstol, biscopseld, biscopseðl, es; *n. [bisceop a bishop, setel a seat] A bishop's residence, see, seat*; sedes episcopalis:—*He Bisceop setl onfeng he received the bishop's see, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7.*
 Bisceop þenung *a bishop's duty, service, v. þegning.*
 Bisceop-wyrt, bisceop-wyrt Bi-

SHOP'S-WORT, *tervain; verber*
Herb. tit. 1. ¶
 þe lesse betony
 Bisceop, biscop-dóm
 bisceop-rice, v.
 Bisceopgan *to co-*
 ceopian.
 Bisceop heafod *lin-*
lincn, an ornament
wore on their
R. 64: Ely. gl.
 Bisceop-rocc *A*
dalmatica:—*S.*
 Bisceopwite, es;
 for visiting, pro-
 copo debita:—
 p. 51, 13.
 Biseah *looked abo-*
 Bisko, byseg, b
 bysgu; *f. [Du-*
ness, occupatio-
utility; occupa-
tion, Bt. 33, 14:
Rawl. p. 118.
 sum bisegum *f.*
 tions, *Bt. 33, 14:*
Rawl. p. 118.
 modes bisgung, *Bt. 35*
anxiety, Bt. 35
 Bisegung *employ-*
 Bisen *an example*
 Bisen blind, *C. A.*
v. blind.
 Bisencan *to sink,*
 Bises *A leap ye*
 —*Menol. 61, v.*
 Biseted *set, v. see.*
 Biagan, byagian
 dan; *n. a. [A*
occupy; occupa-
Card. p. ii. 8:
v. abysean.
 Biag, bisgung *oc-*
 seg.
 Bialeasung *seni-*
 v. leasung.
 Bism *a besom, v.*
 Bismar word *a r*
L. Hloth. W. p.
mer.
 Bismar, bismor,
 mor [be, smor]
Filthiness, pollu-
tion, disgrace, is-
reproach, confus-
 abominatio,
 Hi amrydon
 bysmore they d
 ple with filthines
 21. Mid þam
 disgrace, Ors. 6
 29: Ps. 88, 34.
 his bysmer, *Mk.*
 Bismiernd *A de-*
 Prov. 11, 4, v.
 Bismierlic, bismo
graceful, dirty, u
 pis:—*Mid þan*
 tan æðe *with the*
ful oath, Ors. 4
Can. Edg. 20.

meritostan card in the most
 viciuous province, *Ors.* 3, 11.
 Bismenes, *e*; *f.* *A polluting*;
 palatio, *Som.*
 *Bismering *blasphemy*, *v.* *bys-*
merung.
 Bismirrende *Deriding*; *insult-*
ans:—*Dial.* 2, 1.
 Bismor *a disgrace*, *v.* *bismor.*
 Bismorful; *adj.* *Dreadful*; *hor-*
rendus, *Lye.*
 Bismorlic *disgraceful*, *v.* *bismor-*
lic.
 Bismorlice; *adv.* *Disgracefully*,
indecently; *probrose*:—*Bis-*
morlice plegan to play im-
modestly, *Elf. Can.* 35.
 Bismorian *to mock*, *v.* *bysmerian.*
 *Bism *an example*, *v.* *bysm.*
 Bismung, *gebysnung*, *e*; *f.* *An*
example; *exemplum*:—*Elf. T.*
p. 5, 15.
 Bispell *a fable*, *v.* *bigspell.*
 Bispenn *a parable*, *v.* *bigspell.*
 Bisperte, *bines A leap year*; *bis-*
sertus:—*Meml.* 61: *Bd.* 5,
 23, *p.* 648, 19.
 Bist *art, shall be*; *ea, eris*:—
Bd. 5, 19, *v.* *beon.*
 Bistemed *steaming*, *v.* *bestemed.*
 Bismehan *to swathe*, *v.* *besue-*
bian.
 Bismic *deceit*, *v.* *beswic.*
 Bismic-falle *a giftfall*, *v.* *feall*,
Som.
 Bismwic *deceit*, *v.* *beswic.*
 Bismwical, *bewwical*; *adj.* *Decell-*
ful; *delousus*:—*L. Eccl.*, *W. p.*
176, 29.
 *Bit, *bitt east*, *v.* *biddan.*
 BITA, *bite, an*; *m.* [*Plat. bet, m*:
Frs. v. byt: Dut. beet m: Heb.
בִּיט *a part, bit*] 1. *A bit*,
snatch, piece, fragment, a BITE;
frustrum. 2. *Any thing that*
bites, as an animal; *ferus*:—1.
After þam bitan, Jn. 13, 27:
Pt. 147, 6. *Mid bitum with*
bites, Ors. 1, 7. *Banes bite a*
bit or fragment of bone, L.
Ethelb. 36, *W. p.* 8, 5. *Cancer-*
able, þat is bite a cancer, that
is a biting disease, Herb. 44,
 2 *p.* 79, 14.
 Bitan; *ic bite, he bit*; *part.* *bi-*
tende; *p.* *bát, hi biton*; *pp.*
bitan [*Plat. bieten: Dut. by-*
ten: Sued. Icel. bita: Norse,
bita] *To BITE*; *mordere*:—
Byton hyne lya lice bit him.
Bat frælice bitt ferocly, Gr.
Dial. 1, 4.
 Bite *a bit, v.* *bita.*
 Bital, *bitela, bed*; *m.* *A BEETLE*;
blatta:—*Þa blacra betlas the*
black beetles, Cot. 141, *v.* 1.
 Bitende *biting*, *v.* *bitan.*
 BITER; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*
Sued. Ger. bitter: Moez. baitra]
Bitter, sharp, horrid; *ama-*
rus:—*Pt.* 63, 3, *v.* *aterlic.*
 Biterian, *abiterian*; *p. de*; *pp.*

od, gebitered. To make bitter,
sharp; *acerbare*:—*Past.* 54, 5.
 Sealdon *gebiterod win, Mk.*
15, 23.
 Biterlice, *bittylice*; *comp. or*;
adv. *BITTERLY*; *amare*:—*He*
weop biterlice, Mt. 26, 75:
Bd. 4, 25, *S. p.* 600, 29.
 Biteryns, *bitternes, se*; *f.* *BIT-*
TERNESS; *amaritudo*:—*Ge-*
nenmed Mara, þat ys biteryns,
Ex. 15, 23.
 Bið *is, shall be*; *eat, erit, v.*
beon.
 Bitl *a mallet*, *v.* *bytl.*
 Bitmalum, *piecemeal, by bits, v.*
mæl.
 Bitol *a bridle, Pt.* 31, 12, *v.* *bæte.*
 Bitolden; *part.* 1. *Estimated,*
reckoned, numbered; *recensita-*
tus. *Wuldre bitolden, Cod.*
Ex. 64, b, 13, *from tellan to*
reckon. 2. *Bitolden cleansed*;
purgatus:—*Torne bitolden*
purified from anger, Cod. Ex.
16, b. 11: 64, a. 1, from te-
allan to cleanse, Mann.
 Bitst *prayest, v.* *biddan.*
 Bitt *What affords a bite, food*;
herbitum:—*R.* 60, *Lye.*
 Bitt *asks, v.* *biddan.*
 Bitte *a bottle, bouget*; *uter, v.*
byt.
 Bitternes *bitterness, v.* *biteryns.*
 Bitterlice *bitterly, v.* *biterlice.*
 Bituihu *A foul letter or scab run-*
ning across the face; *mentagra,*
Som.
 Biuandun *bound, for bewounden,*
v. *bewindan.*
 Biwegan; *p. de*; *v. a.* *To dis-*
appoint; *frustrari*:—*Pt.* 131,
 11, *Lye.*
 Biwerlan *to pass by, v.* *wærlan.*
 Biwered *forbidden, v.* *werdan.*
 Biwist [be, *wist food*] *Food, pro-*
vision; *commeatus*:—*Þat is*
heora biwist that is their pro-
vision, Bt. 17: *L. Can. Edg.* 3.
 Biwitigan *to preside, v.* *bewitan.*
 Biwoedded *wedded, v.* *bewed-*
dian.
 Biword, *biword, es*; *n.* [be by,
word a word] *A BYWORD,*
proverb; *proverbium*:—*Cot.*
157.
 Biwritan [be by, *writan to write*]
To write after, by, or out of, to
copy; *postscribere, Pref. in*
Past. Lye.
 *Bixen; *adj.* *Belonging to box,*
BOXEN; *buceus*:—*R.* 26, *v.*
box.
 BLA'C, *blæc, bleac*; *def.* *se bla-*
ca; *adj.* [*Plat. blak ink: Sued.*
black, blek bleak: Dan. blek
ink. *The word generally used*
in Saxon and other Gothic
tongues for black is swart, but
blac is sometimes found, v.
blæc ink] *BLACK, dark, opaque,*
 dusky, pale, pallid; *niger, pal-*

lidus:—*Ne might ænne locc*
gedon hwitne oððe blæcne,
Mt. 5, 36. *He hæfde blæc*
feax he had black hair, Bd. 2,
 16. *Se mona mid his blacan*
leohte the moon with her pale
light, Bt. 4.
 Blacberian *A BLACKBERRY, mul-*
berry; *vaccinium*:—*R.* 47.
 Blacern, *blæcern, blecernæ, e*;
n. [*Plat. Dut. blaker, blic*
bright, light, ærn a place] *A*
candlestick, lantern, light, candle,
lamp; *lucerna*:—*Bernað eo-*
wer blacern light your candle,
Bd. 4, 8: *Pt.* 17, 30: *Elf. gk.* 19.
 Blacnung *Ardent desire*; *fla-*
grantia:—*Cot.* 87, *Ben.*
 Blac-hrem *a raven, v.* *hrem.*
 Blacra, *ablacian To BLACKEN,*
grow black, dark, pale; *pal-*
lere:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 35.
 Blacpa *the leprosy, v.* *blæcpa.*
 *Blacung; *f.* *Paleness, wanness*;
pallor:—*Lps.* 67, 14.
 Blad *a branch, v.* *blæd.*
 Blæc [*Plat. blak n.* *This word*
properly signifies black ink
only; *but, in low German,*
they say, rood and grôn blak
red and green ink: Dut. Kil.
black: Ak. black: Dan. blæc
n: Sued. blæk n: Icel. blek]
Ink; *atramentum*:—*Þat hi*
habba blæc and boc fel that
they have ink and parchment,
L. Can. Edg. 3.
 Blæcan, *blæcean, ablæcan* [*Dut.*
bleeken: Sued. bleka] *To*
BLEACH, to fade; *pallidum*
colorem inducere:—*Ne mæg*
ne sunne blæcan can be bleach-
ed by no sun, Bd. 1, 1, *S. p.*
478, 20. n. 20.
 Blæcbergen *A blackberry*; *vac-*
cinium, Lye.
 Blæc Paleness; *pallor, Som.*
 Blæcern *a candle, Bd.* 4, 8, *v.*
blacern. [Blæc *ink, ærn a*
place] *A place for ink, an ink-*
horn.
 Blæc-gym *a black fossil, called*
jet, Bd. 1, 1.
 Blæco paleness, *Cot.* 157, *leprosy,*
v. *blacung, blæcpa.*
 Blæc-teru *black-tar, tar, naphtha,*
a sort of bituminous fluid, Som.
 Blæcpa, *blæcþrust Leprosy*; *vi-*
tiligp:—*Cot.* 221.
 *BLÆD, *bled*; *g. es*; *d. e*; *pl.*
nom. ac. a; *d. um* [*Frs. v. bled:*
Plat. Sued. Dan. Dut. Icel.
blad n. a leaf: Ger. blatt n. a
leaf: Al. bled fruit: Slav.
plot blod fruit] 1. *A BLADE,*
that which springs forth, as a
shoot, branch, leaf, product,
fruit, corn; *germen, v.* *brord.*
 2. *A blast, blowing, breath,*
spirit, life, mind; *spiritus.*
 3. *Fruit, enjoyment, faculty,*
gift, reward, benefit, honour,

- glory; fruitio*:—1. Bleda wyrtta, *Ps.* 36, 2. Se sumor gearwað bleða *the summer prepares shoots*, *Bt.* 39, 13. On þæs beames bledum on the branches of the tree, *Cd.* 200. Ælc twig þe bleða ne byrð, *Jn.* 15, 2. Hærfest bringð ripa bleða *harvest brings ripe fruit*, *Bt.* 39, 13: 34, 10. Balsames blæd *fruit of balsam*, *Cot.* 48. 2. Mare blæd winde *a greater blast of wind*, *Bd.* 4, 3. Gastes blæd *inspiration; spiritus flatus*, *Cd.* 224. His blæd forleosan *to lose his life*, *Fr. Jud. Theo.* p. 22, 16. On his blæde geseah *considered in his mind*, *Cd.* 205. 3. Tires blæd *victory's reward*, *Cod. Ex.* 25, b. 11. Godes þegna blæd *God's servants' reward*, *Cod. Ex.* 18, a. 17. Gastes blæd *the spirit's gift*, *Cd.* 227. Þæs blædes, *Cod. Ex.* 38, b. 16. Hi Judea blæd forbræcon *billa eorum they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edge of swords*, *Cd.* 210. Wæs heora blæd micel *was their glory great*, *Cd.* 1.
- Blæd a *cup*, v. bledu.
Blæddre a *bladder*, v. blædr.
Blæd horn a *blast horn, a trumpet*.
BLÆDR, blædra, blæddra; *pl.* u, an [*Plat.* bladder *f.* *Dut.* bladder *Ger.* bladder *f.* *Alt.* blater: *Swed.* bladder: *Icel.* bladra *f.*] A BLADDER, a *pustule, blister; vesica*:—Eall folc wæs on blædran *all people were in blisters*, *Ors.* 1, 7. ¶ Blædran-adl, -sare, wærc *a disease or pain in the bladder; veaicæ dolor*.
Blæge A BLAY, *bleak or fresh-water sprat; gobio*:—*R.* 101.
Blæ-hæwen, blæhwen; *adj.* [bleo blue, hæwen hue] *Of a blue hue, bluish, violet or purple colour; cæruleus*:—*Lev.* 8, 7.
▼ Blæsan *To blow; flare, Lye.*
Blæse a *blaze*, v. blase.
Blæsere a *burner*, v. blasere.
BLÆST [*Plat.* blas, blast: *Frs.* v. *Ger.* blast *m.*: *Dan.* blæst *c.*] A BLAST, *blasting, burning; flatus, adustio*:—Bæð-weges blæst *a sea blast or breeze*, *Cd.* 158. Fyres blæst *a fire's burning*, *Cod. Ex.* 22, a. 16.
Blæstan *To puff; insufflate*, *Som.*
Blæstbelg *bellows*, v. blastbelg.
Blæt *A bleating, a bleat like a sheep; balatus*, *Som.*
Blætan; v. n. [*Frs.* v. blâte] *To BLEAT; balare*:—Scæp blæt *a sheep bleats*, *Elf. gr.* 24, 9.
Blæteanung, blæteung, e; *f.* *A flaming, blazing, sparkling; flagrantia*:—*Ps.* 76, 18.
▼ Blæwen *Light blue; perseus*:—*R.* 80, *Ben.*
- Blæwð *blows*, *Bt. Rowl.* p. 156, v. blawan.
Blan ceased, v. bliinnan.
Bland [*Norse*, blanda *to pour out*] *A mixture, confusion; mixtio*:—*Hicks.* vol. i. p. 120, 55. Cantilenæ mixtura, *Mann.*
Blanden-feax *yellow haired*, v. blonden-feax.
BLAZE, blæse, blysa [*Dut.* blaas] *Any thing that makes a BLAZE, a torch, manifestation; fax*:—*Jn.* 18, 3.
Blasere, gaster, ea; *m.* *An incendiary, a burner; incendiarius*:—Be þam blaserum concerning the incendiaries, *L. In.* 77. Ða blisieras incendiaries, *L. Athel.* 6.
Blast-belg [*Dut.* blaasbalg *m.*: *Ger.* blasebalg *m.*: *Dan.* blæsebalg *c.*] *A blast bag, bellows; follis*:—*Cot.* 86.
BLAT; *sup.* blatast; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* platt: *Dut.* plat] *Broad; latus*:—Blatast benna *broadest of wounds*, *Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 12.
Blate; *adv.* *Widely, every where; late*:—*Bt. Rowl.* p. 159, 176.
Blatende *Widening, swelling; expandens*, *Mann.*
▼ BLAWAN, ablawan, geblawan; ic blawe, he blæwð; *p.* bleow, gebleow, hi bleowon; *pp.* bláwen. *To BLOW, breathe; flare*:—Ge geseoð suðan blawan, *Lk.* 12, 55. Ða bleow he on hi, *Jn.* 20, 22. Bleowun windas, *Mt.* 7, 25, 27. Blewað blow ye, *Ps.* 80, 3. Ne blawe man byman, *Mt.* 6, 2. Blowiað, *Ps.* 147, 7. Blawen is on smiðþan *is blown on a forge*, *Prov.* 27.
Blawennys, se; *f.* *A blowing, or puffing up, a windy swelling; inflatio*, *Som.*
Blawer *A blower; conflator*:—*Past.* 37, 3.
Blawung, ablawung, e; *f.* *A blowing; flatus*:—*Jud.* 7, 16.
Bleac, bleaca *black, bleak*, v. blac.
Bleað, bleaþe *blithe, v. bliþe*.
Blec black, v. blac.
Blecernæ a *candle*, v. blacern.
Blecingaeg *Bleckingen*, a province in the south of Sweden, *Ingram's Ang.-Sax. Lect.* p. 64, 2: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 26, 6.
Blecte *glittered*, v. blican.
Bled, bleða a *bowl*, v. bledu.
Bled fruit, a *branch, herb*, v. blæd.
BLEÐAN [*Plat.* bloden: *Dut.* bloeden: *Ger.* bluten: *Dan.* bløde: *Swed.* blöda] *To BLEED, draw blood; phlebotomare*:—Se bledenda *fic the bleeding fig or disease*, *Wanley's Cat.* p. 305, 4: *L. M.* 4, 145, *b. Lye.*
Bledra a *bladder*, v. blædr.
Bled horn *a trumpet*, v. blæd horn.

- Blëdnian; *pp.* bledsod v. bletian.
Bledung a *bleeding*, *Bt.*
Bledu, blæd a *bowl, goblet; patera*:—*E.*
BLEGEN [*Plat.* bleien] *blein f.* *Dan.* blegue *blister, bile or ulcer*:—On þa blacan ble the *black bile*, *Wax* 304, 52: p. 305, 11: 58, v. poc.
▼ BLENDAN; *p.* blonde [*dern*: *Dan.* blende: *da*] *To BLEND, miscere, miscere*, *Som.*
Blëndian, he blent; *pp.* v. a. *To BLIND*; cæðæg blent *hiora eaga blinds their eyes*, *Bt.* ablandan.
BLEO, bleoh, blio, bleo *A colour, hue*, BLEE, *beauty; color*:—Hwæt swacristalla, *Nam.* 1. locenra hræglá mid bleowum of silken g [with] various colours *Bt.* 15. ¶ Anes b colour, *R.* 79. Mis of a different or *Elf. gl.* 11. Mial different hue, *R.* 79.
Bleo *Blue or azure colour, ruleus*, *Som.*
Bleo-craft BLEE CRAFT of *embroidering*, *Som.*
Bleo-festnys, se; *f.* gives pleasure from *pleasure, delight; dunctitas*:—*Ps.* 138
▼ Bleofag, bleofah [*Bleofag changeable*] *CA low, varying hue*:—*Cot.* 115: *Som.*
Bleoh a *colour*, v. bleo.
Bleoread, bleoreod; *blaurod*: *Dut.* bl Ger. blaurod: *Dan.* BLUE RED, *purp coloured*; cæruleo *Cot.* 135, v. munfes
Bleo-stening *coloured or pavement*, *Mosses* 131.
Bleoton *sacrificed*, v. Bleow a *colour*, v. bleo.
Bleow *blew, flabat*, v. they blew, flabat, p.
Blere. 1. *A gem, a kind onyx.* 2. *Bald*: 1. *Cot.* 28. 2. *Som.*
Bletcæd *blessed*, *cons* bletsian.
BLETSIAN, gebletsian, -sige, gebletsige; *p.* gende; *p.* bletsocode; *pp.* gebletso: BLESS, *consecrate; re*:—Ic hig gebles hire ic þe forgifre ic wyll bletsian, *C*

2. He bletnode hig, *Mk.* 10, 16: *Mt.* 14, 19. He was gletted he was consecrated, *Chr.* 196, *Ing.* p. 81, 19. He was gletted to cinge, *note o.*
 Bleating boc a blessing book, *Som.*
 Bletsung, e; f. A BLESSING; benedictio:—*Ps.* 8, 8: 36, 27.
 Bleswā blow, v. blowan.
 Blēwan to flourish, v. blowan.
 Blican, he bličō; p. blič, hi blican; pp. blicen; v. n. [*Plat.* blicken: *Dut.* blinken: *Frs.* blecken: *Japicis:* Ger. blicken: *Swed.* blicka: *Icel.* bika *spendō*] To shine, glitter, dazzle, amaze; fulgere. Used only by poets:—Blicō þeos beorhtsunne this bright sun glitters, *Cd.* 38: 149: *Jdt.* 11: *Et. R.* p. 183, 38, *Som.*
 BLICE [*Dut.* blik m: Ger. blink m: *Dan.* blink c.] The white, a whiteness, shining; albor, candor:—Banes blice the whiteness or shining of a bone, *L. Ethelb.* 35, *W.* p. 5, 3.
 Blicete quivered, glittered, *Cot.* 178, *Lye.*
 Blicetung, blycyttung; f. A coruscation, shining; coruscatio:—*Vp.* 76, 18, *Lye.*
 BLIS, g. ne; blinnende, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word blin, used by B. Jonson as a noun, thus withouten blin without ceasing, *Sad. Shepherd.* A. 2, s. 6] A BLIN, ceasing, rest, intermission; intermissio:—Butan blinne, or butan blinnendan without ceasing, *Bd.* 5, 12.
 BLIND; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* Ger. blind: *Frs.* v. blyn: *Al.* blind, *Mint:* *Moes.* blinda, blinds: *Icel.* blindr: *Norse.* blinde] BLIND; cæcus:—Hig synt blinde and blindra læteowas, *Mt.* 15, 14: *Ps.* 145, 6. ¶ Blind alite a blind or inward wound, *Herb.* 4, 2. Blind netel a dead nettle; lamium, *Elf. gl.* 15. Blind þearm blind intestine; cœcum intestine. Blinda maun a parasite; palpo, *Elf. gr.* 36.
 BLINDAN to blind, v. blendan.
 BLINDICE; *adv.* BLINDLY, rashly; temere:—Hu blindice monige sprecað how blindly many speak, *Ors.* 1, 10.
 Blindnes, se; f. BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—*Mt.* 3, 5.
 Blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan, ic blinne, he blinð, we blinnað; p. blan, blonn, we blunnon; pp. blunnen. To BLIN, rest, cease, leave off; cessare:—Romane blunnon rician on Breotene the Romans ceased to rule in Britain, *Bd.* 1, 11, s. p. 480, 13: *Ps.* 36, 8.

Blinnes rest, v. blin.
 Blo colour, beauty, v. bleo.
 Bliotan sacrificed, v. blotan.
 Bliswende flourishing, for blowende, v. blowan.
 *BLIS, blys, se; f. BLISS, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure; lætitia:—Ne seo hehate blis nis on þam fæsclicum lustum the highest bliss is not in the fleshly pleasures (*lusta*), *Bt.* 33, 1: *Ps.* 29, 6. Blisse wana a deficiency of bliss, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Bd.* 4, 3: *Jud.* 16, 27: *Ps.* 31, 9.
 Blisier an incendiary, v. blasere.
 Blissian, geblissian; ic blisige, þu blissat, he blissað, we blissiað; part. blissiende, blissigende: p. blissode, we blissodon; v. n. 1. To rejoice, exult, to be glad, merry; gaudere. Blissiað mid me, *Lk.* 15, 9: *Mt.* 5, 12: 25, 23. Ge woldon geblissian, *Jn.* 5, 35. Hi blissodon, *Bd.* 5, 12, s. p. 628, 34: *Ps.* 31, 14. 2. v. a. To make to rejoice, to exhilarate; lætificare:—Ic eow geblissige, *Mt.* 11, 28: *Ps.* 20, 6: 42, 4: 45, 4. Exultare, *Ps.* 13, 11: 46, 1: 91, 4, v. blissian.
 Blissung, blisung, e; f. A triumphing, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 64, 13.
 BLIDE; *adj.* [*Plat.* blied, bleide: *Dut.* *Frs.* blyde, bly: *Dan.* *Swed.* blid: *Icel.* bliðr: *Ott.* blida] 1. Joyful, merry, cheerful, pleasant, BLITH; lætus. 2. Single, simple, kind; simplex. 3. Luxurious, effeminate, lascivious; luxuriosus:—1. Beo bliðe þu goda þeow, *Mt.* 25, 21. Ða wæs Jethro bliðe, *Ex.* 18, 9. Hig bliðust wæron, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *C. Mt.* 6, 22: 10, 16: 21, 5: *Bd.* 3, 22. 3. Hi eac bliðran gewurdon they also were more effeminate, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Blisheort, bliðheort merry hearted, *Cd.* 10.
 Blisheortnys merry heartedness, *Som.*
 Bliselic; *comp. or; adv.* Gladly, joyfully, willingly; alacriter:—Hyne bliðelicor onfenge, *Lk.* 19, 6. Bliðelicor more gladly, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Gen.* 46, 30.
 Blisnys, se; f. Joyfulness, a leaping for joy, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 99, 2.
 Blissian; p. blissode, we blissodon. To be glad, blithe, merry; lætari:—*Past.* 49, 5: 50, 2.
 Blisust very merry, v. bliðe.
 BLOD, es; n. [*Plat.* *Icel.* blood s: *Frs.* v. *Dut.* blood n: Ger. blut n: *Al.* bluat, bluot, pluot, plut: *Moes.* bluth: *Dan.* *Norse.* blod] BLOOD; sanguis:—Ðines broþor blod clypað up to

me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Mid his came blod with his uncle's blood, *Ors.* 2, 2: *Ps.* 13, 6: 49, 14. ¶ Dead blod clotted blood, *Cot.* 163.
 Blóð dolg, blod dolh a blood wound, a wound or scar after bleeding, *Som.*
 Blóð dryncas blood sheddings, blood shed, *Mann.*
 Blóðes flownys a bloody issue, *Som.*
 Blóð forleten let blood.
 Blóð-geotan to pour out or shed blood.
 Blóðgeote a shedding of blood, v. blodgyt.
 Blóðgeotende shedding blood, bloodthirsty.
 Blóðgewod blood stained, *Som.*
 Blóðgita A shedder of blood; sanguinis effusor:—*Lps.* 5, 7.
 Blóðgyte, es; m. A blood shedding, bloodshed; sanguinis effusio:—Ðær wæs se mæsta blodgyte there was the greatest bloodshed, *Ors.* 4, 2. Wæron þa mæstan blodgytas there were the greatest blood sheddings, *Ors.* 3, 9. Butan blodgyte without bloodshed, *Bd.* 1, 3. A red cloud; nubes sanguinea.
 Blóðhræcan to reach or spit blood, *Som.*
 Blóð hræca spitting of blood, *Som.*
 Blóðig; *adj.* [*Dut.* bloedig: *Frs.* v. bloedick] BLOODY; sanguineus:—Ða hwettað hyra blodigan teð who whet their bloody teeth, *L. Eocl.*, *W.* p. 174, 9. ¶ Blóðig utsiht a dysentery, *R.* 11.
 Blóðles bloodless, v. bloodless.
 Blóðleaw a blood letting.
 Blóðlætan to let blood.
 Blóðlætere a blood letter.
 Blóðleas; *adj.* BLOODLESS; exanguis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.
 Blóðmonað November, v. blotmonað.
 Blóð-read blood-red.
 Blóð-ryne a running of blood, v. blodrynde.
 Blóð-seax, blóð-sex a blood-knife, a lancet, v. æder-seax.
 Blóðseten a stopping of blood, *Som.*
 Blóðsiht, blodutsyð a flowing of blood.
 Blóð-wanian to diminish blood.
 Blóðwite Blood; sanguis:—*Lps.* 15, 4, *Lye.*
 Blóð-wyrð Bloodwort, knotgrass; polygonum.
 Blóðrynde a running of blood. Bloedsan to bless, v. blætsian.
 Bloestþæg bellows, v. blast-belg.
 Bloma, an [*Plat.* blome f: *Dut.* bloem f: Ger. blume f: *Swed.* blomma: *Icel.* blómi m. blom n. The Germans, in mineralogy, use the expression eisen or eisern blume] Metal, a mass,

lump; metallum, massa:—*Cot.* 135. Bloma oððe dah, (*Dut.* bloem a flower or flour, meal), Bloom, *Elf. gl.* p. 25. Isenes bloman a lump or wedge of iron, *Som.*

Blon, blonn *Ceased*; cessavit, v. blinnan.

Blonden mingled, v. blendan.

Blonden Dyed, coloured; tinctus, *Som.*

Blonden-feax [*Dut.* blond-haar, light or flaxen hair: *Dan.* guulagtig-haar yellowish hair: blandel haar mixed hair. The German blond is light, clear, in reference to the colour of the face or hair, in opposition to brown; "Blonde d. i. hell-bräune gelbliche haare. Die blonde Ceres, wegen der gelblichen ähren" *Blond, that is, light brown yellowish hair. The yellow Ceres, from the yellowish ears; Adelung*] Yellow haired, golden haired; flavicomus:—*Cd.* 107. Beorn blonden-feax the fair haired youth, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 5. The lad with flaxen hair, *Mr. Turner. Mr. Price* translates it, Bairn blended-haired, and adds "blonden feax is a phrase which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry, is only applied to the advanced in life, and is used to denote that mixture of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility," *Walton's Poetry*, vol. i. p. xcvi. n. 20.

BLOEMA, bloesma, bloosa, an [*Fra.* v. bloesem: *Dut.* bloei, bloesem m: *Kil.* blosem, bloesemsel: *Ger.* blume f.] A BLOSSOM, bloom, flower; flos:—*Ice* geseah bloman. *Æfter þam* blomsum, *Gen.* 40, 10. Swa swa bloema aceras swa blewð, *Ps.* 102, 14: *Bt.* 5, 2. Blotman, *Cot.* 124.

Blostmær, blomstberende, blomstberende blossom bearing.

Blostmian to blossom, v. blomstman.

Blostmbærende blossom bearing, v. blomstær.

Blotmian To BLOSSOM, blow; efflorere:—*Bd.* 4, 3, v. growan.

BLOR, blotung, geblot *A sacrifice*; sacrificium:—*He* to blote gedyde *he gave for a sacrifice, Ora.* 1, 8: *Bar.* p. 43, 14: 5, 2. Swilc geblot such a sacrifice, *Bar.* p. 43, 18. *He* his agene sunu to blot acweald *he killed his own son for a sacrifice, Som.* v. offrung.

Blótan, ablotan, geblotan: ic blote, he blét; p. bleot, we bleoton; pp. blóten; v. a.

[*Moss.* blotan: *Norse,* blota] *To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice*; immolare:—*Hi* blotan meant *they might sacrifice, Ora.* 2, 2. Bliotan, *Ora.* title, 4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4: *Bar.* p. 138, 20, for bleoton. Blot-hræcung a spitting of blood, *Lye.*

Blotmonað, es; m. [blot a sacrifice, monað month] *November*, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described. Se monað is nemned on Leden Novembres, and on ure gepeode blotmonað, forþon ure ylðran þa hi hæpene wæron, on þam monþe hy bleoton 4, þat is þæt hi betæhton and benemdon hyra deofolgyldum þa neat þa þe hi woldon syl-lan, *Hicker's Thea.* vol. i. p. 219, v. 376.

Blotsm a blossom, v. bloesma.

Blotsm bæst, blomstberende blossom bearing, *Som.*

Blotmian To blossom; florere:—*Bd.* 4, 3, v. blowan.

Blotspung, e; f. [blod blood, spiwung spewing] *A throwing up of blood; hæmoptois*:—*R.* 10.

Blotung a sacrifice, v. blot.

BLOWAN, geblowan, blewan; ic blowe, we blowað; p. blowede; v. n. [*Plat.* blioen: *Dut.* Fra. bloeyen: *Ger.* blühen: *Ot.* bliuen, blyen] *To BLOW*, flourish, bloom, blossom; florere:—*Hi* blowað swa swa hig eorðan, *Ps.* 71, 16: 91, 13. *Hi* grewð and blewð *it grows and blossoms, Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 27, 10: 102, 14. Blowan to blossom, is sometimes used in Saxon instead of blawan to blow; and thus, blowan was occasionally used by the Saxons as the present English, to blow. *We* say to blow as the wind, and to blow or blossom as a flower, v. blawan.

Blowiath shall blow; flabit, v. blawan.

Blycyttind a glittering, for blycyttung, v. blicettung.

Blydnys Joyfulness; exultatio, *Ben.*

Blys joy, v. blis.

Blysa a torch. Blysig a little torch, v. blase.

Bóc, boc-treow [*Plat.* böck, book f: *Dut.* beuke f: *Ger.* buche f: *Al.* buache: *Dan.* Norse, boeg c.] *A beech-tree, a tree bearing acorns, or mast, like*

beech; fagus;—*R.* lus, *Cot.* 166.

¹ Bóc; g. d. ac. béc, béc; béc; g. bóca; dat. [*Plat.* book s: *Fra.* s: *Ger.* buch s: *Isl.* bok f: *Dan.* All these words have the same origin. *Saxo, Junius, &c.* s. as boc denotes a book, as well as a book; in case it was used in to the material the Northern made their books infera, that piece cut from the beech the ancient North. *Lit. Rasm.* p. 6. *maticus* states, the ambassadors took letters engraved in teras ligno insculpt that was formerly material to write iii. p. 52: *Turne* b. ii. ch. 4. n. 25, Thus the *Lat. lib.* βιβλος a book, origin from the of which books *Liber* originally inner bark of βιβλος or βιβλι-*tican plant*, [*Cypre* *Lin.*] which, when lamina and formed to write upon, κάρυπος, hence *per. Martinus, Wachter, Adelan* derive buch, be bügen to bend or referring to the of the parchment tinguishing these their folds, as the mina were denou being in rolls, or form of cylinder Council of the eighth Century denominated *com* that which is fold earlier times, ev parchment was a book, and *Kerpuah*, and *Not.* LITERALLY a BOOK, a volume, dex; liber:—*I* wrote a book, *Bd.* ga me of pinre 32, 33. Swa he feold, *Lk.* 4, 17, 26. Þa bec befo On þæraciniga king's books, *Elf.* 23, 19: 40, 4. in this book, *Elf.*

Boc bedsted *deprived* of book, *Elf. T. p. 2, 3.* On fif hec is *five books*, *Bd. 5, 23.* Þis is sec boc Adames, mæg-rocc, *Gen. 5, 1: Mt. 5, 31.*
 Bocas indexes, lists, calendars with the names of saints. ¶ Fewer Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, *Elf. T. p. 24, 22.* Boca streon, or bogstreon a treasury of books, or bogstreon a book-treasury, a library. Godspelboc gospels. Fislhoc epistles. Mæsseboc a missal. Sangboc a hymn book. Handboc a manual, *L. Can. eccl. W. p. 156, 18.*
 *Boc beled; coxix: bocon coxe-runt, v. bacan.
 Bócæras book-land, freehold, v. boc-land.
 Bócas indexes; indigitamenta, v. boc.
 Bóca streon a library, v. boc.
 Bóce a beech, v. boc.
 Bóc-est A tavern; taberna:—*R. 17, Ben.*
 Bócraef, es; m. [bóc a book; craft art, science] Book learning, learning, literature; literature:—Boetius was in bocraefum se rihtwisesta Boetius, in book learning, was the most wise, *Bt. 1.* Para bocraefra of the knowledge of letters of literature, *Greg. prof. 2.*
 Bócere, es; m. A writer, scribe, instructor; scriptor:—An bocere a scribe, *Mt. 8, 10.* Hwæt he þurh boceras geleornode what he learned through instructors, *Bd. 4, 24.*
 Bóc-fel A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum; charta pergamentis:—Þæt hi habba blioc and bocfel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg. 3, W. p. 82, 37.*
 *Bóc-gestreon a book-treasury, a library, *Bd. 5, 21, v. boc.*
 Bóc-gihamand a book-coverer, a book-binder, *Lge.*
 Bóc-hord a book-board, a library or receptacle for books, papers, &c. *Som.*
 Bóc-hus a book-house, library, *Lge.*
 Bócián; pp. bocod, bocude. To book; inscribe:—*Heming. p. 123, v. gebocian.*
 Bócland, es; m. Book-land, land held by a charter or writing, free from all tax, fee, service or fines, (such as was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialia, and which we now call freehold); ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—De on his boclande cyrican hæbbe wite on his freehold has a church, *L. Edg. 2, W. p. 76, 37: L. Edm. 2, W. p. 49, 4, 6.* Se

mon boclande hæbbe the man has a freehold, *L. Alf. 37, W. p. 43, 22, 23: Bd. 2, 3: 3, 24.* Hæfde Romanus to boclande gesealde Romanus per testamentum tradiderat, *Ora. 5, 4: Bar. p. 184, 12.* Boclandes, *Cot. 83, v. folcland and land.*
 Boc-lare book learning, learning.
 Bóc-leaf the leaf of a book, a charter, *Som.*
 Bócleden book latin, latin, v. leden.
 *Bóclie; adj. BOOK-LIKE, BIBLICAL, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—On boclicum iarium in book learning, *Nat. S. Greg. Elf. prof. Elatob. p. 6, 3.*
 Bócod booked, v. bocian.
 Bócraedere, es; m. A reader of books, a reader; lector:—*Cot. 126.*
 Bócraeding book reading, reading, v. ræding.
 Bócread book red, vermilion, (so named, because of old it was much used in ornamenting books); minium:—Of bocreade, es minio, *Cot. 76, 176.*
 Bóc-scumul a reading desk or seat, *Som.*
 Bóc-staf a letter, character, an epistle, v. staf.
 Bócsaum; adj. [*Fra. boegum; Kil. ghe-boogh-saem*] Obedient, feasible, buxom; obedient, *Som.*
 Bócsunnes, se; f. Obedience, pliancy, buxomness; obedientia, *Som.*
 Bóc-tæcing, boc-tale book teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the bible, *Som.*
 Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.
 Bócuðe written, v. bocian.
 Bócung, e; f. A booking, a sitting down in a book; inscriptio, *Som.*
 BOD, bebod, gebod, es; pl. u, o, a; m. [*Dut. gebod n: Ger. gebot n: Den. Sued. bud c: Plat. Fra. gebod n: Icel. bod*] A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message; jussum:—Þæt is þæt mæste bebod, *Mk. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Mt. 16, 3, 6.* Bod, *C. Mt. 22, 36.* Gemyndig his bebodea mindful of his command, *Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 15.* Ða gebodu, *Ora. 6, 10.* Ða hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, *Mt. 2, 9.*
 *Boda, an; m. [*Fra. Dut. bode: bod an order; a, v. le.*] 1. A messenger. Hence we retain the word BODER, in the same sense; nuntius, *Som.* 2. A preacher; præco:—1. Ða bodan us færdon, *Deut. 1, 28:*

Lk. 9, 52: Bt. 36, 1, Card. p. 266, 6. 2. Se soþa boda the true preacher, *Bd. 2, 2, S. p. 502, 31, v. ar.*
 Bodare, bodere A teacher, a master; præceptor:—*C. R. Lk. 9, 33.*
 Bodian, bodigean, bebodian, gebodian; ic bodige; part. bodiende, bodigende; p. bode-de, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. boded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod; u. a. [*Dut. bieden, gebieden*] 1. To command, order; mandare. 2. To deliver a precept or command, to publish, tell, announce, proclaim, preach; annuntiare. 3. To come with a command, to propose, offer, engage in; offerre:—Bebodian is only used in the first sense; bodian and bodigean are generally used in the second, and gebodian in the first and third:—1. Bedod command thou, *Ps. 67, 31.* Geboden, *R. Ben. 5.* 2. Icomasend þe pis bodian, *Lk. 1, 19.* Geboden told, *L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7.* Bodias, *Ps. 18, 1: 43, 1.* Ic bodige, *9, 14: Mk. 1, 45.* Ongan bodigean began to publish, *Mk. 5, 20.* Se þat laßpell æt ham gebodode who related the sad story at home, *Ora. 2, 4.* Ongan se Hælend bodian, *Mt. 4, 17: Mk. 1, 14: Ps. 2, 6: Bd. 5, 9.* 3. Geboden offered, *Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 15: L. Alf. 6, W. p. 36, 8: Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, n. 10, v. beodan, bebedan.*
 Bodig [*Heb. בדי*] bdi limbs; f.] 1. Bigness or height of body, stature; statura. 2. The trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone; truncus corporis. 3. The body; corpus:—The whole body is generally denoted by lic or liehoma, and the chest and members by bodig:—1. Lang on bodige, *Bd. 2, 16.* On bodige heah tall in stature, *Bd. 3, 14, 2 Cot. 163, 3. Past. 35, 3, Som.*
 *Bodigean to preach, v. bodian.
 Bodlac, es; pl. es; m. A decree, ordinance; decretum:—*Chr. 1129, Ing. p. 359, 21.*
 Bódscipe, gebodscipe, es; m. [*bod a command, scipe*] A message, an embassy, a commandment; nuntium:—*Cd. 27.*
 Bodung, e; f. A preaching, publishing, divulging; prædicatio:—Æt Ionam bodunge at Jonah's preaching, *Lk. 11, 32.*
 Bocc a book, v. boc.
 Boensian to intreat, v. bensian.
 Boetende bettering, mending, gaining, v. betan.
 Boetes, boeties Boetes, Charles's

vain, the constellation lying nearest the north pole; bootes:—*Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 328, 27, *R.* p. 193.

Bo'ga, boh, an; m. [*Plat.* bagen m: *Dut.* boog m: *Ger.* bogen m: *Sweed.* bäge: *Icel.* bogi m: *Norse*, boge] 1. *Anything curved, a bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus.* 2. *Any thing extended and curved, a bough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus*:—1. *Eteowō min boga Gen.* 9, 14. 2. *Se awiōra boh, Lev.* 7, 32: *Ex.* 29, 22: *Lk.* 13, 19. *Diploma, Elf. gl.* 8.

Bogan *To boast; jactare*:—*Scint.* 46, *Lye.*

Bogean, bogen *rosemary, v. bopen.*

Boge-fodder *a bow-case.*

Bogeht; part. [boga a bow; eht pursued from eltan] *Crooked, bent, difficult; arcuatus*:—*Bogehthe woeg, C. Mt.* 7, 14.

Bogen rosemary, v. bopen.

Boge-net *a bow-net.*

Boge-streng *a bow-string.*

Bogetung, e; f. *A bending, a crook; anfractus*:—*Cot.* 18.

Bogh *a bow, v. boga.*

Bogodon inhabited; incoluerunt, p. of bugian.

Boh *an arm, a shoulder, branch, v. boga.*

Boh *scyld a shoulder shield.*

Bohte *bought; emit, v. bycgan.*

Bohtimbru *The materials of buildings; materie ædificiorum*:—*Bohtl. pref. Lye.*

Bol *A sleeping room; dormitorio, Ben.*

Bolca *the decks of a ship; v. bolc hale.*

Bold *a village, house, bolt, v. bolt, bolt.*

Bold bold; audax, in proper names, v. bald.

Boldgetal, boldgetæl [bold or bolt a dwelling; getal an order, or a course] *A dwelling place, street, habitation, house; domicilium*:—*L. Alf. pol.* 33, *W.* p. 42, 24, 25, 26.

Bolgen displeased, pp. of belgan.

Bolla, an [*Dan.* bolle: *Sweed.* bäl: v. fat] *Any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, a measure; vas*:—*Jdth.* 10, *Thw.* p. 21, 17. ¶ *Headof bollla the skull, or brain pan, Som.*

Bolstar, bolster, bolstr [*Dut.* Kil. *Al.* bolster] *A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical*:—*His headof onhyde to þam bolstre laid his head on [to] the pillow, Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 599, 6.

BOLT, bold, es; pl. boltas. *A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v.*

botl; catapulta:—*Cot.* 45, *Som.*

Bolttimbru *materials of buildings, v. bohtimbru.*

Bonc *selma a bedstead, a siās of a bedstead, Som.*

Bond bound; ligatus, Som.

Bonda, an; m. [bond bound, one bound by rules, from bindan to bind] *A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus*:—*Se bonda sæt the husband dwelt, L. Cnut.* 70, *W.* p. 144, 40: 74, *W.* p. 145, 42.

Bonde-land *Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, copyhold; tributaria terra*:—*Chr.* 775, *Ing.* p. 75, 14.

Bondwyr, bonwyr *a sort of plant, Som.*

Boc-hord *a library, v. boc-hord.*

Bor [*Plat.* baar: *Dut.* boor *f.* a bore or an instrument with which holes are made: *Dan.* *Sweed.* bor *n.*] *A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a BURIN, or graving tool; scalprum*:—*Cot.* 63.

-bor bearing; ferens, v. bæ.

Bora, an; m. [bor from beran to bear, carry; a, v. 1e] *One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator.* This word is only used in compounds, and in the termination has the same meaning as the *Lat.* fer, ger, lator:—*Cæg-bora* *A key bearer; claviger, Cot.* 41: 173: *Elf. gr.* 8. *Soð-bora* *a truth bearer, a prophet, Chr.* 975: *Gib.* p. 123, 29. *Swyrd-bora* *a sword bearer, a soldier; ensifer. Wæpen-, or wæspn-bora* *a weapon bearer; armiger, R.* 51: *Elf. gl.* p. 63. *Tacn-bora* *a standard bearer; signifer, R. & Elf. gl. v. bæ.*

Boran, boren born; latus, v. be-ran.

BóRD, beod, es; m. [*Plat.* boord *n:* *Frs.* boed: *Kil.* berd, bred *n:* *Moes.* baud: *Sweed.* bråde, bord: *Norse*, brod] 1. *A BOARD, plank, table*: hence our word to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; tabula, mensa, v. bred. 2. *A ship, a house; navis.* 3. *A border, boundary, bank, shield; margo*:—1. Of sheawenum bordum of planed boards, *Gen.* 6, 14. *Borda gefeg a joining of boards, R.* 26. *Da gebroðru sæt beode sæton the brothers sat at table, Bd.* 3, 2. *Bord, Ps.* 68, 27. 2. *Cd.* 71. 3. *Innan bord* and *ut at home and abroad.* *Innan bordes* and *utan bordes, Past. pref.* *Famig bordon with foaming banks, Bt.* *Card.* p. 400, 6: *R.* p. 188: *Jdth.* 11.

Borda *A list, line; lesta* 120: 34, *Ben.*

Bord-hreopa *A board with a raw hide, a warlike engine; testudo* 149, v. hreopa.

Bord-paca, bord-peaca *thatch, a warlike engine, or roof of a house, a testudo, laquear*:—*Bo* all boarded walls, *Chr. Ing.* p. 141, 17.

Boren born, pp. of beran

Borenyra, se; j. *Birth, a partus, Som.*

Borg, burge to a surety, v.

Borgas sureties, v. borb.

Borges bryce *a breaking of a suretyship, or pledge*

borh-bryce.

Borg-gylda *an usury; f. tor.*

Borg-hand *a surety, v. hand.*

Borgian; he borgað [*Pt.* *Ger.* borgen: *Dan.* *Sweed.* borga: *borh* a TO BORROW, lend; m. —*De wille sæt be borg will borrow of thee, Mt.* *Pa.* 36, 22.

Borgiend [*part. of borh lend*] *An usurer; fœn*:—*Ps.* 108, 10.

Borgi-lefde *A promise, of appearance before a day appointed, a pledge; vadimonium, Som.*

Borg-wed *any thing pledged, a promise, Lye.*

BORH; g. borges; a. borh; pl. nom. ac. borh; a; d. um; m. [*Plat.* b. *Dut.* borg m.] *perhaps from the same as beorh a city, a refuge, defence* 1. *A security, loan, bail; foenus.* 2. *son who gives security, bondsman, debtor; fid. debtor*:—*Bail was taken the Saxons from every son guilty of theft, A witchcraft, &c.; indeed a person was under bail to his neighbour.* It is thought, that the borrowed with King Alfred the first time we find expressed, is in the *Edgar, v. Turner's A.S. Bk.* vi. *Append.* 3 vol. ii. p. 499:—1. *lc wælc mann ay under þ binnan burgum geburgum I will that every under [dork] both with and without cities, L. E.* 12, *W.* p. 80, 45, 47: *W.* p. 78, 23; *Sleijus* his agenor borge on

surety, *Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 26. *Gif þu feoh to borh ge-ryle if thou give money on loan, Alf. eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 31, 42. 2. *Se borh the surety, L. Ed. 6, W.* p. 78, 22, 26. *Be borgh andsce concerning a denial of a bail, L. In.* 41, *W.* p. 21, 17. *Sette getrowe borghs shall appoint true sureties, L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 11, 47; p. 102, 33, 34, 35: *L. Ed.* 6, *W.* p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50. 1. *Geascas eowre borghs ge shall search out your debtors, L. eccl.* 42, *W.* p. 194, 28. ¶ *Borhes caldor a head borgh or borholder, Som.*

Borb-ryce, es; m. [both a pledge, bryce a breaking] *A pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fidejussionis violatio: —Be borh-ryce concerning a pledge breaking, L. Alf.* 3, *W.* p. 35, 12, 13: *L. In.* 31, *W.* p. 20, 2: *L. Alf.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 51.

Borb-fæstan, geborh-fæstan [both a surety; fast fast] *To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fidejussionis obligare: —Man borh-fæst þam cyninge ealle þa þægnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the king, Chr.* 1051, *Ag.* p. 228, 32.

Borb-hand, borhond, borhoe a pledge by the hand, a pledge, surety, surety.

**Borhigenda* [both a loan; agenda a passus] *An usurer; foenerator: —Lpa.* 108, 10, *Lye.*

Borhoe, borhond a surety, v. *borh-hand.*

Borhless; adj. *Void of security; fidejussore carens: —L. Const.* *W.* p. 117, 52.

Borb-wed any thing given in pledge, *Som.*

Borian [Plat. *baren: Frs. v. bore-rije: Dut. boren: Kil. booren: Ger. bohren: Dan. bore: Sued. bora, bor* an instrument to make a hole] *To bore, to make a hole; terebrare: —Elf. gl.* 25. *Wyrm þe boras treow* a worm that perforates wood, *R.* 23, *Lye.*

Borlice openly, plainly, v. *berlice.*

Born burned, p. of byrnan.

Borsten *burned, pp. of berstan.*

Borcut-ware *A people inhabiting a part of Germany; borcutarii, Ger. antiq.* 1, 3, c. 13, v. *Cluver.*

Boryu [borynde or berende from *beran* to bear] *Bearing; factans: —Pa.* 77, 76.

Bosanham, Bosenham [Forts a *ryva* sumptum, *Som.*] *BOSE-NAH* or *BOZNAH* in *Sussex: —To Bosanham at Bosham, Chr.*

1049, *Ing.* p. 220, 8: p. 221, 4: 1051, p. 231, 12.

Bosg, bosig, bosih [Dan. baas: *Sued. bás m: Icel. bás* An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter, a BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people in the mid-land and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies—They say "you will find it in the cow's boose," that is, in the place for the cow's food; præsepe:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 15.

**Bosum, bosm, es; m.* [Plat. *bossem, bossem, bussem m: Dut. boezem: Ger. busen m: Tat. buosum: Not. buosem*] 1. *The space included by the folding of the arms, the BOSOM, lap; gremium.* 2. *A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a concavity, a collection of clouds irregularly folded together. In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velorum: —1. Ichig bare on minum bosume, Num.* 11, 12. *Do pine hand on pinne bosum, Ex.* 4, 6, 7: *Ps.* 34, 16. 2. *Segel-bosmas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails, v. bearm, fæpem, greada.*

Bót [Plat. *bute f: Dut. boets f: Sued. bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer's boote a help, remedy*] *A BOOT, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satisfaction, an offering, remedy, a cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance; compensatio, emendatio, reparatio: —For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sins, Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 599, 32: 5, 13, *S.* p. 632, 13. *Bringas anne buccan* to bote bring a kid for an offering, *Lev.* 4, 23, 28: *L. Alf.* 49, *W.* p. 34, 3: *Bd.* 1, 27, *S.* p. 489, 9. ¶ *To bote to boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.*

Botelos *bootless; sine emendatione, v. botleas.*

Bopen *Rosemary, darnel; ros-marinus: —Herb.* 81. *Bopen, Lolium and oðra lypra cynne the darnel [q bromus mollis, Lm.] and other injurious kinds, R.* 100.

**Borl* *An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus: —Dier was þa cyninges caldor*

botl there was the king's royal dwelling, Bd. 2, 11, *S.* p. 511, 18. *Pharao eode into his botle, Ex.* 7, 23: *Mt.* 26, 3: *L. In.* 67, 68, *W.* p. 25, 21. ¶ *Cynelec botl a kingly dwelling, a palace, R.* 81. *Botl-grestreow household property, Cd.* 52. *Botlweard or botl-werd one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward, Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Botleas; adj. *BOOTLESS, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or emended; inexpiable: —Donne is þat botleas then is that unpardonable, L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, *W.* p. 127, 28: *pol.* 61, *W.* p. 148, 11.

Botm [Plat. *böhn: Dut. bodem m: Frs. boem: Ger. boden: Sued. botten: Icel. botm* [A BOTTOM; fundum:—*Tunnan botm a tun or tub's bottom, a drum, R.* 25. *Scipes botm a ship's bottom, R.* 83.

Botwyrð; adj. *Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis: —Æt botwyrþum þingum among pardonable things, L. Cnut.* 3, *W.* p. 127, 52.

**Boung* *a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.*

Box, boxtreow [Dut. *bux: Span. box*] *The BOX-TREE; buxus: —Elf. gl.* 17.

Box; pl. buxa [Plat. *büxse, büxke f: Ger. büchse f: Dan. bøsse*] *A BOX, a small case or vessel with a cover; pyxis: —Hund-teontig boxa a hundred boxes, Jn.* 19, 39: *Mt.* 26, 7. ¶ *Self-box a salve-box, Mk.* 14, 3.

Bracan [Frs. *brake: Dut. breken*] *To BREAK, bruise or bray in a mortar; conterere: —Beon sele bracene to be beaten up with oil, Lev.* 6, 21, v. *breacan.*

Brac-hwile *a glance while, a moment, v. beahrtm-hwile.*

Bracigean *To dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ærare, v. bræsan.*

BRA'D; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Frs. Dnt. breed: Ger. breit, brad: Moes. braid: Dan. Sued. bred: Icel. breidr*] *BROAD, large, vast; latus: —Twelf mila brad tweleve miles broad, Bd.* 1, 3, *S.* p. 475, 19. *Mid bradam handum with open hands, Mt.* 26, 67. *Bradre and bradre broader and broader, Ors.* 2, 6. *Bradost, Ors.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 118, 96.

**Brád-æx* *a broad axe.*

Brádanford [brad broad, ford a ford] *Bradford in Wilts: —Æt Bradan-forda be Afene at Bradford by Avon, Chr.* 652.

Bráðanrelic, Bráðunreolic, Bráðanreige *The Flat Holms, an island in the mouth of the Severn*:—*Chr.* 918, *Ing.* p. 132, 19.
 Bráð-hlaf, bræð-hlaf *a biscuit, parched or baked bread, Som.*
 Bráðiande nider or bræðende *nibber tending downwards, Ors.* 5, 10, *Bar.* p. 192, 17, v. brædan.
 Bráðnis, e; *f.* BROADNESS, *extension, surface*; *latitudo, superficies*:—*Dære eorþan bradnis was adruwod, Gen.* 8, 13: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bred.
 Bráð-pistel *a thistle with long leaves, sea-helm, sea-holly*; *eryngium*:—*Cot.* 212.
 Bræc *breeches, pl. of broc.*
 Bræc broke, fregit, *p. of breacan.*
 Bræccæ, bræccæ *breeches, v. bræc, broc.*
 Bræc-copu, bræceopu *the breaking disease, falling sickness.*
 Bræcme *a noise, rustling, crackling*; *strepitus, Som.*
 Bræcseoc, bræceoc-man *a frantic man, lunatic, one troubled with the falling sickness*; *phreneticus*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 Bræcseocnes *Epilepsy*; *epilepsia*:—*Som.*
 BRÆD, bræd [*Plat.* *breede f: Dut. breedte f: Ger. breite f: Dan. brede c.*] 1. BREADTH, *width*; *latitudo*. 2. *That which is spread, a table, victuals, a rumour, falsehood, fiction*; *mensa, fucus*:—1. *Fiftig fæðma on bræde, Gen.* 6, 15. On brædo is *breadth, Bd.* 1, 1. 2. *Butan bræde without falsehood, L. Edw.* 1.
 Bræd broad; *latus, v. brad.*
 Brædan, gebrædan; *p.* brædde, bræd, gebræd, hi bræddon; *pp.* bræded, gebræddi; *v. a.* [*Plat.* *breiden: Kil. breeden: Ger. breiten*] 1. *To make broad, extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pave, board*; *dilatate*. 2. *To spread a report, to publish, pretend*; *propalare*. 3. *To spread before the fire, to roast*; *torrere, v. gebrædan*:—1. *Dat hi his naman brædan that they spread his name, Bt.* 30, 1: *Lps.* 118, 32: *Bd.* 2, 7. His handa was bræðende was *spreading his hands, Ors.* 4, 5. Gebrædd mid stane *paved with stone*. 2. Gebræde he hine seocne *he pretended himself sick, i. e. that he was sick, Chr.* 1003, *Ing.* p. 176, 26. 3. *Flesc on fyre gebrædd flesh roasted or broiled on a fire, Herb.* 60, 3, v. tobærdan, abredian.
 Bræde roasted meat, a table, *Som.*
 Brædednes, se; *f.* *Width*; *latitudo*:—*Lps.* 117, 5.

Brædels *A carpet*; *stragulum*:—*R.* 4.
 Brædene [*Flor.* *Bradene*: so called from its size] BREDON *Forest, near Malmesbury, Wilts., Chr.* 905.
 Bræding, e; *f.* *A spreading*; *ampliatio*:—*Bt.* 19.
 Bræding-panne *a frying-pan.*
 Bræd-isen [bræd, isen iron] *A scraping or graving tool, file*; *scalprum*:—*Cot.* 173.
 Brædnys broadness, v. bradnis.
 Bræd-panna *a frying-pan.*
 Brægd bent; *strictus*:—*Cod. Es.* 19, a. 8, v. bredan.
 Brægdan; *pp.* of brædan *to spread*; *dilatate*.
 Brægdan deceit; brægd fæcton, *Lye, v. bræd.*
 BRÆGEN, bragen, es [*Plat.* *brägen m: Frs. Dut. brein: Kil. breghe, breghen*] *THE BRAIN*; *cerebrum*:—*Bregenes ad the brain's disease, L. Md.* 2, 27.
 Bræhtn *a glimpse, v. beahrtm.*
 Bræmas *sea water, v. brym.*
 Bræmbel-brær *a bramble brier, v. bremel.*
 Brær, brer *A brier*; *tribulus, Som.*
 BRÆS BRASS; *æs*:—*Elf. gr.* 5, v. ar.
 Bræsen, bresn; *def. se bræсна; seo, þæt bræsnæ; adj.* 1. *Bræsen, made of brass*; *æreus*. 2. *Strong, powerful*; *fortis*:—1. *Elf. gr.* 5. 2. *Se bræсна weard the strong ward or protector, Cd.* 196.
 Bræsnian *To mix, cover, or counterfeit with brass*; *ærare*:—*Elf. gr.* 36.
 Bræсна strong, v. bræsen.
 Bræstlung *creasing, v. bræstlung.*
 Brætan *To change, alter*; *mutare*:—*Ne bræt na his hiw changes not his hue, H. in die Pasche, p. 5, Som.*
 BRÆD *An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BREATH*; *odor*:—*Dære wynsumnyse bræð, Gen.* 8, 21. *Mid þam bræðe ofsmorod smothered with the smell, Ors.* 6, 32, v. æðm.
 Brætmælum *by little and little, by piecemeal, Som. v. mæl.*
 BRÆW, bræw, breg, es; *m.* A BROW, *an eyebrow, eyelid*; *palpebra*:—*Ps.* 10, 5.
 Bragen *the brain, v. brægen.*
 Bran burned; *ardebat*:—*Cd.* 162, q. barn from byrnan *to burn.*
 BRAND, brond [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. brand m: Old Latin, branda: Norse, brandur: Franc. brandon*] 1. A BRAND, *a torch*; *titio*. 2. *Metaphorically from its shining, a sword*; *ensis*: as *Franc.*

brando *Norse, brand*
 brando: hence the BRANDIS:—1. *Hicks.* i. p. 192, *Gr. Fr. Theat.* p. 93. *Mans.*
 Brand-isen, brand-isen
 brandiser, brandiser
 brauding iron or rod
 andena, tripes:—13, *Som.*
 Branwyrt *A blackberry*
 nium:—*R.* 39.
 Brassica colewort, ca
 Brastr *a noise, v. brastian*
 Braastian; *part.*
 braastigende [*Ger.* *brasseln: Swed.* *BRUSTLE, crackle, burn, burst asunder*].—*Equ. vern.* 43.
 Bræstlung, brastl [*sel or gepressel: sel s.*] *A crackling, BRUSTLING, crackling, breaking*; *crepitu*
 bræcon þa bucas
 bræstlung, *Jud.* 7.
 lung treowa *a creeper*.
Elf. gr. 1, 10: *Gr.*
 Bratt *A cloak*; *pallium*
 Braue [*Icel. bref a ploma*] *A letter, ræ, Lye.*
 Bræc was disclæd
 brucan.
 Breacan *to break, v.*
 Bread, breod [*Plat.* *s: Ger. brod s: Franc. broud: brød s: Icel. b fragment, BREAN C. R. Jn.* 13, 27,
 Breahmt *a skinning, beahrtm.*
 Breahrtung *a noise, nung.*
 Breard *a brim, herbreard.*
 Breaw-ern *A place off clothes*; *apoc.* *R.* 55, *Lye.*
 Breawas *the eyebrow*
 Breac breeches, v. bræc
 Breac gain, profit, bryce.
 BRÆCAN, abrecan; *p.* bræc, gebræc, *pp.* brocen, gebræc [*Plat. Dut. breken: ke: Ger. brechen: chen: Moes. bi brække: Swed. bræk [פרק] פרק To quish, overcome, move, excite, progere*:—*Bræc pa 14, 19: Jn.* 19, 32: *Ps.* 2, 9: *Chr.* 8, 92, 19: *Ors.* 2, 2, *Oran he hine to excite himself,*

- ing. p. 176, 26. Prodesse, Bd. 4, 22.
- Breçing, e; f. A BREAKING; fractio:—R. Lk. 24, 35.
- Bred; pl. bredu *A surface, plank, board, table, a small table; superficies*:—On bradan brede in a broad surface, *Bt.* 18, 1: *Deut.* 9, 9, v. bradnys. ¶ Lytle hus of bredan a small house of tables, eating houses, *R.* 55. Breda piling, or flor to perscenne a joining of planks or floor for thrashing, *R.* 55.
- Bred deceit, v. bræd.
- Bred broad, v. breden.
- Bredan, bregdan; he brit; p. bræd, brægd, hi brudon, brugdon; pp. broden, brogden, brægd [*Plat. Dut.* breiden: *Fr.* breydje: *Icel.* bregd: *Franc.* breydan] *To weave, lead, fold, BRAID, knit, to grip, lay hold of, draw out; plectere, distringere*:—Ic brede me max I weave for myself *nets, Col. Monast. Elf. gr.* 28, 5. Handum brugdon, *Cd.* 93. Mundum brugdon, *Jðth.* 11: *Ta. Hep.* p. 24, 38. Grippod or drew with hands. Of his brægd bogan from his best bow, *Cod. Es.* 19, a. 8.
- Bredan. 1. *To nourish, cherish, keep warm; fovere.* 2. *To roast; assare, v. weormian*:—1. *Cot.* 86. 2. *Som.*
- Bredbare a bed-chamber, v. bryd-bur.
- Breden, bred, bræd broad; la-tus, v. brad.
- Bredende; adj. [part. of brædan *to pretend*] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus*:—*Ors.* 5, 7: *Bar.* p. 188, 27.
- Bredguma a bridegroom, v. brydguma.
- Brediponne, breedingpanne a frying-pan, v. brædpanne.
- Bred-isern a graving iron, v. brædisen.
- Breg eagan the brow of the eye, the eyebrow.
- Bregd, bregda fear, terrible, dread, v. broga, bregnea.
- Bregdan to knit, v. bredan.
- Bregden taken away, drawn out, v. bredan.
- Breggan, gebreggan; p. de, hi bregdon; pp. ed; v. a. [droga fear] *To give fear, to frighten, terrify; to terrere*:—*Sume wif us bregdon, Lk.* 24, 22. Ne beo ge gebregede, *Lk.* 21, 9, *Bd.* 5, 12.
- Bregen the brain, v. brægan.
- Bregen-ford, Brent-ford [*Hant.* B. B. rendeford; D. Brenford: —Ford the ford, Brent the river Brent] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the river Brent flows into the Thames, *Chr.* 1016.
- Bregh a brow, v. bræw.
- Bregnes, se; f. 1. *Fear, terror, dread; terror.* 2. *A scare-crow, bugbear; terriculum*:—1. *Ps.* 87, 17. 2. *Som.*
- BREGGO, bregu. [*Norse, brage*] A word chiefly used by poets, denoting a governor, ruler, lord, prince, king; imperator, rex:—Se beorna brego a leader of men, *Jðth.* 12, p. 25, 11. Norðmanna bregu the leader of North men, *Chr.* 938. Brego engla the ruler of angels, *Cd.* 9. Bregomocynnnes ruler of mankind, *Bt. R.* p. 174. Babilone brego the king of Babylon, *Cd.* 187: 131.
- Bregyd for breged frightened, v. bregaan.
- Brehtn a moment, v. bearhtn.
- Brehtnian *To make a noise or crackling; crepere*:—*Cot.* 202, *Som.*
- Brehtnung, breahntnung, e; f. *A noise, a clattering, a crackling; convolutus*:—*Cot.* 49, v. 1.
- BREM, brym; comp. bremra; sup. brymust; def. se brema; seo, þæt breme; adj. *Renowned, famous, BRIM, notable; celebris*:—Se brema ealdor the famous prince, *Jðth. Thw.* p. 22, 10. De Romana brymuste the most renowned of Romans, *Ors.* 2, 2. Breme Babilone weard the famous Babylonian guard, *Cd.* 177. Gregorius breme in Brytene Gregory renowned in Britain, *Menol.* 77. Ben tid bremu famous prayer tide or time, *Menol.* 144.
- Breman, abreman, gebreman; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To celebrate, solemnize, make famous, have in honour; celebrare*:—Ðæt hie þat halige geryne breman mægen that they may celebrate the holy sacrament, *L. Eccl.* 4, *W.* p. 178, 27. Abremende celebrating, *Cod. Ex.* 13, a. 1. He wold gebreman þa Judeiscan he would honour the Jews, *Som.*
- Brembel a bramble. Brembel-sæppel a thorn apple, v. brem-mel.
- Brembel-brær a bramble brier, v. bræmbel-brær.
- Brembr a bramble, v. bremel. Breme famous, v. brem.
- BREMEL, brembr, bræmbel-brær, brembel, es; m. [*Plat.* brummelberen f: *Dut.* brummel m: *Ger.* brombeere: *Dan.* brambrær n: *Swed.* brombår] *A brier, a blackberry bush, BRAMBLE, a thistle, tormenting, mulberry tree; tribulus, vepres, morus, rubus fructico-*
- sus, *Lin*:—Betwux þam bremmelum, *Gen.* 22, 13. Þornas and bremelas, *Gen.* 3, 18. Bremelþyrna a bramble thorn, a bramble bush, v. bremel.
- Bremen solemn, v. brem.
- Bremesbyrig BRAMSBURY, or Bramsby, *Lincolnshire, Chr.* 910, v. Brunanburh.
- Bremman [*Dut.* brommen: *Fr.* brimme] *To rage, roar; fremere*:—*R. Jn.* 11, 48.
- Bremra more illustrious, v. brem.
- Brengan to bring, v. bringan.
- Brengnes, se; f. *An offering; oblatio*:—*Pa.* 39, 9.
- Brenning *A burning; crematio, Som.*
- Bread bread, v. bread.
- Breord a brim, v. brerd.
- BREOST [*Plat. Dut.* borst f: *Ger.* brust f: *Moes.* brusts: *Dan.* bryst c: *Swed.* bröst n: *Icel.* Norse, briost] *The teats which contain milk, the BREAST, mind; pectus, ubera*:—He beot hys breost, *Lk.* 18, 13. Ða breost the breasts, *Lk.* 11, 27. ¶ Broosthan the breastbone, *Ben.* Breost-bedern the breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, *R.* 73: *Elf. gl.* p. 71. Breost-beorh, breost-geborh a breast-defence, breast-plate, *Som.* Breost-cofa the breast chamber, the mind, the breast, *Bt. R.* p. 160.—Breost-gehygd a breast thought, *Cd.* 64. Breost-geþanc a breast thought, the mind, *Cd.* 192.—Breost-hord a mind hoard, a mind, *Cd.* 79. Breost-line a breast cloth, the stomacher, *Cot.* 89.—Breost-loca the breast enclosure, *Cd.* 180.—Breost-net a breast net, *Cd.* 154.—Breost-rocca a breast clothing; thorax, *Cot.* 163: *R.* 63: *Elf. gl.* p. 68, v. rocc. Breost-wær a breast pain, the asthma, short windedness, *Som.* Breost-weall breast works, ramparts or parapets made breast high, *Cot.* 199, *Som.*—Breost-wylmas breast warmth, the breast, teats, udders, *Ps.* 21, 8.
- Breotan; v. a. *To bruise; conterere*:—Hergas breotað, *Cod. Ex.* 14, b. v. brytan, abreotan, tobrittan.
- Breoten, Breoten-ealond Britain, v. Bryten.
- Breoton, perhaps beorton, or beortun a hall, *Manx.*
- Breoton Britain, v. Bryten.
- Breotone-lond Britain's land.
- Brer a brier, v. brær.
- Brerd, breard, briord *A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot or vessel, a shore, bank, brink; labrum, ora, margo*:—Oð þone brerd to the brim, *Jn.* 2, 7.
- Bres brass, v. bræs.

Bresne *brazen, strong*, v. bræsen.
 Bretenan mere the *British mere* or lake, a name of a place, *Welshpool, Som.*
 Bretenc *Britain*, v. Bryten.
 Brēð *breath*, v. bræð.
 Brēðer *a brother; fratri*, v. broðor.
 Bretland *Britain*, v. Bryten.
 Brettans *Britons*, v. Bryt.
 Brettnera *A steward; dispensator, Lye.*
 Bret-walda *ruler of Britons.*
 Brew an *eyebrow*, v. bræw.
 Brica *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Brica *A breaker; ruptor, Som.*
 BRICE, gebrice, bryce, es; m. [Plat. bräk m: *Dut. breuk f: Ger. bruch m: Dan. bræk, brök: Icel. brekki: Swed. bräk*] *A rupture, breaking, fragment, fracture, violation; ruptura: —On hlafes brice, Lk. 24, 35: Bd. 3, 2. Þes borges bryce a violation or infraction of the pledge or security, L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15, v. borh-bryce.*
 Brice use, *service*, v. bryce.
 Brigc *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Brigc-bot *repairing of a bridge.*
 Brige, Brigge, Brycgc [Sim. Dunel. Brige: *Hovd. Briges: Brom. Brugges, Brugge, Bruggenorth: Mat. West. Brigges*] *Bruges, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, Chr. 912, Ing. p. 129, 16: 1037, Ing. 210, 7.* ¶ Brige begeodan sæ *Bruges in Flanders, Som.*
 Brigc-geworc *a mending of a bridge: —Brigge-gewurce, L. Ethel. Brycg-geworc, Heming. p. 104, Lye. Turner's Hist. of A. S. app. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 536.*
 Brigc-stow, Bric-stow, Bristow [Ord. Vit. Brichstow.—*Brycg a bridge, stow a place, or stol a seat*] BRISTOL in Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire:—To Brigc-stowe to Bristol, Chr. 1088, Ing. p. 298, 35.
 Bricst shalt eat; edis, v. brucan and shalt break; confringes, v. breccan.
 Briccsade *rafted; profuit*, v. brycan.
 Brid *a bride*, v. bryd.
 BRID; g. briddes; m. [Plat. brod, brot f: *Dut. broed n: Ger. brut f.*] *The young of any bird or animal, a brood; pullus: —Turtlah setæ briddas heora, Ps. 83, 3: Lk. 2, 24: Lev. 1, 14. Earnes brid an eagle's young, Cod. Ex. 59, a.*
 Bridal *a marriage feast*, v. bryd-eala.
 Brid-bed *a bride bed*, v. bryd.
 Brid-bletsunga *marriage blessing.*
 Bridbur *a bedchamber*, v. brydbur.
 Briddas *broods*, v. brid.

Bridel, bridels *a bridle*, v. bridl.
 Bridel-þwngas *the bridle, reins.*
 Bridestung *The herb pimpinell; bipennella, pampinella, Som.*
 Bridgiste *a marriage feast.*
 Bridgifu, bridgifa *a dowry, marriage portion, espousals, Som.*
 Bridguma *a bridegroom*, v. brydguma.
 BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyls, es; m. [Dut. breidel m: *Old Frs. bridel*] *A BRIDLE; frænnum: —Gewældleþer þara bridla a governing leather, or rein of the bridle, Bt. 21. Brydel-þwngas bridle thongs or reins, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p. 167: 185: Ed. 3, 9, S. p. 533, n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl a bridle's middle, a bit, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.*
 Bridlac *a marriage, amusement*, v. brydlac.
 Bridlian *To BRIDLE, curb, rule; frænare, Som.*
 Brig *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Briht *bright*, v. beorht.
 Briht-hwile *a glance*, v. bearhtm.
 Brihtlice *brightly*, v. beorhte.
 Brihtmen *Broken meat, crumbs, scraps, fragments of the table; fragmenta, Som.*
 Briig *pottage*, v. briw.
 Brim *the sea*, v. brym.
 Brim-floed *a sea-flood, deluge*, v. brymfloed.
 Brim-hengest *a sea-horse, a ship.*
 Brim-hlæste *the sea's burdens, merchandise, rewards, fishes, Lye.*
 Brimsa *A gad-fly; tabanus: — Cot. 160, Lye.*
 Bring, es; m. *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice, company; sacrificium: —Cd. 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps. 50, 20.*
 BRINGAN, bringan, gebringan; he bringð, bringað; p. bróhte; pp. gebróht, brungen; v. a. [Plat. Ger. bringen: *Frs. bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker. pringan: Isid. bibringan: Oit. bringan: Will. bringon: Moes. briggan, pronounced bringan: Dan. bringe: Swed. brenga*] *To BRING, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry; ferre: —Ne mæg gebringan cannot bring, Bt. 32, 1: Ps. 28, 1: 40, 3. Seo eorðe westmas bringð the earth produces fruit, Bt. 33, 4. Mot bringan blosman may bring blossoms, Bt. 7, 3. Þær wæs gebroht win there was wine brought, Chr. 1012: Lev. 1, 2: 32, 24. ¶ To wife broht to wife brought, married, Bd. 3, 7: 4, 19.*
 Briord *a brim*, v. breord.

Bricea *an ox-fly, a b. tabanus, Som. v. b.*
 Brist *carrier, vehis from beran.*
 Bristl *a bristle, v. by.*
 Bristniende, perhaps ende, *brittende or breaking; frians, Brit knit; plectit, v. Britannie, Britannie v. Bryten.*
 Brittan *to dispose, Brittic British, v.*
 Brittnera *a manager*
 BRIW, es; m. [Plat. m: *Frs. Dut. bryw m: Wel. briw a fish. Hulcot, in the ward VI., calls it made with bread* In Yorkshire it breaw. In the land a brewis is of bread soaked boiling fat, salted is, the small pie broth, pottage, fr. jusculum: —Elf. Briwas niman, cealer-briw.
 Briwan; pp. brow coquere cerevisia
 BRÁC; g. bréc, bréc [Plat. brooc
 Dut. broek f: *Isid. brucha: Swed. brackar, broages: Ital. braica: Lat. βρακα: Armor north of Eng. Heb. ברוך bro covering the knees, es, a girde; ferre, gl. 20: R. Ben. Broc [Dan. brok
 Corn. Wel. bro gray or badger, mus: —Elf. gl. Bróc; m. [Frs. bro from brocen the to break or burst spring, BROOK, torrens. 2. Bro metaphorically, lently breaks from mind: hence aff. tribulation, adv. malady, sickness bus: —1. Se b. Bt. 6. 2. God berendlice broc God wishes not any unbearable 39, 10. Mid l with severe [hars 39, 11. Brocu Broc *An inferior caballus, equus secen him bro and sought a h. ride on, L. Md.**

Broca a brook, v. broc.

Broccan, or gæten roc [be, roc a garment, gæten a goaten, caprine] *A garment made of goat or sheep-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins; inclotes*.—R. 61: *Med. ex. quadr.* 1, 1.

Broce use, v. bryce.

Broccen broken, pp. of breccan.

Broccian; p. odc; pp. gebrocod; n. a. [broc affliction] *To oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, persecute; opprimere*.—Gebetan þe hi þoune brociað to amend whom they them afflict, *Bt.* 39, 11: *Ora.* 2, 4. Næfde se here Angel-cyn gebrocod the enemy had not destroyed the English nation, *Chr.* 897: *Ora.* 4, 1.

Brochie; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger.

Broclie; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre, Som.

Brocomynt watermint, BROOKMINT [*g. menta sylvestris, Lin.*].—*Herb.* 106, Som.

Brocod sick, broken, afflicted with a rupture, broken in fortune, hestrapt, Som.

Brocu troubles, v. broc.

Brocuu Contrition, sorrow; contritio, Som.

Broc a brood, v. brid.

Brocl; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis.—*Cot.* 97, 164, Som.

Broddetan, brodettan *To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere*.—*Greg.* 2, 26: *Cot.* 164, Som.

Brode *A growing together, a congealing, a waxing hard; concretio*.—*Cot.* 55, v. 1, Som.

Brodetung *A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum*.—*Ps.* 102, 13, Som. v. bræd.

Brodig; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—*Brodigge henne a broody hen, Bridf.*

Broel [corrupted from the Lat. brolium or briolium] *A park, warren stored with deer*: hence the BROYL, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, Som.

BROGA, an *A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread*; monstrum:—Ænig oþer broga any other prodigy, *Bt.* 36, 1: *Ps.* 87, 17: *Past.* 17, 2. Butan brogan without dread, *Lev.* 26, 6.

Broh misery, v. broc.

Broht Bird-lime; viscum, Som.

Brohtie brought; attulit, v. brin-gan.

Brom Broom, what is made of broom, a broom, besom; myrica, scopæ:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Bromdun [brom broom, dun a

hill] *The name of a place, L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 117, 41.

Brom-fæsten a broom-field, a field, a close or wood of broom, Som.

Bronc a torch, v. brand.

Bronc a brook, v. broc.

BROOD, cs; m. *A prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass, corn, &c. a herb; punctus, frumenti spicæ, herba*.—*Cot.* 157. Ne furþan brodras not even herbs, *Bd.* 4, 28, v. blæd.

Brosnian; p. odc; pp. od. *To corrupt, rot, perish; corrumpere*.—Lichoma brosnian ne mihte the flesh could not corrupt, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Brosniende, brosnieudlic, brosnieudlic; adj. *Corruptible, perishable; corruptibilis*.—*Bt.* 16, 1.

Brosnung, e; f. *A corruption; corruptio*.—*Ps.* 29, 11.

Brostlung a crackling, v. brast-lung.

Brotene Britain, v. Bryten.

Brøð BROTH; jus.—*Elf. gl.* 21.

Brøð a scent, v. bræð.

Brøðer a brother, for brøðer and its compounds, such as brøðerlic, v. brøðor and its compounds.

Brøðerscipe Godes, or lufa *Christian love; caritas.*

BRO'DOR, brøðer, brøður; nom. g. ac. brøðor; d. brøðer; pl. nom. ac. gebroðra, brøðra, u; g. brøðra; d. brøðrum; m. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Nors. broder m: Dut. broeder m: Ger. bruder m: Ot. bruauder: Will. bruoder: Moes. brother, brothr: Arm. breur: Slav. bratr: Irish, brutha: Sans. bhrate: Pers.*

bradr:—*Avenar* thinks it is derived from ברוך brit, an agreement; fœdus] A BROTHER; frater:—Hwær is þine brøðor, *Gen.* 4, 9. Þines brøðor blod clypað, *Gen.* 4, 10: *Mt.* 5, 23. Gemang brøðrum among brethren, *Jn.* 21, 23: *Mk.* 10, 29, 30: *Ps.* 21, 21: 48, 7. Ge synt ealle gebroðru, *Mt.* 23, 8: *Gen.* 13, 8.

¶ Geboren brøðer Germanus frater, *Greg.* 2, 13. Brøðorbana a brother slayer, *Cd.* 75. Brøðor-cwealm the murder of a brother, *Cd.* 49. Brøðor gefædred a brother on the father's side. Brøðor gemædræd a brother on the mother's side. Brøðor-gyld, or brøðor ræddenne, brøðor-had a brotherhood, *Cd.* 153. Brøðorsibbe brotherhood, *Cot.* 100. Brøðor-slaga a murderer of a brother, *Elf. gl.* 26. Brøðor-pineau a midwife, *Gen.* 38, 28.

Brøðor-sunu a brother's son, *Cd.* 86. Brøðor-wife a brother's wife, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5.

Brøðorlic, brøðerlic; adj. BROTHERLY; fraternus:—*Bd.* 4, 22: *Elf. gl.* 5.

Brøðorlicnys, se; f. *Brotherlyness, brotherhood; fraternitas, Som.*

Brøður, *Mt.* 4, 21:—Brøðra brøðru, *Jn.* 7, 3, 10, v. brøðor a brother.

Brown brewed, cooked, Som. v. briwan.

Brucað enjoy, v. brucan.

Brucan; þu bricat, he brycð, we brucað, brycað; p. bræc, we brucen; pp. brocen, gebrocen [*Plat. bruken: Frs. c. bruke: Dut. bruiken: Ger. brauchen: Will. gebruchan: Swed. bruke: Chau. broke, browke: bryce use*] *To use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, profit; uti, frui*.—Ne bricst æset not, *Deut.* 22, 30. Þu bricat þines hlafes, *Gen.* 3, 19: *Jn.* 4, 9: *Bd.* 4, 4, 19, 22, v. brycian.

Brucing *A function, an occupation, enjoyment; functio, Som.*

Brudon for bræddon spread; dilatarunt:—*Cd.* 154, v. brædan.

Brugdon laid hold of, drew; strinxerunt, v. bredan.

BRUN; adj. [*Plat. bruun: Frs. bruun: Dut. bruin: Ger. brun: Dan. Swed. brun: Fr. brun: Ital. bruno: Low. Lat. brunus. Wach. says from bærnan or byrnan to burn, from the colour produced in burning*] BROWN; fuscus:—*Cd.* 146: *Bt. R.* p. 189: *Cot.* 86.

Brunan-burh, Brunnan-burh, [*Ethelw.* a contemporary calls it Brunandune: *D. Sim. Weondune, Ethrunnanwerch, Brunnan byrge: M. Will. Brunford: Ingul. Brunford in Northumbria: Hunt. Brunesburh, Bruneshurh, Bruneshurh, Bruneshurh: Hood. Brunnanburg, Brumenburh: Brom. Brunneburh*] *The place where the famous battle of Athelstan was fought, in the year A.D. 938. Camden thought this place was at Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburh. Mr. Turner says, I observe that the VILLARE mentions a Brunton in Northumberland. Dr. Ingram selects Brumby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 15, v. Bremeas-byrig.*

Brunbaso [brun brown, baso pur-

ple] *A purple colour, a purple or scarlet garment; ostriger*:—*Cot.* 145. Þy brunan oððe þy brun basewan, *Cot.* 183.

• *Bruneþan A disease; erysipelas cerebri*:—*L. M.* 1, 4, *Som.*

Brunewyrt Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, milk-wort; scrophularia minor:—*Herb.* 57, *Som.*

Brungen Brought; latus, v. bringan.

Brun a brook, v. burn.

Bruun red, brown, Lye, q. brun.

Bruwa a brow, v. bræw.

Bryc a bridge, v. brycg.

Bryce a violation, infraction, v. brice.

BRYCE, brice, broce, es; *m.* [*Plat.* bruuk *m.*: *Fra.* brek: *Dut.* gebruik *s.*: *Ger.* brauch *m.*: *Dan.* brug *s.*: *Swed.* bruk *m.*] *Use, the occupation or exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit; usus, commodum*:—*Gehiwade wæron menniscas bryces were made for man's use, Bd.* 3, 22: *Deut.* 4, 19. *Gif þat owiht bryce wæs if that were any advantage, Bd.* 5, 14, *S. p.* 634, 8, *n.* *Lænes landes bryce advantage of lands, loan, fruit, rent, Cot.* 92.

BRYCO, bricg, bryc, brycg [*Plat.* brügge *f.*: *Dut.* brug *f.*: *Fra.* brigue: *Ger.* brücke *f.*: *Swed.* brygga *f.*] *A BRIDGE; v. spona*:—*Þæt he ne myhte to þære bryce cuman that he could not come to the bridge, Ors.* 2, 5, *Bar.* p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p. 75, 30: 6, 30, *Bar.* p. 231, 9.

• *Brycg-bot a repairing of a bridge, v. bricgbot.*

Brycg-geweorc repairing of a bridge, v. bricg-geweorc.

Brycgstow Bristol, v. Bricgstow.

Brycian; p. bricasade. To profit, do good; prodesse:—*He his gefærum brycian gymde he took care to do good to his companions, Bd.* 5, 9. *Him sylfum bricasade benefited himself, Bd.* 5, 13, *v. brucan.*

Brycð Uses; utitur, v. brucan.

BRYD, bríd, e; *f.* [*Frs.* breid: *Dut.* bruid *f.*: *Ger.* braut *f.*: *Nat. prud.*: *Moes.* bruth: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Norse.* brud: *Icel.* bruda] *A BRIDE, wife, woman; sponsa*:—*Ferdun ongean þa bryde, Mt.* 25, 1. *Adames bryd Adam's wife, Cd.* 10: 26. *Me Sarran bryde laste bedd-reate gestah, Cd.* 129: *Bt. R.* p. 160, 3.

Bryd-bed a bride-bed.

Bryd-bur a bedchamber.

Bryde A drawing out; extractio:—*L. Alf. pol.* 34, *v. brædan.*

Bryd cala, bryd-calo A bride-ale,

bride or marriage feast; nuptiale convivium, Som.

Þær wæs þat bryd-cala Mannum to beala

There was that bride-ale The source of man's bale.

Chr. 107b, *Ing.* p. 280, 19.

Brydel a bridle, v. bridl.

Bryde laste a bride foot, a step.

Brydelica gewrit A play; drama, Som.

Brydel-þwngas bridle-reins, v. bridl.

• *Bryden wah a broad wall, v. bredden.*

Brydgifa espousals, v. bridgifu.

Bryd-guma a bridegroom, suiter; sponsus, procus:—*Mt.* 9, 15: *Ps.* 18, 5. ¶ *Brydguma broþor a bride-groom's brother.*

Brydlac a marriage gift, bride-laces.

Brydleoð a marriage song.

Brydlic; adv. Bridal; nuptialis:—*C. Mt.* 22, 12.

Brydlofa, brydlopa, brydloppa a marriage, a marriage feast.

Brydræst a bride bed, v. brydbed.

Brydreaf a nuptial garment.

Brydsang a marriage song.

Brydþingas marriage affairs.

Brydþyls a bridle, v. bridl.

Brygc a bridge, v. brycg.

Bryht bright, v. beorht.

Bryhtm a glance, v. bearhtn.

BRYM, brim; *pl.* brimu, bræmas [*Icel.* brim *n.*] *The sea; salum, mare*:—*On þam bradan brime on the broad sea, Cod. Ex.* 55, a. 7. *Ofer brad brymu over broad seas, Cd.* 100: *Menol.* 539. ¶ *Brym-floed a deluge, R.* 115. *Brym-stream or sæ the sea, R. Mt.* 8, 18.

Bryme famous, v. brem.

• *Brym-floed a deluge, v. brym.*

Brymme, es; m. A BRIM, brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like; ora, margo:—*Bremmas sæs the borders or shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn. Som.*

Brym-stream or sæ the sea, v. brym.

Brymuste most famous, v. brem.

Bryne, byrne, es; m. A burning, scorching, heat, fire; incendi-um:—*Þa brynas þara husa the burnings of their houses, Bd.* 1, 19: *Deut.* 9, 22. ¶ *Bryne-adl a burning disease, a fever, Cot.* 92.—*Bryne-gield a burnt-offering, Cd.* 140.

Bryne BRINE, salt liquor; sal-sugo:—*R.* 33.

Bryngað bringeth; ferat, v. bringan.

Bryd grieved; compunctus, q. from bryrdan to goad, v. on-bryrdan.

Bryrd-dæg passion-day.

Bryrdnys sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.

Bryrð raleth; gub R. 167, *v. prose, welt, from weald*

answers to bryrð. Brysan; p. de; 3. þ-syd, gebrysed. To terere, Som.

• *Bryt A nymph; nymf*

BRYT, Brit, Bret;

m. [*Wel.* brith, *l.*

colours, spotted: brd hence the

brid men spots, spot-lours] **A BRITON**

Great Britain

Britannus:—*A*

bugend pyses l.

the first inhabitants

were Britons, Chr.

2, 10: Chr. 45

19: Bt. 1, 16.

the island of Bry

peode the nation

Bd. 1, 34: 3, 10

Bryta an author, v.

Brytan to break, v.

Brytednys, se; f.

bruising; contr.

BRYTEN, Bryton,

teneland, Bryt-

Breotene, Bry-

Breoton, Brett-

Brittanie, Brit-

Bryttene [from

of their painted

chart says, the

vukn is the Pur-

brt-ank the lan-

TAIN; Britann

Brytene igland

mila lang the is-

eight hundred

Ing. p. 1, 1.

Casere on Bry-

boren Maximus

was born in the

Chr. 381, *Ing.* p.

ton (Brytene

þæt wæs iu ge-

ten Britain is

was formerly ca-

1, 1, S. p. 473,

6, 30: Bar. p.

Bryten-ricu

Menol. 446.

Bryten-wealda

or king, Chr. 8

BRYTFORD (Bryt

ford] BRITFOR

Wiltshire, Chr.

253, note a.

Bryþen the herb

spoon-wort.

Brytan to profit,

Brytnedon enjoys

Brytnera a distrib-

v. brytta.

• *Brytofta Espousa*

—*R.* 87.

BRYTON, Brytonla

Bryten.

Brytsan; g. brytt-

scum; pl. [from brytan to bryt] Broken parts, fragments; fragmenta.—Fulle þæra bryt-sea, Mt. 14, 20: Mk. 8, 8: Jn. 6, 13.

Brytens Britania, v. Brytan.

Bryta, bryta; m. [Norse, briou] A dispenser, an author, a bestower, a possessor, lord, prince; dispensator, dominus:—Lifes brytta life's lord, Lord of life, Cd. 6: Jdth. p. 22, 33, 36. Godes brytta [Norse, Gullbriou] dispenser of gold, Cd. 138.

Brytta, Britta of Britons, v. Bryt. Bryttan, bryttigan, brytan; hi bryttigað; p. bryttade, ve bryttedon; v. a. [Norse, briotta: brytta a fragment] To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use, employ, occupy, possess, enjoy. (A word used by poets); dispensare frustatum, gubernare, frui:—Land bryttade ruled the land, Cd. 62. Mihton mægyr bryttigan might use force, Cd. 4. Sculon welan bryttian shall enjoy wealth, Cd. 99. Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world, Cd. 62.

Bryttisc, Brittic; adj. British; Britannicus:—Chr. Ing. p. 1.

*Bryttwealas Britons.

Bu both, v. ba, begen.

Btan, gebugian; ic bûan, he byð; p. ic bûde, we bûdon; pp. gebûn [Plat. boen: Dut. bouwen to till: Ger. bauen: Ott. Will. buen: Moes. bauan, gabauan: Dan. boe: Icel. búa: Swed. ba.—bu, bye an habitation] To inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till; habitare, colere:—He let heo buan he let them inhabit, Cd. 13. He bude on East-Englum he dwelt among the East-Angles, Chr. 890: Orz. 1, 1.

Buc, es; m. [Dut. bak a wooden bowl: Dan. bak c: Swed. buk m. Chaucer writes boket, in some parts of England, as in Cheshire, a pail for water is now called a bouk: hence with the Danish postpositive article-et bouket bucket] A bucket, sagan, vessel or water-pot, pitcher; lagena:—Elf. gl. 22. Hydria. Toþracon þa bucas, Jud. 7, 20, 21.

Buc a stag, buck, v. bucca.

Bucc A cheek, a part of a helmet; buccula:—Cot. 25, Lye.

Bucca, an; [Plat. buck m: Dut. Fra. bok m: Ger. bock m.] A he-goat; a buck; hircus:—Bringað anne buccan, Lev. 4, 23: Ps. 49, 10, 14. Buccan beard a goat's beard, Cot. 174. Buccan horn buck's horn, the sign Capricorn, Equ. uern.

Buccingham, mmes; m. [Hunt. W. Bukeingham: Brom. Buckyngham: Bucen or becen beechen; ham a village, says Comd. from the number and size of the beech trees.—bec, v. boc a beech, ing, ham] BUCKINGHAM:—To Buccingahamme to Buckingham, Chr. 918. ¶ Buccingahamscire Buckinghamshire, Chr. 1010.

*Buce [Plat. buuk: Dut. buik m: Kil. beuck, buyck m: Ger. bauch m: Al. buh, buch: Swed. buk: Dan. bug: Chau. bouke the trunk of the human body. In the north of England they say bouk, bowk for the buik, the size, the body of a tree] A solitary and secret place, the belly; secessus, venter:—Cot. 215.

Bucen beechen, v. becen.

Bûde commanded; præcepit, offered; obtulit, hi budon, v. beodan.

Bûde dwelt; habitavit, v. buan. Buend One dwelling, an inhabitant, a farmer; incola, agricola:—Buendra leas void of inhabitants, desolate, Cd. 5, v. buan.

Bufan, bufon; prep. d. [Plat. baven: Dut. boven, contracted from be-oven or by-oven: be by; ufa, ufan above] Above, used in opposition to under; super:—God totwæmde þa wæteru þe wæron under þære fæstniisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstniisse, Gen. 1, 7.

Bufan, bufon, abufan, be-ufan; adv. Above, before, beyond, moreover; supra:—Swa we her be-ufan cwædon as we her above said, L. Athel. 3, W. p. 63, 24. Swa abufan æsadan before [before above] said, Chr. 1090: Bd. 4, 22: Past. 8, 1, v. ufa.

Bufancwæpen before-said, afore-said, above-said.

Bugan both, v. begen.

Bûgan, begean, abûgan, gebûgan; p. ic beah, beag, we bugon; imp. bug, huh; pp. bugen, bogen, gebogen; v. a. [Plat. bögen: Frs. c. buge: Fra. boege: Dut. buigen: Ger. biegen: Dan. bøjne neut. —boga a bow] To bow, bend, to give way, recede, flee, submit, yield; flectere:—Dat ic bugende uncnytte, Mk. 1, 7. Heo was abogen, Lk. 13, 11. Heora cneo begean scolden should bow their knee, Bd. 3, 17, S. p. 644, 39. Abeah, Jn. 8, 6: Gen. 28, 12. Ðu wylt hyder bugan, Gen. 19, 21: Ex. 21, 18: Num. 25, 2. Hi

bugon þa to þam, Jos. 9, 27: 11, 19: Chr. 1013. Hi gebugon to Josue, Jos. 10, 4.

Bugend, bugigend A dweller; habitator:—Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6.

*Bugian, gebugian, to bugianne; p. hi bugodon, bogodon, gebudon; pp. gebučen. To inhabit; incolere:—Bt. 17: 18, 1: Ors. 1, 10: Elf. T. p. 21, 13, v. buan.

Bugunde bowing, v. bugan.

Buh avoid, v. bugan.

Buhsomnes obedience, v. boc-somnes.

Bul A stud, boss, brooch; bulla:—Cot. 26.

Bulberende Bearing bulbs; bulbaceus, Som.

Bulgian To bellow; admugire: Martyr. 17, Jan.

Bulgon Were angry; indignati sunt, v. belgan.

Bulluca A calf, a young bull, a BULLOCK; vitulus:—Scint. 54.

Bulot, bulut, bolot A herb, toad-stool, mushroom, an excrescence found at the roots of oaks; herbaba:—L. Md. 2, 58, Som.

Buna A sort of cup; carchesium, poculi genus:—Jdth. 10.

Bunda A farmer, steward, father; villicus:—L. Cnut. 8.

Bunda Bundles; fasciculi.

Bunde Bound; vinxit:—bunden bound; ligatus, v. bindan.

Bune A cane, reed, pipe, flute; fistula, Som.

Bune, bunna Bologne in France; Bononia:—Chr. 893.

*Buofalmon Wild chamomile; buphthalmus:—Herb. 140.

BUR [Al. bauer: Norse, bur] A BOWER, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse; conclave, casa:—Lps. 26, 9: R. 27. ¶ Cumena bur a guest-house, Bd. 4, 31, v. burh.

Burgc a city, v. burh.

Burcote A bed, couch, a bed-chamber, den; cubile:—Past. 16, 1.

Burge of a city, v. burh.

Burgaman A citizen; civis:—Deut. 1, 16.

Burgan to protect, v. beorgan.

Burgate; pl. burgatu A gate to a dwelling, a door, a porch; porta, fores:—Jud. 16, 3.

Burgbete, burgbote a repairing of cities, v. burh, bot.

Burgrice house-breaking, v. burhricc.

Burge-bisceop the bishop of the city.

Burgendaland The land of Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea, Boringholm or Bornholm, Ors. 1, 1.

Burgendes The Burgundians; Burgundiones, Som.

Burgeteld *A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium*:—*Jdh.* 10, 12.

Burge wearð *a multitude of a city, v. burh-wered.*

Burg-runan *the fairies of the mountains, beorg a mountain, Som, v. burhrunan.*

Burgscipe *citizenship, v. burh-scipe.*

Burgstal, burgstol [*Beorg a hill; stal a seat, dwelling*] **BORSTAL**, **BURSTAL**, &c. *the name of places built on a hill.*

Burgum *to cities, v. burh.*

Burgwaru *city-men, citizens, v. burhwaru.*

Burgweallas *the city walls, v. burhweal.*

Burh *a surety, v. borh.*

BURH; *g. burge; d. byrig; pl. nom. ac. byrig; g. burga; d. burgum; f. [Plat. borh f: Dut. burgt f: Dan. Swed. Icel. borg m. n.] 1. A town, city, what are now called cities were anciently called burhs; urbs. 2. A fort, castle; castellum. 3. Court, palace, house; curia:—1. He gesawe þa burh, Gen. 11, 5: 13, 12. Binnan burgum within a city, L. Edg. Sup. W. p. 80, 46. Roma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11. 2. Ors. 3, 1. 3. Som. ¶ Afer bur-gum through cities, openly, publicly, Bt. R. p. 155: 195. Burg, or the modern bury, denotes a city, as Canterbury, &c.*

* *Burhbrice a repairing of cities.*

Burhbrice *A breaking into a city, a burglary, house-breaking; urbis violatio:—L. In. 45: Alf. pol. 36.*

Burh-ealdor *An elder of a city, a mayor, governor; præfectus urbis:—Elf. gr. 14: 9, 66.*

Burh-fæstan *A city-fastness, a fort, fortress, citadel, defence; arx:—Cd. 80.*

Burh *a city, v. burh.*

Burhgant, burhgata *A city-gate; porta urbis:—Jos. 2, 6.*

Burhgemot *A BURGMOTE, a meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis oomitia:—L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cnut. 15.*

Burh-gerefa *A city reeve, governor, bailiff; prætor, præfectus:—R. 6: Curiales 8.*

Burhgewardas *the borough-wards or keepers, v. burhweardas.*

Burh-leod *A town's people, a citizen; civis:—Ors. 3, 7.*

Burh-loea *a locking of a city, a gate.*

Burh-man *A town's man, citizen; civis:—Nathan 1.*

Burh-ræden, burh-ræddenn *Freedom of a city; muni-*

cipatus:—Cot. 128, v. burh-scipe.

Burh-riht *The civil law; jus civile, Som.*

Burh-runan *The fates, furies, fairies; parca:—Cot. 92.*

Burh-sæta *A dweller in a city, a citizen; civis, Som.*

Burh-scipe. 1. *A BOROUGHSHIP, freedom of a city, also boundary of a city; municipatus urbis, territoria. 2. A free borough, an incorporate city or town; municipium:—1. Elf. T. p. 7. 2. Elf. gr. 10: Jos. 13.*

Burh-scyre *A borough liberty, city boundary, lying within a city's bounds; territorium:—Cot. 148.*

Burh-setan *citizens, v. burh-sæta.*

Burhsita *one free of a city, a citizen, v. burh-sæta.*

Burhsittend, es *A citizen; civis: Lk. 15, 15: Cd. 106.*

Burh-spræc *civil or courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity.*

Burh-stapel *a dwelling in a borough, a mansion, house, Som.*

Burh-sted, -styd *A city; urbs:—Cd. 50.*

Burh-waru; *g. d. e; ac. e, or u; pl. nom. ac. e; g. a; d. um; f. The population of a city, population; cives:—Ælc burhwaru was bugende to him, Jos. 11, 19. Seo burhwaru aeah the population submitted, Chr. 1013. Yldest burhwara eldest of the population, governors, R. 8. Burhware gefeoht a civil war, R. 55: Chr. 1012.*

Burhwealdan *citizens.*

Burh-weall *a city wall, a wall.*

Burh-wearðas *borough-wards, watches or keepers.*

Burh-wit; *adj. Courtlike, civil; urbanus:—R. 8.*

Burig *a city, v. burh.*

BURNE, an; *f. [Plat. Dut. Kil. born] A BOURN, stream, brook, river; torrens, rivus:—Ofer þa burnan Cedron, Jn. 18, 1. Ofer burnan, Ez. 7, 19: 8, 5: Bd. 3, 1. ¶ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn denotes that they were situate near a stream: hence in the modern names of places we find bourne, brown, braun, bran: thus, Winterbourne, Swinburn, Brownsover.*

Burne burned, *v. byrnan.*

Bur-priche *A parish, diocese; parœcia, Som.*

Bur-reaf *hangings for a chamber, tapestry.*

Burste, burston broken, bursted, *v. berstan.*

* *Bur-pegn, bur-ben a chamber-lain, steward.*

Burug, buruh *a city, v. burhwaru.*

Buruhwaru *the people v. burhwaru.*

Buruh-weorda *citizens.*

Buta, bute *except, but, both, v. batra.*

Bûtan, bûtan, bûtan [*Plat. buta: Fr. Dut. buiten*] *Without, sine, absque, præter, leahtræ, Mt. 12, 5. fum and cildum, D.*

Butun *geongum Gen. 50, 8: Lev. Butan æ without law.*

Butan wite *without.*

Butan geearnung *cost, freely.*

Butan, buton, butun *unless, except; n. þat hit sy ut-aworð 13: Bt. 34, 10.*

Bute but, *v. butan.*

Bute both, *v. batra.*

Buter, butera [*Fr. ter: Plat. botter f: Ger. butter j: butyrum:—Elf. Buter-flege a butter. Butericas bottles, v. Buterstoppa a butter. Buteruc, butruc A flasco, uiter:—G. Butes-carlas sailor-carlas.*

Bûtan but, *without, Butruc a bottle, v. Buter-carlas [bates bat sœ carlas] Se nautæ:—Chr. 10.*

Butte *a butt for wine.*

Butting-tune *BURTING-TUNE name of a town shire. Somner the so called because ting or near the on Sæferne staps.*

Buttor-flege [*Plat. Dut. Kil. bote BUTTERFLY; þa Butu, butwu both, Butun but, without.*

Buuc [*Plat. Ger. cheek; bucca, Sw. By, bye [Dan. bye a Swed. Icel. by a village] A dweltion; habitatio:—Hence, by and termination of the places.*

By by, *v. be.*

Byan *to inhabit, v. BYCGAN, gebigan, bycge; p. bôhte, g. byge, bige; pp. t. To buy, procure.*

Bigge þa þing, *Jn. woldon bycgan, Gebigð þone æce Gebicgan frîð to p. Past. 59, 2.*

Byge *A bitch*; *canicula*.—*R.* 21.
 Byge *A buying*; *emptio*, *Som.*
 Bycnað, bycneð *beckoneth, forms*,
 v. *hincian*.
 Bycendlic; *adj.* *Allegorical*,
apocryphal; *allegoricus*.—*Bd.* 5,
 23.
 Bycendlic gemet *the indicative*
mod.
 Byceng *A figure, trope*; *figura*.
 —*Bd.* 5, 23, v. *beacneng*.
 Byd *commanded*, v. *bidan*.
 Byd, es; m. [*Dut.* *pedel*: *Ger.*
pedell m.] *A BEADLE, crier*,
offer; *preco, nunciatus*.—*Se*
bydel þe sende, Lk. 12, 58.
 Het bydelas beodan, *Ex.* 32, 5.
 BYDEN. 1. *A bushel*; *modius*.
 2. *Barrel, tun, butt*; *dolium*.
 —1. *Mt.* 4, 21; *Lk.* 11, 33.
 2. *R.* 49; *Col.* 64: 174.
 Bydle *A worshippier*.
 Eye *an habitation*, v. *by*.
 Byñan, abyñan; *part.* *byñigende*.
To matter; *mutire*.—*Col.* 134,
 v. *biñan*.
 Byfor *a beaver*, v. *beofer*.
 Bygan *to buy*, v. *bycgan*.
 Bygdon *bowed*; *byge bow*, v.
bygan.
 Byge *a corner, bay*, v. *bige*.
 Byggenic; *adj.* *Bending, flexi-*
ble; *flexibilis*.—*Bd.* 4, 30.
 Byrgan *To build*; *edificare*, *Som.*
 Byg-spreca *a beguiling in speech*,
a supplanting.
 Byht; m. *A corner, extremity of*
a country, boundary; *angulus*.
 —*Cd.* 100.
 Bying *an habitation*, v. *by*.
 BYL, es; m. [*Frs.* *c. bule*: *Pers.*
 بِل] *able* *A BILE, blotch*,
ore; *carbunculus*.—*Col.* 183.
 BYLD, geblyd, bylde, byldo [*Ott.*
beldida] *Constancy, boldness*;
constantia.—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 Byldan; *pp.* *gebylded*. *To con-*
firm, animate, encourage; *con-*
firmare.—*Bd.* 3, 18; *Menol.*
 477.
 Bylehwit *simple*, v. *bilewit*.
 Bylehwitnes *simplicity*, v. *bileh-*
witnes.
 Bylewit *merciful*, v. *bilewit*.
 Bylg *a bulge, bag*, v. *bælg*.
 Bylgean *To bellow, mugire*.—
Martyr. 17, *Jan.*
 Bylges-lege [*Hov.* *Biligealeage*:
a key or field of beans] *The*
name of a place, BISLEY, in
Gloucestershire, Som.
 Bylgð *is angry*, v. *belgan*.
 Bylig *bellows*, v. *bælg*.
 Byllinc *A cake*; *collyrida*.—*Col.*
 208.
 Bylwet, bylwit *simple*, v. *bilewit*.
 Bywelic; *adv.* *Simply*; *simpli-*
citer.—*Ors.* 1, 2.
 BYWE, an; *f.* *A trumpet*; *tuba*.
 —*Byman sweg was gehired,*

Es. 19, 16. *Þære byman*
sweg, v. 19: *Ps.* 46, 5: *Cd.*
 148.
 Bymere, bymesangere; m. *A*
trumpeter; *tubicen*.—*Elf. gl. G.*
 Bymian *To sound or play on a*
trumpet; *tuba canere*.—*R.*
 114; *Lps.* 80, 3.
 Byndel [*Plat. Ger.* *bündel m*:
Frs. Dut. *bundel*] *A bundle*,
band; *fascia, Som.*
 Bynland [*byen from byan*] *In-*
habited country; *terra habi-*
tata.—*Ors. pref.*
 Byoð *are, shall be*, v. *beon*.
 Byr, es; m. *An offspring, a son*;
filii.—*Cd.* 62.
 Byrc *a birch*, v. *birce*.
 Byrc-holt *a birch-holt, or grove*.
 Byrcð *barks*, v. *beorcan*.
 Byrd *A birth*; *nativitas*, v. *ge-*
byrd.
 Byrdag, byrtid *a birth-day, v.*
gebyrd.
 Byrden *a burden*, v. *byrðen*.
 Byrdest, se byrdesta *The first-*
born, most noble, rich; *genere*
primus, præstantissimus.—
Ors. 1, 1.
 Byrdige *A weaver's tool*; *plu-*
mariæ.—*Col.* 161.
 Byrdnes *quality, birth*, v. *gebyrd*.
 Byre *A time, an event*; *tempus*,
eventus.—*Oð þone byre to*
the time, Chr. 1013, *Mann.*
 Byre *a bear, son*, v. *bera, byr*.
 Byrel *a butler*, v. *byrle*.
 Byren; *adj.* *Belonging to a bear*;
ursinus.—*R.* 21.
 Byreð *belongs*; *pertinet*.
 Byrg *a city*, v. *burh*.
 Byrga *a pledger, creditor*, v. *by-*
riga, borh.
 Byrgan; *byrgeð*; p. þu byrg-
 dest, he gebyrgde. *To taste*;
gustare, v. onbirian.
 Byrgan *to bury*, v. *birgan*.
 Byrgea, an *a reconciler, trustee*,
a surety, v. *byriga*.
 Byrged *buried*, v. *birgan*.
 Byrgela, byrgen *a burial, tomb*,
 v. *birgen*.
 Byrgen *a tomb*, v. *birgen*.
 Byrgen-leoð *a tomb-ode, an epi-*
taph.
 Byrgen-stow *a burial place, ce-*
metry.
 Byrgere *A burier, sexton*; *ves-*
pillo.—*Col.* 156.
 Byrging *A burying, the act of*
burying; *sepultura*.—*Jan.* 20,
 1, 4.
 Byrging *a taste, tasting*, v. *on-*
byrging.
 Byrgð *protects*, v. *beorgan*.
 Byrht *bright*, v. *beorht*.
 Byrhtmhwile *in a moment*, v.
bearhtmhwile.
 Byrhtnes, byrhto, byrhtu *bright-*
ness, v. beorhtnes.
 Byri *a berry, city*, v. *berga, burh*.
 Byrig *to a city, cities*, v. *burh*.

²Byrig *A berry, an enclosure where*
mulberry and other fruit-trees
are set; *bacca, Lye*.
 Byriga, byrigea, berigea, byr-
 gea, an; m. *A surety*; *fide-*
jussor.—*He him byrigan ge-*
sealdne hæbbe he has given
him sureties, L. Hloth. 10, *pr.*
 Byrigean *geselle should give a*
surety, Id. 8, v. *borh*.
 Byrigean; p. *de to bury*, v. *bir-*
gan.
 Byriges, byrigen *a sepulchre, v.*
birgen.
 Byrigen-stow *a burying-place*;
 Byrig-leoð *an epitaph*, v. *bir-*
gen.
 Byrigman, byriweard *A city*
officer; *ædilis*.—*Elf. gr.* 14.
 Byrignes, birgnes, se; *f.* 1. *A*
burial; *sepultura*. 2. *A taste*;
gustus.—1. *Bd.* 4, 11. 2. *Mid*
byrignesse þæs wæteres, Bd.
 5, 18, v. *onbyrging*.
 Byriweard *a city guard, v. by-*
rigman.
 Byrle, byrel, es; m. *A butler*,
cup-bearer; *pincerna*.—*Egyp-*
ta cynges byrle, Gen. 40, 1.
 Bewiste his byrlas, *Gen.* 40,
 2, 20, 21, 23. *Yldest byrle*
the eldest of butlers, the head
butler, Elf. gl. p. 79.
 Byrlian *to draw*, v. *birilian*.
 Byrn, byrna, byrnoma *A gar-*
ment of mail, a coat of mail;
lorica.—*L. In.* 56.
 Byrna *a torrent*, v. *burn*.
 Byrnan; þu byrnast, he byrnð,
 we byrnað, byrne; p. barn,
 hi burnon; *pp.* *burnen, ge-*
burnen; v. n. [*Plat. Ger.*
brennen v. a. and n: Dut.
branden, burnen, bernen v. a.
and n: Frasc. brinnan v. a.
Das. brände: Sued. brinna
v. n.] To burn, to be on fire;
ardere.—*He barn on geleafan,*
Bd. 4, 27. *Syn leoht-fatu*
byrnende, Lk. 12, 35: *Ex.* 10,
 13: *Deut.* 9, 15.
 Byrne *a burning*, v. *byrne*.
 Byrnendra *more burning*.
 Byrnoma *a coat of mail, v.*
byrn.
 Byrn-wiga, byrn-wiggend *A sol-*
dier clothed in armour; *lorica-*
tus miles.—*Jdh.* p. 21, 13.
 Byrs *A graving-iron, a file*;
scalprum, Som.
 Byrast [*Frs.* *boarstel*: *Dut.* *bor-*
stel m.] *A bristle*; *seta*.—
Swynene byrast swine's bristles,
Herb. 52, 2.
 Byrast, berast *A loss, defect*; *dam-*
num.—*Ex.* 22, 6, 12.
 Byrast *burst*, v. *berastan*.
 Byrð *bears*, v. *beran*.
 Byrðen, berðen *A BURTHEN,*
load, weight, fagot; *onus,*
fascia.—*Mt.* 11, 13: *Elf. gr.*
 9, 32.

Byrðene-dæla *a share of a burthen, a portion.*
 Byrðere *A porter; portarius, Som.*
 Byrðor *A breed; fætus:—¶*
 Byrðor-pinenu, byrðþinen *a midwife, Som.*
 Byrðr *Born; partus:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Byrðþinen *a birth servant, a midwife.*
 Byrðyn *a burthen, v. byrðen.*
 Byseg *business, v. biseg.*
 Bysen *an example, v. bysan.*
 Bysenian *to give an example, v. bysnian.*
 Bysenung *an example, v. bysn.*
 Bysgian *to occupy, busy, employ, v. bisgan.*
 Bysgu *occupation, v. biseg.*
 Bysmere *a deceiver; bysmernes deceit, v. bismer.*
 Bysmirian, bysmrian; *p. ode.*
To deride, reproach, blaspheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmereð hy, Ps. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.
 Bysmernunga *blasphemies.*
 Bysmor *infamy, v. bismer.*

Bysmorfull *deceitful, v. bismerlic.*
 Bysmorlice *disgracefully.*
 Bysmorode *mocked, v. bysmirian.*
 Bysmor-spræc *disgraceful speech, blasphemy.*
 Bysmr *disgrace, v. bismer.*
 Bysmrian, bysmrigenne: *p. ode; pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmirian.*
 Bysmrung *deceit, derision, v. bismer.*
 BYSN, bysen, bisn, e; *f. An example, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept, command; exemplum:—He bysne gegearwade he gave an example, Bd. 4, 27. Be summere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.*
 Bysnian; *p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare:—Da bisnodon these set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52: 66.*
 Bysnung *an example, v. bisnung.*
 Byssene *an example, v. bysn.*
 Byssat *A loss; damnum, Ben.*

Byst *beatings, v. beo.*
 Byst art; *ea, eris, v. byt.*
 BYT, te; *pl. bytta*
A bottle, flagon, uted, dolium:—D to brocene, Mt. ealde bytta into Mt. 9, 17. On a bottle, Ps. 32, 7:
 Byt *commands, v. bi.*
 Byter, byternys *biternys.*
 Byð *inhabits, v. bus.*
 Byðne *a keel, v. byt.*
 BYTL, bitl, biotul *sm.] A BEETLE, haeleus:—Jud. 4, 21.*
 Bytla *A hammerer, a sicator:—Cod. E. Bytlian; p. ode. To sificare:—Cd. 90.*
 Bytling, bytlung, *e; ing, edifice; e; Soill. prof.*
 Bytne *The keel or ship; carina:—C*
 Bytta *bottles, v. byt.*
 Bytte-hlid *a lid of a fylling a filling of*

C

^aC and ce are often changed into h or hh before s or ð, and especially before t; as strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ahsian for ahsian, or ahxian to ask; sehð for secð seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Saxon, k is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cyn kin, or kindred. Sometimes q or ch; as cwen queen; cild a child.
 Cac [*Frs. kak*] *Dung, ordure; stercus.—Cachus a priory; latrina, Som.*
 Cæbest *a halter, v. cæfeater.*
 Cæder-beam *a cedar-tree.*
 Cæfed *embroidered, Som.*
 Cæfeater, cæfli *A halter, head-stall; capistrum:—Cod. 31, 33.*
 CÆG, cæga; *ac. cæge; pl. ac. cægia; f. [Frs. cay: cayce a small key, Japicx.] A KEY:—Stæf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð*

grammar is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books, Elf. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. 11, 52: Mt. 16, 19. ¶ Cægþora, cæg-hiorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cægloc, cæg-loca a lock, L. Cnut. 74.
 Cæggian *To lock, shut fast; obserare, Som.*
 CÆLAN, celan, calian [*Plat. kölen: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koelen: Frs. koelje: hence Chauc. kele*] *To cool, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare:—Donne him cælð, Hexamer: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.*
 Cælc *chalk, v. cealc.*
 Cælc, cælic *a cup, v. calic.*
 Cæle *A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som.*
 Cælf *a calf, v. cealf.*
 Cæmban [*Frs. kyimme: Dut. kammen*] *To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28.*
 Cæmpa *a soldier, v. cempa.*
 Cænnan *to know, v. cennan.*
 Cænne *a profession, v. canne.*

Cænned *Born; nativus.*
 Cænnestre; *f. One who is a mother, dam; genitrix.*
 Cænrin *a generative, v. ryn.*
 Cæpe-hus [*cepa a m. a house*] *A storeroom:—Ælces cyhus, R. 109.*
 CÆPPE, cappa *A CAHOOD; pileus, cucullus: R. 27.*
 Cærcærn *a prison, v. Cærcian to chirk, chicanian.*
 Cæren *A sort of wine:—Cod. 66.*
 Cærfille *Chervil; cerfium: R. 43.*
 Cæsse CRESS: *nasella: Elf. gl. 16.*
 Cæe chose, *v. ceosan.*
 Cæster *a city, v. ceast.*
 CAF; *comp. ra, re; s. adj. Quick, sharp, m. acer, celer:—Elf. Bt. 34, 7.*

Caferum, caferturn [i. e. mycel, and run heall, R. 109.] 1. *A large and roomy hall*; atrium. 2. *A vestibule, an entrance, inclure before a house, an inclosure*; vestibulum, conspectum ante edes:—1. *Jn. 18, 15, Bd. 3, 11.* 2. *An lytel caferum, Bt. 18, 1.*
 Caffice; *adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly*; veloceiter, viriliter:—*Nam. 31, 6.*
 Cafyns *s. hatching*, v. cafsycype.
 Cafortum *a hall*, v. caferturn.
 Cafycype *A quickness*; velocitas:—*R. Ben. 5.*
 Cal *A herb, wild cole-wort*; arboracia, lapsana:—*R. 44, v. cawl.*
 Calc *A shoe, little shoe, sandal*; calcus, sandalium:—*Mk. 6, 9.*
 Ceald cold, v. ceald.
 Ceald called, *Lye.*
 Caldea byrig *the city of Chaldea, Babylon, Som.*
 Calf *a calf*, v. cealf.
 Calra To CALVE; vitulum edere. *Som.*
 Calian *to cool, to grow cold*, v. cealan.
 CALIC, calic, calc; m. [*Plat. Dut. kelk m: Ger. kelch m.*] *A cup, CHALICE, goblet*; calix:—*Mt. 26, 28: Pa. 22, 7.*
 Calla [*For. kall, karl*] *A man*:—*Hilde calls a man of war, a general, Ck. 156, Lye.*
 CALO; *adj. [Dut. Kil. kael, kawere]* *CALLOW, bald, without hair*; calvus:—*Ejf. gr. 9, 3.*
 Caluer-clim, caluer-clympe *a skull*, v. calwer.
 Caluw bald, v. calo.
 Calwa *A disease which causes baldness*; alopecia:—*Cot. 12.*
 Calwer, calwere *A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head*; gbalacrurn, calvaria, calva:—*Cot. 96, Som.*
 CAMB [*Frk. kaem: Dut. kam*] *A comb, crest*; pecten:—*Ejf. gl. 27.* ¶ *Camb helmes crest of a helmet, R. 53.*—*Camb on hette, or on helme a crest on the hat or helmet*; crista:—*Cot. 46.*
 Cambiht Combed; cristatus, *Som.*
 Camell *A camel*; camelus:—*C. R. Mt. 1, 16.*
 Cammec, cammoc, cammuc, commuce *Maiden weed, bog fernel or rest harrow, cammock*; peucedanum:—*Herb. 96. Gohina, Cot. 100.*
 AMP; *comp. gecamp, es*; m. [*Plat. Dut. kamp m. a combat, a field: Dan. Sued. kamp m. a battle: Ger. kampf m. a fight*] *A CAMP, contest, war*; certamen:—*Bd. 3, 2.*
 rapdóm, camphrad *Warfare*; milia:—*Scint. 29, 1: Bd. 2, 7.*

Campian *to fight, encamp*, v. campian.
 Camp-sted *a place for encamping*, a camp.
 Camp-wered, camp-werod *Men in camp, an army, soldiers*; exercitus:—*Bd. 2, 5.*
 Cananeisc *A Canaanite, Gen. 9, 18.*
 Can know; *is able, can*; þu canst thou knowest, v. cunnan.
 Cancelere *A chancellor*; cancellarius:—*Chr. 1093.*
 Cancer-add *a cancer-disease, a canker*, v. bita.
 Cancere, cancre *A CANCER, disease, an animal, a crab*; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, *Som.*
 Cancer-hæbern, cancer-hædern *a hole for fish or crabs, a hole in a wound, a cave, den, Som.*
 Cancetung, cancettende *A laughing, giggling*; cachinnus:—*L. Ecel. 21: Cot. 58, v. ceahhetung.*
 Cancere *a canker*, v. cancre.
 Candel, es [*Isrl. kindir m. fire: Norse, kindil: Pers. قندیل kandeel a candle*] *A CANDLE*; candelā:—*Ejf. gl. 19.*
 Candel-bora *A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk*; acolythus:—*Cot. 203.*
 Candel-leoht *candle-light.*
 Candelmasse *CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, was celebrated with many lighted candles, L. Const. p. 114.*
 Candel-snytels *candle-smuffera.*
 Candel-stæf, candel-sticca *A candle-staf or stick*; candelabrum:—*Mt. 5, 15.*
 Candel-treow *a candlestick with branches, a candlestick.*
 Candel-twist *a pair of smuffera.*
 Candel-weoc *a wick of a candle, a torch.*
 Candel-wyrt *CANDLE-WORT, an herb*; fromos:—*R. 44.*
 Cann Know; scio, v. cunnan.
 Canna, canne [*Frk. kanne*] *A CAN, cup*; crater:—*R. 24.*
 CANNE, cænne [*Ger. künde f: Dut. Kil. konne, kunne*] *A profession, knowledge, cognizance, notice*; professio, notitia:—*L. Hloth. 16.* ¶ *Canne riht a right to take notice, Som.*
 Canon, es; m. 1. *A CANON, a rule*; regula, canon. 2. *A canon or prebendary*; canonicus:—1. *Canones boc, Bd. 4, 24: L. Edo. Guth. 2. Som.*
 Canonðóm *a canonship, office of a canon, Som.*
 Canoneclic; *adj. Canonical*; canonicus:—*Hors. Can. p. 1.*

Canonias, canonicas canons, v. canon.
 Cantelcap, canterkeræpp, es; m. CANTEL-COPE *a sort of priest's garment*; caracalla:—*Chr. 1070.*
 Cantere *A singer*; cantor, *Som.*
 Cantic; m. *A song*; canticum:—*Deut. 31, 19.*
 Cantwara burge, Cantwara burg, Cantwara buruh, Cantwara byrig *CANTERBURY, Rochester*:—*Cantwara burge B'. seo is cweden set Hrofesceastre, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 572, 13.*
 Cantwara-mægbe *the county of Kent, men of Kent.*
 Cant-waras *Kentish men, L. Hloth. 16: Bd. 1, 15.*
 Capellein, capellan *A chaplain*; capellanus:—*Chr. 1099.*
 Capitel, or capitol *massa early mass.*
 Capitol, capitul, capitula, an; m. *A chapter*; capitulum:—*On þam ende þises capitulan is the end of this chapter, Bt. 32, 2.*
 Cappa [*Plat. Ger. Dan. kappe f: Sued. kappa f: Dut. kap f: Isrl. kapa f.*] *A cap, cope, priest's garment*, v. cæppe.
 Capun [*Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan m: Dut. kapoen m. a hen: Dan. Sued. Iscl. kapún m.*] *A CAPON*; gallinaceus:—*R. 39.*
 Cár, cára *care*, v. cáru.
 Carc *CARE, cure*; cura, *Som.* v. car.
 Carcern, carcærn [*Moss. karkara*] *A prison, a house of correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work*; carcer:—*He sie on carcærne gebroht he is brought to prison, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.*
 Carclif *Agrimony*; agrimonia:—*Ejf. gl. 16.*
 Care *care*, v. caru.
 Cárefull *careful, Ps. 39, 23, v. carfull.*
 Carendre *A people of Germany, the Sclavi. Carenthani, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen*:—*Ora. 1, 1, Foster's notes.*
 Cárful; *adj. CAREFUL, anxious, curious*; solicitous:—*Ejf. gl. 23.*
 Carfullice; *adv. CAREFULLY*; sollicite:—*L. Alf. 35.*
 Cárfulnys, es; f. *CAREFULNESS, curiosity*; sollicitudo:—*Hom. pasc. p. 13.*
 Cárían *q. take care, heed, to be anxious*, v. cearian.
 Carited *Charity*; caritas:—*Chr. 1187, Lye.*
 CARL [*Frk. keerl: Dut. karel*] 1. *Charles*; carolus. 2. *A*

male; masculus:—1. Carles when *Charles's wain*; arctos, *Æqu. vern.* 30, 5. 2. Carl cat a *he-cat*. Carl fugal a *male bird*, *Som.*
 Cárleás; *adj.* Careless, reckless, void of care, free; improvidus, securus:—*Cd.* 151.
 *Cárleásnes, carleat *Security, CARELESSNESS*; securitas:—*R.* 89.
 Carl-man a *countryman*, v. corl.
 CARR *A rock, SCAR, north country CARROCK*; rupes, scopulus:—*C. Mk.* 8, 24. Hence Scarborough derives its name, says *Ray*.
 Carrum *The place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire, Chr.* 840.
 Carta *Paper*; charta:—*Somn.* 59, *Lyc.*
 Cartaina, cartaine *Carthage*; Carthago:—For to Cartaina went to *Carthage, Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 6. Cartainan, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 23. On Cartaine, *Ors.* 4, 6, *Bar.* p. 150, 27.
 Cartaine; *pl. g.* Cartaina; *d. um.* Cartinense, Cartinensis *The Carthaginians*; Carthaginenses:—Gewinn Romana and Cartaina a *battle of the Romans and Carthaginians, Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 174, 23. Amilcor Cartaina cuning, *Ors.* 4, 7, *Bar.* 163, 26. Terrentius se mera Cartaina sceop *Terence the best poet of the Carthaginians, Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 29.
 CÁRU, cearu; *g. d. ac. e.*; *pl. a.*; *g. ena.*; *d. um.*; *f.* [*Moes. car, cara: Ir. car: Wel. cūranxiety*] CARE; cura:—Nys be nan caru, *Lk.* 10, 40. On pises lifes carum, *Lk.* 21, 34: 8, 14.
 Cásere, es; *m.* Casar, an emperor; imperator:—Fram þam Casere Augusto, *Lk.* 2, 1. ¶ Caseres wif, Caseres cwen an *empress, R.* 68.
 Cásering, e; *f.* A Casaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin; drachma:—*C. Mt.* 17, 24.
 Cáseric; *adj.* Casar-like, imperial; imperialis, *Som.*
 Casern *An empress*; Augusta:—*Ors.* 6, 11.
 Cassuc; *f.* A kind of bind weed; cassuta:—*L. Md.* 1, 62.
 Castel; *n.* A town, village, CASTLE; villa, oppidum:—Farað on þat castel, *Mt.* 21, 2.
 Casul *A cassock, short cloak*; birrhus, *Som.*
 Casyr Casar, v. Casere.
 CAT [*Plat. Dut. kat f.* Ger.

katze *f.*] A CAT; cattus, muriceps:—*Elf. gl.* 13.
 Cattes-mint *cat-mint*.
 Caertun a *hall*, v. cafertun.
 Cawel-wyrm a *cole-worm*.
 *CAWL, cawl-wyrt, cawel, caul, ceawel, es; *m.* [*Frs. koal: Dut. kool f.*] 1. COLE, colewort; brassica, *Lin.* 2. A basket; corbis:—1. Wild cawel wild cole, *Herb.* 129. 2. Heora cawlas afylled filled their baskets, *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 158, 12.
 CEAC, ceaca [*Plat. keef f.* *Dut. kaak f.* *Swed. kek, kak m.* *Heb. חק a palate*] A CHEEK, jaw; gena:—*Ps.* 31, 12. Ceacena swyle a swelling of the jaws or cheeks.
 Ceac *A basin, pitcher*; sextarius, urna:—Dweala ceaca and calica, *Mk.* 7, 8.
 Ceacban the *cheek-bone*.
 Ceace *A trial, proof*; exploratio, *Som.*
 Cæro be careful, willing, v. carian.
 CEAF, cef; *pl.* ceafu; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. kaf n.*] CHAFF; palea:—Dat ceaf he forþærnt, *Lk.* 3, 17: *Mk.* 3, 12.
 Ceafertun a *hall*, v. cafertun.
 Ceafes an *harlot*, v. cyfes.
 Ceaf, es; *m.* A bill, beak, snout; in the plural jaws, cheeks; rostrum:—*Cot.* 184. His ceafas to tær, *Elf. T.* p. 13, 26.
 Ceafor, ceafyr [*Ger. käfer n.*] A CHAFER, beetle; bruchus, scarabæus:—*Ps.* 104, 32.
 Ceahbetan *To laugh, giggle*; cachinnari:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
 Ceahhetung *A loud laughter*; cachinnatio:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
 CEALC [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. kalk m.* *Dut. kalk f.* *Icel. kalk n.* *Wel. calc.* *Corn. kalch: Ir. cailk*] CHALK, a stone; calx:—*Ors.* 6, 32. Calcuhun, *Cot.* 31.
 Cealca-ceaster *The chalk city*. Camden thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire.
 *Cealc-hyðe *The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent, Chr.* 785.
 Cealc-stan *chalk-stone, chalk*.
 CEALD, cald; *adj.* [*Plat. kold: Frs. kald: Dut. koud: Ger. kalt*] COLD; frigidus:—*Bd.* 3, 9.
 Cealer-briw *droppings of roasted meat*.
 CEALF, celf, es; *pl.* cealfu; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kalf n.*] A CALF; vitulus:—He genam an fætt cealf, *Gen.* 18, 7. He ofaloh an fætt celf, *Lk.* 15, 27. ¶ Cealfahus a *calf-house, R.* 1.
 Cealf-adl a *calf-disease, a sort of disease*.

Cealfian to calve, v. calfsian.
 CEAP, es; *m.* [*Frs. keap: Dut. koop m.* *Ger. kauf m.* *Icel. kaup*] 1. CATTLE; pecus. 2. Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business; pretium, negotium:—1. His neahgebures ceap his neighbour's cattle, *L. In.* 40. Ceapes cwilde murrain of cattle, *Chr.* 997. 2. Deopum ceapum gebohte us bought us at a great [deep] price, *L. In.* 57. Sume wæron to ceape geæalde some were sold at a price, *Nath.* 8: *Gen.* 41, 56. Ceapawyrigend a *detestable business, Somn.* 158.
 Ceap-cniht a *hired servant, a slave*.
 Ceap-dæg *A bargaining or market-day*. ¶ Ceap-dagas the *Nones, or stated times when the common people come to market, R.* 96.
 Ceap-æleðe the *ale-selling place, an ale-house*.
 Ceap-gyld *bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost*.
 Ceapian; *p.* ceapode, hi ceapodun; *pp.* ceapod [*Plat. Dut. koopfen: Frs. keapje: Ger. kaufen to buy: Moes. kaupon*] To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy; emere, negotiari:—Ceapiað oð þat ic cume, *Lk.* 19, 13: *Mt.* 21, 12. Mihte yð geceapian, gif enig man ceapode might easily buy, if any one bargained, *Ors.* 5, 7, *Bar.* p. 188, 12. ¶ Syllan to ceape to sell, v. cepa. Hence the name of places remarkable for trade, such as Cheapside, Chippingham.
 *Ceaping, e; *f.* A buying, merchandise; emptio:—*L. Athel.* 24.
 Ceaplas cheeks, *whelps, Som.* v. ceaf.
 Ceápmán, cypman, cypeman, nes; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. koopman m.* *Ger. kaufmann m.*] A CHAPMAN, merchant, marketman; mercator:—*L. Alf.* 30: *L. In.* 25.
 Ceap-secamul a *toll-booth, custom-house, tradesman's stall*.
 Ceapscipa a *merchant ship, a ship of burden or trade*.
 Ceapsetl a *tradesman's booth, stall or shop*.
 Ceapstow *A market-place, a market*; forum:—*Bd.* 2, 1, 3. Hence the name of *Chopstow*.
 Ceapstræt a *street or place for merchandise, a market*.
 Ceapung, e; *f.* Business, trade, traffic, commerce; negotium:—*Ps.* 90, 6: negotiatio, *L. Athel.* 13.

- Ceapung-gemot *a meeting for trade, a market.*
 Ceapung-ping *a buying, setting a price, saleable.*
 Ceara *care ihou, v. carian.*
 Cearcern *a prison, v. carcern.*
 Cearceting, e; *f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth; stridor, Som.*
 Cearcian; *part. ciende (hence Chaucer, to chirke, chirking, and our chirp) To chatter, creak, crash, gnash; stridere:—Elf. gr. 26.*
 Cearc with care: *cearena full full of cares, v. caru.*
 Cearfan *to carve, v. ceorfan.*
 Cearian, carian; *ic ceartige, þu cearest, he cearað; p. ode; pp. od. To take care, heed, to be anxious; curare:—Ne ceara þu care not thou, Cd. 104: Mt. 6, 34.*
 Cearig; *adj. Careful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving; sollicitus, cautus:—Cd. 101.*
 *Cear-sorge *sorrowful care, anxiety.*
 Cearung, e; *f. Pensive, anxious of mind, a complaint; sollicitudo, Som.*
 CEAS [*Fris. case*] *a quarrel; lis:—L. Athel. 18. Pr. v. ceast.*
 Ceas chose; *p. of ceosan.*
 Ceasega *A chooser; elector:—Cd. 161.*
 Ceasnes, se; *f. Election, choice; electio, Som.*
 Ceast *Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal; lis:—Elf. eccl. 18.*
 Ceaster, ceaster; *g. ceastre; pl. ceastra; f. [From Lat. castrum.] The names of places ending in -ceaster and -cheater were probably sites of a castrum, a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.] A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, castellum:—Ne mæg seo ceaster beon behyd, Mt. 5, 14. On þære hean ceastre is the high city, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 28, 11. Se Hæland embfor ealle burga and ceastra, Mt. 9, 35.*
 Ceaster-gewara, -wara *townsmen, citizens.*
 Ceaster-wyrhta *An embroiderer; polymitarius:—Cot. 156.*
 Ceastfull; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus:—Scint. 28.*
 Ceastra *cities, v. ceaster.*
 Ceat *A thing; res:—Cot. 100.*
 Ceatta, *cheats; circumventiones, Lye.*
 Ceaw chewed, *v. ceowan.*
 Ceawel *a basket, v. cawl.*
 Cedelic, cedeleac *The herb mercury; mercurialis:—Herb. 84.*
- Ceder-beam, -triv *a cedar-tree, v. caeder-beam.*
 Cef chaff, *v. ceaf.*
 Cega *a key, v. cæg.*
 Cegan, acægan *To call, name; vocare:—R. Mt. 2, 7.*
 Cehetting *a laugh.*
 Ceke *a cheek, v. ceac.*
 *Celan *To chill, to be very cold; algere:—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 8, v. celan.*
 CELE *Chillness, a very great coldness; algor:—Bt. R. p. 175.*
 Celender, celledre *The herb coriander; coriandrum:—R. 43.*
 Celeponia *The herb salendina; chelidonia, Som.*
 Celf *a calf, v. cealf.*
 Celing, e; *f. A refreshing; refrigerium, Som.*
 Cellas *Cells; cellæ, Lye.*
 Cellendre *coriander, v. celender.*
 Celmert-man, celmert-mon, *an hired servant.*
 Celnes, gecelny, se; *f. COOLNESS, air; refrigerium:—Ps. 65, 11: Opposed to hætu.*
 Cemb, cemde *That which is combed, tow, hards; stupa:—Cot. 192.*
 Camban; *p. de. To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28, v. cæmban.*
 Cemes *A coat, surplice; camisia:—Cot. 31.*
 CEMPA, an; *m. [Dut. kemper, m: Ger. kämpfer m.] A soldier, warrior, CHAMPION, a novice, a young soldier; miles:—Ælcon cempa anne dæl, Jn. 19, 23. Twa hund cempa two hundred of soldiers; manipulus, R. 7. ¶ Cempéna yldest frst, chief of the soldiers, a commander; tribunus militum, Ors. 4, 6.—Cempena riht military law.*
 CEN; *adj. [Dut. koen: Ger. kühn] KEEN, fierce, bold, warlike; acer:—Bt. R. p. 162. audax, Past. 33, 4.*
 Cene-helm *a crown, v. cynehealm.*
 Cene-setel *a king's seat, a throne, v. cyne-setel.*
 Cenesta *keenest, v. cene.*
 Cenlice; *adv. [Dut. Kik. koenliche; Ger. kühnlich] Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose:—Elf. T. 15.*
 CENNAN; *part. -nende, -nynde; p. cende; pp. cenned, gecenned. To bring forth; parere:—Gen. 2, 7: 18, 13. Cennynde wif eniza mulier, Bd. 1, 27.*
 Cennestre *one who has borne, a mother, v. cænnestre.*
 Cennung, e; *f. Birth, a producing; partus:—Dære cennung tims, Gen. 25, 24. Cennung tid, Gen. 38, 27: Lk. 1, 57.*
 *Cennyndeproducing, *v. cennan.*
- Cennys *birth, v. cennung.*
 Cenoet *keenest, v. cene.*
 Cent *The county of KENT; cantium:—Bd. 3, 15.*
 Centaure *A centaur; centaurus, Som.*
 Centauria *The herb centaury; centaurya:—L. Md. 2, 8.*
 Centisc; *adj. KENTISH, belonging to Kent; Cantianus:—Chr. 999.*
 Cent-land *KENT LAND, Kent, Bd. 2, 3.*
 Cent-rice *the kingdom of Kent, Som.*
 CEO *A CROUGH, a fowl of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw; cornix:—Elf. gr. 9, 64.*
 Ceoca *a cheek, v. ceac.*
 Ceod *a cod, purse, v. codd.*
 Ceofi *a basket, v. cawl.*
 Ceol, ciol; *m. A ship, small bark or vessel, a keel; navis, carina:—Cot. 33, Som.*
 Ceola, *A little cottage, a cabin; stega, Som.*
 Ceolas *the jaws.*
 Ceoles-ige *CHELSEA, on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner says "insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat."*
 Ceolr or prot *A COLLAR or THROAT; guttur:—Lps. 149, 6.*
 Ceor *A bondman; verna, Som.*
 Ceor-æx *a cutting axe.*
 CEORFAN, aceorian, he cyrfð; *p. cearf, hi curfon; pp. acorfen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kerven: Ger. kerben] To CARVE, cut, engrave, amputate, kill; se-care:—Mid stanum ceorfen-de, Mk. 5, 5. Curfon þone ram eall to sticecon, Lev. 8, 20.*
 Ceorfcng-isen *a marking or searing-iron; cauterium:—Scint. 9.*
 Ceorian, ceorian, ic ceorige; *p. ode. To murmur, complain; murmurare:—Num. 21, 5: Elf. gr. 29.*
 *CEORL, es; *m. [Plat. keerl m: Dut. Kilia. caerl m: Ger. kerl m: Dan. Sued. Icel. kari m: a man, a fellow] A countryman, CHURL, husbandman, a man, husband; rusticus, vir, maritus:—Ceorla cyng king of the commons, Chr. 1020. Ealdan ceorlas wilniað old men wiah, Bt. 36, 5. Clypa þinne ceorl, Jn. 4, 18, 19, 20. ¶ A free man, as opposed to þeow a slave, Ors. 4, 3, Bar. p. 188, 1. Twegra ceorla ealdor elder, or more honourable of two Ceorls, a Duumvir, Som.*
 Ceorl-boren *Country born, common, low born, opposed to þegen-boren noble born:—L. Wal. 5.*

Ceorl-*fōlc* common people.
 Ceorlian; p. ode [ceorl a husband] To take a husband, to marry; nubere:—Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian to take a wife, *Mt.* 22, 30.
 Ceorlic, ceorlic, cirlic, cyrillic; *adj.* CHURLIKE, rustic, common; vulgaris:—Ceorlic folc common people, *R.* 87. Ceorlic-hlaf common bread, *R.* 66.
 Ceorlstrang fæmne a rough woman; virago.
 Ceortes-ig Cerot's island, *Chertsey*, in *Surrey*:—*Bd.* 4, 6.
 Ceorung, e; f. *A* murmuring, complaint; murmuration:—*Num.* 17, 5.
 Cēosan, acēosan, geceōsan; ic cēose; pu, he cyst, gecyst; p. ic, he cēas, geceās; pu cure, we curon, acuron, gecuron: *sub.* he cēas; pp. gecoren, acuren. [*Plat.* kōsen: *Dut.* Ger. kiesen] To choose, elect, select; eligere:—Dat se cying him ceose sumne wisne man, *Gen.* 41, 33. Ða gecuron hig, *Mt.* 13, 48. In Biscoepes hade wæs gecoren was chosen to bishophood, episcopacy, *Bd.* 4, 23. Feawa gecorene, *Mt.* 22, 14.
 Ceosal, ceosal [*Dut.* Kil. kezel] Gravel, sand; giarea, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called *CHESEL*.
 Ceosal-stan sand-stone.
 Ceosal The ventricle, a cottage; ventriculus, *Lye*.
 Ceosung a choosing, v. aceocung.
 *Czōwan, he cywō; p. ceāw, hi cuwon: pp. gecowen [*Plat.* *Dut.* kaauwen: *Ger.* kauen] To CHEW, eat; ruminare:—*Lev.* 11, 3: manducare, *Elf. T.* p. 42.
 Ceowel a basket, v. cawl.
 Ceowung A chewing; rumination, *Som*.
 Cēpa A chapman, merchant; mercator:—*Bt.* 15. ¶ Sylan to cepe to sell. Cepena pinga gewrixle commerce, *R.* 16, v. ceap.
 CEPAN; p. cepte. To go about, endeavour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, catch at, heed, regard, catch, KEEP; capture, observare, tenere:—Ne nanes fleames cepan nor to make an attempt of any flight, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 18. Ic cepte I endeavoured, *Mod. conf.* 1. Cepan his mæles to keep the time of his meals.
 Ðe cepaþ who observe, *Elf. T.* p. 28, 3.
 Cepe-cniht a bought servant, a slave, v. ceap-cniht.
 Cepman, cepman a merchant, v. ceapman.

Cepestow a market, v. ceapatow.
 Cepeþinc Hire, reward; merces, *Lye*.
 Cepeþing A saleable thing, what is for sale; res venalis:—*Bd.* 2, 1.
 Cepinc, ceping Traffic, merchandise; negotiatio:—*C. Mt.* 22, 5.
 Cepla a basket, v. cawl.
 Cepman a chapman, v. ceapman.
 Cepaceamol A stall; telonium:—*Jn.* 8, 20, v. ceapsceamol.
 Cepsetl a stall, v. ceapsetl.
 CĒR, cĕr, cyr, re; f. [*Plat.* keer f: *Dut.* Frs. keer m.] A turn, bending, space of time, season, occasion, business; versio, flexus, vices:—*Past.* 4, 1: *Cd.* 166. Æt oþrum cerre at another turn or time, *Bt.* 35, 2. Æt anum cierre at one time, *Past.* 61, 2. Æt anumum cyrre, cerre or cierre at the same turn or time, when, *Lk.* 22, 32.
 Cerdis-ceaford *Cerdic's* ford, *Chardford*, *Hants.* *Chr.* 508.
 Cerdis-cealeag, *Cerdicealeah*, *Cerdic's* ley or field, *Cheardesley*, *Bucks.* *Chr.* 527.
 Cerdices ora *Cerdic's* shore, *Cerdickshore*, *Norfolk.* *Chr.* 495.
 Cerene, cyrin. 1. Boiled wine; sapa. 2. An earthen vessel; vas fictile. 3. A churn; sinnum:—1. *Guthl. Vñ.* c. 16. 2. and 3. *Som*.
 Cerfe shall separate, v. ceorfan.
 Cerfille chervill, v. ceruille.
 Cerian to murmur, v. ceorian.
^b Cerlice The herb carlock or charlock; rapum sylvestre:—*L. Md.* 1, 39.
 Cernan To churn; agitare butyrum, *Som*.
 Cerran, accerran, gecyrran, gecerran; p. cerde, cyrde, cirde, gecerde, gecirde, gecyrde, hi cyrdon; pp. acyrred, gecerrred, gecirred, gecyrrred [*Dut.* keeren] To turn, avert, return, pass over or by; vertere, reverti:—On woh cerde turned into an error, deviated, *Cot.* 61: *Jn.* 6, 66: *Gen.* 38, 22. Cirraþ to fremdum godum, *Deut.* 31, 20: *Ps.* 89, 3. Ic gecyrre on min hus, *Mt.* 12, 44. Gecerraþ pat folc, *R. Lk.* 23, 5. Gecerre hine let him turn, *Bt.* 35, 1. Gecerred from wind, *C. Lk.* 7, 24.
 Cerre with a turn, v. cer.
 Cerrrednys a turning, v. acyrrrednes.
 Cerse [*Dut.* korst m.] CRESS; nasturtium:—*Herb.* 21.
 Ceruille chervill, v. cerfille.
 Cese a cheese, v. cyse.
 Cese-lib, cyalib milk curded, curding; coagulum, *Som*.
 Cesol a cottage, v. ceosol.

Cest a chest, v. cyst.
 Cester a city, v. cester.
 Cete A cabin, cellar, *R.* 108.
 Cetel, cetil, cetl a tel.
 Cetel-hrum kettles.
 Cetereth A cataract, cataractum, *CA*. *Richmond*, *York*.
 Chece a cheek, v. cec.
 Chid chid; chidan, cidan.
 Chieke the cheek, v. ch.
 Chinne the chin, v. chin.
 Chinteþ the chin, v. cintoþ.
 Chor A choir, d. —*Elf. gl.* 19. *Lps.* 149, 3.
 Chorl a churl, v. c.
 Christen a Christian.
 Ciel A morsel, a buccella:—*Cot.*
 Cicen; pl. cicenu A chickweed; pu 12. Henne chick hen with chick. ¶ Cicena mete chick-weed; also 15.
^c Cicea a kitchen, v. c.
 Cicle a morsel, v. c.
 Cid, cyd *Strife*, contention; contentio.
 Cidan; p. cidde, cidd. To contend, rel, CHIDE, brow. —*Ex.* 21, 18: *Cidde* told, v. cyþ.
 Cider [*Dut.* cidernum pomarium].
 Ciding, cydung increpation:—*O.* 103, 8.
 Ciele cold, *Cot.* 88.
 Cielf a calf, v. ceaf.
 Ciellan; pl. Vess wooden tankard, tles; obbe:—cyll.
 Ciepe an onion, v.
 Ciepe-mon a merchant, man.
 Cierlice a rustic, v. c.
 Ciern a churn, v. c.
 Cierre in a turn, v. c.
 Ciest a chest, choice.
 Cifes a harlot, v. cy.
 Cifesa-gemanna for cubinatus:—*L.*
 Cigan to call, calligan.
 Cignis, se; f. A nomen, *Som*.
 Cilet chalked; calcid.
 CILD, es; pl. cild; cildru; n. A child; infans:—*Aris* a child, *Mt.* 2, 13, 1. wixþ and gewun and eft syþan c.

grow, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, *Hom. Sa.* ¶ Mid cild beon, weorðan, or weasan to be with child.—Cilda hyrd a schoolmaster.—Cilda trog or cradelas a cradle, *Elf. gr.* 13.—Cilda mæsse dæg CHILDERMAS DAY, innocents' day.—Cild-claðas swad-ðing-clothes, *Lk.* 2, 7.
 Cild-fostre a child-fosterer, a nurse, *Som.*
 Cildgeong, cildgeongman *An infant*; infans:—*C. R. Ben.* 49, 70.
 Cildhād CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia:—*Mk.* 9, 21.
 Cild-hama the womb.
 Cildisc childish, puerile, v. cild-lic.
 Cildiugōð childhood.
 Cildiug-wif a child-bearing woman.
 Cildic, cildisc; *adj.* Childish, puerile; infantilis:—*Bd.* 4, 8.
 Cildru children, v. cild.
 Cildsung Childishness; puerilitas, *Som.*
 Cile Cold, coldness; frigus:—*Gen.* 8, 22, v. cyl.
 Ciflerlamb, ciflorlamb *A female lamb*; agnus femina:—*Lev.* 5, 6.
 Cilian to cool, v. colian.
 Ciliic Hair-cloth; cilicium:—*C. Mt.* 11, 21.
 Cill, cille a leather bag, v. cieldan.
 Ciltern [cauld cold, ern place] THE CHILDREN, high hills in Buckinghamshire, *Som.*
 Cim, cim-stanes The base of a pillar; bases, *Som.*
 Cimbāl, cimbala *A cymbal*; cymbalum:—*Elf. gl.* 20; *Greg.* 1, 9.
 Cimbing a joint, conjunction.
 Cime a coming, v. cyme.
 CINA, cyna, cinu, an. *A chink*, *sure*, *swilt*; rima:—*Ic ge-seah ane lytle cynan*, *Bt.* 35, 3.
 Cinan To gape, to break into chinks; hiare, dehiscere, *Som.*
 Cinan chin-bone.
 Cing a king, v. cyng.
 Cincing great laughter.
 Cind a kind, nature, v. gecynd.
 Cioe *A commander of four men*, or a fourth part of an army; quaternio:—Cine oððe feower manna ealdor, *Elf. gl.* 8.
 Cine a cleft, v. cina.
 Cinelic of the same kind, also kinly, v. cynelec.
 Cioene, cinende gaping, v. cinan.
 Cing a king, v. cyning.
 Cingestun Kingston, v. Cyngestane.
 Cioelic gaping, v. cina.
 Cium a kind, the chin, v. cyn.
 Cioð a front tooth, a grinder.
 Cioa chough, a sort of crow, v. ceo.
 Cioel a ship, v. ceol.

Cioleæn, ciolet [Dut. keel: *Kll. keele kele*] The throat; guttur:—*Ps.* 13, 5; 113, 15.
 Ciorian to complain, v. ceorian.
 Ciorl a rustic, v. ceorl.
 Cipa, cipe *An onion, scallion*; cepa, ascalonium:—*Cot.* 12.
 Cipeleac *A leek*; cipus:—*Cot.* 55.
 Cipp *A coulter, harrow*; dentale:—*R.* 1.
 Cipresse the cypress-tree; cupressus, *Som.*
 Ciptum brought, v. ceapian.
 CIRC, circe, ciric, cyric, cyrices, an [Dut. kerk] A CHURCH, temple; ecclesia:—In circan behyrged wæs was buried in a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *S.* p. 509, 5; *Elf. gl.* 18. The first Anglo-Saxon churches were built of wood, *Bd.* 3, 25; 3, 4. Cyric is sacerdes wife the church is the priest's wife, *Off. Reg.* 6; *Ors.* 2, 2. ¶ Cyricæan ealdor an elder of a church, a churchwarden.
 Circe-wic *A church dwelling*; a monastery; monasterium:—*Chr. Gid.* p. 240, 23.
 Circlic circular, like a church, ecclesiastical; *Elf. T.* 22.
 Circol, circul *A circle, the zodiac, a sphere*; circulus, *Som.*
 Circol-wyrda a juggler, a fortune-teller, *Som.*
 Circol a circle, v. circol.
 Circol-adl the shingles, wolfshunger; zona, curcilla:—*L. Md.* 1, 36.
 Circol-craeft knowledge of the sphere, of astrology, or mathematics, *Som.*
 Ciric a church, v. circ.
 Ciric-grið the church's peace.
 Ciric-secat church-scot, payment made to the church.
 Cirictune *A church-yard*; cœmeterium:—*L. Can. Edg.* 26.
 Circ-wæccean church-watches, vigils.
 Ciribeam *A CHERRY-tree*; cerasus, *Som.*
 Cirlic rustic, v. ceorlic.
 Cirm a charm, crashing, v. cyrm.
 Cirlnel a kernel, v. cyrnæl.
 Cirpaian; p. siede; pp. sied.
 To crisp, curl; crispere, *Som.*
 Cirpaloccas crisped or curled locks, *Som.*
 Cirrede turned, changed, v. cer-ran.
 Cirspan to crisp, v. cirpaian.
 Cis; *adj.* [Dut. kies, koos] Choice, nice in eating; fastidious in edendo:—*Herb.* 8, 2.
 Ciser-appla a kind of dried figs; caricea:—*Cot.* 38.
 Cisilstan sand-stone, v. ceol-stan.
 Cisnes choiceness, niceness, v. ceasness.

Cissa-ceaster [Cassa's city] CHICHESTER, *Sussex*:—*Chr.* 895; *L. Athel.* 14.
 Cist chooses, v. ceosan.
 Cist goodness, v. cyst.
 Cist election, choice, a band of soldiers, v. cyst.
 Ciste, *A chest*; cista:—*Cod. Ex.* 1, b, v. cyst.
 Cisten-beam *A chestnut-tree*; castanea:—*R.* 46.
 Cistmælum earnestly, *Som.*
 Cite a city, *Som.*
 Citelan [Frs. kitelje] To tickle; titillare, *Som.*
 Citelung a tickling.
 CID, es; m. *A young tender shoot of a herb or tree, from the root upwards, a germ, sprig, blade*; festuca:—Ofer gersa cibas, *Ex.* 32, 2. Forhwi ælc sæd to cibum and wytrnum weorðe why should every seed turn to germs and roots, *Bt.* 34, 10.
 Cifere *A reprover, chider*; reprehensor, *Som.*
 Cifæst rooted, growing, *Som.*
 Cital a kettle, v. cytel.
 Claded clad, v. gecladed.
 Clæcleas, clacleas free, *Cot.* 104.
 Clæfer-wyrt Clover, small clover; trifolium minus:—*L. Md.* 1, 30.
 Clæfra; pl. *Viola*s, gillflowers; violæ:—Reade clæfra marigolds; calthæ. Hwite clæfra white violets or stock-gillflowers, violæ albæ, *Som.*
 Clæg [Frs. klai] CLAY; samia terra:—*R.* 56.
 Clæghangre [from its clayey situation] CLAY-HANGER, or Clayhonger, *Suffolk*, *Chr.* 1016.
 Clæia; *adj.* CLAYEY; argillaceus, *Lye.*
 Clæmende hardening, *Cot.* 145.
 Clæmian [Frs. kliemje] To CLAM, smear, anoint; linere:—*Gen.* 6, 14.
 Clæmning, e; f. *A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening*; litura, obliatio:—*Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*
 CLÆN; *adj.* 1. CLEAN, pure; mundus. 2. Chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—1. Win clæn, *Ps.* 74, 7. Clæne nyten, *Bd.* 4, 24; *Lev.* 23, 22. 2. Clæne oððe heofonlic un-married, *Elf. gr.* 9, 49. Du bist clæne, *Deut.* 23, 22; *Gen.* 44, 10.
 Clænan To clean; purificare:—*L. Can. Edg.* 22.
 Clæne; *adv.* CLEAN, entirely; penitus:—*Ors.* 4, 1.
 Clængeorn a desire of purity.
 Clænehlaf corn, bread, *Som.*
 Clænic pure, cleanly, v. clæn.
 Clænlíce purely, cleanly; puré, *Som.*
 Clænnes, se; f. Cleanness, chas-

- tity, modesty; puritas:—*Ps.* 17, 22, 26.
- Cleasere** *A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som.*
- Cleasian, acleasian, geclænsian;** *p. ede; pp. ed [Frs. klinagie] To CLEANSE, purify, make clean; mundare:—Clænsa me, Ps. 18, 13. Du myht me geclænsian, Mt. 8, 2.*
- Clænsnige** *cleasne, free from blame; purget:—L. Ethel. 10, W. p. 106, 26.*
- Clænsung, geclænsung, e; f. A cleansing, purifying, expiation; emundatio:—Mk. 1, 44: Lev. 1, 4.**
- Clæppette** *should palpitate, v. clappan.*
- Clæppetung, e; f. The pulse; pulsus:—R. 76.**
- Clænsung** *purifying, v. clænsung.*
- Clam, es, or mes; m. 1. What is clammy, mud, clay; lutum. 2. A poultice, plaster; plasma. 3. A bandage, what holds or retains as a net, fold, prison; vinculum:—1. Ex. 1, 14. 2. Herb. 22. 3. Bt. R. p. 152, v. clom.**
- Clane** *clean, v. clæn.*
- Clansung** *cleansing, v. clænsung.*
- Clappan** *To CLAP, move, palpitate; palpitare, Som.*
- Clænsung** *a chastisement, a cleansing.*
- Clate** *A bur, sticking to man's clothes; blitum:—Cot. 24.*
- CLAD, es; m. CLOTU; in the pl. clothes, garments; pannus, vestimenta:—Bt. 17: Mt. 9, 16: Gen. 37, 29.**
- Claf-sceara** *a pair of shears, Som.*
- Clatrunge, e; f. Any thing that makes a clattering, a drum, a rattle; crepitaculum:—Cot. 51.**
- Claustr, clauster, cluster** *A cloister; clastrum:—Elf. gl. 21.*
- CLAW; pl. clawa, clawu [Frs. klou: Plat. Ger. klaue f: Dut. klauw m.] A CLAW, talon, hook, pincers; ungula:—Pa. 68, 36: Lev. 11, 3, 4.**
- Clawian** *To CLAW; scalpere:—Elf. gr. 28.*
- Clawung, e; f. A pain, the gripes; tormina:—L. Md. 2, 32.**
- Cleadur** *A clatter, drum, rattle; crepitaculum, Som.*
- Cleasan dens, v. cleofa.**
- Cleasan** *To cleave asunder; findere, Som.*
- Cledemuð** *[the mouth of the river Cleddy] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, South Wales, Chr. 921.*
- Clem** *a plaister, v. clam.*
- Clene** *Serene, clear; serenus:—Cd. 213, Lye.*
- Cleofa, an** *That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile:—Bd. 4, 9.*
- Cleofesho** *A famous place for Anglo-Saxon councils, perhaps Abingdon, Berks.*
- Cleofian** *to cleave, v. clifian.*
- Cleopian; part. ende, igende; p. ude. To cry, call; clamare:—Bt. 3, 4, v. clyppian.**
- Cleopigend, cleopend** *A vowel; vocalis, Som.*
- Cleopung** *a cry, v. clyppung.*
- Cleot** *a clout, v. clut.*
- Cleow, cleowen** *a clew, v. cliwe.*
- Clepan** *To cry out; clamitare:—Prov. 1, Lye.*
- Clepepa** *A clawing; scalpurigo:—Past. 2, 6.*
- Clepfung** *a calling.*
- Clerc, cleric, cleroc, es; m. [Lat. clericus] A CLERK, priest; clericus:—Chr. 963: L. Cam. Edg. 4.**
- Cleric-hád, cleroc-hád** *priesthood.*
- Cleunsung** *a cleansing, v. clænsung.*
- Clibbor** *A burden, load; onus:—Merp. 473.*
- Clicta** *chalk washed.*
- Cliewe** *a clue, v. cliwe.*
- CLIF, clyf; pl. u [Frs. klif: Dut. klip m: Ger. klippe f.] 1. A CLIFF, rock, steep descent; clivus, rupes. 2. A bed, nest; cubile:—1. Ors. 1, 1: 5, 4. 2. Bd. 3, 23.**
- Clife** *The herb agrimony, a bur; agrimonia, lappa:—Cot. 118. Smæl clife the small bur, Som.*
- Clifhleþ, clifhlyp** *a cliff-leap, right down, under foot; pesusum:—Cot. 155.*
- Clifian, onclifian, clioflan; p. ode [Plat. Dut. kleven: Ger. kleben to adhere; Plat. klöven: Dut. klooven. Frs. klieven to split] To CLEAVE, adhere; adherere, findere:—Hi willað clifian on þæm monnum they will cleave to the men, Bt. 16, 3. Woldon hi on þam clifian, Id. To pære lifre clifiað, Lev. 1, 8. Clifode, Lk. 10, 11.**
- Clifig, clifiht; adj. Clifly, steep; clivosus:—R. 8.**
- Clifrian; part. rende. To claw, scratch; scabere:—Elf. gr. 28.**
- Clifstanas** *rough stones, rocks; cautes:—Cot. 44.*
- Clifwyrft** *Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia:—Clif or Clyfwyrft, sume man hatað foxes-clife, sume ea wyrft cliff-wort some men call fox-glove, some water-wort, L. Md. p. 1, 15.*
- CLIMAN, climban; pp. clumben [Plat. Dut. Ger. klimmen] To CLIMB; scandere:—Chr. 1070.**
- Clingan** *To wither, pine, to CLING*

- or shrink up; m. Elf. gr. 35, Som.*
- Clif** *a cliff, rock, v. clifian*
- Clifian** *To cleave:—Bt. 16, 3, v. clifian*
- Clifung, e; f. A section:—R. 62.**
- Clipian; part. c. hi clioppan. 2. 4, 19, v. clyppian**
- Clipur** *[Dut. kleyper; nolæ mall. p. 109.*
- Clirc** *a clerk, priest*
- Clisun** *CLIST or Exeter, Devon.*
- CLIWE, an; m. [A CLEW, any thread, a bottom glomus:—Elf. 35, 5.**
- Cloccan** *[Frs. claus; glocire, Clofeshooh Abingfesho.*
- Clofen** *cloven, sep*
- Clofpunc** *close-tongue*
- Clofwyrft** *a fox-glove*
- CLOM, mes; m. band, bond, chain, prison; cer:—Under bonds, Cod. Chr. 942. He chains of hell,**
- Clough** *a cleft of the side of a hill*
- Clow** *a claw, v. c. Clucga [Plat. Dut. Ger. klocke f. campana:—Bt. 34, 10.*
- CLUD, es; m. Dut. kluit f: hence the Ewstone, a little pes, collis:—Bt. 34, 10.**
- Clúdig; adj. Ro. Ors. 1, 1.**
- Clufe** *An ear of garlic; spi*
- Cluflit** *cliffy, v. Clufpung The close-tongue;—Herb. 9.*
- Clufwyrft** *Cliff-wort:—Herb. 10.*
- Clugga** *a bell, v. Clumian*
- To ke cover, marmos primere, m. Sopi. 4, W. C.*
- Clusa, an** *[Frs. narrow passage:—Ors. 3.*
- Cluster** *a cluster*
- Cluster** *a cloister*
- Cluster-loc** *a cluster*
- Clut** *A little plait, seam; na:—Elf. gl.*

Clyfæste cloven-footed.
 Clyfæste adl a joint-disease, the gut, Som.
 Clyfe *A sign; signum:—Fulg.* 22.
 Clypære *Metal; metallum:—* Cot. 152.
 Clyne, clyne *Metal, a mass, lump, wedge; metallum:—R.* 51.
 Clypæne *a clipping, v. clypnys.*
 Clypian, cleopian, ic clypige; p. clypode, geclypode, hi clypodon, clypon; pp. geclypod; v. a. [Plat. Ger. klaffen: *Dut.* klappen] *To speak, speak aloud, to call, say; 17; clamare:—Mt.* 10, 47; *Lk.* 5, 32. *Manega synt geclypode, Mt.* 20, 16.
 Clypiendlic, clypigendlic; *adj.* *Vocative, calling, vocal; vocalis, vocativus:—Clypiendlic gebigedness a vocative case, Eif. gr.* 7.
 Clypny, clypænes, se; *f.* A CLIPPING, an embrace; amplexus:—*Bd.* 3, 24.
 CLYPPAN, beclyppan; *p. de; pp. ed or clypte, beclyppte [Plat. Ger. klappen] To embrace, clasp, CLIP, make much of, love, admire; amplexi:—Bd.* 4, 24; *Gen.* 29, 13; *Mt.* 9, 36.
 Clypung, e; *f.* *Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry; eloquium, clamor:—Se muð dryfð ut þa clypunga, and seo lyft bið geslæga mid þære clypunge, Eif. gr.* 1, 5, *Som.* p. 2, 54; *Ps.* 17, 8. *Clypunga the calendar.*
 Clysing, clysing, e; *f.* *That which is closed, a period, closing, conclusion, cloister; perioria, claustrum:—Periodus is clysing, oððe geendung þæs lernes, Eif. gr.* 51, *Som.* p. 51, 20.
 Clyster; pl. clystru. A CLUSTER, a bunch, a branch; racemus:—*R.* 47; *Gen.* 40, 10.
 Clysing a cloister, v. clysing.
 Clypa *A plaster, salve, poultice; plasma:—Eif. gr.* 9; *GL* 7; *Herb.* 51, 2, v. clam.
 Clywea *a claw, v. cliwe.*
 Cnædan *to knead, v. cnædan.*
 CNÆP, cnæpp [Plat. *Dut.* knoop m.] *A top, cap, KNOF, button; jugum:—Uppan þæs muntes cnæp, Ez.* 19, 20; *Lk.* 4, 29; *Numb.* 14, 44.
 Cnæpling [Plat. *knaaplyn: Fland. knapelinck] A stripling, youth; adolescens:—W. Bd.* p. 377.
 CNÆFA, cnæfa, an; *m.* [Plat. *Dut.* knaap m.; *Ger.* knabe m.; *Old Eng. knave] A boy, servant, young man; puer:—He betæhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslah, Gen.* 18, 7; *21, 19: 39, 10: Ps.* 85, 15.

Cnāwan, he cnæwð; *p. cneow; pp. cnāwan. To KNOW; noscere, v. oncnāwan.*
 Cnāwing Knowledge, a knowing; cognitio, Som.
 Cnear *A ship, a narrow ship, galley; navis:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, Athelst. Vict. Chr.* 938. Nægled on cnearum *in nailed ships, Id.*
 Cneating, e; *f.* *A debate, an inquiry, a search; disputatio, scrutinium:—Sci.* 14.
 Cnædan, gecnædan; *pp. cnæden [Dut. kneden] To KNEAD, ferment; subigere:—R. Lk.* 13, 21.
 Cneo *a generation, v. cneores.*
 Cneohthe Knotty; geniculatus:—*L. Md.* 1, 64.
 Cneoferis-burh *Burgcastle, Suffolk; Bd.* 3, 19, v. Cnobheresburh.
 Cneoholen *A herb; ruscus:—* Cot. 165.
 Cneohth *a boy, v. cniht.*
 Cneomagas relations, v. mæg.
 Cneordlæcan, gecneordlæcan *To study, take care; studere, Som.*
 Cneordnys, se; *f.* *Diligence, care, affection; cura, Som.*
 Cneores, cneorys, cneornys, cneowres, se; *f.* *A generation, family, stock; tribus:—Of þisse wirestan cneorease, Dent.* 1, 35; *Gen.* 2, 4; 6, 9. *Cneorisse boc, Mt.* 1, 1.
 Cneorim *a generation.*
 Cneorian family, generation, v. cneores.
 Cneornys, cneorys *a generation, v. cneores.*
 CNEOW, es; *m.* [Plat. *knee: Dut. Ger. knie f; Moes. kniw] A KNEE, relationship; genu:—Mt.* 27, 29. ¶ *Binnan cneowe within relationship, L. Edu. Guth.* 11. *Cneow hweorban the whirl-bone of the knee, Som.*
 Cneow-wærce pain in the knees, Som.
 Cneow-holen, cneow-holm *KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, tongue laurel; ruscus:—Cot.* 165; *Victoriola, Herb.* 59.
 Cneowian, gecneowian; *p. ede. To bow the knee, to kneel; genuflectere:—Prof. R. Conc.*
 Cneowmægas relations, v. mæg.
 Cneowrim, cneowres *a generation, v. cneores.*
 Cneow-sibbe relationship.
 Cneowung, e; *f.* *kneeling; genuflectio:—Bd.* 3, 17.
 Cnidan *To beat; cedere:—R. Mt.* 21, 35.
 Cnif [Frs. *knif: Plat. knief c: Dan. kniv c.] A KNIFE; culter, v. sex.*
 CNIHT, cneohth, es; *m.* [Plat. *Dut. Ger. knecht] A boy, youth,*

attendant, servant. Hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they serve the shire; puer, servus:—*Lytel cniht a little boy, Bd.* 4, 8; *L. In.* 7; *Gen.* 24, 64; *Lk.* 7, 7; 12, 45. *Moises sende cnihtas, Ez.* 24, 5. ¶ *Cnihtcild a boy, a male-child, Bd.* 4, 8.—*Leorning cniht a learning attendant, a disciple.*
 Cnihtþád *The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Eif. gr.* 9, 28; *Bd.* 5, 14.
 Cniht-luguð *Youth, boyhood; juvenus:—Briaf.*
 Cnihtlic; *adj.* *Boysish; puerilis:—L. Guth.* 2.
 Cnihtwisa *youthwise, youthlike, v. monwisa.*
 Cnobheres-burg *Burgcastle, Suffolk; urbs Cnobheri:—Bd.* 3, 19; *Bd.* 3, 19.
 Cnocian *to knock, v. cnucian.*
 Cnodan; *pp. gecnoden. To give, attribute; tribuere:—Past.* 17, 3.
 CNOLL, es; *m.* [Plat. *knull m: Dut. knol; Kil. knolle: Ger. knollen] A CNOLL, a hill, top, cop, summit; cacumen:—Gen.* 8, 5; *Jud.* 16, 3, v. cnæp.
 Cnosl, es; *m.* *A race, progeny; proles:—L. Alf.* 9.
 Cnotta [Frs. *knotte: Plat. Dut. knobbel m: Kil. knutte m: Ger. knoten m.] A KNOT, a fastening, knitting; nexus:—Eif. gr.* 21.
 Cnotted knotted.
 CNUCIAN, cnuciað; *part. ende, gende; pp. gecnocod, gecnuced. To KNOCK, beat; pulsare:—Mt.* 7, 7, 8; *Lk.* 11, 10.
 Cnucl [Plat. *knökel m: Dut. knokkel m: Ger. knöchel m.] A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som.*
 Cnyll [Dut. *knal] A KNELL, a sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—R. Ben.* 48.
 Cnyllan, cnyllan; *p. de; pp. ed. To KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campana signum dare:—R. Ben.* 48; *C. Lk.* 11, 9.
 Cnysan, cnyssan; *pp. gecnyssed. [Plat. knösen: Frs. knieze: Dut. kneuzen] To break down, weaken, beat, calumniate; premere:—Orrs.* 3, 1; *Ps.* 118, 122.
 Cnysung, cnyssung, e; *f.* *A striking, stroke; ictus:—Eif. gr.* 1, 4, *Som.* p. 2.
 CNYTTAN, cnyttan; *pp. gecnyt [Plat. knütten] To tie, bind, knit; nectere, ligare:—Eif. gr.* 36.
 Cnyttelsa *the sinews, nerves, Som.*
 Cóc, es; *m.* [Plat. *Frs. Dut. kok m: Ger. koch m.] A COOK;*

- coquus:—*Elf. gr.* 21, 28. Coceus mete cook's meat, pies, Som.
- Cocc, es; m. A COCK, a male fowl or bird; gallus:—*Crewe se cocc, Mt. 26, 34, 74: Jn. 13, 38.*
- Coccoel, cocel, es; m. COCKLE, darnel, tares; zizania:—*Mt. 13, 27, v. ata.*
- Cocer, cocur [*Dut. koker*] A quiver for arrows, a case; pharetra:—*Ps. 10, 2: Elf. gl. 24: Gen. 27, 3.*
- Cocle cockle, v. coccel.
- Cocnunga pies, things cooked, v. coc.
- Cocor A sword, scabbard; framea:—*Ps. 21, 19.*
- Cocur a quiver, v. cocer.
- Cod-zæppel A quince-pear, a quince; malum cydoneum:—*Cot. 93.*
- Codd A bag, sack, COD; pera:—*Mt. 10, 10: Mk. 6, 8.*
- Coelnes coolness, Ben.
- Coerin boiled wine, v. cerene.
- Cof, cofa, cofe. A COVE, cave, repository, inner room; cubile:—*Lps. 35, 4: C. Mt. 6, 6. In cofum innæ, R. Mt. 24, 26.*
- Cofantreo [Cwent Cwent; ree or hre a river] COVENTRY, Warwickshire, Som.
- Cofgodas household-gods.
- Cofincel a hand-mill.
- Coflice quickly, v. cafsice.
- Cofscipe quickness, v. cafsycpe.
- Cohhetan To laugh; cacininnari:—*Fr. Jðth. 12.*
- Cor; pl. cola, colu [*Frs. kôal: Dut. kool*] COAL; carbo:—*Ps. 17, 10, 16: 139, 11.*
- Cor, cyl, es; adj. [*Frs. Dut. koel*] COOL, cold; frigidus:—*Bt. R. p. 155.*
- Colian, ic colige; p. de; pp. ed. To COOL, to become cold; refrigerare, algere:—*Herb. 94, 4, v. acolian.*
- Colla [*Norse, kollur*] A helmet; galea:—¶ Morgen collan the morning helmet, the first dawn, *Fr. Jðth. p. 25, 6.*
- Collen-ferhð shielded for battle, a warrior.
- Colmase an unlucky bird, v. mase.
- Coln A pebble stone; calculus, Som.
- Coln-ceaster COLCHESTER, Essex, so called from the river Cola.
- Colne pertaining to coals, Som.
- COLT A COLT; pullus:—*Gen. 32, 15.*
- Col-præd a coal or blackened thread, plumb-line.
- Coltræppe Ram, whin or Christ's thorn; rhamnus:—*Cot. 156.*
- Colunceaster Colchester, v. Coln-ceaster.
- Com, comon came, v. cuman.
- Comb A low place enclosed with hills, a valley; vallis. Hence the names of places, situate in valleys, end in comb; as Al-comb, Bos-comb, Chil-comb, &c. Sometimes the name of the owner is annexed; as Comb-Basset, Comb-Raleigh. Sometimes b is changed into p; as Compton, Comb a valley, tun a town, Mann.
- Cometa a comet.
- Comnuce maiden-weed, v. cam-mec.
- Comp a battle, v. camp.
- Compdóm, comphád warfare, v. campdom.
- Compian, campian [*Frs. kampje*] To encamp, make war, fight; congregari, pugnare:—*Ed. 1, 15.*
- Compung, e; f. An encamping, combating, fighting; pugna:—*Cot. 49.*
- Comp-weorod an army, v. camp-wered.
- Comp-wige a battle.
- Con knows, scit for can, v. cunnan.
- Con bold, v. cene.
- Condol a candle.
- Cone-ceaster Caster, a town seven miles from Newcastle, Som.
- Connan to know, v. cunnan.
- Conned proved, v. cunnian.
- Consolde The herb comfrey; consolida:—*L. Md. 3, 63.*
- Consula bec, cyinga bec books of consuls, or king's annals, calendars; fasti:—*Cot. 92.*
- Contware Canterbury, v. Cantwara.
- Coon bold, v. cene.
- Coortan bands of soldiers; cohortes:—*Ors. 5, 12.*
- Cop a cope, cap, top, v. cæppe.
- Cope-man a merchant, v. ceapman.
- Copenere A lover; amator:—*Past. 52, 3.*
- Copet chiefest, most precious, Som.
- Coplic fit; coplice fitly, well.
- Copp [*Frs. Dut. kop*] A cup, vessel, top; calix, culmen:—*Cot. 175, v. cupp, cæppe.*
- Cops cords, fetters, v. cosp.
- Corcið an increase, v. cið.
- Coren, acoren chosen, v. ceosan.
- Corenes, gecorenes, se. An election, a choice; electio:—*C. R. Ben. 62.*
- Corion The herb coriander; coriandrum:—*Herb. 148.*
- CORN [*Plat. koren n: Ger. korn n: Frs. Dut. koor: Moes. kaurn*] A CORN, a grain; granum:—*Dæt. ix bere corna that is nine barley-corns, L. Athel. 3, W. p. 63, 33: Mt.*

- 13, 31. ¶ Cornu R. 17.
- Cornas corn; gemma
- ° Cornbare, cornbera
- ra that beareth corn
- Cornageselig Fruitful
- gratiosus:—*Oba.*
- Corn-hus a corn-h
- Corn-hwæcca a corn
- Lye.
- Cornoch A crane;
- Cornripa, an; A h
- metens:—*Ors.*
- Corn-treow A corn
- tree; cornus:
- Corn-weal, corn-
- CORNWAL, Som
- Corn-wealas Corn-
- nubienses:—*Ch.*
- Cornwurma a corn
- Cors a curse, v. cu
- Corsaian to curse, v.
- Corsnaede, corsna-
- bread, execrated
- priest, and then
- suspected guilty
- swallowed in wa-
- panis execrati-
- L. eccl. Cnut. 5,
- Corber, corbre
- company, train
- multitudo:—*C.*
- Cos, ses; m. [*Pl.*
- m. Dut. kus
- osculum:—*Sci.*
4. ¶ Cossas
- a kiss, Somn. 19
- Cosham COSHAM
- Witts:—*Chr. 1*
- Cosp, es; m. A fl
- On coepas i
- 38, 1.
- Cossas husses, v. c
- Costere a temper
- C. R. Mt. 4, 3.
- COSTIAN, costn
- p. de, hi costod-
- tend, gecosten,
- costnod [*Plat.*
- To tempt, try,
- re, tentare:—
- 16, 1: 19, 3:
- wæs fram sat-
- Mk. 1, 13.
- Costnere a tempter
- Costnes, se; f.
- tentatio, Som.
- Costnian to tempt
- Costnigend, es;
- tentator:—*Mt.*
- Costnud tried, v.
- Costnung, costnun-
- gation, trying,
- tio:—*Mk. 14,*
- Ps. 94, 8.*
- COTA, cyta, an; s
- [*Plat. kate f:*
- n: *Ger. kathe f:*
- Dan. koje c:*
- koja f: *Icel. kot*
- ta f: *partiu*
- Wel. cwt: Ff.*

lante] A *coot, cottage, den, cot, bed, couch; casa, speñca*:—To his cotan, *L. Cnat.* 74 He hæfde cýtan, *Bd. 3, 17, 3. p. 543, 24: 5, 12, S. p. 638, 42.* To þeafa cote, *Mt. 21, 18: Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 117, 17.*
 Cōþe, cōþe *A disease, sickness, pestilence; morbus*:—Swilc cōþe com on mannum such a disease came on men, *Chr. 1087.*
 Cōþlice truly, v. cūþlice.
 Cōþly; pl. cōþlyfa. *A little village; villula*:—*Chr. 963.*
 Cōweta *An inhabitant of a cottage; a cottager; casa habitator, Som.*
 Cota *a bed, v. cota.*
 Cōtne *Mallows; malva, Som.*
 Cōtze *a quiver, v. cocer.*
 CRABA, an [*Plat. Ger. krabbe f.*] A CRAB, *crangrah, a sign of the zodiac; cancer*:—*Elf. gr. 12: Æqu. v. 7.*
 Cræctan *To croak; crocitare*:—*Dial. 2, 8.*
 Crædel, cræd, crædul *A CRADLE; cunabulum*:—On þam crædele, *L. Cnat. 74: Cot. 208.*
 Cræctung, e; f. *A croaking; crociatio*:—Cræctung hræfena *the croaking of ravens, Guth. 6.*
 Cræfan *to cress, v. cræfan.*
 CRAFT, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. kraeft; Ger. krafft*] 1. CRAFT, *contrivance, art, skill, trade, employment, workmanship; ars, artificium.* 2. *Strength, power; vis, potentia.* 3. *Talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; facultas, virtus*:—1. Mid mæige cræfte by any contrivance, *Bt. 39, 4.* Ælces cræftas and weorc the materials of every art, *Id. 17.* 2. Mid callum hiora cræftum with all their powers, *Ors. 1, 18.* Sunnan cræftas the sun's powers, *Bt. 41, 1.* 3. Þæt mine cræftas ne wurdan forgitens that my talents might not be forgotten, *Id. 17.* Se wer is cræfta full the man is full of virtues, *Id. 10: 36, 5.* Wið þære sawle cræfta ænne with one of the faculties of the soul, *Id. 32, 1.* Plantian cræftas on mode to plant virtues in the mind, *Id. 27, 1: 38, 5.* ¶ Ato-cræft the art of poisoning.—*Boc-cræft book-craft, literature.*—*Dream-cræft the art of music.*—*Dry-cræft the art of magic.*—*Galdor-cræft incantation.*—*Læce-cræft the art of medicine.*—*Leoð-cræft poetry.*—*Rim-cræft arithmetic.*—*Scef-cræft navigation.*—*Stæf-cræft letter-craft, grammar.*—*Tungel-cræft astronomy.*—

Wicco-cræft *witchcraft.*—*Wig-cræft the art of war.*
 Cræfta *An artist, a craftsman, workman; artifex*:—*Elf. gr. 10.*
 Cræftan *To exercise a craft, to build; architectari*:—*Elf. gr. 36.*
 Cræftega, cræftica, cræftiga *An architect, a workman; artifex*:—*Bt. 39, 5, v. cræfta.*
 Cræftigast *most skilful.*
 Cræftiga *a workman, v. cræftega.*
 Cræftig; *adj. Ingenious, skilful, CRAFTY; ingenious, peritus*:—*Bt. 36, 6: 39, 10.*
 Cræftiga *a workman, v. cræftega.*
 Cræftiglice; *adv. Workmanlike, craftily; artificiose*:—*Bd. 4, 19.*
 Cræftigra *more skilful, v. cræftig.*
 Cræftleas; *adj. Artless, innocent, simple, inexpert; innocens*:—*Elf. gr. 10.*
 Cræftlic; *adj. Workmanlike, artificial; artificialis*:—*Bridf. Cræftlice; adv. Cunningly, CRAFTILY; affabre*:—*R. 99.*
 Cræftsearo *An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machina, Som.*
 Cræft-wyrc *Workmanship; artificium*:—*Scint. 29.*
 Cræn *a crane, v. cran.*
 Cræsta *A CREST, tuft, plume; crista, Som.*
 CRÆT, cræt; pl. cratu [*Plat. kare, karet f.; Ger. karre f.*] *A chariot, CART; curtus*:—He hæfde cratu, and ridende men, *Gen. 50, 9: Deut. 11, 4.* Twægra horsa cræt *a chariot or cart drawn by two horses, Som.*
 Crætehors *a cart horse.*
 Crætwen *a wain, chariot.*
 Cræwð *crows, v. cawan.*
 CRÆPIAN, becræfian *To ask, CRAVE, implore; petere*:—*L. pol. Cnat. 67: Chr. 1070.*
 Crammian; *pp. crummen, accrummen [Dut. krammen] To GRAM, stuff; farcire*:—*Elf. gr. 30.*
 CRAN [*Dut. kraan f.*] *A CRANE; grus*:—*Elf. gr. 9, 33.*
 Cranc-stæf *a weaver's instrument.*
 Crang *Dead, killed; mortuus, Mænn.*
 Crangan, gecrangan; p. hi crungon [*Dut. krenken; Ger. kranken*] *To submit, crush, die, perish; occumbere, perire*:—*Od. 167.* Hettend crungon *the enemy crushed [cringed], Chr. 938.*
 Cranohawc *a crane hawk.*
 Crape *should creep, v. creopan.*
 Crat *a waggon, v. cræt.*
 CRAW, crawe [*Frs. krie; Plat. Dut. kraai f.; Ger. krähe f.*] *A CROW, a Cornish chough, a jay; cornix*:—*Ps. 146, 10.*

Crawan, ic crāwe, cræwð; p. creow, hi creowon; *pp. crāwen [Plat. kreien; Dut. kra-yen; Ger. krähen] To CROW as a cock; cantare instar galli*:—*Mt. 26, 34, 74: Mk. 14, 30.*
 Crawn-leac *Meadow-saffron; hermodactylus*:—*R. 44.*
 Creaca, Creacisc; *adj. Grecian; Græcus*:—*Ors. 1, 10.* Creaca land *Greece, Id. 1, 1.*
 Creacanford, v. Creccanford.
 Cread *A company, troop; turma*:—*Cread-cneart a ship's company, a crew, Lye.*
 Creacas *the Greeks, v. Grecaan.*
 Crecca *A CREEK, bay, wharf; crepido, Som.*
 Creccgelade, Cregelade [*F. Criocelade; Hunt. Criklade*] CRICKLADE, CREEKLADE, *Wills., Chr. 905.*
 Creccanford, Creccanford, Creccanford [*Hunt. Creccanford the ford of the river Crec or Craye*] CRAYFORD, *Kent, Chr. 457.*
 Creccisc *Grecian, v. Crecaan.*
 Creða, an; m. *The creed, belief; symbolum fidei*:—¶ Se læsse creða the less or Apostle's creed.—Se mæsse creða the sacrament or Nicene creed.
 Cregelade, v. Creccagelade.
 Crencestre, crencestre; f. *A female weaver, a spinster; textrix*:—*Wynf. Test.*
 CRÉOPAN, he crypð; p. creáp, hi criupon; *pp. croupen [Plat. krupen; Fra. kroepce; Dut. krupen] To CREEP, crawl; reperi*:—*Bt. 36, 4: Ors. 1, 7.* ¶ Creopende cyn *creeping kind, a reptile, Gen. 1, 26.*
 Creopere; m. [*Plat. krüper m.; Dut. krüper m.*] *A CREEPER, cripple; serpens, clinicus, Som.*
 Creopung, e; f. *A CREEPING, stealing; abreptio*:—*Cot. 144.*
 Creow *crew, v. cawan.*
 Crepel; m. *A little creeper or crawfish; cancellus*:—*Prov. 7.*
 Cressen *cresses, v. cæsse.*
 CRICC, cryc [*Frs. krik; Plat. Dut. kruk f.; Ger. krücke*] *A CRUTCH, staff; baculus*:—*Ps. 22, 5: Bd. 4, 31.*
 Cridian-tun [*Fr. Cridiatun, Cre-don the river Creden; tun a town*] *Kirton or CREDITON, Devon, Chr. 977.*
 Crisma, an. *Chrism, holy oil used in baptism in the Romish church, a white vesture in which children were clothed after baptism; chrisma*:—*L. Alf. Guth.* Under crisman clothed in albs or white, *Bd. 5, 7: 2, 14.* ¶ Crism-halgung *consecrating the chrism, W. Cat. p. 121.*
 Crisman Balsam; balsamum:—*Cot. 140.*

Crismylsing, e; f. *A leaving off the baptismal vest; chrismatis solutio*:—*Chr.* 878.

CRISP; *adj.* CRISP, *curled, frizzled; crispus*:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Crist, es; m. CHRIST; christus:—¶ IV Cristes bec the four Gospels, *Bd.* 5, 19. Cristes æ, Cristes boc the Gospel, *Elf. T.* p. 30.

• Crystalla *Crystal; crystallus*:—*Num.* 11, 7.

Cristen; *sup. est; def. se cristenesta; adj.* Christian, *holy; christianus*:—Cristene men seogað *christian men say, Bt.* 39, 8.

Cristen, cristena, an. *A christian; christianus*:—He wæs cristen, *Bt.* 1. He het ealle þa cristenan he ordered all the christians, *Ors.* 6, 30.

Cristenandóm, cristendóm, es; m. *Christianity, CHRISTENDOM, the Christian world; christianitas*:—Wið þam cristenandome agænat *Christianity, Bt.* 1: *Elf. T.* p. 28, 3: *Jud.* 16.

Cristenest, se cristenesta the most *christian, pious, holy, v. cristen.*

Cristlic *Christlike, christian; christianus, Lye.*

Cristian To CHRISTEN, *baptize, catechize; catechizare*:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Crisumlysing *a leaving off the baptismal vest, v. crismlysing.*

CROCCA [Frs. kroek: *Dut.* kruk] *A crock, pot, pitcher; olla*:—*Ps.* 59, 8.

Croc-hwære *A kettle; caecabus, Som.*

Croc-secard *a potsherd.*

Croc-wyrhta *a crockworker, potter.*

Croft A CROFT, *a small enclosed field; prædium, Som.*

Crog, croh, crohha *A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle; legythum, lagena*:—*Cot.* 91: 124, v. ampella.

Croh Saffron; crocus:—*L. M.* 5, 3.

Crompeht; *adj.* Full of *crumples, wrinkled; folialis*:—*Cot.* 91.

Cromu crumbe, v. cruma.

CROP, pes; m. [Plat. *Dut.* krop m: *Ger.* krop m: *Den.* kroec, krop c: *Sweđ.* kråwa f. krops m: *Icel.* krof n.] *A crop, top, bunch, berry, an ear of corn, crow of a bird; cima, corymbus, spica, gutturis vesicula*:—*R.* 60.

Wurp þone cropp, *Lev.* 1, 16.

Crop-leac *a kind of wild or running betony.*

Croppiht *Croppy, full of clusters; racemosus, Som.*

Cruce *A cross, crook, water-pot; crux, hydria, Som. v. crocca.*

Cruft *A crypt, vault; crypta, Som.*

CRUMA [Dut. kruim f.] *A crumb, fragment; mica*:—*Mt.* 15, 27.

CRUMBS, crump, crymbig; *adj.* [Plat. *Dut.* krom: *Ger.* krum] *Crooked, CRUMPED; curvus*:—*Cot.* 144.

Crungon killed, v. crangan.

Crusene, crusne *A robe made of skins; mastruga*:—Crusene oððe deorfellen roc *crusene or a beastfelt or skin garment, Elf. gl.* 20.

• Cruð *a crowd, v. cread.*

CRYB [Plat. *Dut.* krib f: *Ger.* krippe f.] *A CRIB, bed, stall; stratum, Som.*

Cryc *a crooked staff, v. cric.*

Cryfele *A den, passage under ground; spelunca, Som.*

Crymbig *crooked, v. crumb.*

Crymbing, e; f. *A bending; curvatura*:—*Cot.* 56.

Crypan to creep, v. creopan.

Crypel, crypele, cryppel *a den, v. cryfele.*

Cryam *chrism, v. crisma.*

Cŷ; g. cús; pl. cy; g. cuna; f. [Plat. ko f: *Frs.* kou: *Dut.* Dan. koe f: *Ger.* kuh f.] *A cow; vacca*:—Feowertig cuna, *Gen.* 32, 16: *Ps.* 67, 33.

Cualme-stow *A place of burial; calvarie locus, Som.*

Cuce alive, v. cwic.

Cucelere *A spoon, half a drachm, a capon; cochlear*:—*Herb.* 26, 3: *Cot.* 42.

Cucen alive.

Cucian; *part.* cucende. To quicken, *mabz alive; vivificare, Som.*

Cucon, cuconne, cucune *Alive, quick; vivus*:—*Chr.* 1009: *Ors.* 6, 2. Cucu, *Gen.* 1, 20, v. cwic.

Cucumer, es; m. [Dut. kom-kommer] *A CUCUMBER; cucumis*:—Cucumeres, þat synd eorðsæppla, *Num.* 11, 5.

CUD A CUD, *what is chewed; rumen, Som.*

Cudele *A cuttlefish; sepia*:—*R.* 102.

Cuellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Cuemess [Dut. koemest m.] *Cowdung; lætamen*:—*L. Mđ.* 138, Som.

Cufle, cugele, cugle, cuhle *A COWL, monk's hood; cuculla*:—*Elf. gl.* 20.

Cuhyrd *a cow-herd.*

Cuic living, v. cwic.

Cuicbeam the juniper-tree.

Cuide *a saying, v. cwide.*

Cula *a cowl, v. cufle.*

Culfa, culefra, an; f. *A dove, CULVER, pigeon; columba*:—He asende þa est ut ane culfran, *Gen.* 8, 8, 9: *Mt.* 10, 16: *Lk.* 2, 24: 3, 22. Culfer, *R.*

37. ¶ Wud-culoer or pigeon, Culpa *Humiliation, Cod. Ex.* 10, b.

Culpian To humiliate:—Bt. humiliate:—Bt. CULTOR, cultur CULTER, dagger:—*Elf. gl.* 8.

Culfre *a dove, v. cum come, v. cuman.*

CUMA, an; m. *A stranger; hospes, cuma, Mt.* 25, 3. mens ar-þegn guests.—Cumen pitál.—Cumen Cuman, cwiman, cymð; p. com, cumen. [Plat. komen: *Ger.* kcwiman] To go; venire:—*lande, Gen.* 12, *Deut.* 4, 9.

Cumb *a liquid measure perhaps, our comb or comb, comb.*

Cumbel, cumbul, bul [*Frs.* cumb] *A military banner, signal; tare*:—*Cd.* 181: 26, 18. ¶ Cumb conflict of banners. *Ing. p.* 144, i. wiga *a command*

Cumbraland [*a v. comb*] CUMBR

Cumen come; v. cuman.

Cumerland Cumberland.

Cumin the herb men.

Cum-liðe kind strangers.

Cumliðian [*cumen an to nourish*] receive as a guest.—*R. Ben. inter.*

Cumliðnes, se; ness, *hospitality*:—*Pref. R. Com.*

Cummase *a kind*

Cum-pæder *A godfather, Som.*

-cund [Dut. *Kil.* kunne *known, kund: Icel. ky termination, de sort or origin, eorðcund earthen, having its origin divine; heofot kind, heavenly,*

Cuneglesse The dog's tongue:—*L. Mđ.* 1, 44.

Cunela *Rae, herb C. R. Lk.* 11, 42.

Cucula chervi; *caracofolium*, *Som.*
 CUNNAN, ic can, þu cunne or cunst; he can, we ge hi cunne; p. ic cuðe, þu cuðest, we ge hi cuðon, gecuðon; pp. cuð, gecuð [*Plat. Dut. Ger. known*: *Moes. cunnan*] 1. To *know*, *know how*; *scire*. 1. To *know how to do*, *have power*, to be able; posse:—1. *Cunne ge Laban?* Hig cwædon, þæt hig hine cuðon, *Gen.* 29, 8. *Hwanon cuðest þu me*, *Jn.* 1, 48: *Bt.* 7, 1. *Dæt ne sy cuð and open*, *Lk.* 8, 17: 16, 15. *Het is cuð it is known*, *clear*, *evident*, *Crab.* 2, 22. 2. He ne can *ogitan* he cannot *understand*, *Bd.* 39, 2. *Card.* p. 328, 9. He *cow axað hwæt ge ðoa cunnan*, *Gen.* 46, 33. ¶ *Cuð ðoa*, *gecuðine gedon* to *make known*.
 Cunnere *A tempter*; *tentator*:—*C. Mt.* 4, 8.
 CUNNAN, cunnana, gecunnian; p. ode; pp. ed, od; v. a. To *enquire*, *con*, *search into*, to *pro*, *try*; *probare*:—*Mot* ic nu cunnian *may I now enquire?* *Canna swa þu wille enquire as thou wilt*, *Bt.* 5, 3: *Ps.* 138, 1: *Bd.* 3, 2. *Ge cunnian hwytle heora swiðost hors hæfde to try which of them had the swiftest hors*, *Bd.* 5, 6.
 Cuning, e; f. *Experiences*, *CUNNING*; *experientia*, *Som.*
 Cwope *A cobb*, *small ship*; *navicula*:—*C. Mt.* 8, 13.
 Cwpp, cuppa *A cup*; *poculum*:—*Athif. Tent.*
 Cure, *cure case*; p. of *ceosan*.
 Curmealle, *curmelle Centaury*; *centaury*:—*Curmealle seo mare the greater centaury*, *Herb.* 3. *Curmealle seo leasse the less centaury*, *Herb.* 36.
 Cwra *A curse*; *maledictio*:—*On swigne man curce asettan*, *Offic. Episc.* 3.
 Curnan *incense*, v. *cursumbor*.
 Curnan *To curse*; *maledicere*:—*Ps.* 36, 28: *Chr.* 1137.
 Cursumbor *frankincense*, *incense*, v. *recla*.
 Carung, e; f. *A CURSING*, *curse*, *torment*, *hell*; *maledictio*:—*Ps.* 108, 16.
 Cwrc; *adj.* [*Dut. knisich*: *Ger. keusch*: *Al. chusca*, *kuungi*] *CHAUSTE*, *modest*, *pure*, *clean*; *castus*, *purus*:—*Cd.* 29.
 Cwccote [*Lancashire*, *cowbot*] *A ringdove*; *palumbus*, *Som.*
 Cwclippe, *cunloppe* *A COWSLIP*; *verbascum*:—*R.* 42.
 Cwcr Resin; *mastic*, *resina*:—*R.* 48.
 Cuð *knows*, *certain*; *pp.* of *cunnan*.
 Cwða, an. *One known*, *an ac-*

quaintance, *a familiar friend*, *a relation*; *notus*, *cognatus*:—*Ps.* 54, 14: *Lk.* 1, 58: 2, 44. *Ne clypa þine cuðan*, *Lk.* 14, 12.
 Cuðe, cuðon *knew*, *was able*; p. of *cunnan*.
 Cuðlice, *cuðlic*; *adj.* *Known*, *certain*; *notus*, *Som.*
 Cuðlice *certainly*, v. *cuðlice*.
 Cuðmen *relations*, v. *cuða*.
 Cuðian; p. ude. *To know*, *regard*; *innoscere*:—*Ps.* 143, 4.
 Cuðstan *To enter into friendship*, *make peace*; *societatem facere*, *Som.*
 Cuðlice, *cuðlice*; *comp.* or; *adv.* *Certainly*, *truly*, *indeed*; *certo*:—*Bd.* 2, 12: 3, 22.
 Cuðnes, se; f. *Knowledge*, *acquaintance*; *scientia*:—*Scint.* 38.
 Cuðnoma *A surname*; *cognomen*, *Som.*
 Cuðomen *relations*, v. *cuða*.
 Cuðon *knew*; p. of *cunnan*.
 Cuðra, *cuðre more sure*; *comp.* of *cuð*.
 Cuðudyrt *regardedst*, v. *cuðian*.
 Cwron *chewed*, v. *ceowan*.
 Cwacian; *part. ende* [*Plat. quakkeln*] *To quake*, *tremble*; *tremere*:—*Ps.* 17, 9: *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Cwacung, e; f. *A quaking*, *trembling*; *tremor*:—*Ps.* 2, 11.
 Cwæde, *cweden said*, v. *cwæðan*.
 Cwæle *a violent death*, v. *cwale*.
 Cwælm *death*, v. *cwealm*.
 Cwæman *to please*, v. *cweman*.
 Cwæn *a queen*, v. *cwen*.
 Cwætern *a prison*, v. *cwætern*.
 Cwæstednys *a trembling*, v. *cwacung*.
 Cwæðan, *cwæðan*, *acwæðan*, ic *cwæðe*, þu *cwyst*, he *cwyð*; p. ic *cwæð*, *cwæðe* or *cwæde*, þu *cwæde*, he *cwæð*, we *cwæðon*; *sub.* *cwæðe*; *imp.* *cwæð þu*, *cwæðeð* or *cwæðe ge*; *pp.* *geweden* [*Moes. owithan*—*cwyðe a speech*, v. *cwede*] 1. *To say*, *speak*; *dicere*. 2. *To provoke*, or *sacite by speaking*; *provocare*:—1. *Abraham him cwæð to*, ic *cwæðe* on minnum *geþance*, *Gen.* 20, 11: 31, 1. *Se witega gecwæð*, *Mt.* 24, 15: *Gen.* 21, 2: *Mt.* 3, 12. 2. *Brutus gecwæð anwig Brutus provoked a duel*, *Ors.* 2, 8.
 Cwale, *cwalu* [*Dut. kwaal f.*] *A quelling with weapons*, *a violent death*, *slaughter*, *death*; *ocides*:—*Bd.* 2, 12.
 *Cwalian [*Plat. Dut. kwynen*: *Moes. cwainon*] *To languish*, *to be weary*, *faint*, *mourn*; *languere*, *lugere*:—*Cd.* 220.
 Cwanta-wic *Canterbury*, v. *Cantwara*.
 Cwætern *a prison*, v. *cwætern*.

CWATAN; p. *cwehte*, hi *cwehton*; *pp.* *cweht*. *To shake*, *move*, *brandish*; *quaterere*, *movere*:—*Mt.* 27, 39: *Mk.* 16, 29.
 Cwætrigge [*Fabio. Ethelw.*] *Cantbridge*: *M. West.* *Quantbridge*: *Flor. Wig.* *Quatbrig*;
 CAMBRIDGE:—*Cwætrigge* *be Safern Cambridge*, *on the Severn*, *Gloucestershire*, *Som.*
 Cwead *Dung*, *flth*; *stercus*:—*Ps.* 112, 6.
 Cwealan *to kill*, v. *cwellan*.
 CWEALM, ea; m. [*Plat. qualm m*: *Dut. kwalm m.*] *Death*, *destruction*, *pestilence*, *contagion*, *slaughter*; *nex*:—*Lk.* 21, 11: *Ex.* 5, 3.
 Cwealm *bare death bearing*, *deadly*.
 Cwealmbærnes, *cwealmbærnys*, se; f. *Destruction*, *ruin*; *exitium*:—*Elf. gr.*
 Cwealmnys, *cwylmanys*, se; f. *Torment*, *pain*, *anguish*; *cruciatu*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 Cwealm-stow *a place of execution*.
 Cwearn *a mill*, v. *cwyrn*.
 Cwætern *a prison*, v. *cwætern*.
 Cweccung, e; f. *A disturbance*; *commotio*:—*Lps.* 43, 16.
 Cwede *a saying*, v. *cwide*.
 Cweden *said*, v. *cwæðan*.
 Cwehte *moved*, v. *cwatan*.
 Cwelan *to die*, v. *acwelan*.
 CWELLAN, *acwellan*, *cwealan*, *cwoellan*, *acwoellan*, *acwillan*, þu *cwælst*; p. *cwealde*, *cwalde*; *pp.* *cweald*, *cwelled*, *cweld*, *acwolen*, *acweald*, *acwald*; v. a. [*Plat. Ger. quälen*: *Dut. kwellen*] *To kill*, *slay*, *QUELL*; *trucidare*:—*Ex.* 8, 26: 29, 16: *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 1.
 Cweller [*Plat. Ger. quäler m*: *Dut. kweller*] *A killer*, *manslayer*, *QUELLER*, *tormentor*; *carنيفex*, *spiculator*:—*Mt.* 6, 27: *Bd.* 1, 7.
 Cwelm *destruction*, v. *cwealm*.
 Cwealmbærnys *destruction*, v. *cwealmbærnes*.
 Cwelmende *destroying*, v. *cwellan*.
 Cwelmian *to kill*, v. *cwylman*.
 Cweman, *geweman*; p. de. *To please*, *delight*, *satisfy*; *placeere*:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 15, 15.
 Cweming, e; f. *A pleasing*; *placenteria*, *Som.*
 *Cwemnys, se; f. *A satisfaction*; *an appeasing*, *a mitigation*; *satisfactio*:—*Bd.* 1, 27: *Resp.* 8.
 Cwæn [*Al. quena*: *Dax. kone f*: *Isrl. kona*, *kuenna*: *Moes. cwino a woman*] *A woman*, *wife*, *wife of a king*, *A QUEEN*; *uxor*, *regina*:—*Abrahames cwen Abraham's woman*, *wife*, *Cd.* 108: *Ors.* 3, 11. *Des Caseres cwen a wife of a Cesar*, *an empress*. *Suð-dæles cwen*, *Mt.* 12, 42: *Lk.* 11, 31.

Cwēcan *to quench*, v. acwēnoan. Cwēn-fugol *a female or hen bird*. Cwēn-hiord, cwēn-hyrd *a keeper of females, one fit to wait upon queens, a nunck*. Cwēn-land *the country of the Vandals*—Be norðan Sweon ofer þa westen nu is Cwēn-land, *Ors.* 1, 1. Cwēn-sæ *the sea of the Vandals*. Cweoc *quick, alive*, v. cwic. Cweorn *a mill*, v. cwyrn. Cweorn-bil *the iron supporting a mill*. Cweorn-stana *millstone*, v. cwyrn-stan. Cweornteð *mill-teeth, grinding teeth*. Cwētern, cweartern, cwiētern, cwrētern *a prison; carcer*:—*Mt.* 5, 25; *Lk.* 3, 20. Cwēðan *to say*, v. cwēðan. Cwēðað *lament*, v. cwīðan. Cwēðe *say*, v. cwēðan. Cwēðe *ge say ye*, v. cwyrt. Cwic, cwuc, cuic, cucu, cucon; *adj.* [*Plat. Fra.* *quick, quick*; *Dut. kwik*] *QUICK, active, not dead, living; vivus*:—Se Iunga was cwices modes, *Ors.* 2, 1. Cuic wæter or cwic welle, *C. Jn.* 4, 10; *Bd.* 1, 14. ¶ Cwic-mlessa *a living sacrifice, an oblation*.—Cwic leoh *living property, cattle*. Cwicbeam *A wild ash, wicken-tree or wick-tree, sedge-bushes, juniper-tree; juniperus*:—*Cot.* 109, *Som.* Cwiccan; *pp.* od, ud [*Plat.* *queken*; *Dut.* *kweeken*; *Icel.* *kuikna*] *To QUICKEN, make alive; vivificare, Som.* Cwicē [*Plat.* *quek, quik*; *Dut.* *kweek gras n.*] *Quick growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass; gramen*:—*Herb.* 79. Cwicfyrt *a quick fire, fire of brimstone*. Cwichelmes-hlæwe [*F.* *Cuicelmalawe*; *Howd.* *Cwickel-melow*] *CUCKAMBLEY HILL, Berkshire, Chr.* 1006. *Cwicseolfor *quicksilver*. Cwicstul, es; *m.* *Burning sulphur; ignis sulphureus*:—¶ Cwicstules ealdor *the chief of burning brimstone, the devil, Nicod.* 26. Cwic-treow *the hawthorn-tree; crespinus, tremulus*:—*R.* 47. Cwicu *alive*, v. cwic. Cwicwihta *living creatures*. CWIDE, cwyde, cwyðe, es; *m.* *A speech, saying, command, sentence, testament, argument, doctrine; dictum*:—Eower cwide stande, *Jos.* 2, 21. Ealda cwidas *old sayings, proverbs, Bt.* 14, 3. Cwidas don *to make wills, Sonn.* 234. Cwidboc *a book of proverbs*.

Cwiddigan; *p.* hi cwyddod. *To speak; dicere*:—*Hearn* *cwiddigan, Bt.* 18, 4; *Chr.* 1085. Cwiddung, cwyddung, e; *f.* *A saying, report, speech; sermunculus*:—*Bt.* 18, 4. Cwidol *evil tongued*, v. cwydol. Cwidraeden *an agreement, v. raeden*. Cwiētern *a prison, v. cweartern*. Cwiferlice; *adv.* *Anxiously; solicite*:—*C. R. Ben.* 64. Cwildbeor; *adj.* *Plague bearing, pernicious, injurious; perniciosus*:—*Scint.* 53. Cwildbeorlice; *adv.* *Destructively, pestilently; pestifere*:—*Scint.* 8. Cwilde-floed *the destruction flood, deluge*. Cwiman *to come*, v. cuman. Cwinod *wasted*, v. cwanian. Cwið, cwīða [*Moes.* *cwith*] *The womb; matrix*:—*R.* 76. Cwiðan; *p.* we cwiðdun. *To speak or moan in grief, mourn, lament; lamentari, plangere*:—*Wope* *cwiðan with weeping to lament, Cd.* 48; *Mt.* 11, 17; *Ps.* 77, 69. Cwiðendlic; *adj.* *Proper, peculiar, natural; genuinus*:—*Cot.* 96. Cwoðan *to say*, v. cwēðan. Cwoellan *to kill*, v. cwellan. Cwom *came*, v. cuman. Cwuc, cwuca *alive*, v. cwic. Cwyddung *a saying*, v. cwyddung. Cwyde *a speech*, v. cwide. Cwydele *An inflamed swelling; varix*:—*R.* 76. Cwydeleða; *adj.* *Speechless, intestate; intestatus*:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 68. Cwyddodan *said, reported*, v. cwid-digan. *Cwydol; *adj.* *Ill tongued; male-dicus*:—*Bd.* 1, 23. Cwydraeden *an agreement, v. gecwidraeden*. Cwylan *to die*, v. acwelan. CwylD [cweld killed, from cwellan] *Slaughter, destruction, pestilence, plague; clades, lues*:—*Ps.* 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwyldtid *a dead time; as we say, the dead time of night*. Cwylman, cwelman, gecwylman; *p.* de, hi cwelmdon; *pp.* ed. [*Plat. Ger.* *quälen*] *To kill, torment, crucify; trucidare*:—*Ps.* 36, 15; *Bd.* 5, 2. *Mid anum slæge gecwylman to kill with one blow, Coll. Monast.* Cwylmbære *death bearing, pernicious*. Cwylmd killed, v. cwylman. Cwylmende, cwyldmende *tormenting, crucifying*, v. cwyldman.

Cwylmineg, cwyldmineg *cross; crux*:—*Mt.* 27, 32. Cwylmyns *torment, nyx*. Cwylt-tyd *dead time*. Cwyna *a wife*, v. cwyna. Cwyrn, cweorn [*f.* *kweorn f.* *A mill, a hand-mole*:—*Mt.* 24, 8. Cwyrn-burne *a mill*. Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-stan. Cwysan; *p.* de; *quesen*: *Fra.* *crush, QUASH, squeeze, burst as sars, terere*:—Cwyst þu, cwyrt þu *la sayest thou? so? used in question in Latin*:—Cwylht! *Mt.* 26, 22. Cwyð says, v. cweð. Cwyðað *lament; cmenting*, v. cwīðan. Cwyðe *a saying*, v. cwyðe. Cwyþele *An inflamed cwydele*. Cy cows, v. cū. Cycean *a chicken*, v. cycean. Cycene [*Dut.* *keuken*; *A kitchen*] 107. Cydde *said, told*. Cydung *a chiding*. Cyr, cyfe [*Ger.* *cyffel, hogthead, lium*:—*Mt.* 5, 1. Cyfes, ceafes, cekeuses; *Dut. K. A concubine, helex, ancilla*:—*E.* 21, 12. *Cyfeseboren *basileus*. Cyfeshād [*Dut.* *keuisonom*] *Whore; pellicatus*:—CYGAN, cygean, gecegan, gecyged; *v. a.* 1. *To c upon, invoke, invocare*. 2. *To assemble; convocare*; 98, 6; 104, 15. *Ps.* 114, 2. *Gece* 19. 2. *Bd.* 4, 22. Cyging *a calling*. Cygling, cyðling, *tion; cognatus*:—26, v. cuða. Cyl, cyle, *m.* [*Fra.* *coolness; frigus*] Cyldfare *a carrying*. Cyle *A well; puteus*. Cylene *A KILN, as na*:—*Cot.* 46. Cyleneic; *adj.* *Like-naceous, Som.* Cylew *spotted*.

Cyle-waert, cyle wyrt *Sour coral*; *aplilatum*—*Cot.* 216.

Cyline, cyline-beard *a kibe*, v. cyline.

Cyl *A bottle, barrel, sagan*; *uter*—*Ora.* 2, 4, v. ciellan.

Cyn *a kibe*, v. cyline, ast.

CYNS *A coming, an approach*; *adventus*—*Bt.* 39, 13.

Cymen, cymene, cymyn *Cumin*; *cuminum*—*Mt.* 23, 22.

Cynð comes, v. cuman.

CYN [*Plat. Moss. kinn n. Fra. Dut. kin f.*] *The chin*; *mentum*—*Elf. gl.* 2.

CYS; g. cynes [*Dan. kjøn n. Swed. kynne n. kön n. a kind*; *lat. kyn n.* *Old Ger. kunne a kind, generation*] *KIN, kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort*; *cognatio, progenies, genus*—*Cyne cynes of royal race, Bt.* 33, 1: *Ora.* 1, 5. *La næddrena cyn, Mt.* 3, 7: 17, 21: *Mt.* 7, 28. ¶ *Fiac-cyn flash-kind.*

Cyn; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper*; *congruus*—*Þæt* *is cyn that is proper, Bt.* 33, 1. *Swa cynn was as was suitable or fit, Bt.* 35, 4.

Cyna *a cleft*, v. cina.

Cynd, cynde *nature, kind, Bt.* 35, 4, v. geocynd.

Cyne; *adj. Kingly, regal, royal, princely*; *regnum, regalis*—*He was cyne cynes he was of royal lineage, Bt.* 38, 1. *Cyne bearn w cyne cyn royal offspring, Bd.* 1, 25.

Cyneband *a royal crown, a diadem.*

Cynebot *a king's compensation or recompense.*

Cynebot *A kingly dwelling, a palace*; *palatium*—*Elf. gl.* 77.

Cyndon, cyningdóm; *m. A royal dominion, kingdom, realm*; *imperium, regnum*—*Bd.* 1, 3: *Ora.* 4, 6.

Cyng *a king*, v. cyning.

Cyngard, cynegyrd *A royal ward, sceptre*; *sceptrum*—*R.* 68.

Cyngard *a king's clothing, a purple robe.*

Cyngild *a king's compensation*, v. cynebot.

Cyngird *a sceptre*, v. cynegyrd.

Cynehád *A royal state or condition, dignity, KINGHOOD*; *regia dignitas*—*Prof. Greg.*

Cynehelm, cynehelm, es; *m. A crown, diadem*; *diadema*—*Mt.* 27, 29: *Ja.* 19, 2, 5.

Cyelic, cynelic, cynellic; *adj.* [*Plat. Ger. königlich*; *Dut. koninklyk*] *Regal, royal*; *re-*

galis—*Cynelic bod a royal dwelling, Bd.* 1, 5.

Cynelic; *adv. Royally*; *regie*—*Past.* 16, 6.

Cynelicyn, se; *f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness*; *regia dignitas*—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Cynellic *kingly*, v. cynelec.

Cynemæraford [*F. Kimeraford*—*Cyne royal*; *mære famous*; *ford a ford*] *Kempford, Gloucestershire, Chr.* 800.

Cynerice [*Plat. Ger. königreich n. Dut. koningryk n.*—*cyne royal, rice a region*] *A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm*; *regnum*—*Ora.* 3, 7.

Cynerofe *royal, noble.*

Cynescepe *kingship, royalty.*

Cynesetl, cenesetel *A royal seat, a throne*; *imperii sedes, Ora.* 3, 7: *Ex.* 11, 5.

Cynestol [*cyne royal, stol a seat, stool*] *A royal dwelling, chief city, a capital*; *urbs regia*—*Bt.* 1: *Ora.* 3, 9.

Cynestret *a royal street or road.*

Cynet КЕНЯТ, *Wiltshire, Som.*

Cynewise, cynewisa *A republic, commonwealth*; *respublica*—*Ora.* 4, 4: *Bd.* 1, 3.

Cynewiððe *A royal wreath, a diadem*; *redimiculum*—*Cot.* 185.

Cyngestune *the king's town, KINGSTON.*

CYNING, cyng, cyngc, cynig, cyneg, cyninc, cyningc, es; *m.* [*Plat. Ger. könig m. Dut. koning m. Dan. konge m. Swed. kung, konung m. Icel. konungur m.*] *A king, ruler, prince.* *Anglo-Saxon kings were elected in the witenagemot on the death of the preceding sovereign, Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 1*; *rex*—*Melchisedech was cyning, Gen.* 14, 18. *Se Judea cyning, Mt.* 2, 1, 2. *Eart þu cyning, Ja.* 18, 37. *Þu eart Israheia cyng, Ja.* 1, 49: *Ora.* 1, 8. ¶ *Cyninga bec histories or chronicles of things done from year to year.*—*Cyninga seod the king's purse, exchequer.*—*Cyninges botl or Cyninges heal a king's dwelling, a palace, Bd.* 2, 14.

Cyning-cynn *royal race.*

Cyningdóm *a kingdom*, v. cyndon.

Cyningric *a kingdom*, v. cynerice.

Cynnas *sorts, nations*, v. cyn.

Cynnrecennis, se; *f. A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy*; *genealogia*—*Cot.*

Cynnryn, cynryn, cynren, cænrn, es; *pl. u.* [*cyn kin, relationship*; *ryne a course*] *A family course, parentage, ge-*

neration; *generatio*—*La genædrena cynnryn, Mt.* 12, 34: *Gen.* 11, 27: *Bt.* 38, 1. *On cynnrynes cynnrynnum, Ps.* 71, 5.

Cyp *A beam, timber, measure*; *trabe*—*R. Ben. 2: H. Mt.* 5, 16.

Cypa, an [*Plat. kipe, küpe f. a basket*—*ceap*] 1. *A factor, merchant, trader*; *negotiator.* 2. *What a merchant has his goods in, a basket*; *copinus*—1. *Gen.* 37, 28. 2. *Lk.* 9, 17, v. ceap.

Cypan; *p. cypst, þu cypstest, we ge hi cypton, ciptun. To sell*; *vendere*—*Ps.* 43, 14: *Ja.* 2, 16: *Gen.* 47, 20. *Cypende, Mt.* 25, 9, v. ceapian.

Cypcnihtas *bought servants, slaves.*

Cypman *a merchant*, v. ceapman.

Cypera *a sort of fish.*

Cyperen; *adj. Coppery, belonging to copper*; *cæreus*—*Ps.* 17, 36. *Cyperen hwær a copper ewer or vessel, R.* 26.

Cypeping *a saleable thing, merchandise.*

Cypince, cypingce *A bargaining, setting a price*; *negotiatio*—*R.* 81.

Cypinga *A market*; *forum*—*Elf. gr.* 13.

Cypman, cypman *a merchant, KINGSTON.*

Cyppanhamme *CHIPPENHAM, Wilt., Som.*

Cyran *to turn*, v. cerran.

Cyrc *a church*, v. circ.

Cyrc-weard *a churchwarden*, v. cyrc-weard.

Cyrc-halgung *hallowing or consecrating a church.*

Cyrc-pingere *a priest.*

Cyrc-weard, cyrc-werd, cyrc-weard, es. *A churchwarden*; *sacri scriniarius*—*Cyrcweardes þening a churchwarden's duty, Greg.* 1, 5.

Cyrde, cyrdon *returned*, v. cerran.

Cyre [*Plat. küür, kor f. Dut. keur f.*] *A turn, choice, will, pleasure*; *flexus, arbitrium*—*Agene cyre own or free will, S. de Epiph., v. cer.*

Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster *CIRENCESTER, Cicester, Gloucestershire*—*Ora.* 5, 12: 6, 9.

Cyrf *A cutting off, an instrument to cut with*; *abscissio, ferrum abscissionis*—*C. R. Ben.* 40.

Cyrfæt *A gourd*; *cucurbita*—*Wyldc cyrfæt or hwit wingeard*; *brionia, R.* 44.

Cyrc *a church*, v. circ.

Cyrc-byrig [*Hæst. Cereburih: Brom. Cyrebury*] *The Church city, CHIREBURY, Salop.*—*Chr.* 916, *Ing.*

Cyrica *a church*, v. circ.
 Cyric-frid̄, cyric-grið *church-peace, right of sanctuary*.
 Cyric-halgung *church hallowing, dedication*.
 Cyriclic, circlic; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiasticus*:—*Bd. 2, 20*.
 Cyric-rena *church robbery, sacrilege*.
 Cyric-seat *church seat, a payment made to the church*.
 Cyrio-pen *a minister of the church*.
 Cyric-penung, e; *f. Church-service, the liturgy; liturgia*:—*Can. Edg. 50*.
 Cyricweard *a churchwarden, v. cyrcweard*.
 Cyricweccan *churchwatches, vigils*.
 Cyryn *a churn, v. ceerne*.
 Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester, v. cyren-ceaster*.
 Cyriac *rustic, rural, v. ceorlic*.
 Cyriacnys, se; *f. CHURLISHNESS, clownishness, rudeness; rusticitas, Som.*
 CYRM, cirm *A noise, shout, uproar, crashing; clamor, strepitus*:—*Cd. 109*.
 Cryman *To cry out; clamare*:—*Cd. 166*.
 Curn *a churn, v. ceerne*.
 Curnceaster *Cirencester, v. Cyren-ceaster*.
 Curnel, curnl; *pl. a, u* [*Plat. Ger. kern m.*] A KERNEL, grain, an indurated gland; nucleus, toles:—*Cot. 96*.
 Cyrran *to turn, v. ceernan*.
 Cyrr *in a time, v. ceer*.
 Cyrr turn, cyrred *turned, v. ceernan*.
 Cyrr-treow *A cherry-tree; ce-rasus*:—*R. 46*.
 Cyrtel [*Franc. kyrtel; Ger. kittel m; Dan. kiortel c; Swed. kjortel m; Icel. kiöll m. a cloak; Moes. katila*] *A woman's gown, a vest, mantle, KIRTLE*;

tunica:—*C. Mt. 8, 40. Berrenne cyrtel a bear-skin mantle*.
 Cyrtlenice; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly; subtiliter*:—*Scint. 38*.
 CYSB, es; *m. [Plat. keese m; Dut. kaas f; Ger. käse m; Ir. cais; Wel. caws] A CHEESE; caseus*:—*Tyn cysas ten choeses, L. In. 70, W. p. 25, 40*.
 Cysfæt *a cheese-vat*.
 Cyalib *milk curdled, v. ceselich*.
 Cysp *a fetter, v. coep*.
 Cyspan; *pp. gecypsed. To bind, fetter; compedibus constringere*:—*Ps. 78, 11; Bt. R. p. 190, Card. p. 403, 17*.
 Cysan, ic cysse; *p. cyste; pp. gecyssed; s. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. kussen; Dan. kysse; Icel. kyssa] To kiss; osculari*:—*Mt. 26, 48, 49*.
 CYST, cist, cest [*Plat. kiste f; Dut. kist f.*] A CHEST, coffer, sheath, casket; capsula:—*Lk. 7, 14; Bd. 2, 3*.
 Cyst chooses, v. ceosan.
 Cyst; *pl. a* [*Fra. kiste*] 1. Election, choice; electio. 2. What is chosen for its excellence, magnificence, fruitfulness, goodness; bonitas:—1. Nu ic þe cyst ahead now I have offered thee a choice, *Cd. 91*. 2. On callum eystum in all excellencies, *Bt. 38, 5*. Ða cysta gedoð þa leof-tæce excellencies make them estimable, *Id. 13*. Ðes landes cysta the land's fruitfulness, *Chr. 443*.
 Cystbeam *a chestnut-tree*.
 Cystelice; *adv. [Plat. Ger. köstlich; Dut. kostelyk] Magnificently; largiter*:—*Elf. gr. 38*.
 Cystig; *adj. Magnificent, liberal, good; munificus*:—*Elf. gr. 9; Past. 20*.
 Cystigneas, se; *f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence; liberalitas*:—*Cot. 119*.

Cystleas; *adj. Reprobate; reprobus*.
 Cystlic *magnificently*.
 Cys-wuca *cheese-cation*.
 Cyta A KITE; 1.
 Cyta *a cottage, v.*
 Cytel, cetel [*Plat. A KETTLE, a pot, cauldron; gt. 21*.
 Cytere *A harp, 56, 11*.
 CYD *A region, knowledge; p. naturalis*:—*Ðæc cyð is on eort cyððe*.
 Cyðan, geoyðan cyð; *p. cyððe, geoyðde; 5ed; v. a. To declare, relate, show; annuntiare* de geocyðan, 20, 23. *Joh. 15; 17, 26. 101, 24. Cy 2, 8. Heo ar. Jos. 6, 17*.
 Cyðer, cyðer *A ger; testis*:—*26, 18*.
 Cyðling *a relative*.
 Cyðnes, cyðnyne *f. A witness, merit; testimo-* 57: *Lk. 22, 57*.
 Cyððe, geocyððe *knowledge, knowledge, knowledge, patria-* hiora agenre own country, heora agenre 4.
 Cywð *cheese, v.*
 Cywung *A cheese*:—*R. 90*.

D

23a DÆD

•D is sometimes changed into ð, as Ic wurde, or Ic wurðe:— Ic weaþ I was, þu wurde thou wast.

D and t are often interchanged, as mette met, for mettle.

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as gebyrd birth; gecyrd nature; miht might; eht possession; gymelyst carelessness.

A word terminating with ed, d (*lect. at, t*: Ger. et, t) indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned horned; geæceod abad, *Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe*, §. 326.

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od, ud and yd. When the letters t, p, c, h, x and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from dyppan to ðip would be regularly formed dypped, contracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt dypped.

h [Dæn. daa m. a deer] *A* doo; dana:—*Elf. gl.* 13.

lag, dag any thing that is lost, dayling, dangling, *Som.*

ED, e; f. [Plat. Dut. daad *f.* Frs. died] *A* DEED, an action; actio, factum:—*Elf. gr.* 11: *Ps.* 63, 10. ¶ Dæd weorc a deed-work, a famous work, *Ch.* 170.

ed-bana an evil-doer, perpetrator.

edbetan; *part. ende.* To make awards, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, penitere:—*Elf. 7. p.* 38.

edbot An amends-deed, repentance, penitence; penitentia; maleficii compensatio:—He taceþ him dædbote he teacheth him repentance, *L. Can. Egl. parat.* 3. Doþ dædbote, *Mt.* 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.

23i DÆG

Dædbotnys, se; *f.* Penitence; penitentia:—*Scolt.* 9.

Dæd-fruma first actor or labourer.

Dæd-hata hateful deed.

•Dædlean a deed-loan or reward, a recompence.

Dædlic; *adj.* Deedlike, active; activus:—Dædlice word a verb active, *Elf. gr.*

Dæd-róf deed-famed, illustrious, valiant.

Dæfe ðt, convenient, *Som.*

DÆG, dag, dah, dogor, es; m. [Frs. dei: Plat. Dut. dag m: Ger. tag m: Moes. dags] 1.

A DAY; *dica.* 2. The time of a man's life; tempus vite humanæ:—1. God het þæt leoht dæg, *Gen.* 1, 5. Se þridda dæg, *Gen.* 1, 13. 2. On þreora monna dæg in three men's days or lives, *Bd. app.* p. 771, 45. ¶ On dæg in the day, by dæg.—To dæg to-day.—Dæg ær the day before.—On ærran dæg on a former day.—Oþre dæg another day.

Dægæs ege a daisy.

Dægþwamlic; *adj.* Daily; quotidianus:—*Lk.* 11, 3, v. dæglic.

Dægþwamlice; *adv.* Daily; quotidie:—*Mt.* 14, 49.

Dægian to shine, v. dagian.

Dægla secret, unknown, v. degle.

Dæglic; *adj.* [Plat. dagelich: Dut. dagelykisch] Daily; quotidianus:—*Bd.* 4, 25.

Dæg-mæl *A* day division, divider, a dial, a clock; horologium:—*Elf. gl.* 27. Dæg-mel-sceawere an inspector, or observer of a dial, clock or time, a soothsayer, *Elf. gl.* p. 58, 79.

Dægred [Dut. dageraad m: Frs. deiread.—dæg day, bred early: *Som.* says, read red] Early dawn, morning; matutinus:—*Lk.* 24, 1: *Ps.* 29, 6. ¶ On dægred in the dawn, or morning, *Jn.* 8, 2.

Dægredlic; *adj.* Of the morning; matutinus:—*Lps.* 129, 6.

Dæg-rim, dæirim a number of days, a course of days, age.

Dægstan-stane the stone of Dægstan, DAUSTON, or Dalston, Cumberland.

Dægsterorra the day star.

Dægþerlic; *adj.* Daily, diurnal; diurnus:—*Ser. Nat. Dom.*

23j DÆR

Dægþern a day's space.

Dægþima day time.

Dægweorc a day's work.

Dæi, dæig a day, v. dæg.

Dæi-rim a course of days, v. dæg-rim.

DÆL, es; m. [Plat. Dut. deel n: Ger. theil m.] 1. *A* part, portion, DEAL; *para.* 2. *A* portion of a sentence, a word; verbum:—1. Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælaþ they divide their good into so many parts, *Bt.* 33, 2: *Lk.* 15, 12. Dæs iglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island, *Chr.* 139. 2. *Elf. gr.* 2. ¶ Be dæle in part, partly.—Sume dæle in some part, partly.—Somne dæl some deal, some part, a little, *Gen.* 43, 11.

Dælan, bedælan, gedælan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [Plat. dut. deelen: Ger. theilen] To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, deal, dispense, DOLE, judge; dividere, distribuere:—Ic seyle gedælan I shall separate, *Solit.* 8. Bedæled, *Gen.* 27, 45. Gedæled deprived, made destitute, *Solit.* 14.

Dæledlice by itself, apart, v. gedæledlice.

Dælend, dælere, ea. *A* dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:—*Lk.* 12, 14.

Dæling *A* dividing, parting; partitio, *Som.*

Dæl-læs; *adj.* Portionless, deficient; expers:—*R.* 18, 90.

Dælniman [Dut. deelnamen] To take part, to participate; participare:—*Elf. gr.* 5.

Dælnimend *A* taker of a part, a partaker; particeps:—*Ps.* 118, 68: *Bd.* 3, 11.

Dælnimendnes, dælnimung, dælnemeng, e; *f.* *A* participation, portion; portio:—*Ps.* 121, 5.

Dæma *A* judge; judex:—*Ex.* 21, 23.

Dænas The Danes; Dani:—Dæna lag the law of the Danes, *Som.*

Dæn a valley, v. den.

Dære a loss, v. dar.

Dærenta, Dæorwent the river Darent, Darwent, Derwent:—Dærenta-muþ, Dertamuþan the mouth of the river Darwent, DARTMOUTH, Kent, *Chr.* 1049, v. deorwent.

Dæret, darst, an. *Leaven, dross; fermentum*:—*C. Mt. 13, 33.*
Dæðbana *præcursor of death, v. dædbana.*
Dæfenlicnys, gedæfenlicnes, se; *f. A fit time, opportunity; opportunitas*:—*Ps. 9, 22.*
Dafnað *becomes, v. gedafnian.*
Dag *a day, v. dæg.*
Dagian, dægian [*Plat. Dut. dagen* : *Ger. tagen*] *To DAWN, to become day; lucescere*:—*Bd. 4, 9.*
Dagung, e; *f. A downing, day-break, dawn; aurora*:—*On dagunge þæs dages in the dawn of the day, Bd. 4, 8.*
Dah *a day, v. dæg.*
Dah [*Frs. dai*: *Dut. deeg f.*] *DOUGH; farinaria*:—*Elf. gl. 25, v. bloma.*
Dahle hid, v. digle.
Dal *a separation, v. gedal.*
Dalamenan *The Dalmatians; Dalmati*:—*Oss. 1, 1.*
Dalc, dolc *A buckle, bracelet, trifle; spinther, recula*:—*Elf. gr. 9, 18; Jos. 7, 21.*
Dalf *dug; p. of delfan.*
Dap-fugel *the dip fowl, or diver.*
Darað, dareð, daroð *A dart, weapon; telum*:—*Darað hæbbende, Cod. Ex. 66, b. 17.*
Dareða *laf relic of darts, Chr. 938, Price's Walt. p. 97, 16.*
Darat *leaven, v. dæret.*
DARU, dære, e; *f. [Dut. Kil dere, deyre] Hurt, damage; damnum*:—*Hwelc is mare daru what is a greater hurt, Bt. 29, 2; Bd. 3, 2, S. p. 625, 17.*
Deacon, diacon *A deacon, levite; levita*:—*Ex. 4, 14.*
Deaconhád, diacontiad *Deaconhood, deaconship; diaconatus, Bd.*
Deáð, died; adj. [*Frs. dead*: *Plat. Dut. dood*] *DEAD; mortuus.*
Deáðbære, deaðbær, deaðbærlie, deaðberend, deaðberend; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly, mortal, destructive; mortifer*:—*Mk. 16, 18.*
Deáðblod *dead blood, congealed blood.*
Deáðdian *to die, v. adeadan.*
Deáðlic; adj. *Deadly, mortal; mortalis*:—*Oss. 3, 8.*
Deáðlice *deadly, v. deaðlic.*
Deáðlicnys, deaðlicnes, se; f. *DEADLINESS, mortality; mortalitas*:—*Bd. 3, 23.*
Deáð-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud.*
Deáð-spring, es; m. *A malignant ulcer, carbuncle; carbunculus*:—*Herb. 9, 2.*
DEAF; adj. [*Frs. deaf*: *Plat. Dut. doof*] *DEAF; surdus*:—

Ps. 37, 14. Deaf eorn deaf or barren corn, Past. 52, 9.
Deaflice *properly, v. gedefelice.*
Deag, deah *A colour, DIE; color*:—*R. Ben. 55.*
Deagan; p. de; *pp. ed. To DIE, colour; tingere, Som.*
Deagle *hidden, obscure, v. digle.*
Deaglene *solitariness, v. digelnes.*
Deagol *obscure, v. digle.*
Deagollice *obscurely, v. digellice.*
Deagolnes *hiding-place, v. digelnes.*
Deagung, e; *f. A dying, colouring; tinctura*:—*Elf. gr. 23.*
Deáh *be good, v. dugan.*
Deah *a die, v. deag.*
Deahla *hidden, v. digle.*
Deal, dealle; adj. *Deficient, wanting, deprived; carens*:—*Cd. 89. Fugel feþerum* *deal a bird wanting, or deficient in feathers, Cod. Ex. 69, 1. 14.*
Eorlas *sæcum dealle men wanting ships, Id. 106, a. 17.*
Dear, þu dearest, durre, we durron; p. þu dorstest, he dorste, durste, we ge hi dorston [*Plat. dörven*: *Frs. dõare*: *Dut. durven*: *Kil. derren*: *Ger. dürfen*] *To DARE, presume; audere*:—*Ne dear ic ham faran, Gen. 44, 34; Cd. 40. Gif he dear if he dare, L. In. 17. Gif ic biddan dear, Ex. 32, 30. Hwæðer þu durre gilpan whether thou dare boast, Bt. 14, 1; Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 5, Nicod. 12. Hwæðer he winnan dorste whether he durst fight, Oss. 4, 11. Þæt hi swa don ne dorsten that they durst not do so, Bt. 39, 11.*
Dearnenga, dearnunga, deornunga, dernunga; adv. *Secretly, privately; clam, occulte*:—*Deut. 13, 6.*
Dearrlic; adj. *Daring, rash; temerarius, Som.*
Dearrlice *Rashness, presumption; temeritas, Som.*
DEAD, es; m. DEATH; mors; —*Se deað cymð, Bt. 8, Card. p. 38, 19. Deaðes lið* *article of death, the point of death. Deaðas* *spirits, ghosts, Cot. 134.*
Deaðbær, deaðberend *deadly, v. deaðbære.*
Deaðbernys, se; f. *Death, destruction, pestilence; pernicies*:—*R. Lk. 21, 11.*
Deað-godas *death-gods, spirits, ghosts, v. deað.*
Deaðlic, deaðlic; adj. *Deadly, mortal; mortalis*:—*Bd. 24, 2.*
Deaðlicnes *mortality, v. deaðlicnys.*
DEAÐSCUFA *Death; mors*:—*Lps. 6, 5.*

Deaðscyð *A death, a fatal offence; ca-*
—L. Cnut. pol.
Deaðscyðlig; e; *ty, condemned*
Deaðscyðlig *pol. 41.*
Deað-sted *a death*
pulchre.
Deað-þenunga *funerals.*
Deað-wyrða *de-*
DEAW [*Plat. deaw*: *Ger. thau*:
—Ps. 132, 1.
dew of the face
Deaw-wyrn [*F*
a ring-worm,
Deawian *To DEAW,*
fer, Som.
Deawig; adj. *L*
—Cd. 93.
DECAN, gedecan *can.*
Ded *dead, v. ded.*
Defenas, Denas *Den-*
Deonascire, C.
Defenascire, I
nascyre [H
Dauenascyre
schyre] DE
851.
Defre; adj. *Te-*
temperativus,
Deg *profits; pro-*
Deg *a day,*
colour, v. de-
Degelice *secret-*
Degle, dægl *s*
digle.
Degollice, deg
digelice.
Degolnys, deg
digelnes.
Dehtnung *a d*
nung.
Deira *rice the*
v. deora mæ-
Delan *to divid-*
DELFAN, adelf
dealf, dielf
sub. dulf; p
fen [Dut. e
DELVE; fod
He dealf de
Gif se delfe
dulfe, Bt. 40
Delfers *A digg*
40, 6.
Delf-isen *A dig*
fosorium:—
DEM, mea. H
slaughter, di-
strages:—*Oss*
5, 3, note n
mes ehte, E
DEMA, doema,
as sumþre;
rihtwisa dem
2, 6.
Deman; p. de
pp. gedemed

judge, think, examine, consider, doom, condemn; iudicare, cernere.—*Þam ilcan dome þe ge demað, eow bið gedemed, Mt. 7, 2: Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Pilatus gedemde ure Drihten to deaðe, Ors. 6, 3, Bar. p. 212, 6. Dugeþum demað by virtus judge, Cð. 82.*
 Demman [Dut. dammen: Ger. dämmen] To DAM, stop water; obturare flumen, Som.
 Demmes of loss, v. dem.
 Deamæarc DENMARK; Dania, Dacia.—*Ors. 1, 1.*
 Deangan To knock, ding; tundere, Som.
 Dene a valley, v. denu.
 Dene: g. dena; d. denum; pl. The DARES; Dani:—*L. Alf. and Guth.*
 Denic; adj. DANISH; Danus:—*L. Alf. Guth., Chr. 787.*
 Denices burn DENISESBURN, the river Denis:—*Bd. 1, 3, Sm. p. 20, 28.*
 Denseta a mansion in a valley, Lye.
 DENT, e; pl. dena; g. denena; d. denum; f. A plain, vale, dale, valley, DEN; vallis:—*Wið þone dene Mamre, Gen. 13, 18. Elic dena byð gefylled, Lk. 3, 5.* It is often used as the termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as *Tenterden, &c.*
 Deof the devil, v. deofol.
 Deofegylid idolatry, v. deofol-geld.
 Deofic; adj. Devilish; diabolicus:—*Nicod. 29.*
 Deofol, deofal, dioful; contracted to deofl, es; d. e; pl. deofla, u; m. [Plat. düvel m: Dut. duivel: Ger. teufel m.] The DEVIL; diabolus:—*Þæt he þone deofol adriße, Mk. 7, 26: Mt. 9, 33, 34: 13, 19: Ps. 108, 5.*
 Deofol-craeft Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; dæmoniacia:—*Bd. 1, 25.*
 Deofol-dæd a devil-deed, wickedness.
 Deofolgeld, deofolgelt, deofolgyld, deofegylid, deofulgyld, gedeofulgeld [deofol, gild tribute, worship] Idolatry, sacrifice to devils, an idol, an image of the devil; idolatria, idolum:—*Bd. 1, 7: Cot. 118.*
 Deofolseoc devil sick, a demoniac; dæmoniacus:—*Mt. 9, 32.*
 Deofolseocnysa, se; f. Devil sickness, possessed with the devil; demonium:—*Mt. 8, 28.*
 Deofolwitga A devil-prophet, witch-sayer, wizard; vates diaboliarum:—*Cð. 178.*
 Deoful the devil, v. deofol.

Deofulcund; adj. Devil kind, or likeness, diabolical; diabolicus:—*Fr. Jðh. 10.*
 Deofulgyld idolatry, v. deofol-geld.
 Deop the deep, the sea, v. dypa.
 DEOP, diop; adj. [Plat. deep: Frs. dyp: Dut. diep: Ger. tief] DEEP; profundus:—*Þes pytt is deop, Jn. 4, 11. Deop wæter deep water. Diop sæs, Ps. 64, 7.*
 Deópic; adj. Deep; profundus:—*L. Can. Edg. 10.*
 Deóplice, dioplice; comp. or Deeply, profoundly; profundè:—*Deoplice þu sprycat thou speakest profoundly, Coll. Mon. Sol. 1: Bt. 5, 8.*
 Deópnya, diopnya, se; f. [Plat. Dut. diepte f.] DEEPNESS, profoundness, an abyss, mystery; profunditas, abyssus:—*Ps. 41, 9. On hellican deópnyse in the hellish abyss, Nicod. 24.*
 Deóppancol deep-thinking, contemplative, Lye.
 DEOR, ea; n. [Plat. deert n: Dut. dier n: Ger. thier n: Will. diur] An animal, all sorts of wild animals, a wild beast, DEER: feræ:—*Ofer þa deor, Gen. 1, 26: 1, 24, 25.* ¶ To þam deorcynne to the wild beast kind, Bt. 38, 1.—*Rede deor red deer.—Deor-fald, deor-frið, deor-tun a deer-field, a park, an enclosure for deer.—Deor-net a beast-net, hunting-net, R. 84.—Deor-fellen roc a deer-skin garment.*
 Deor, dior deer, beloved, precious, high in price, v. dyre.
 Deoraby, Deorby [Hunt. Derby; E. Derebi.—deor a deer, beast; by an habitation] DERBY, Chr. 918.
 Deora mæge, Dera mægð, Deora rice, Deira ric the province or kingdom of Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber, Bd. 3, 1, v. Beornica.
 Deorboren; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. High born, noble; illustri familia natus:—*L. In. 33.*
 Deorc, deorcfull; adj. DARK; tenebrosus:—*Lk. 11, 34. Deorefull wæg a dark way, Scint. 59.*
 Deorcung, e; f. Twilight, crepusculum:—*Eij. g. l. p. 75.*
 Deoreð-scaeft a dart shaft, a spear, v. darsð.
 DEORFAN, gedeorfan, hi dyrð; p. hi durfon, gedurfon; pp. gedyrð [Plat. Dut. derven: Ger. derben] To labour, perish, to be in difficulty, danger; laborare, perire:—*Þearle ic deorfe I labour too much, Coll.*

Mon. Gedurfon heora scipa their ships perished, Ors. 4, 6.
 Deor-frið a deer-park, v. deor.
 Deorham [deor a wild beast, ham home, dwelling] DURHAM, Gloucestershire, Chr. 577. Dereham, Norfolk, Id. 799.
 Deorhyrst DEERHURST, Gloucestershire, Chr. 1053.
 Deoriende harþing, v. derian.
 Deorling, deorlinge, derling, diorling, dyrþing, e; f. A DEARLING, darling, minion, favourite; unice dilectus:—*Bt. 27, 2.*
 Deormod dear mind, beloved; according to Lye, sad.
 Deornunga secretly, v. dearnenga.
 Deorwent the river Derwent, Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 511, 18: 4, 29, p. 607, 11, v. Dærenta.
 Deorwurð, deorwyrd, diorwurð; adj. [deor dear, weorð worth] Precious, dear, of great worth, value; pretiosus:—*An deorwyrd meregrot, Mt. 13, 46: Bt. 10.*
 Deorwyrdnes, se; f. Preciousness, precious things, a treasure; res pretiosa:—*Bt. 7, 4.*
 Deoul the devil, v. deofol.
 Dépan to dip, baptise, v. dyppan.
 Deprobane Taprobane, an island in the Indian ocean:—*Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 15, 13.*
 Dera mægð the province of Deira, Bd. 2, 14, v. Deora.
 Deregað injure, v. derian.
 DERIAN, ic derige, hi deregað, derað; part. iende, igende; p. gederede; pp. gedered [Dut. deren: Frs. deerje: Lancashire, to deere] To injure, hurt, harm, annoy; nocere:—*Þæt þu me ne derige, Gen. 21, 23: Bt. 7, 3.*
 Deriendlic, derigendlic; adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus:—*Fulg. 20.*
 Derling a darling, v. deorling.
 Dern-geligt, dern-gelegeracip a secret lie, adultery.
 Dernunga secretly, v. dearnenga.
 Derodin Scarlet dye; coccus:—*Past. 46, 4, 6.*
 Derung, e; f. [Dut. deering] An injuring, harming; læsio, Som.
 Deð does, v. don.
 Diabul the devil, v. deofol.
 Diacon a deacon, v. deacon.
 Diacontiad deaconship, v. deaconhad.
 Dr'c [Plat. diek m: Dut. dyk m. a mound: Ger. deich m.] A DIKE, mound, bank; Som. says a ditch, trench, moat; agger, fossa:—*Bd. 1, 5: Chr. 1016, Ing. p. 197, 15.*

Dicere *A ditcher; fossor*:—R. 60.
Dician, *gedician* To **DIXE**, *bank, mound; Som. says to make a ditch, trench; aggerere, cingere*:—Bd. 1, 12.
Dicung, *e; A ditching; fossaio*:—R. 60.
Died *dead, v. dead.*
Diegellice *secretly, v. digelice.*
Diegelnes *a hiding, solitude, v. digelnes.*
Dielf *dug, v. delfan.*
Dielfin, *Dyfften Dublin, v. diglfan.*
Dierna *hidden, secret, Som.*
Dieð *death, v. deað.*
Difelín, *Dyfften Dublin*:—Dyflin *secan to seek Dublin, Chr. 938: Price's Walton, vol. i. p. xcvi.*
Dige *will benefit, v. diglfan.*
Digel *hidden, secret, v. digle.*
Digelan, *diglfan; pp. diglod, gedegled. To hide, conceal; occultare*:—Bd. 1, 8.
Digelice, *degellice, digolice, degollice, deagollice, diglice, dibhlice; adv. Secretly, privately, apart; secreto, clam, occulte*:—Hys leorning-cnihtas him to-cwædon digelice, *Mt. 17, 19: Osa. 6, 21.*
Digelnes, *degolnys, deagolnes, diegelnes, deagolnes, digolnys, se; f. Solitariness, solitude, secrecy, recess, a wilderness, hiding-place; solitudo, latebra*:—Ps. 9, 31.
Diglan *To profit, do good; prodense*:—Herb. 2, 15, v. dugan.
Digle, *degle, dægl, deagol, digol, deahl, dihle; adj. Secret, hidden, private, obscure, abstruse, unknown; secretus, occultus*:—Soðlice nis nan þing digle, *Lk. 8, 17. On þa dæg-lan weg-as by unknown ways, Bt. 24, Card. p. 188, 9. ¶ On diglum in secret, Mt. 6, 4, 6.—Diglewriter a secret writer, a secretary.*
Diglfan *to hide, v. digelan.*
Diglice *secretly, v. digelice.*
Diglod *hidden, v. digelan.*
Digol *secret, v. digle.*
Digolice, *digollice* *secretly, v. digelice.*
Digolnys *a recess, v. digelnes.*
Dihle *secret, v. digle.*
Dibhlice *secretly, v. digelice.*
DIHT. 1. *A disposing, ordering; dispositio. 2. A dictating, command, predicting, foretelling; jussum*:—1. *L. Cnat. pol. 68. 2. Be his dihte, Gen. 39, 8.*
Dihtan, *ic dihte; p. he dihte, dyhte, gedihite, hi dihton, gedihiton; pp. gedihit; v. a. To set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose, dictate, EDITE, write; disponere, dictare*:—Ic eow dihte, swa min Fæder me rice dihte,

Lk. 22, 29. þa gedihiton þa Iudeas, Ja. 9, 22. Swa him dyhte Sarai, Gen. 16, 3. Him dihte Iosue, Jos. 8, 8.
Dihtere *A disposer, contriver; commentator*:—R. 49.
Dihtig, *adj. Set in order, arranged, prepared, DOUGHTY; instructus*:—Cd. 93.
Dihtnere *An arranger, a steward; dispensator*:—Lk. 12, 42.
Dihtnung, *dehtnung, gedihnung, e; f. A disposing, ordering; dispositio*:—W. Cat. p. 293.
DILL, *dille [Plat. Dut. Ger. dille f.] DILL, anise; anethum*:—Mt. 23, 23.
Dilgan, *dielgian to destroy, v. adilegian.*
DIM, *dimlic; adj. DIM, dark, obscure; obscurus*:—Deop and dim *deep and dim, Cd. 5. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt. 2.*
Dimnes, *dimnis, se; f. DIMNESS, obscureness, darkness; obscuritas*:—Ps. 96, 2.
Dimne, *adj. Stormy, tempestuous; procellosus*:—On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, *Chr. 938.*
Diouful *the devil, v. deoufol.*
Dioulu *secrets, v. digle.*
Diop *deep, v. deop.*
Dioplice *deeply, v. deoplice,*
Diopnys *a mystery, v. deopnys.*
Dior *dear, precious, v. dyre.*
Diorling *a darling, v. deorling.*
Diorwurð *precious, v. deorwurð.*
Dippað *dip, dipped dipped, v. dyppan.*
Disce, *es; pl. dicas [dicas]; m. [Plat. Dut. disch m: Ger. tisch m.] 1. A plate, DISH; discus. 2. A table, board; tabula*:—1. On anum disce, *Mt. 6, 25: Mt. 23, 26. 2. C. Mt. 21, 12.*
Disc-berend *a dish-bearer.*
Discipul *A disciple, scholar; discipulus*:—Bd. 5, 23.
Discipulháð *DISCIPLEHOOD, pupilage; discipulatus*:—Bd. 4, 27.
Disc-þegn *a dish-servant, one that serveth at table, a waiter.*
Distaf *A DISTAFF; colus, Som.*
Do do, *v. don.*
Docce *A DOCK; dilla*:—Etf. gl. 14. ¶ *Scearpe docce sharp dock, sorrel.*
Dochter *a daughter, v. dohtor.*
Doef *perfect, v. gedefe.*
Doeg *a day, v. dæg.*
Doema *a judge, v. dema.*
Doeman *to judge, v. deman.*
Doende *doing, v. don.*
Doeð-bærnis, *se; f. Death-burning, a pestilence; pestilentia*:—R. Lk. 21, 11.
Dofen *suk, v. dufan.*

Dofung, *e; f. Doementum*:—Cod. 6.
Dogor, *dogr, a day,*
Dohte *done good shouldst benefit, v.*
Dohter *a daughter,*
Dohtig *doughty, valiantig.*
Dohton *benefited, v. dugan.*
Dóhtor; *indec. in si g. ac. dóhtra; d. [Plat. dogter f: f: Ger. tochter f: ter f: Sued. dotter, dochter: t: tar: Isid. Ott. dochter docht*
docht
virgin: Sans. duh profled, done good virtus, p. of dug care for] A DAUGHTER—Gelyf dohtor, 14, 6. Þat þu dest þinra dohtor 31.
Dól *An error, a fool who errs, a heretic; a DOLT; error, ha tuus*:—Cd. 18.
Dol, *adj. [Plat. dul Ger. toll] DULL, ing, heretical; stolan rædas the fool. Cot. 189.*
Dolc *a buckle, v. dælc.*
Dolc-swaða *a woman v. dolhswaða.*
Dolfen *dug; pp. of*
DOLA, *dolh [Frz. do a scar of a woman cicatrix*:—Cod. e.
Dolg-bote *a woman's pension for a woman. Alf. 23.—Yaledo*
Dolh, *v. dolg.*
Dolhrune, *dulhrune the wall; perdicus 82.*
Dolh-swaða *a woman's path, a scar.*
Dolhwund *stunned*
Dollice, *dollice; adv. rashly; stulte*:—35: Cd. 15.
Dolaipe *An error, v. —Fast. 50, 2.*
Dolspræc *a vague course.*
Dóm, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. doem n. antiq. Sued. dom m: Moez. dom a mind trial, judgement, crew, sentence, position; examen, judgment] In the plural, ceremonies; decre todlíce þam ilcan*

denst, cow bit's gedemed, *Mt.* 7, 1. Efer eowrum agnum dome according to your own judgement, *Bt.* 14, 2. Domes day, *Mt.* 10, 16. Syn hi Biscopes dome scyldig they are liable to the Bishop's sentence, i. e. excommunication, *Bd.* 4, 5. 2. Dis syndon þa domas these are the laws, *L. Ethelb. tit. Bd.* 4, 18.

dom [in *Dut. Dan.* -dom: *Ger.* -thum: *Isl.* -dóm] as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as cyndom a king's power, office, &c. a kingdom; freedom freedom; haligdom holiness; wisdom wisdom; i. e. the state or condition of being free, holy, wise.

Dóm-bók DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber judicialis:—*L. Ethelb.* 5.

Dóm-dæg judgement-day.—*L. Can. eccl.* 25.—for domes dæg day of judgement, v. dom.

Dómne A judge; iudex:—*Past.* 18, 2.

Dóm-ern, e; n. A judgement-place, a court-house, town hall; pratorium:—*Mt.* 27, 27.

Dóm-fest just or just judgement, just judging.

Dóm-festnes integrity of judgement.

Dóm-hus A house of justice, a town hall; pratorium:—*R.* 56.

Dómige; adj. Bringing judgement, just, powerful; justus, potens:—*Metod domige O just Creator! Creator justus, Cd.* 192.

Dómlic; adj. Judicial; judicialis:—*Ely. gr.* 28.

Dómne A lord; dominus:—*Bd.* 2, 3.

Dóm-setl A judgement-seat, a tribunal:—*Mt.* 26, 19.

Dóm-settend One sitting in judgement, a judge, a lawyer; juriconsultus:—*Cot.* 118.

Dón, gedón; ic dó, þu dést, he deð, we dōð; imp. dó þu; p. ic dyde, þu dydest, he did, dyde, gedyde, we dydon; pp. gedón; v. a. [*Plat. doon.* *Dut. doen:* *Ger. thun*] To do, make, cause; agere, facere:—Ealle þa þing, þe ge willen þat men eow don, doð ge him þat sylfe, *Mt.* 7, 12. Hwi dest þu wið me swa, *Gen.* 12, 18. Gedoð eow selfe wyrnan you make yourself worse, *Bt.* 14, 2. Ne miht ænne locc gedon, *Mt.* 5, 36. Dæt gefeoht was gedon the battle was done, *Gr.* 8, 9. He to blote gedyde he made a sacrifice, *Ors.* 1, 8.

¶ Don fram or of to take from, depart, *Ps.* 17, 23.—Lif don to live, *Bd.* 4, 23.—Don to wittan to do to wit, to make to know or understand.

Donafeld Tanfield, near Rippon, Yorkshire; Campodunum:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Donua The river Donube; Danubius, Som.

Dooc The south wind; notus, Som.

¶ Dop-ened [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck; fulica:—*R.* 36.

Doppettan, doppettan to sink, v. dyppan.

Dop fugel [*Dut.* doopvogel m.] A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen; mergus, Som.

Dora A door, v. duru.

Dora A drone, locust, a mule; fucus, burdo:—*R.* 22, Som.

Dorce - ceaster, Dorceceaster, Dorceceaster DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, situate on the river Frome, just before its entrance into the Isis:—*Chr.* 639.

Dorm-ceaster [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, Som.

Dorsetas; pl. The inhabitants of Dorsetshire:—*Chr.* 837.

Dorste, dorsten durst, v. deor.

Dorwit-ceaster Canterbury; Dorobernia:—*Chr.* 604.

Drabbe [*Frs.* drabbe] Drege, lees, DRAB; fæces, Som.

Draca A dragon; draco:—*Ps.* 103, 28.

Dracenta, dracontian Dragonwort; dracontium:—*Herb.* 15.

DRED DREAD, fear; timor:—*Mt.* 25, 25.

Draef A driving out, an expulsion; expulsiō:—*L. In.* 68, v. draf.

Dreæge A DRAG; tragula:—Dreæge-net a DRAG-NET, *R.* 1.

Dreæn a drone, v. dran.

Dreænc a drink, v. drinc.

Draf A DROVE, herd; armenta:—*Chr.* 1016.

Draf drove; p. of drifan.

Dragan, he dregð; p. drog, dróh, drógon; pp. dragen. To DRAG, draw; trahere:—*Chr.* 1127. Drogon me drew me, *Past.* 66, 2.

Dran, dræn A DRONE; fucus:—*Chr.* 1127.

Dranc drunk; p. of drincan.

Dreah did; p. of dreogan.

DREAM, dryt, es; m. 1. Joy, gladness, mirth, rejoicing; gaudium, jubilum. 2. What causes mirth, instruments of music,

music, harmony, melody, song; organa, melodia:—1. Fele dreamas many joys, *Cd.* 144: 187: *Ps.* 46, 5. 2. On sealum we ahengon dreamas ure, *Ps.* 136, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. ¶ Woda dream mad rejoicing, madness, *Ors.* 3, 6.

¶ Dream-craeft the art of music, music.

Dreamers A musician; musicus:—Gedeð se dream craeft þat se mon bið dreamere, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Dreamleas; adj. Joyless, sad; moestus:—*Cd.* 202.

Dreamlic; adj. Harmonious, joyous; harmonicus:—*Ps.* 103, 35.

Dreamnes, se; f. A singing; cantio:—*Ps.* 136, 3.

Dream-swinsung mirth harmony, harmony, v. swinsung.

Drearing, e; f. A distilling, distillation:—*Cd.* 191.

Drens soothsayers, v. dry.

DRECAN, dreccan, dreccan; p. drohts, we drohton, drehton; pp. drecced, gedrecte, gedreht To trouble, vex, grieve, oppress; turbare, vexare:—Hwi drecst þu, *Mk.* 5, 35: *Ps.* 93, 5. Uneaße gedreht greatly afflicted, *Ors.* 3, 3: *Mt.* 15, 22.

Dreccing, e; f. Tribulation; vexatio, Som.

DREFAN, gedrefan; p. de; pp. gedrefed. To DRIVE, vex, disturb, trouble, offend; expellere, conturbare:—*Ps.* 3, 1. Forhwun drefest me, *Ps.* 41, 6. Drefde, *Chr.* 964: *Ps.* 59, 13. Swa hwa swa gedrefð who-so-ever shall offend, *Mk.* 9, 42.

Drefing, e; f. A disturbing; conturbatio:—*R.* 5.

Drege dry, v. drig.

Drehaigean To drain; percolare:—*Mt.* 23, 24.

Dreman, dryman; p. de. To rejoice, to play on an instrument; jubilare:—Dremað Gode Iacobes, *Ps.* 80, 1. Drymað Gode, *Ps.* 46, 1.

Drenc a drink, v. drinc.

Drencan, drencan; p. þu drenc-teat, hi drencdon, gedreænte; pp. gedreænced; v. a. [*Dut.* drenken: *Ger.* trinken] To give to drink, DRENCH; aquare, potum vel potionem dare:—*Ps.* 59, 3: 35, 9.

Drenc-cuppe, drenc-fæt a drinking-vat, a cup.

Drenc-horn a drinking-horn.

Drenc-hus a drinking-house.

Dren-floed, drenc-floed a drenching-flood, the deluge.

Dreng A soldier, a man; miles:—*Glast.* p. 570.

Drengre a drink, v. drinc.

Dreogan, ic dreoge, þu drygast, drigast, he dryð; p. dreah, hi drugon; pp. drogen [*Plat.*

Dut. dragen: *Frs. droegje*: *Ger. tragen*] *To do, work, bear, suffer, live; facere, tolerare*:—*Noldan dreogan* *work would not longer do or work, Cd. 1. Ne cuðon don ne dreogan* [they] *knew neither to do, nor suffer, Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 28: Ors. 1, 11, v. adreogan.*

Dreoh-læcan magicians, v. dry.
Dreodun Feared; timebant, v. ondredan.

**Dreore Blood; cruor*:—*Cd. 47.*
Dreorig, dreorg, dreoriglic dreorlic; adj. [Plat. drövig: *Dut. droerig*: *Ger. traurig*] *Sad, sorrowful, pensive, DREARY; mæstus*:—*Hig wurdon swiðe dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. 14, 19.*

Dreorignys, se; f. DREARINESS, sadness; mæstitia, Som.
Dreosan, gedreosan; p. hi druron. To rush, ruin, fall, perish; cadere, ruere:—*Cod. Ex. 16, b. 14: Bt. 12.*

Drepe [Norse, *drep a mortal disease*] *A slaying, violent death; occisio*:—*Cd. 167: 76.*
Dresten; pl. Dregs, lees; fæces:—*Ps. 74. 8.*

Dri dry, v. drig.
Drican to drink, v. drincan.
Drif, gedrif A fever; febris:—*R. Mt. 8, 15.*

DRIFAN, dryfan, ic drife, drift; p. dráf, gedráf, we drifon; pp. drifen, gedrifon [Plat. *driven*: *Dut. dryven*: *Ger. treiben*] 1. *To DRIVE, pursue, vex; pellere, persequi.* 2. *With the prepositions of, ut, &c. to drive out, drive off, and with ceap to drive a bargain; with dry-craeft to exercise magic, &c. to drive as a ship, to shipwreck; ejicere, expellere, exercere artem, consilium, &c.*:—1. *Peah eow man ne drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4.* 2. *Hi hyne drifon ut, Jn. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mk. 11, 15: Chr. 1099. Gedraf heora scipa CC two hundred of their ships wrecked, Ors. 4, 6.*

DRIG, dryg, dri; adj. [Plat. *drog*: *Dut. droog*] *DRY; aridus*:—*Drig wudu dry wood, Elf. gl. 17. On þam drigean, Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.*

Drigan, drygan, drugan, drigean; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. *drögen*: *Dut. drogen*] 1. *To DRY, rub dry; abstergere.* 2. *To dry up, wither; arecere*:—1. *Seo drigde hys fet, Jn. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44.* 2. *On æfen swa wyrt drugað, Ps. 89, 6, v. adrgan.*

Drigaet sufferest, v. dreogan.

Driht, driht the Lord, Ps. 3, 3, v. drihten.

Drignys, se; f. [Plat. *drögniss f.*] *A DRYNESS; siccitas*:—*Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.*

Driht, dryht [Norse, *drott*] *A man, family, people; homo, familia*:—*Drihta bearnum to the sons of men, Cd. 47.*

Driht-ældor lord or ruler of a feast.

DRIHTEN, dryhten, driht, driht, gedriht; g. drihtnes; d. drihtne; m. [Wil. *drohtin, druhtin*: *Swed. drott m. a king; drottning f. a queen, lady; Icel. drottinn m.*] *The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus*:—1. *eom Drihten þin God, Ex. 20, 1. Se seofða ys Drihtnes restedæg þines Godes, Ex. 20, 10. Drihtna Drihten the Lord of lords.*

**Drihtenlic, drihtlic; adj. Lordly, belonging to the Lord; dominicus*:—*Bd. 3, 3.*

Driht-folc a lord's folk, a train, people.

Driht-guma, dryht-guma the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.

Driht bears, v. dreogan.
Drihtlic lordly, v. drihtenlic.

Drihtn a lord, v. drihten.
Driht-neas carcasses of the people, v. na.

Drihtnes, se; f.—*Drihtscipe Dominion, lordship; dominatio*:—*Cd. 1: 24.*

Driht-weras family men, men of the same family, relations.

Drime joy, v. dream.
DRINC, drinca, drænc, drenc, drync, drengc, dryngc [Plat. *drank, drunk m*: *Dut. drank, dronk m*: *Ger. drank, trunk*]

DRINK, a drink, draught, portion, drench; potus:—*Min blod ys drinc, Jn. 6, 55: Jud. 15, 18.*

Drincan, gedrincan, druncnian, ic drince, we drincð, dryncð; p. dranc, we druncon; pp. druncen [Plat. *Dut. drinken*: *Ger. trinken*: *Moes. driggkan, pronounced drinkan*] *To DRINK, to be drunk; bibere*:—*He dranc of þam wine þa wearð he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We æton and druncon beforan þe, Lk. 13, 26. Hig druncene beoð, Jn. 2, 10.*

Drince fet a drinking-vat, a cup.
Drincere [Plat. *Dut. drinker m*: *Ger. trinker m.*] *A DRINKER; potator*:—*C. Mt. 11, 19.*

Drinc-werig drink weary, satisfied with drinking.

Driopan, dripan, drypan; part. ende [Plat. *drüppen*: *Dut. droppen*: *Ger. tropfen*.—*dro-*

pa a drop] *To DRIP; stillare*:—*Prov.*

Driane A wig, false hair
lamenta:—*R. 35.*

Drof, gedrof; adj. Draffy, dirty; sordidus:—*103.*

Drofny, se; f. DIRTINESS, bulency, sedition; turt. Hymn.

Drog drew; p. of dragan
Drogan Suffered; tolerans dreogan.

Droge Dung, DRAUGH; —Droge monnes stemanum, L. Md. 3, 36.

Droht drason, draught.

Drohtan, drohtnian; p. de, nigende; p. ode *To converse, dwell, to converse with; conversa*:—*1, 27.*

Drohtað a conversation, nung.

Drohtnung, drohtnung *Conversation, conduct, tions; conversatio*:—*13. On þæra Apostolunge in the Acts of stles, R. Ben. 33.*

DROPA [Plat. *drüppen*] *drop*: *Frs. drip m*: *fen*] *A drop; gutta*:—*24.*

Dropfað, dropfað A sturnus, Som.

Drop-fah; adj. A drop-fahigated in spots, stillatus:—*Herb. 130.*

Dropan, drupian; p. don. To DROP; st *Ps. 71, 6, v. driopan.*

Drop-mælum by drops drop.

Droppetan To distil; d *—L. Ps. 67, 9.*

Droppetung, dropung ping; stillicidia:—*6.*

DROS, drosne; pl. DROSS, sth. dregs, le *—Eles drosna the d* *R. 47.*

Drosenlic; adj. Brittle, fragilis, Som.

Drosne dros, v. dros.

Drugað dries, v. drigan.

Drugaðe, drugoðe A dryness; siccitas:—*1.*

Druge, drugon Bore; t *lerunt, v. dreogan.*

Drugung, e; f. A dry place; inaquosus *—Ps. 77, 20.*

Druncen, druncen drunk *9, 21, v. drincan.*

Druncen georn [Plat. *dren*: *Dut. drink gaarn* *desirous, drunken; e* *—R. Ben. 4.*

Druncenhed Drunkenness *etas*:—*Chr. 1070.*

Drunceus, se; *f.* **DRUNKEN-**
ness; ebrietas:—*Lk.* 21, 34.
Drunca drunks, *v.* druncen.
Drunceian to be drunk, *v.* drin-
can.
Druncon Drunkenness; ebrietas:
—*L. Edg.* 37, *W.* p. 86, 29.
Drupodon distilled, *v.* dropian.
Duron fell, *v.* dreosan.
Dux, es; *m.* **A** magician, sor-
cerer; magus:—*Pa cwædon*
þa dryas, *Ex.* 8, 19.
Dry-craft, es; *m.* **Magical art**,
magic, sorcery; arsmagica:—
Ex. 7, 11.
Dry-craftig skilful or crafty in
magic, magical.
Dryfan to drive, vex, *v.* drifan.
Dryg dry, *v.* drig.
Drygan to dry up, *v.* drigan.
Dryht people, *v.* driht.
Dryhten a lord, *v.* drihten.
Dryht-guman friends, *v.* driht-
guma.
Dryman to rejoice, *v.* dreman.
Dryme a song, *v.* dream.
Drynen magician, sorcerer.
Dryncð drink; bibant, *v.* drincan.
Drync, drynige drink, *v.* drincan.
Drypan, drypte to drip, *v.* driop-
pan.
Drymanian; *p. de.* To make sad,
to be made sad, to mourn; lu-
gere:—*Cd.* 144.
Dryslig; *adj.* Fearful, terrible;
terribilis:—*R.* 116.
Drysnian, drysnian; *pp.* ge-
drymed, *od.* To put out,
quench, extinguish; extingue-
re:—*Leoh-tat* is gedrymanod
a lamp is put out, *Som.*
DUBBAN [*icel.* ad dubba to strike:
hence the phrase ad dubba
til riddara is in *Swead.* ala en
til riddare to strike one a
knight] To strike, **DUB**, create;
percussere, creare:—*Dubban*
to ridere to dub or create a
knight, *Chr.* 1085.
Wedoppa *A* pelican; pelica-
nus:—*L. Pt.* 101, 7.
UTIAS; *p.* dyfide; *pp.* dofen.
To sink, **DIVE**, immerge; im-
mergere:—*L. In.* 78, *v.* ge-
dufan.
OCAS, digian; *part.* dugende;
v. deah, deg, dige, dyge; *p.*
dohte, duhte, þu dohtest, we
ihton; *v. ir.* **PLAT.** dōgan:
Dut. deugen; *Frs.* dōage:
Ger. tungen] To profit, avail,
we for, help, be good for, to
v. cirwas, good, honourable,
able; valere, probus esse:—
we dohte could not help, *Chr.*
006. Ne dohte him care not
v. him, *Bi.* 29, 2. Gif se ne
leah if he be not good, *Id.* 27.
Gif hi dohton if they were
honourable, *Id.* 18, 3. Eall
ligende beon, *L. Can. eccl.*
5, *W. p.* 155, 38.

Dugeð, dugoð, duguð, e; *f.*
[*Plat.* dōgt *f.* *Dut.* deugd *f.*
Ger. tugend *f.*] 1. **Advantage**,
gain, happiness, prosperity,
health, riches, goods, accommo-
dation, enlargement; commo-
dum. 2. **Excellence**, virtue,
probity, fortitude, magnanimity,
power, honour; virtus. 3. **No-**
bility, senate, government; no-
bilitas:—1. **World** dugeðum
with worldly advantages, *Cd.* 92.
Fram duguðe from happiness,
Id. 49. 2. **Seo** duguð þæs
wites þe on gimnum bið the
excellence of the beauty which
is in gems, *Bi.* 13: 10: *Ors.*
1, 12. **Duguða** helm a crown
of virtues, *Cd.* 216. 3. **Ma-**
cedonia duguðe the nobility
of the Macedonians, *Ors.* 3, 11.
Eall seo dugoð of Angel-
cynnnes þeode, *Chr.* 1016. **Se**
cining mid eallum his dugoðe
the king with all his nobility,
Id. 626.
Dugeð, dugoð, duguð; *adj.*
Good, virtuous, honourable;
bonus, probus, *Mann.*
Dugoðe-ealdor a magistrate.
Duguð-gifu liberality.
Duhte did good, *v.* dugan.
Dulf, dulfon dug, *v.* delfan.
Dulmuna Long ships; longæ na-
ves:—*Ors.* 1, 10.
DUMB; *adj.* [*Dut.* dom; *Moes.*
dums; *Heb.* דומך dume]
DUMB, mute; mutus:—*Mt.*
12, 22.
Dumnyss, se; *f.* **DUMBNESS**,
speechless; loquendi impoten-
tia, *Som.*
Dun DUN, a colour partaking of
brown and black; fuscus:—
Cot. 141.
DUN, e; *f.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* düne *f.*
Dut. duinen *m. pl.* *Dan.* dy-
nerne *f. pl.* *Frs.* dune *f.*
Celt. *Bret.* tun *f.*] **A** mountain,
hill, downs; mons:—**Dæt**
wæter was ofer þa hehstan
duna, *Gen.* 7, 20. On þisse
dune, *Deut.* 1, 6. On þære
dune, *Gen.* 31, 54: *Mt.* 24, 3.
Duna swioran tops of hills,
Juga. *Cot.* 114. ¶ Of dune,
adune down, downward, *v.* of-
dune, adun.
Dun; *adj.* Mountainous, hilly;
montanus:—**Farað** oðrum to
feld landum, and dun lan-
dum, *Deut.* 1, 7.
Dunelfen; *pl.* Down or mountain-
cloes, fairies.
Duneward, duneward down-
ward, *Som.*
Dunfalu, dunfealu *Tawny* colour;
color cervinus:—*R.* 79.
Dung [*Frs.* dong] **DUNO**; *finus*:
—*H. Lk.* 13, 8.
Dunholm [Dun a hill, holm
water, an island.—*F.* **Dun-**

helm: *Brom.* **Durem**] **DUR-**
HAM:—*Chr.* 1072.
Dunlændisc, dunlandisc moun-
tainous, *v.* dun; *adj.*
Dunnian To make of a dun or a
dark colour, to obscure, darken;
obscurare:—**Se** mona þa be-
orhtan steorran dunniað the
moon obscures the bright stars,
Bi. 4.
Dunsetas mountaineers.
Dunstræt a hilly road.
Dunsluie, duntshte mountain-
sage.
Dunung *A* noise; crepitus, *Som.*
Duolan to err, *v.* dwolian.
Dureward a door-ward, a door-
keeper.
Durfon tried, *v.* deorfan.
Durre, durreon dare, *v.* dear.
Durste durst, *v.* dear.
Durstodl a door-post.
DURU, dyr; *g.* e; *d.* e, a, an;
ac. a; *pl.* dura; *f.* [*Plat.* dōr
f. *Dut.* deur; *Frs.* dōar *f.*
Ger. thür *f.* *Moes.* daur; *Dan.*
dōr; *Swead.* dōr *f.* *Frs.* doar,
doare; *Icel.* dyr *n.* *Grk.*
θυρα; *Wel.* dōr; *Pers.* در
dur; *Sans.* dura] **A** door,
gate; ostium:—**Seo** duru wæs
belocen, *Mt.* 25, 10. Of þære
dura, *Mt.* 26, 71. To þære
duran, *Mk.* 1, 33.
Durustod a door-stead, a door-post.
Durupinod; *f.* **A** female door-
keeper; ancilla ostaria:—*Ja.*
18, 17.
Dust; *n.* **DUST**; pulvis:—*Mk.*
6, 11: *Lk.* 10, 11.
Duua a dove, pigeon, *Som.*
Dwæz, dwes; *adj.* [*Plat.* dwaas:
Dut. dwaas; *Moes.* dwala]
Dull, foolish, blockish; hebes,
stultus:—*Elf.* gl. 7.
Dwæscan to extinguish, *v.* ad-
wæscan.
Dwæsnen, dwesenyss, se; *f.*
Dulness, foolishness; stupidita-
tas:—*R.* 88.
Dwala an error, *v.* gedwola.
Dwas-liht [*Dut.* dwaal-licht *n.*]
A false light; ignis fatuus,
Som.
Dwelian, dwolian, gedwelian;
ge dweligað dweligað; *part.*
dweligende; *p.* dwealde ged-
wealde; *pp.* gedweled, ged-
weald [*Plat.* *Dut.* dwalen:
Frs. dwylje] 1. To err, mis-
take; errare. 2. To deceive,
mislead, to lead into error;
seducere:—1. *v. n.* Soðlice
swyðe ge dweligað, *Mk.* 12,
27, 24: *Deut.* 13, 5: *Bi.* 36,
5. 2. In an active sense, ge-
dwelian is generally used.
Me nan man gedwelian ne
mæg no man can mislead me,
Bi. 33, 3, *Corð.* p. 196, 1. **Ðe**
men gedwelað, *Bi.* 32, 3.

Occasionally dwellian is used in an active sense. *Pu me dwelige thou deceivest me, Bt. 35, 5. Ic þe dwealde, Id.*

^c Dwoerg, dwerg, dwoerh [*Plat. dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.] A dwarf; nanus:—R. 114.*

Dwes dull, v. dwea.

Dwesenya dulness, v. dweanes.

Dwild *A deception, spectre; error, spectrum, Lye.*

Dwimeru, dwimora; *pl. Ghosts, spectres; spectra, Som.*

Dwimoric; *adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.*

DWINAN, adwīnan, ic dwīne, he dwīnþ; *p. dwān, we dwīnon; pp. dwīnen [Plat. dwīnen: Dut. verdwynen] To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere:—Herb. 2, 4, 17.*

Dwola *an error, v. gedwola.*

Dwoleman, dwolman *darkness, chaos; ac. of dwolma.*

Dwolian *to err, v. dwelian.*

Dwollic; *adj. Erring, heretical; hæreticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.*

Dwollice; *adv. Erroneously; hæretice:—Hexaem. 20.*

Dwolma *A chaos, a chaos, gulph; chaos, hiatus:—Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 166, 5.*

Dwolu *an error, v. gedwola.*

Dwolung, e; *f. Dotage; deliramentum:—Cot. 69.*

DYDAN *To die, kill; mori, occidere:—L. pol. Cnut. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydān.*

Dyde *did; p. of don.*

Dyde *A DEED, an action; facinus:—Ora. 5, 2.*

Dyderian, dydrian *To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 5.*

Dyderunga *delusions, Som.*

Dydrung *A pretence, deceit; simulatio:—Cot. mon.*

Dyfe *dived, v. dufian.*

Dyfenē *Desert, reward; meritum:—C. R. Ben. 2.*

Dyfling *a diving, Som.*

Dyg *a day, v. dæg.*

Dyge *does good, v. dугan.*

Dyhte *arranged, v. dihtan.*

Dylfþ *days, v. delfan.*

Dynan; *p. dynde. To DIN, make a noise; strepere:—Joth. 10.*

Dynan *To DINE, feed; depascere:—Ps. 79, 14.*

DYNE, gedyn *A DIN, noise; sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom, Cd. 223: 221: 222.*

Dyngan; *pp. gedynged [Ger. dungen] To DUNE, measure; stercorare, Som.*

Dynige; *f. Mountainous places; montana:—L. M. 3, 8.*

DYNT, es; *m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio:—Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.*

Dyorlic; *adj. Beastlike, brutal; belluinus:—Mod. Con. 1.*

^d Dypa, deop, an *The DEEP, sea; profundum:—Teoh hit on dypan, Lk. 5, 4.*

DYPPAN, dippan; *ic dyppe, we dippaþ; p. dyppte; pp. dyppt; v. a. [Plat. dyppen, dopen: Frs. dippe: Dut. doopen] To DIP, immerse, baptise; immergere:—Dyppe his finger, Lec. 4, 17. Dippaþ ysopan ceafft, Es. 12, 22.*

Dyr *a door, v. duru.*

Dyran *To hold dear, love; carum habere:—Cd. 14.*

DYRE, deor, dior; *adj. [Plat. dūr: Dut. dier] DEAR, beloved, precious; charus, dilectus, pretiosus:—Se was hym dyre, Lk. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore was he drihtne urum deor was he to our Lord, Cd. 14. Deor he hit seld he sold it deor, R. 35.*

Dyrfþ *is in danger, v. deorfan.*

Dyrling *a darling, v. deorling.*

Dyrn *hidden, secret, v. dyrnan.*

Dyrnan, gedyrnan; *p. dyrnde hi dyrndon; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, dyra, bedyrned, gedyrned; v. a. To hide, secrete; occultare:—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Pat hit bym næa dyrne, Lk. 8, 47: Ora. 5, 10. Gedyrneþ shall hide, L. In. 17: 36.*

Dyrne-geligre *secret lying, adultery, v. geligre.*

Dyrn-gewrita *Secret writings, books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha:—Cot. 10.*

Dyrnlicgian *To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Ps. 106, 36.*

Dytra *dearer, v. dyre.*

Dytran *to dare, Som. v. dear.*

Dyrstelice, geolice; *adv. Bt. —Mk. 15, 4.*

Dyrstig, gedyrstig; *bold, rash; 12: Bd. 2, 6.*

Dyrstignes, genes, se; *f. Ection, rashness.*

Dyrstlæcan; *p. dare; audere.*

Dyrstlice bold.

Dyrstness boldness.

Dyrwurþe m. orwurþ.

Dysegaþ *is foolish.*

Dyselic foolish.

Dysi, dyalic, d. *adj. [Plat. zelig] Foolish.*

Ignorant, errant.

stultus:—*f. 33, 3. Dyr ignorant me.*

32, 21.

Dysian, he dysigende. 1. *To act foolishly.*

To blaspheme.

—*1. Bt. 5, 5, gaþ, Mk. 2.*

Dysig; *n. A folly; error.*

freccendlic dangerous.

Gif God a God remove.

39, 3.

^e Dysigdom Foolishness.

imperitia.

Dysignes, dysignis, *DIZZINESS, titia:—Ed.*

Dyslic, dyselic, dysi.

Dyalice; *adv. —Gen. 31.*

Dystig; *adj. lentus, Lye.*

Dystiga [*Plat. pulverulentus*]

DYTTAN; *p. close or sh.*

occludere.

Dytran *To Wulf dytt a*

Dytran dishes,

E

24g E A C 24h E A F 24h E A L

E is often interchanged with ea, as ceaster, and ceaster a *burgh, fortified town*; eahta and ehta eight.

- in the termination of nouns denotes a person, as hyrde a *herd, from hyrdan to guard*. The vowel -e is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects, as cyle cold; cwyde a *saying, testament*; bryce a *breach*; wite beauty. These are mostly derived from verbs, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine, as rihtwise justice.

Ea; eadēa. in the sing. but ea is sometimes found in g; pl. eā; d. eān; f. [Plat. Ger. aue f: Dem. aa f: Icel. ā, aa f: Per. } aw f.]

Running water, a stream, a river, water; fluvius, aqua:—Seo feorthe ea ys gehaten Eufraates, Gen. 2, 14. On feower ean, Gen. 2, 10. Be þære ea, Gen. 4, 3: Bd. 3, 24. Flod and yrnede ea *flowing and running water*.

Eac, ec; conj. [Plat. Dut. ook: Frs. cak: Ger. anch: Moes. auk: Sweđ. och.—the Saxon eac is evidently the imp. of eacan to add, increase] Also, likewise, and, moreover; etiam, quoque:—Mt. 11, 9. ¶ Eac swa, eac swilce so also, also, moreover, very like, even so.—Þæt ger was fram Cristes hider-cyme þæt syxte eac feower tigm that gear was fram Christ's advent the sixth and fortieth: literally, the sixth add or increase by forty, Bd. 1, 3, Card.

aca, an; m. An addition, REKLINS navy, advantage; additamentum:—Bt. 38, 3. ¶ To eacan besides, moreover.—Þæt was to eacan oþrum unariumedium yþum that was besides ather innumerable evils: literally, in or for, addition to, &c. Bt. 1.—To eacan himselfun besides himself: literally, in addition to, Bt. 26, 2.

can to eke; eacen increased, added, augmented, v. ecan. -cerse Water-cress; nasturtium aquaticum:—L. M. 1, 38. wanian; part. iende, igende; pp. eacnen, eacne. To conceive,

to be pregnant, to bring forth; concipere, parturire:—Ps. 7, 15: Ex. 21, 22, v. geeacnian.

Eacnung a *conceiving, conception*, v. geeacnung.

EAD, ea A *possession, prosperity, happiness*; possessio:—Cd. 21: 79: Ors. 3, 11. Ead hreþige elated with prosperity, Fr. Jud. 11, 8.

Eadeg happy, v. eadig.

Eaden given up, conceded, granted.

Eades-byrig Eddebury or Edisbury, Cheshire:—Chr. 913.

Eadga, eadge happy, v. eadig.

Eadig, eadeg, eadiglic; adj.

Happy, blessed, rich, perfect; beatus:—Mt. 5, 3—11: Bt. 35, 4.

Eadigan; pp. geeadigen. To bless, enrich; beatificare, Lye.

Eadigli happy, v. eadig.

Eadignes, se; f. Happiness; beatitudo:—Bt. 40, 4.

Eadlean a reward, v. edlean.

Eadleannung, e; f. Proper recompence, remuneration, retribution; retributio:—Ps. 54, 22.

Eadmed, eadmed Humility; humilitas:—L. pol. Etf. 1.

Eadmeddan; p. de. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 74, 7.

Eadmod; adj. Humble, meek, mild; humilis:—Mt. 11, 29.

Eadmodan; pp. ge-eadmoded. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 17, 29.

Eadmodlice, ge-eadmodlice, eadmodlice; adv. Humbly, submissively; humiliter:—Ps. 130, 3.

Eadmodnes, se; f. Humbleness, humility, humanity; humilitas:—Ps. 9, 13.

Ea-docca a water-dock.

Eador a hedge, dwelling, v. edor.

Eadulfes-nesse Ædolph's nose or nose, Walton, on the Nose, Essex:—Chr. 1049, Ing. p. 220, 24.

Ealdian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Eaellenge; interj. Behold; en, ecce:—Ps. 58, 4.

Eaerdung A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—Ps. 59, 6.

Eaerfoþan; pp. ge-eaerfoþod.

To trouble; tribulare:—Ps. 12, 5.

Eaerfoþnes difficulty, trouble, v. eaerfoþnys.

Eaerpung A harping, harp; cithara:—Ps. 32, 2, v. hearpa.

Eaerþmod; adj. Mild; mitis:—Ps. 24, 10.

Ea-flod a flowing of water, a river.

Eafor, efor, efor, efyf, ea; m. [Ger. eber m.] A boar, a wild boar; aper:—Bt. 38, 1.

Eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, an [afaran to go out] That which is gone out, a progeny, issue, offspring, successor, heir, son; proles, successor, filius:—Bt. R. p. 189.

Eafora Noes Noah's son, Cd. 76: 99.

Eág-æpl apple of the eye, Som.

Eágan-bryhtm the twinkling of an eye, v. beahrhtm.

Eágan-wean A ring-worm, tetter; impetigo:—R. 73.

Eág-gang a water-course.

Eág-dura, eag-byrl, egpyrl, eh-byrl An eye-door, a window; fenestra:—Jos. 2, 15: Martyr. 12 Jan.

EAGE, ege, an; n. ægh, eah [Frs. eag, eeg: Plat. Dut. oog n: Ger. auge n.] AN EYE, a quickness; oculus, acies:—Mt. 5, 29.

Eág-hringas the eyebrows.

Eágh-byrl a window, v. eágdura.

Eág-hyll the eye-hill, eyebrow.

Eágor-stream a water-stream, water.

Eág-seung eye-seeing, eye-sight, Som.

Eág-byrl a window, v. eágdura.

Eág-wræc eye-wreck, a pain of the eye.

Eág-wyrt Eye-wort, eye-bright; ocularia:—L. Md. 3, 3.

Eah an eye, v. eáge.

Eahe chief, v. heah.

Eah-stream a river, v. ea-stream.

Eahta, ehta Eight; octo:—Eahta dagas, Lk. 9, 28, v. sehta.

Eahta-teoða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighteenth; decimus octavus:—Ors. 6, 2.

Eahtaig eighty.

Eahta-tyme EIGHTEEN; octo-decim:—Jud. 3, 14.

Eahte estimation, worth, v. seht.

Eahteða, eahteða eighth, v. eahtoða.

Eahtnes persecution, v. ehtnes.

Eahtoða, eahteða, ehtoða, ehteða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighth; octavus:—On þære eahtoðan wucan, Mt. 12, 1.

Se eahteða or ehtoða the eighth, Ex. 22, 30.

Eahtung A price, an estimation; aestimatio, Som.

Eal all, v. eall.

Eal *an owl*, v. æl.
 Eala, hela; *interjec.* [*Dut.* hela: *Frs.* hyla] *O! alas! Oh! Eala* ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33, 37.
 ¶ Eala eala *very well*.—Eala gif *Oh if, I wish!*—Eala þæt *Oh, that!*—Eala hu *Oh, how!*
¹ Eala ale, v. aloð.
 Ealand, ealand, igland, iglond, iggað; n. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* eiland n.—*ea water; land land*]
AN ISLAND; insula:—Claudius Orcadas þa ealand geþeodde to cyneþome *Claudius added the Orkney islands to the empire*, *Bd.* 1, 3, *Sm.* p. 475, 7, 13: *Bt.* 15: 38, 1. Þæt igland þe man li nemnað *the island which they call Hið*, *Chr.* 560. Igland lac bringað *the islands offer gifts*, *Ps.* 71, 10: 96, 1.
 Eala-scop *an ale-shop, ale-house*.
 Ealað ala, v. aloð.
 Ealc each, v. ælc.
 Ealcynn *all kinds, universal*.
 EALD, æld; *comp.* yldra; *sup.* yldest, *se* yldesta, *seo* þæt yldeate; *adj.* [*Plat.* old: *Frs.* ald, aeld, eald: *Dut.* oud: *Ger.* alt] OLD, *ancient; vetus, senex*:—Ic eom nu eald, *Lk.* 1, 18. On eald dagum *in old times*, *Bd.* 4, 27.
 Ealda-cwen *an old queen, an old woman*.
 Ealder *an elder, v. ealdor*.
 Ealdermen *aldermen, v. ealdorman*.
 Eald-fæder, es; m. [*Ger.* ältervater m.] *A grandfather; avus*:—*Elf. gl.* 3. Eald-eald-fæder *a great grandfather*. Eald-fæderas *ancestors*, *Gen.* 15, 15.
 Ealdhlaforð *an old or ancient lord*.
 Ealdian; p. -ode; *pp.* ge-ealden [*Plat.* oldern: *Ger.* ältern] *To grow or wax old; senescere*:—*Jn.* 21, 18: *Gen.* 18, 12.
 Ealdlic; *adj.* [*Ger.* ältlich] *Old, senile; senilis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.
 Eald-moder [*Ger.* älmutter *f.*] *A grandmother; avia*:—*R.* 91.
 Ealdnys, se; f. OLDNESS, *age; vetustas*:—*Elf. gr.* 5.
 Ealdóm [*Dut.* ouderdom: *Ger.* alterthum] *Old age; setas, vetustas*:—*Ors.* 2, 4.
 Ealdor life, v. aldr.
 Ealdor, eoldor, aldr; g. ealdrea; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras; m. [*Plat.* elder m: *Ger.* alter m.] 1. *An ELDER, parent, author, head of a family; senior, pater familias*. 2. *Because societies, in early times, were governed by ELDERS or the aged; hence, a ruler, governor,*

prince; princeps:—1. *Lev.* 4, 15. His aldr læg *his parent lay*, *Cd.* 76. Þytra ealdor *author of darkness; tenebrarum auctor*, *Bd.* 2, 1, *S. p.* 501, 16: 1, 27, *Resp.* 8, *S. p.* 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, *Mt.* 21, 33. 2. *Nichodemus was Iudea ealdor*, *Jn.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor *a governor of an hundred, a centurion*, *Mt.* 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-apostole *chief of the apostles*, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop *an archbishop*, *Bd.* 2, 13.—Ealdorbald, ealdor-botl *a royal village*, *Bd.* 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh *a metropolis*, *Bd.* 1, 13.
 Ealdordóm, aldródóm, alderdóm, es; m. *Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus*:—*Ps.* 138, 16: *Bd.* 4, 28. Ealdordomas *signs of office; fascies*, *R.* 6.
 Ealdor-duguðe, aldr-duguðe *the chief magistrate, a magistrate*.
 Ealdor-gedal *separation from life, death*.
 Ealdorlic, aldrlic; *adj.* *Principal, chief, excellent; principalis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.
 Ealdorlicenes, se; f. *Principality, authority; autoritas*:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 7.
 Ealdorman, aldrorman, æalderman; pl. ealdormen [*Ger.* älterman m.—*hence* is our ALDERMAN] *An elderman, a senator, nobleman*. An ealdorman, though inferior to an etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he was the chief of a shire, and attended the witenagemot, *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* b. viii. c. 7; *præfectus, princeps*:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 6, 21: *Bt.* 10.
 Ealdornere *a refuge, v. aldrnere*.
 Ealdor-scype *eldership, supremacy*.
 Ealdor-þegn, aldr-þægn *the principal thane or servant*.
 Ealdr, &c. Contracted from ealdor *an elder, parent, governor*.
 Ealdr life, v. aldr.
 Eald-rihtum *an old right*.
 Eald-Seaxan *The old Saxons, the old German Saxons, to distinguish them from the Anglo or English Saxons*:—*Bd.* 5, 10.
 Ealdung, e; f. *Old age; senectus*:—*Ors.* 4, 2.
 Ealdr *a prince, v. ealdor*.
 Ealdwif *an old wife or woman*.
 Ealdwita *an elder, a senator*.
 Eale ale, v. aloð.
 Eal-geador *altogether*.

Ealgian *to defend*.
 —*R. Ben.* 64.
 Ealh *a temple, v.*
 Ealh-sted *a palace*.
 Eal-hus *an ale-house*.
 EALL, eal, al, all.
 Ger. aller, all, alle, alles
 omnia, totus: chama bið bec
 23. God gesa
 Gen. 1, 31. ¶
 me all in a
 Bd. 2, 26.—M
 all, almost al
 eallum ge met
 altogether, Bd.
 Eallne wæg al
 Ealle wæga, e
 of all, fully,
 4, 11.
 Eallenga, eallin
 eallunga.
 Eallic all, cathol
 Ealling *altogether*
 Eallneg, eallnig
 semper:—*Bt.*
 Eallreord *barbar
 ord*.
 Eall-ruh *all rou
 Eall-swa, selwa
 [Plat. Ger. al
 Dut. alzoos] A
 even as, even s
 Ða cwæð he
 30: 15, 28.
 so often.—Ea
 for so much, at
 Eallunga, eall
 eallunge; *ac
 altogether, ent
 dead, at all, a
 absolutely, exc
 —Þæt ge eal
 rion, Mt. 5, 3
 linga ne adili
 4, 31.
 Ealmæst, ælms
 Ger. allermei
 meest] ALMO
 —*Chr.* 1091.
 Ealo, ealod, eal
 Ealo-gewearc al
 Ealond *an island*
 Ealo-wæg *an al
 ing, an enter
 Eal-sealf *The he
 of Jerusalem*;
 Eal-seolcen AL
 ricus.
 Eal swa also, v.
 Ealtawne good,
 Ealu ale, v. aloð
 Ealu-clyfe *an a
 hus*.
 Ealu-scoop *An
 brewer; cerev
 Ealwalda all poss
 da.
 Ealwerlice; *adv
 liberally, freeli
 liter*:—*Ps.* 50,****

creature, v. sel-
for, eom, v. we-
still used in Lan-
Plat. Dut. oom
Ger. ohm m.]
unculus:—Gen.
2, 2, Bar. p. 62,
eanigende; pp.
To YEAN, bring
; eniti, partu-
3, 13.
spl.
bir, es; n. [Plat.
Frs. ier: Ger.
of corn; spi-
nann pluccian
l. Seofon ear,
Mk. 4, 28.
arc.
pearl, v. eorc-
erde f: Dut.
erde: Ger. er-
ve soil, province,
2. Earth, sta-
situation; terra,
e com to his
54, 57. 2. To
arde to his own
4, Card. p. 202,
v. eorðe.
eard- biggeng,
earth-dweller,
an abode, habi-
eard-begenga,
fast, settled,
ic eardige; p.
geardod. To
reat; habitare:
ode þa on þam
n, Gen. 13, 12:
dj. Inhabitable;
Bd. 4, 28.
e; f. An habi-
ng, tabernacle;
18, 5: 75, 2.
ardung-stow a
tent, taber-
Frs. ear: Plat.
er. ohr n.] An
imal; auris:—
Petrus of, Jn.
don his earan
Mk. 7, 35. On
Mk. 7, 33. And
earf, Mk. 14, 47.
finger, little
lap of the ear.
y-star; jubar:
b.
heir, v. yrfe-

Earfeð, earfoð, gearfoð, ear-
foðlic; adj. *Hard, difficult,*
troublesome, uneasy; difficilis:
—Swiðe earfoð *very difficult,*
Bt. Pref: Bt. 39, 4, Card. p.
332, 5: Cd. 9.
Earfeða; pl. nom. ac. gearfoðu; g.
earfoða. *A difficulty, suffering,*
woe, trouble; difficultas:—On
miclan earfeðan, Ors. 3, 7,
Bar. p. 97, 27. He sceal ge-
þolian manige gearfoðu he
shall suffer many troubles, Bt.
31, 1, Card. p. 172, 6. Ear-
foða ðæl a deal of suffering,
Cd. 9, 33.
Earfoð læran *difficult to be taught,*
dull.
Earfoðlic *difficult, v. earfeð.*
Earfoðlice; adv. *With difficulty,*
hardly; ægre:—Mk. 10, 23,
24.
Earfoðlicnes, earfoðnys, ear-
foðnes, se; f. *Difficulty, neces-*
sity, trouble, pain; difficultas:
—Dial. 2, 35.
EARG; adj. [Dut. erg] *Inert,*
idle, weak, timid, evil, wretch-
ed; ignavus, miser:—Ors. 6,
36: 2, 2, Bar. p. 63, 15, 18.
Ear-gebland the sea, v. ærage-
blond.
Ear-gespreca an ear-speaker, a
whisperer.
Eargian, ærgian *To be slothful,*
dull, idle; torpescere:—Ors.
4, 13.
Earga, earha weaker, Bt. 26, 2,
Card. p. 144, 15: Cd. 27, v.
earg.
Eargscipe, earhscipe *Idleness,*
sloth; ignavia, Lye.
Earh; adj. *Swift, fleeing through*
far, timorous, weak; fugax:
—Elf. gr. 9, 60, v. earg.
Earh-ferre a quiver for arrows.
Earhlice, arhlice; adv. *Fearfully,*
timidly, disgracefully; trepi-
de, remisse:—Gen. 20, 4: Jud.
4, 18.
Ea-risc a water-rush, bulrush.
Earlæppe an ear-lap, the lower
part of the ear.
EARM, arm, es; m. [Frs. earm:
Dut. arm m.] *An arm; bra-*
chium:—Ps. 88, 21.
EARM, ærm, arm; adj. [Frs.
earm: Plat. Dut. Ger. arm]
Miserable, wretched, helpless,
poor, mean; miser:—Mk. 12,
42, 43: Bt. 39, 2. Earmost,
Bt. 38, 2.
Earm-beag an arm-ring, a brace-
let.
Earm-boge an arm-bow, elbow.
Earm-heorta poor hearted, cow-
ardly.
Earmian *To commiserate, grieve;*
misereri:—Chr. 1086.
Earming, erming, e; f. [Dut.
armoede f: Ger. armuth f.]
Poverty, misery, the miserable;

miseria:—Elf. T. p. 37, 2:
Bt. 34, 8.
Earmlic; adj. [Plat. Ger. arm-
lich: Dut. armelyk] *Miser-*
able, wretched; miser:—Bd. 5,
13: Chr. 1086.
Earmlice; adv. *Miserably, wretch-*
edly; miser:—Bd. 1, 12, 3.
p. 481, 21. Earmlicor *more*
miserably, Bd. 6, 14.
Earm-scanca arm-bones.
Earm-strang arm-strong.
Earm-swið arm-powerful, strong.
Earmð [Frs. earmte] *Misery,*
poverty; miseria:—Bt. 48, 2.
Ear-muð [sea-mouth] YAR-
MOUTH, in Norfolk, Lye.
EARN, es; m. [Frs. earn: Dut.
aarn] *An eagle; aquila:*—Mt.
24, 28. Earn-cyn eagle kind,
Lev. 11, 13.
Earn a cottage, v. ærn.
Earngeap A vulture; vultur:—
R. 38.
Earnian, ærnian, geearnigan, ge-
ærnian, gearnian; p. de; pp.
geearnod: v. a. [Plat. aren,
inaren: Ger. erndten, einernd-
ten] *To EARN, merit, deserve,*
get, attain, labour for; mereri:
—Þæt he earnað that he earns,
Bt. 37, 2: Mt. 21, 43. Hie
magon gearnigan they can
deserve, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60,
21: 35, 6.
Earning, gearnung, e; f. [Plat.
arendte f: Ger. erndte f.] *An*
EARNING, a desert, reward,
means of obtaining, good turn,
compassion; meritum:—On
godra monna gearnunga in
good men's deserts, Bt. 39, 2,
Card. p. 326, 1. Earninga
yearning, Ps. 102, 4: 24, 7.
Earpa a harp, v. hearpa.
Ear-plætt a blow on the ear.
Ears poder, v. ærs.
Earsod Backward, ARSED; ter-
gossus:—R. 77.
Ear-spinal an ear-ring.
Ears-birl anus.
Earð thou art; es, v. eom.
Earð the earth, v. eorðe.
Ear þan before that, v. ær.
Earðling a farmer, v. yrðling.
Ear-wigga An EARWIG or worm;
vermis auricularis, Som.
Ea-spring a water spring, a foun-
tain.
EAST; d. eastan. [Frs. east: Plat.
Dut. oost f: Ger. osten m.]
The EAST; oriens:—Þæt is
þrittiges mila lang east and
west, Bd. 1, 3. Eastan or be
eastan in the east, Gen. 12, 8.
Se morgensteorra cymð east-
an up the morning star cometh
in the east, Bt. 39, 13. ¶ East-
inne in the east.—East-rihte
east right, by or near the east.—
Eastweard, east-werd toward
the east, Bt. 18, 1.—East-wæg

east way, towards the east, Cd. 174.
East, eastern, eastern, eastan; adj.
EAST, EASTERN, easterly, orientalis:—East-Angel, East-Englas *East-Angle, East-Angles, Bd. 5, 23.* ¶ Donne cymð easterne wind then cometh an eastern wind, *Cd. 17.*—East-Francan *East-Franks.*—East folc *eastern people.*—East-land *east country, Gen. 29, 1.*—East-ric *an eastern kingdom, Ors. 2, 1.*—East-Seaxan, East-Seaxe *East-Saxons.*—Easten wind *east wind, R. 54.*—East-an-suðan wind *south east wind, Bd. 4, 3.*—Eastan-norðan *north east.*
East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Englas, East-Englan the EAST-ANGLES, Chr. 449.
Eastan-norðan north eastern, v. east; adj.
East-dæl, east-dele an eastern part, the east.
Easten eastern, v. east.
East-Engle The East-Angles, v. East-Angel.
† Easter, eoster, eastro, eastron [*Ger. ostern f. From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities were in April, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works, vol. ii. p. 81.*]
EASTER, the feast at Easter, the passover; pascha:—Æfter twam dagum beoð eastro, *Mt. 26, 2.* Wæron eastron, *Mt. 14, 1.* Ðæt þu eastron ete, *Mt. 14, 12.*
Easter, Eastor, easterlic; adj.
Easter; paschalis:—On easter sæfen, *Mt. 28, 1.* Eastor dæg *Easter day, Bd. 5, 23.*
Easter tide Easter tide or time, Bd. 5, 23. Easter fæsten or Easterlic freola *Easter feast, Lk. 2, 42.* Easter-monað *Easter month, April.*
East-ern an eastern place, in the east, v. east; adj.
East-Francan the East-Franks, or Frenchmen, Som. v. east.
East-inne within the east, in the east.
East-ric east kingdom, eastern empire.
East-rihte east right, towards or in the east.
East-Seaxe The East-Saxons, people of Essex:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan from the Old Saxons come the people of Essex, *Chr. 449, v. seax.*
Ea-stream a water stream, a river, Cd. 12.
East-weard, east-ward eastward, in the east, v. east.
EA'D; comp. eáðere, eáðre, eðre; sup. eáðost; adj. [Chau. eth. syth] Easy, ready, gentle,

mild, meek, soft; facilis:— Hwæðer is eðre to secgenne, *Mk. 2, 9: Lk. 5, 23.* Eaðere, *Mk. 10, 25.*
Eáð bene an humble intreaty, a deprecation, Som.
Eáðe, æðe; comp. eð; adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps; faciler:—Hi mihton eáðe begitan, *Ors. 3, 4.* Ðæt ic eð mæge gebringan *that I may more easily bring, Bt. 5, 3: 19.* ¶ Æðe mæg, eáðe mæg *easily can, perhaps.*
Eáðe-ferre easily trod, easy.
Eáðelic; comp. ra; adj. Easy, possible; facilis:—*Mt. 19, 26, v. eað, æðelic.*
Eáðelice, æðelice, eðelice; comp. or sup. ost, ust; adv. Easily, remarkably, elegantly; facile:—Ðæt þu mæge eðelicoast cumon *that thou mayest most easily come, Bt. 41, 5: Lk. 22, 6.* Eáðelicor *more easily, Lk. 18, 25.*
Eáðfynde easily found.
Eáð-gete prepared.
Eáð-hylde easily held, satisfied, content.
Eáð-lære easily taught, teachable.
Eáðmed, eáð-mod an easy mind, humble, v. eadmod.
Eáðmedan To adore; adore:—*Ex. 24, 1.*
Eáðmet, -ta [Dut. ootmoed m.] Humility, submission; humilitas:—*Bt. 12.*
Eáðmod humble, v. eaðmed.
Eáðmodian To obey; obedire:—*R. Mk. 4, 14.*
Eáðmodlice; adv. [Plat. odmodiglik; Dut. ootmoediglyk] Humbly; humiliter:—*Bt. 42.*
Eáðmodnes, se; f. Humility; humilitas:—*Bt. 12.*
Eatoged eighth, v. ælta.
Eaufæst pious, v. æfest.
Eaufæstnys piety, v. æfestnes.
Eaw an ewe, v. cowu.
Eawan; p. de; pp. ed. To show, manifest; ostendere:—*Bd. 2, 6.*
Eawesclice; adv. Openly; palam:—*Bd. 3, 19.*
Eawfæst pious, v. æfest.
Eawfæstnys religion, v. æfestnes.
Eawla OH! v. eala.
Eawunga, eawunge; adv. Openly, publicly; palam:—*Ps. 49, 3.*
Ea-wylm a well of water, v. æwelm.
Eax an axe, v. æx.
EAX, æx, c; f. [Plat. Dut. as c: Ger. achse f.] An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neah þam norð-ende þære eaxe *near the north end of the axis, Bt. 39, 3.* Sio eax welt ealles þæs wanes *the axle-tree regulates all the waggon, Bt. 39, 3.*

Eaxan-ceaster, EXCESTER [EX, c; Ex, ceaster a city *Devon., Chr. 876.*]
Eaxan-minster The river Ex, AXMINSTER Som.
Eaxan-muð the mouth, Ex, EXMOUTH, A 1001.
Eaxl; pl. eaxla, eaxla sel f.] A shoulder.—On his eaxla, *L. Etheld. 39.*
† Eaxl-clað a shoulder-pular.
Ebal-san [ebul evil speak] To blasphemy, phemare.
Ebban, de; pp. æbban geæbbod [Plat. A To ebb; recedere ter wæs geæbbod, EBBA, an; m. [Plat. ebbe] An ebb, or water; recessus:—Ðæs ebban of the v. æbbung.
Ebolung blasphemy.
Ebreisc; adj. Hebrew to Jews; Hebræu p. 7.
Ebul Evil; malum, Eburðring the celest on, Som.
Ebylness, se; f. A nation; ira:—Æ sbylgð.
Ec also, v. eac.
Ecan, æcan, ican, v. gecean; he ecð, he ecte, ycte, ih, hi icton, geihton; geiced, geict, geaddition] To eac add; augere:—G wædle ye increase *Bt. 26, 2.* Ecte *Bt. 12.* Mæg ic 25. He ihthe inc 34. Heo ongan began to increase, B
Ece, éccelic, éccelic adj. Eternal, perylasting; æternus soblice ece lif, Jn. 50. On þam ec the eternal seat, B
Ece an axe, v. æce.
ECED, æced, æcce [Plat. etig m: De m: Ger. essig m.] gar; acetum:—fæt full ecceða,
Eced-fæt, æced-fæt, a vinegar-esset.
Ecclice; adv. Eternally; perpetuo:—*Ps. 23.*
Ecenys eternity, v. écer an acre, v. æcer
ECG [Frs. ich: Plat. 1. An edge, a sharp

the mind also, a
bility; acumen,
—I. On swurdas
24. Billa ecgum
swords, Cd. 210.
Mann.
of swords, battle.
wail, slaughter-
se; f. Eternity,
æternitas:—Bt.
ecnyse for ever,
y, but also.
ess]Safety, securi-
salus, asylum:
safety of men, the
ann. Some think
renewing, resto-
ration; renova-
renew, to make
renovare.
termination of pp.
eneration; rege-
19, 28.
edcyr A return;
cir þære adle a
sease, Past. 33, 7.
ed.
edecude; pp.
To re-quicken,
iscere:—Dial.
tion, retelling.
owed.
ed.
ain, gong going]
y, return; via,
l. Ex. 22, b. 9.
ing young, grow-
in.
ing, restitution,
e-growing.
remunerator, re-
EDISH or after-
m, fœnum sero-
207.
ish hen, a quail.
dlæhte; pp. ge-
eat, renew; re-
f. A repetition;
Eccl. 21.
eanian, geed-leard,
recompence,
retribuere:—
rewarding, v. ed-

Edleanian to reward, v. edle-
senan.
Ed-leanung, ed-leænung, e; f.
A rewarding, recompence; re-
tributio:—L. Ps. 102.
Ed-lesende, edlesendic; adj.
Reciprocal, relative; relativus,
Som.
Ed-leaung, e; f. A relation, re-
lating; relatio, Som.
Ed-modian to be humble, to obey,
v. eadmodan.
Ed-niw; adj. New, again new;
novus:—Jud. 10, 6.
Ed-niwan; adv. Anew, again;
de novo, denuo:—Jn. 3, 3.
Ed-niwian, ge-edniwian; part.
igende; p. de; pp. ud, ed. To
make new again, to renew;
renovare:—Ðu edniwast an-
sine eorðan, Ps. 103, 31.
Ed-niwung, e; f. A renewing,
reparation, renovation; repa-
ratio:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1.
Edo a flock, v. eowed.
EDOR, eader, es; m. A hedge,
fence, a place enclosed by a
hedge, a fold, dwelling, house;
sepes, domus, tecta:—Gif fri-
man edor gegangeð if a free-
man forcibly enter a dwelling,
L. Ethelb. 30. Under edoras
under a dwelling, Cd. 112: 114.
Edor-bryce, edor-brecðe a fence-
breaking, house-breaking.
Edorcan to chew, ruminate, con-
sider, v. eodorcan.
Edra, edre a drain for liquids, v.
æddra.
Edrecan to ruminate, v. eodor-
can.
Edrecedroc The covering for
what is chewed, the dewlap;
rumen:—Cot. 169.
Ed-rinc A meeting; occursus:
—Ps. 18, 7.
Edroc A consideration; rumina-
tio:—R. 99.
Ed-sceft, ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft
A new creation, new birth;
regeneratio:—Bt. 34, 10.
Ed-stæbelian, ge-edstæpolian; p.
de; pp. od. To establish again,
re-establish, restore; restabili-
re:—Jos. 6, 25.
Ed-stæbelig; adj. Firm, strong;
firmus:—Jos. 6, 26.
Ed-stæpelung, e; f. An estab-
lishing again, a re-establish-
ment, a renewing; reparatio:
—R. Ben. 36.
Ed-pingung a reconciliation.
Ed-wielle A whirlpool, dizziness;
vortex aquæ:—Cot. 86.
Ed-wihta a reproach, Mann., v.
edwit.
Ed-winde a winding again, a
vortex.
Edwist, ædwist, ætwist; f. Being,
subsistence, existence, essence,
substantia:—Gen. 7, 4.

Edwistic; adj. Existing, substi-
ing, substantial, substantive;
substantialis:—Ic eom, is ed-
wistic word I am, is the sub-
stantive [existing] verb, Elf, gr.
Ed-wit, ædwit Reproach, dis-
grace, blame, contumely; op-
probrium:—Ps. 14, 4: 21, 5.
Ed-witan, ædwitan, ætwitan; p.
hi edwiton; pp. ædwitod,
edwited. To reproach, blame,
upbraid; exprobrare:—Bd.
5, 13.
Edwitfullice; adv. Disgracefully;
probrosium:—Cot. 195.
Efalsian to blaspheme.
Efalsung blasphemy.
Efel evil, bad, v. yfel.
Efeleac An onion, a scallion;
cepe, Som.
EFEN, æfen; adj. [Plat. Dut.
effen, even; Ger. eben] EVEN,
equal; æquus, Som.
Efen an evening, v. æfen.
Efen-, in composition, denotes
even, equal, represented by co-,
con-, com-
Efen-bisceop a co-bishop.
Efen-blissian to congratulate.
Efen-ceaster-waran co-citizens.
Efen-cuman to converse, to as-
semble together.
Efen-eald coeval, of the same
age.
Efen-ece coeternal.
Efen-eht Evening; vesper:—
Chr. 894, Ing.
Efen-feola so many, as many.
Efen-gefeonde rejoicing together.
Efen-gelic like, coequal.
Efen-læcan, geefen-læcan; part.
ende; p. efen-læhte. To be
equal, like, to imitate; imitari:
—Mt. 6, 8.
Efenlic; adj. Even, equal; æ-
qualis:—Bd. 4, 17.
Efenlice; adv. EVENLY, alike;
æque:—Bd. 3, 23.
Efenlicnes, se; f. Evenness, e-
quality; æqualitas:—Past.
17, 9.
Efen-mære equally large.
Efen-niht even night, equinox.
Efenness, efynnis, se; f. EVEN-
NESS, equality; æqualitas:—
Ps. 10, 8.
Efen swa even so, even as.
Efen-þrowian to suffer together,
to compassionate, commiserate.
Efer-wic, Eofer-wic, Eofor-wic,
Euer-wic, Euor-wic, Eofer-
wic-ceaster [ea-ure-wic cas-
trum ad vel secus aquam URE,
Som.] York; Eboracum:—
Chr. 139, &c.
Efese Eaves of a house, a brim,
brink; margo:—L. Ps. 101, 8.
Efesham, Eofesham, Euesham
[B. Evisham: Efes a brim;
ham a dwelling, residence on
the bank of a river] Evesham,
Worcestershire, Chr. 1034.

Efesian to shave, v. efsian.
 Efestan *To hasten, assemble; properare*:—*Bd. 2, 2.*
 Efesung, e; *f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing; tonsura*:—¶ *Kfesung-scæara a pair of scissors or shears.*
 Efeta, efete *An EFT, a newt, lizard; lacerta*:—*Elf, gl. 14.*
 Efin, efn, efna *even, v. efen.*
 Efnan, æfnan *To perform; perpetrare*:—*Cd. 181.*
 Efne, æfne, eofne; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! en! ecce!*—*Mt. 17, 3.*
 Efne-cuman to convene, v. efen-cuman.
 Efne-geceigan to assemble, convoke.
 Efnes, se; *f. Equity, justice; æquitas*:—*Ps. 118, 75: 142, 12.*
 Efn-æne a fellow servant.
 Efne-spedilic of the same substance, consubstantial.
 Efn-lic equal, v. efenlic.
 Efn-ling A consort, an equal, a fellow; consors:—*Ps. 44, 9.*
 Efsolsian to blaspheme, v. ebalsan.
 Efsolsung blasphemy, v. ebolsung.
 Efor a boar, v. eafor.
 Efor-wicingas; *pl. The people of York, Chr. 918.*
 Efosode shaved, v. efsian.
 Efre ever, v. æfer.
 Efsian, efsesian, afsesian; *p. efsode, efosode; pp. geefnod. To cut in the form of caves, to round, shear, shave; tondere*:—*Man nemot hine efsian, Jud. 13, 5: Lev. 19, 27.*
 Efsiend, efsigend *A shaver, barber; tonsor, Som.*
 Efsod shaved, v. efsian.
 Efst a hastening, speed, *Lye.*
 Efstan, æfstian; *part. efstende; imp. efst; p. efstæ, hi efston. To hasten, make haste to go, to strive; festinare*:—*Da efstæ he, Lk. 19, 6: Ps. 106, 18.*
 Eft again, back, afterward, v. æft.—*In composition it has the same effect as the Latin re-, retro.*
 Eft-agyfan to give back; reddere, i. e. re-dare.
 Eft-betæht, æft-beteht *re-assigned, re-delivered, given back.*
 Eft-cierran to return.
 Eft-cuman to come back.
 Eft-edwitan to reprove, upbraid again.
 Efter after, v. æfter.
 Efter-filginc a following after, a pursuing.
 Efter-genga a successor, v. æfter-genga.
 Eft-gecgian, eft-gecgiean, to recall, call back.
 Eft-gelæt bring back, v. gelsedan.
 Eft-gelic again like, in like manner, likewise, accordingly.

Eft-hweorfian to turn back, return.
 Eft-leasing redemption.
 Eft-oncnawan to know again.
 Eft-ongen-bigan to untwist again, to unweathe.
 Eft-sittan to sit again, reside.
 Eft-sona; *adv. [etter after; sona soon] EFTSOONS, soon after, again, a second time; iterum*:—*Mk. 10, 1.*
 Eft-spellung a recapitulation.
 Eft swa micel even so much; eft swa micles for so much, at that price, *Som.*
 Eft syððan after that, furthermore.
 Eftyr after, v. æfter.
 Efyngelic even like, alike, equal, coequal.
 Efyynniss evenness, equity, v. efen-nys.
 Efyra a boar, v. eafor.
 Egbuend, egbugend *An inhabitant, a dweller; incola*:—*Chr. 973.*
 EGE, æge, eige; *m. Fear, terror, dread; timor*:—*And beo eower ege, Gen. 9, 2. Ege driht-neas, Ps. 18, 10, v. egesa.*
 Ege; *g. egan; pl. nom. egan; g. egnæ an eye, v. eage.*
 Egean to harrow or break clouds.
 Ege-full, ege-ful; *adj. Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis*:—*Mære God and mihtig and egefull, Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2.*
 Egehealdan To hold in fear, correct; corripere:—*Ps. 93, 10.*
 Egeland an island, v. ealand.
 Egeleas; *adj. Fearless; impavidus*:—*Past. 36, 1.*
 Egen fear, v. ege.
 Egenu a little round heap; glomulus, *Som.*
 Egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift; *merces*:—*Ps. 126, 4, MS. Tr. Cam.*
 Egenys, egesfulnes, se; *f. Fearfulness, fear; timor*:—*Ps. 88, 39.*
 Egesa horror, v. egæa.
 Egesful, egesfullic fearful, v. egefull.
 Egesfulnes fear, v. egenys.
 Eges-grima, eges-grimma *A witch, sorceress, bugbear; masca, Som.*
 Egesian, egsian; *p. geegsode; pp. geegsod. To affright, terrify; terrere*:—*Jud. 4, 17: 7, 22.*
 Egeslic; *def. se egeslica; adj. [Dut. ysselyk: Kil. eyeselick: Ger. Wil. egeslich] Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis*:—*Ealla hu egeslic beos stow ys, Gen. 28, 17: Bt. 35, 6.*
 Egeslice; *adv. Fearfully; terribiliter*:—*Æqu. Vern. 43.*
 Egesung, egsung, e; *f. A threatening, fear, dread; commina-*

tio:—*Jud. 16, 161, 37.*
 Egeþe *A rake, harrow, Som.*
 Egeþere *A rake; Eggian To eos, en Lye.*
 Eghþyrl an eye hole, v. eæg-dura.
 Eghwelc all, every.
 Egipt, Egypt, Eg-ian;—*Pharao Egipta folc, Egecallum Egiptalæ, Ecallum Egipti Egiptisc, Egiptisc def. se Egiptisc longing to Egypt; Ægyptius:—man sloh surm Ex. 2, 11. An us generede, Egiptisceæ cym Egiþe a rake, v. EOLA, egle; f. shoot, the beapricks of a thistle which pricks, the carduus:—lc of pinum eage.*
 England an island.
 Egle a prick, v. Egle; *adj. Troublesome, odious*:—*Bas Egle-edwælle a Eglan, eglan, eglæð, egleð; paglade; sub. h To feel pain, trouble, torment men innan w worms trouble 2, 10. It is used as the Laas, Me egleð Me tædet, pref. W. p. 73*
 Ego an eye, v. ege.
 Egonesham [F. E. Egnesham] shire, *Chr. 571*
 Egor *Nine ounce span; dodrans*
 Egor [Icel. ægi water; æqu stream water p. 176.
 Egæa, ægæa, ege-egiso] *Fear, h causes fear, a terror*:—*And egsan of 11: Bd. 4, 12.*
 Egsian to frighten.
 Eg-stream a dire.
 Egsung a threaten.
 Egða *An instrument corn; tribula*
 Egðe a rake, v. Egðer either, v. Egþyrl an eye hole, eæg-dura.

ægypt.
The Egyptians;
Egypt Egypt, v.
 v. egesful.
Modesty; pudor,
 corn, v. ear.
 , v. eaxl
 ce, countenance;
 st, v. beh.
 ht.
 ahta.
 he eht, hi ehtað
erty 1. *To fol-*
low, pursue; per-
secute, annoy,
 tare:—1. Ne eht
hte he pursues not
 . 42. Hig ehton
Mon. 2. Donne
on þysse byrig,
 5, 11.
 secutor; persecu-
 9.
 Sa eighth, v. eah-
 A persecutor; per-
 . 5, 44.
 , a window, v. eag-
 deem, deem, value;
 .Bd. 5, 6.
 Persecution; per-
 . 6, 23.
 es, se; f. *Persecu-*
atio:—Mt. 5, 10.
 Sa eighth, v. eah-
 , v. ehtere.
 ege.
 and, v. ealand.
 bly, v. heap.
 .Dut. yzing] *Rough,*
us:—Cd. 213.
 v. eced.
 .L.
 ll, -ull] a termina-
 ing persons, as,
 outrider; bydel a
 denotes also in-
 jects, as, Gyrdel a
 del a steuple.
 , Som.
 ga, elnboga [*Dut.*
 n ELBOW; cubi-
 n betwux elboga
 wrist a fathom is
 elbow and wrist,
 .L.
 .L.
 alce, Som.
 ; part. elcigende.
 delay; differre:—
 otherwise, else, v.
 , v. ylding.
 , v. yld: frs, v.

* Eldan to linger, v. yldan.
 Eldas elders, men, v. yld.
 Eldcung delay, v. ylding.
 Eldendlic old like, slow.
 Eldor a prince, v. ealdor.
 Eldra-fæder a grandfather.
 Eldran elders, parents, v. ealdor.
 Eldung delay, v. ylding.
 Ele a lamprey, v. æl.
 ELE, æl, es; m. [*Dut. oly*] OIL;
 oleum:—Hund sestra eles a
 hundred measures of oil, *Lk.*
 16, 6:—Æle bracene, *Lev. 6,*
 21.
 Elebeam, es; m. [ele oil; beam
 a tree] *An olive-tree;* olea:—
 An twig of anum elebeame,
Gen. 8, 11.
 Elebeamen oily.
 Eleberge, eleberia [ele oil; ber-
 ge a berry] *An olive, the fruit*
of an olive; oliva:—Dat vs
 elebergena, *Lk. 22, 39: Ps.*
 51, 8.
 Elboga an elbow, v. elboga.
 Elcbyl [ele oil; byl a bottle] *An*
oil vessel or cruet, a chrisma-
tory; lenticula:—*Cot. 121.*
 Electre, elehtre Amber, myrrh;
 electrum:—*Elf. gl. 14.*
 Ele-fæt an oil-vat, cruise or pot.
 Elehtre amber, v. electre.
 Elelend strange, v. ellend.
 Elelendisca A stranger; advena:
 —*L. Ps. 17, 47.*
 Elesealf oil-salve, sweet balm.
 Elge-treow an oil-tree, an olive.
 Ele-treow an olive twig, a small
 branch of olive.
 ELF, ælf, es; pl. ælfas, ælfenne
 [*Plat. Ger. elf m: Ger. alp*
 m: *Dan. alfe m: Swed. elfwa*
f: Icel. ælfr m. genius] *An*
 ELF, a fairy; lamia:—*Jdth.*
Thw. p. 21, 11.
 Elfenne the night-mare, v. ælfsi-
 denne.
 Elhan to trouble, v. eglhan.
 Elig, Elige, Helige, Ely, Elig-
 burg. ELY, *Cambridgeshire,*
Chr. 673. ¶ Heliga-land, Eli-
ge, Eligea the Isle of Ely.
 Ellarn an elder-tree, v. ellen.
 Elle the rest.
 Ellean, v. ellen.
 b ELLEN; g. elne; f. [*Norse, eli-*
un] *Strength, power, valour,*
courage, fortitude; vis animi:
 —*Pride is ellen the third is*
fortitude, Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 47.
 Ellen, ellarn [*Plat. elloorn*]
An elder-tree; sambucus:—
Cot. 165.
 Ellend; adj. *Strange, foreign;*
 exterus:—*Bt. R. p. 158. In*
ellende in foreign land, far,
R. Mt. 21, 33.
 Ellen-dun [*Ellā's hill*] *Allington,*
near Amesbury, Wilts., Chr.
 823.
 Ellengodnes zeal, v. ellenwodnes.
 Ellen-læca a champion.

Ellen-rof remarkably strong, pow-
 erful, daring, brave.
 Ellen-wodian to contend valiantly.
 Ellen-wodnes, ellen-godnes, se;
 f. *Zeal, envy, emulation;* zelus:
 —*Ps. 78, 5: 118, 139.*
 Ellen-wyrt elderwort, wallwort,
 danewort.
 Elles; adv. ELSE, otherwise,
 amiss; aliter:—Elles næbbe
 gemede, *Mt. 6, 1. Na elles*
or na hu elles not otherwise,
Bt. 32, 1. No hwit elles
nothing else, Bd. 2, 14. Elles,
hwær elsewhere. Elles mæst
chiefly. Elles ofer from some
other place.
 Ellicor elsewhere, v. ælcor.
 ELLM [*Plat. Dut. olm m: Ger.*
ulme f: Dan. Swed. alm f:
Icel. alm m.] *AN ELM;* ulmus:
 —*L. Can. Edg. 16.*
 Ellnung emulation, v. elnung.
 Ellor; adv. Elsewhere; alias:—
Cd. 79: Jdth. 10.
 Ellreord elreordig barbarous, v.
 ælreord.
 Ellpeod, ellþied Banishment;
 exilium:—*Ors. 3, 7.*
 Ellþiodig, ellþeodig; adj. *Fo-*
reign, an alien, peregrinus:—
Cd. 89.
 Ellyn zeal, v. elnung.
 Elm an elm, v. ellm.
 Elmhihtiga the Almighty, v. æl-
 miht.
 c Elnboga, elneboga an elbow, v.
 elnboga.
 Elne of strength, v. ellen.
 ELNE, alne; f. [*Dut. elf: Frs.*
 yelne] *AN ELL, a measure;*
 ulna:—*Hwylceower mægican*
ane elne to hys anlicnesse, Lk.
12, 25: Mt. 6, 27.
 Elnian; p. ode; pp. geelnod.
 To strive, endeavour earnestly,
 contend, emulate; zelare:—
 Ða elnode he hine, *Gen. 48,*
 2.
 Elnung, elnung, ellyn, e; f.
 Zeal, hot emulation, envy; ze-
 lus:—*Ps. 118, 139.*
 Elp an elephant, v. ylp.
 Elpen-ban an elephant's bone,
 ivory, v. ylpæn.
 Elpen-bænen made of ivory, v.
 ylpæn bænen.
 Elpend, ylpænd, es; m. *An ele-*
phant; elephas:—*Hu hy Ða*
elpendas beswican mihton how
they could disperse the elephants,
Ors. 4, 1, Bar. p. 134, 9; p.
135, 8. ¶ Elpend-toð an ele-
phant's tooth.
 Elreord, elreordig barbarous, v.
 ælreord.
 -els, a termination of nouns usu-
 ally masculine; as, scyccela a
 cloak, mantle; wæfels a coat;
 pallium; recels frankincense;
 freols a festival.
 Elrcordignes, se; f. *Barbarous-*

ness, *outlandishness*; barbaries, *Som.*
 Elriord *barbarous*, v. ælreord.
 Elsta *eldest*, v. eald.
 Elþeodig, elþiōdig *foreign*, v. ælþeodig.
 Elþeodiglice *abroad*, v. ælþeodiglice.
 Elþeodignes *a travelling*, v. ælþeodignes.
 Elþeodin, elþeodisc *foreign*, v. ælþeodig.
 Elþiōd *abroad*.
 Elþiōdig *strange, foreign*, v. ælþeodig.
 Elþiōdigian *to travel*.
 Elys *hedgehogs*, *Som.*
 Em-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*; as *efen*; also, as *emb about*.
 Emb, embe *about, round, around*, v. ymb.
 Embegan *to go round*.
 Embegang *A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—*R. Conc. 3.*
 Embegyrdan *to surround, begird*.
 Embeht *an office*, v. ambeht.
 Embehtan *to minister, serve*.
 Embeht men *servants*, v. ambeht.
 Embetsumnes, se; *f. A compliance, kind attention*; obsequium, *Lye*.
 Embe-hydignes, se; *f. Solitude*; sollicitudo:—*C. R. Ben. 43, Lye*.
 Embene *Amiens, in Picardy, Ambianum*:—*Chr. 884.*
^dEmbe-smæging *a considering about, experience*.
 Embe-þencean *to think about, to be anxious for, careful*.
 Embiht *an office*, v. ambeht.
 Emblennan *To enclose, press*; circumvallare, *Lye*.
 Emblong *at length*, v. ymblong.
 Emb-ryne *a running round, a circle*, v. ymb-ren.
 Emb-snydan, emsnidan *To cut round, circumcise*; circumcidere:—*Lk. 2, 21.*
 Embstemn *by turns*.
 Embutan *about*, v. ymbe-utan.
 Embwlatian *to consider*, v. ymbwlatian.
 Eme *Deceit, fraud*; *fraus, Som.*
 Emel *A canker-worm, weevil*; eruca:—*Ps. 77, 51.*
 Emertung, e; *f. A tickling, an itching*; prurigo—*R. 11.*
 Emeta; *pl. emittan an ant*, v. æmet.
 Emetig *empty*, v. æmti.
 Emfæala, emfæla *about so much, just so much*, *L. In. 78.*
 Emhydig *anxious*, v. ymbhidig.
 Emhang *equally long*.
 Emleaf *equally dear*.
 Emlice, emnelice, emnlice; *adv. Even like, evenly, patiently*; æqualiter:—*Ors. 2, 1.*
 Emlicnes, se; *f. Evenness, e-*

quality, equity; æquitas:—*Ps. 95, 10.*
 Emn-, Emne-, in composition, *even, equal, as efen and emb*; as *Emneþeow, efneþeowa, efneþeowa an equal or fellow servant*.—*Emnecristen, efnecristen a fellow christian*.—*Emnescolere, efenscolere a school fellow*.
 Emn:—*On emn opposite, over against, Gen. 16, 12. Þær on emn, Gen. 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5.*
 Emn-æþel *equally noble*.
 Emne; *adj. Equal, just*; æquus:—*And emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras, Lev. 19, 36.*
 Emne; *adv. Equally*; æqualiter:—*Bt.*
 Emnecristen *a fellow christian*, v. emn.
 Emnelice *evenly*, v. emlice.
 Emnes *evenness*, v. emnys.
 Emnettān *to make even, smooth*, v. emnian.
 Emnette *Evenness, level ground*; planities:—*Ors. 4, 8.*
 Emnian, ge-emnian. *To equal, to make alike*; adæquare:—*Bt. 19.*
 Emniht *equal night, the equinox*.
 Emn-land *even land, a plain*.
 Emnlice *equally*, v. emlice.
 Emn-ræþe [*hræþe cruel*] *equally cruel*.
 Emn-sár *equal sorrow, condolence*.
 Emn-sarian *to be alike sorry, to condole*.
 Emn-sarig, em-sarig *equally sorry, condoling*.
^eEmnys, emnes, se; *f. Evenness, equity*; æquitas:—*Ps. 16, 3. ¶ To emnes opposite to, opposite, over against, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 24, 17, 20.*
 Emnyttan *to make equal*.
 Empire *An empire*; imperium, *Lye*.
 Emptian *To EMPTY*; evacuare, *Som.*
 Emrene *a circle*, v. ymb-ren.
 Emsarig *condoling*, v. emnsarig.
 Emsnidan *to circumcise*, v. emb-snydan.
 Emswapen *clothed*; amictus, *Som.*
 Emta *leisure*, v. æmta.
 Emtig *empty*, v. æmti.
 Emtrymming, e; *f. A fortress, fence*; munimentum, *Som.*
 Em-twa *between two*.
 Em-wlatian *to look around, to behold, consider*, v. ymbwlatian.
 -en is the termination of nouns. A few of these are masculine, as *drihten a lord, from driht people*; but many feminine, (corresponding with the *Ger. -in: Dan. -inde*) as *þinen a maid servant, from þen; þeo-*

wen *a female*
 byrgen *a town*
 Some are neuter
 strength; m
 midlen *a mid*
 -en, and sometimes
 termination of
 particles fr
 from unan
 from gold go
 en; stan a st
 arisen risen,
 dolfen digge
 dig; witen
 to know.
 Encgel an ang
 -end, the end,
 noting the
 rend a way
 ENDE, geend
 [*Dut. eind*]
 nus:—*Ac t*
 ende, *Mt. 2*
 das pyres m
 [*ende*] quar
 Ors. 2, 1.
 Ende, eonde
 species:—*L*
 Ende *and, v.*
 -ende, the ter
 the active p
 ferende way
 Endebyrdan,
 de; *pp. g*
 debyrded.
 just, dispose
 49, 6.
 Endebyrdlic;
 order, ordain
 Elf. gr.
 Endebyrdlice
 order, succe
 —*Bd. 3, 24*
 Endebyrdnes,
 f. Order, a
 way, manne
 Lk. 1, 3, 8.
 Endeleás; *ad*
 nite, eternal
 deleas wun
 Endeleaslice;
 eternally; i
 Endeleasny,
 NES, etermi
 Endemæst end
 Endemes, enc
 ændemest;
 wise, in like
 pariter:—*B*
 Endemestnes,
 ty; extremi
 terl. 6.
 Endenehst, en
 sta; *adj. T*
 last, uttermo
 1, 12.
 Ende-ætta lim
 Ende-specac
 Ende-stæf, en
 conclusion, de
 Endian *to end*,
 Endlufon, end

en; undecim :
 dlufon sunum,
 Chr. 71.
 ændlyfta, æl-
 -e; *adj.* *The*
scimus: — On
 monðe, *Deut.*
 e; *f.* *An*
nis:—*Mt.* 13,
 14.
A duck, drake,
—R. 36.
leac.
enitre; adj.
anniculus:—
 row place, nar-
 rent: angustia:
 el; *g.* engles;
 englas, a, um;
 Grk. δρυςλος
 us:—Drihnes
 eum ætywde,
 a cwædon þa
 Gen. 19, 12.
 engel, angelical.
 angel-peod the
 asc.
 ængelic, en-
 gelic; angel-
).
 field, the field
 ENGLEFIELD,
 near Reading,
 land, ENA-
 7, v. Engle.
 ish, v. engel,

Anglen came East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians, and all Northumbrians, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 15, l. Betweox Wealum and Englum betwixt Welsh and English, L. Wal. 2, W. p. 125, 21. Betweox Wealan and Englan, Id. 2, W. p. 125, 27. Tæcean Wealan and Englan, VI Englisce to teach English and Welsh, six English, Id. 37. Wealas flugon þa Englan Welsh fed from the English, Chr. 473.
 Englelic angelic, v. engellic.
 English, ænglisc; *adj.* ENGLISH; Anglicus:—Þat is on Eng-
 lisc, min God, *Mt.* 27, 46. On
 English in English, *Bd.* 3, 19.
 On English land, ne English
 on Wilisc in England (*English*
land) nor English in Welsh,
L. Wal. 6, *W.* p. 126, 3.
 Awendan of Ledene on Eng-
 lisc to translate from Latin
 into English, *Elf. pref. Gen.*
 Enid a duck, v. ened.
 Enig any, v. ænig.
 Enitre a year old, v. enetere.
 Enlic only, v. ænlic.
 Enlihtan to enlighten, v. onlih-
 tan.
 Enlipige each, v. ænlipig.
 Enneleac, ennelec an onion with
 one blade, v. leac.
 ENT, es; *m.* *A giant; gigas*:
 —Entas wæron ofer eorðan,
Gen. 6, 4.
 Entse; *g. pl.* entsena. *A shekel,*
Jewish money; siclus:—*Joa.*
 7, 21.
 Enwinto a year old, v. anwin-
 tre.
 Eode a flock, v. eowed.
 Eode went, delivered; *p.* of gan.
 Eodor a hedge, v. edor.
 Eodorcan, edorcan *To chew,*
ruminate; ruminare:—*Bd.* 4,
 24.
 Eofel evil, v. yfel.
 Eofera a successor, v. eafora.
 Eoferwic York, v. Eferwic.
 Eofesham Evesham, v. Efesham.
 Eofot a debt, v. eofot.
 Eofne behold, v. efne.
 Eofolsian to blaspheme, v. efol-
 sian.
 Eofor a boar, v. eafor.
 Eofora a successor, v. eafora.
 Eofor-spreot a boar-spear.
 Eofor-wic York, v. Eferwic.
 Eofor-wicingas Yorkists, people
 of York.
 Eofor-wic-scire Yorkshire.
 Eofot, eofut, geeofot. *A debt;*
debitum:—*L. Alf. pol.* 22.
 Eofulsian to blaspheme, v. ebal-
 san.
 Eofulsong, eofulsung blasphemy.
 Eoland an island, v. ealand.
 Eoldor an elder, a parent, v. eal-
 dor.

Eolene, eolone wild marjorum;
 origanum:—*Cot.* 108.
 Eolh-sand Amber; electrum:—
Cot. 75.
 Eom I am; sum, v. wesan.
 Eom to them; for heom, him.
 Eond yond, beyond, v. geond.
 Eonde a species, v. ende.
 Eond-liht beyond light, brilliant.
 Eond-send overspread, v. geond-
 send.
 Eonu moreover, Som.
 Eorcnan-stan, earcnan-stan *A*
pearl, topaz; topazion:—*Ps.*
 118, 127.
 Eord the earth, ground, as eor-
 difig ground-ivy, &c. v. eorðe.
 Eored, eorod; *pl.* eoroda; *n.*
A band, legion, troop; legio:
 —*Lk.* 8, 30, v. weorad.
 Eorendel the first dawn, v. ea-
 rendel.
 Eorfoð difficult, v. earfeð.
 Eorg idle, v. earg.
 Eorisc a bulrush, v. earisc.
 EORL, es; *m.* [*Ccel. jarl m.*
comes. In the Heliland, pub-
 lished 1830, by *J. Andreas*
Schmeller, the parable of the
 Sower, *Mk.* 4, 3: Erl, p. 73,
 6, signifies a husbandman, a
 farmer, from ærn to plough.
 In the *Old Frs.* ara or are *f.*
 is landed property, and the
 verb ara signifies to honor, so
 that, properly speaking, Earl
 is nothing else but a prin-
 cipal land owner] 1. *A head,*
chief, leader, general, hero;
dux. 2. *An Anglo-Saxon nobleman*
of the highest rank,
about the same as an ealdor-
man. He who was in early
 times styled ealdorman, was
 afterwards denominated an
 earl; comes:—1. Se eorl
 wæs æbele the chief was noble,
Cd. 59: 118. 2. On eorles
 tune, *L. Ethelb.* 13: *Chr.* 963.
 Eorlcund; *adj.* Earl kind, noble;
 nobilis:—*L. Hloth.* 1.
 Eorldóm, es; *m.* *An EARLDOM,*
the province or dignity of an
earl, the same as ealdordom,
v. Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 7;
comitis munus:—Ælfigar eorl
 feng to þam eorlome þe
 Harold ær hæfde, *Chr.* 1053.
 Eorlisc, eorlic; *adj.* EARLISH,
 belonging to an earl; nobilis,
 Lye.
 Eormð poverty, v. yrmð.
 Eornende running, v. yrnan.
 Eornes, eornest *A duel, combat;*
duellum, Som.
 Eornes: earnest, v. eornost.
 Eornestlice, v. eornostlice.
 Eornfullice; *adv.* Earnestly;
 studioso.
 Eornigende murmuring.
 Eornost, eornest, eornust; *adj.*
 EARNEST, serious; serius:—

enignity, kindness; —Ps. 64, 12.

land, east country, terra orientalis, v.

ate meat, dainties.

ter day, v. easter.

tre, are the femi-

nations of nouns of

as the Latin -ix

-ess; as lærestre

ess; sangestre a

avour, favourably.

is deceit, v. æwisc.

assa.

r. æwisc.

e a hypocrite, hea-

rica.

end, scandalize, v.

f. Hypocrisy, de-

trixis:—C. R. Mk.

bu yst, he heo yt,

ete; p. ic he set,

ætton; sub. indef.

on; pp. eten, ge-

Dut. eten: Moes.

, consume, devour;

þe ytt hlaf, Jn.

yst wyrta, Gen.

þa offring hlafas,

Jen. 3, 1.

r. ent.

An EATER, a con-

sumer; vorax:—C.

ow after, adhere.

v. eāðe.

r. yðian.

Eðswide, eðwiðe a rehearsal, v. edcwide.

Eðel, oeðel A country, native country, soil, region, a place; patria:—Nan witega nys andfenge on his eðele, Lk. 4, 24, v. eðel.

Eðel noble, v. æðel.

Eðel-boren noble born, v. æðel-boren.

Eðel-dream the happiness of one's country, domestic pleasure, Cd. 78.

Eðel-eard a native country.

Eðelice easily, v. eaðelice.

Eðelicnes easiness, v. eðnes.

Eðeling a noble, v. æðelin.

Eðelunga ig. The island of nobles, the island of Athelney, Chr. 878.

Eðel-land a native land.

Eðel-leás countryless, homeless.

Eðel-meare a country, limit.

Eðel-stól, eðel-stow a chief residence, metropolis.

Eðem a smell, v. æðm.

Eðer a hedge, v. eðor.

Eðfynde easily found.

Eðgiende breathing.

Eðgung, eðung, e; f. A breath, inspiration, breathing, vapour, abolishing; halitus:—Bd. 5, 9, Som.

Eðhelde, eðhylde contented, satisfied.

Eðiende abounding, v. yðian.

Eðle in a country, v. eðel.

Eðnes, eðelicnes, se; f. Easiness, facility, favour; facilitas:—Bt. 1.

Eðode Breathed, inspired; inspiravit.

Eðre more easy, v. eað.

Et-hrinan to touch, v. æt-hrinan.

Eðða or; aut, R. Mt. 5, 18.

Eðung a breath, v. eðgung.

Eðyl a country, v. eðel.

Et nyhstan at nightest, at last, lastly, v. neh.

Etol, ettul, ettulman A glutton; edax:—Elf. gr. 9: Mt. 11, 19.

Ettan to eat, v. etan.

Ette meat, v. æt.

Ettol, ettul a glutton, v. etol.

Ettulnys, se; f. Greediness, glut-

tony; edacitas, Som.

Euen even, v. efen, &c.

Euesham Evesham, v. Efesham.

Eufestnys, se; f. Sincerity, religio; religio:—Elf. T. p. 28, 11, v. æfestnes.

Euwa a sheep, v. eowu.

Ewbyrce adultery, v. æwbrece.

Ewe water, v. ea.

Ewe marriage, v. æw.

Ewede a flock, v. eowed.

Ewerdla damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Ewestre, es A sheepfold; ovile:

—Cot. 7.

Ewisad clear.

Ewiscnes shamelessness, v. æwiscnys.

Ewunga, ewunge, eowunga openly, v. eawunga.

Ewyde a flock, v. eowed.

Ewyrdlu damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Ex an axe, v. æx.

Ex an axis, v. eax.

Exancester Exeter, v. Eaxan-ceaster.

Eaxan-muð Ermouth, v. Eaxan-muð.

Eaxla shoulders, v. eaxl.

F

V, [U] are often

þ; as lufian or lu-

heuen, heafan hea-

fen even. [See B.]

v has exactly the

English f; thus,

the Dutch write

visch; full, vol;

oorvader.

nfriendly, hostile;

Cd. 4: 114.

colour, v. lag.

v. fac.

l, acquired, v. fec-

FACEN, facn, fæcn; d. e; pl. facnu [Plat. faxen m. pl. deceit: Ger. fatzen pl. f; Icel. fyx cunning] Deceit, fraud, guile, wickedness; frau:—Facen ne do þu, Mk. 10, 19. Mid facne, Mt. 26, 4. Facnu, Mk. 7, 22. On þam nis nan facn, Jn. 1, 47.

Facenfull, facnfull; adj. Deceitful, crafty; fraudulentus:—Ps. 42, 1.

Facenfulnes deceitfulness, deceit, Som.

Facen-gecwis a wicked consent, a conspiracy.

Faoenleás; adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent; simplex:—Som.

Facenlic; adj. Deceitful; dolosus:—Orr. 3, 1.

Facenlice; adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently; dolose:—Gen. 27, 35.

Facn deceit, v. facen.

Facn, fæcn, se facna; adj. Deceitful, factious; dolosus:—Cd. 23: 214.

Facon deceit, v. facen.

Facynfull deceitful, v. facenfull.

FADAN, fadian, gefadian; ic fa-

dige, gefadige; p. de; pp. ed, gefæd. *To set in order, dispose; ordinare*:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 131, 50: pol. Cnut. 2, W. p. 133, 45.*

Fadung, gefadung, e; f. *A setting in order, disposing, adorning; dispositio*:—*R. Ben. 18.*

FÆC [Plat. fack n: *Fra. feck*: *Ger. fack n*: *Dan. fack n*: *Swed. fack n.*] *Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion; spatium*:—*Lk. 24, 13. Twægra dæga fæc two days' space, R. Ben. 53. Lyttel fæc a little time, Elf. gr. 47. Æfter fæce afterwards, Bd. 5, 23.*

Fæccæan *to fetch, v. feccan.*

Fæcele *a torch.*

Fæcn *deceitful, suspicious, v. fæcn.*

FÆDER, fædyr; *indecl. in sing. pl. fæderas, ra, um; m. [Plat. Dut. vader m: Old Fra. feder, feider m: Ger. vater m: Isd. Ker. fater: Dan. Swed. fader m: Old Swed. fôdur: Iccl. fadir m: Pers. پدر, phader: Sans. pita.—The Iccl. fædi, at fæda, Dan. fôde, Swed. fôda, signify, generare to engender]* *A FATHER; pater*:—*Fæder and moder a father and mother, Elf. gr. 9, 38. Þridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3: Deut. 24, 16.*

Fædera, an; m. *An uncle, a father's brother; patruus*:—*Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 535, 16. Mines fæderan þridda fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great grandfather.*

Fæderen; *adj. Paternal, belonging to a father; paternus*:—*Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a father's relation or kin, Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fædern magas paternal relations, R. 91.*

Fæder-eðel, fæder-geard *a paternal region, one's own country.*

Fæder-gæstreona *a patrimony.*

Fædering-magas *paternal relations, v. fæderen.*

Fæderleás *fatherless.*

Fæderlic; *adj. FATHERLY; paternus*:—*Fæderlice nama a surname, Elf. gr. 5.*

Fædren *fatherly, v. fæderen.*

Fædyr *a father, v. fæder.*

Fæge; *adj. Dying, fated; moribundus*:—*Fr. Jðh. 10, 11.*

Fægen, fægen, gefægen; *adj. FAIN, glad, joyful; lætus*:—*Bt. 40, 5: Cð. 100.*

Fægenian *to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1, v. fægnian.*

FÆGER *Beauty; pulchritudo*:—*Dæe lichoman fæger the body's beauty, Bt. 32, 2.*

Fæger, fægr; *adj. [Dan. faver: Swed. fager: Iccl. fagr splendid:*

North Eng. fæg fair] FAIR, beautiful; pulcher:—*Bd. 1, 17.*

Fægere, fægertice; *adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; pulchre*:—*Fægere he singað pulchre canit, Elf. gr. 38.*

Fægernes, fægernys, æ; f. FAIRNESS, beauty; pulchritudo:—*Ps. 44, 6.*

Fægnian, fagnian, fægenian; ic fægenge; p. fagnaude, fahnude, hi fahnudon. *To rejoice, exult, to be delighted with, to boast of, to wish for, to flatter; gaudere*:—*We fægnað we rejoice, Bt. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14.*

Fægnung, gefægnung, e; f. *A rejoicing, exultation; exultatio*:—*Ps. 125, 6.*

Fægnyas *an ornament, v. fagnya.*

Fægr fair, v. fæger.

Fægere slowly, v. fægere.

Fæhð-bote feud-boot, *compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel.*

FÆHÐE, fægð [Plat. fede, vede, veide: *Dut. veede f: Frs. faithe f. enmity: Ger. fehde f: Dan. fejde c: Swed. fejd f: Iccl. fæd f.*] *Feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitalis inimicitia*:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 5: In. 73: Cð. 67.*

Fæigr fair, v. fæger.

Fæla many, v. fæla.

Fælan *to feel, v. ge-felan.*

Fæle; *adj. Faithful, true, steady; fidelis*:—*Was fæle freond was a faithful friend, Cð. 130: 135.*

Fæлга, fæлge [Plat. falge, felge f: *Dut. velg f: Ger. Dan. felge f.*—*fæla, fela, much; ga from gan to go]* A FELLY, *a part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus*:—*Bt. 39, 7.*

Fæлging *a harrow, v. fealga.*

Fælian *to offend.*

Fælniss *an offence.*

Fæm foam, v. fam.

Fæman, famgan [fam foam] *To FOAM or froth; spumare*:—*Lk. 9, 39.*

Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht *foamy, v. famig.*

Fæmnan *of a virgin, v. fæmne.*

Fæmnan-hád, fæmn-hád *womanhood, virginity, Ors. 3, 6.*

Fæmne, an; f. [Frs. faem] *A virgin, maid, woman; virgo*:—*Dære ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cð. 101.*

Fæmnenlic *virginlike.*

Fæmn-hád *virginity.*

Fæn, fænn dirt, v. fenn.

Fæna, a vane, standard, v. fana.

Fæng-toða *a fang tooth.*

Fæniht, fænlic; *adj. FENNY,*

marshy, dirty, tris, Som.

Fæn, fer, for. [PI] *voer f: Ger. ful: Dan. fôren: Swed. fôr f: Pers. آفر, aforneg, a fugney, way, FARN together, an augiter. 2. That is made, a vehic navis*:—*1. Ar. Lk. 2, 44. Fæ way, L. Edg. færgewyrc, Cð. Noah's ark, C.*

FÆR, FÆR; *time ton they felt Conyb. p. 195.*

Fær; *adj. Void, horrid; subitum fyres a sudden*

197. Fær cycle

Færan *to frighten*

Færan forð to go.

Færbena *A rusticus*:—*L. Fær-bryne sudden Færbu a colour.*

Færcodon *supplician.*

Fær-coðe, fær-cudden sicknes

Sittina ægr 79. Fære-fy Cød. 112.

Færd, færde as

Færceld, færceld, *ney, passage, p. via*:—*Godes Ex. 12, 27. færde with Ors. 4, 6.—Fæ passover feast, sceat fare-sco*

Færceldtu *A lustra*:—*Cot.*

Færgeng *A swoon-liquium*:—*Co.*

Færh *a litter, a litter*

Færinga, færingly, *by chance*

13, 36.

Færlie, fearlic, færlica; *adj. tous; subitum*

Færlice, ferlice *immediately, by*

—*Lk. 9, 39.*

Færm *a supper,*

Færnes, æ; f. *transitus*:—*Bt.*

Færr *A passing,*

tus:—*L. Pa.*

Færs [Frs. fers] *versus, capitalis*

p. 3.

Færs-pell *a sudden*

Færst goest; færs

Færsð the mind,

v. feorh.

Færðrade prepared, bold; animo paratus:—*Mæsa*.
 Færunga suddenly, v. færunga.
 Fær-wundr a great wonder.
 Fæs; pl. fæsu. *A fringe, list; fimbria*:—*Ps.* 44, 15.
 FÆAL [*Plat. Dut. Kil. fasel f: Icel. fædala*] Food, provision; victus:—*Þær sceal fæal weasan there shall be food, Cd. 65: 67. To fæale for food, provision, Cd. 67.*
 FÆST, fest; adj. [*Plat. Dan. Sweed. Icel. fast: Dut. vast: Ger. fest*] FAST, firm, constant, fortified, tenacious; firmus:—*Bd.* 3, 16.
 -fæst, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English *fast a sleep, perfectly asleep; æw-fæst fast in the law, firm, religious; soðfæst fast in truth, true, just; staðolfæst steadfast, steady; unstaðolfæst unsteady, unsteadfast*.
 Fæstan, afæstan; pp. gefæst, gefæsted. TO FAST; jejunare:—*Mk.* 2, 19.
 Fæstan To commend, entrust, commit; commendare:—*C. Lk.* 23, 46.
 Fæste; adv. Fast, firmly, swiftly; firmiter:—*Fæste belocen, Jos.* 6. 1. *Sticode fæste stuck fast, Bd.* 2, 13.
 Fæsten [*Plat. Ger. fasten f: Dut. vasten f: Dan. faste c: Sweed. Icel. fasta f.*] A fast, fasting; jejunium:—*Mt.* 17, 21.
 Fæsten [*Plat. Ger. feste f: Dut. vestf: Ot. festi: Wil. veste: Dan. fæste n: Sweed. fastning f: Icel. festing f.*] A fastness, fortress, bastwerk, place of strength, a castle, wall; munimentum:—*Jos.* 11, 12. *Swa swa fæsten as a fortress, Elf. gl. Nearo fæsten narrow fortress, Bd.* 4, 26. — *Fæsten-behæfednesa parsimony, nigardliness; parimonia, Cot.* 191.
 Fæsten-bryce fast-break, BREAK-FAST, Som.
 Fæsten-dæg fast-day.
 Fæsten-gewerc fortification work, fortification.
 Fæstennes fastness, a walled town, Som.
 Fæsten-tid fast-tide, or time.
 Fæster-moder a foster-mother, v. foster-moder.
 Fæstes; adv. By chance; forte:—*Cot.* 88.
 Fæst-hafod, fæst-hafel, fæst-hafol fast-having, sparing, having, sordid.
 Fæst-hafolnes, se; f. Fast-havingness, greediness; parcitas:—*Past.* 60.
 Fæst-hydig steadfast in mind, Cd. 67.

Fæsting, e; f. An entrusting, an act of confidence; commendatio:—*L. pol. Alf.* 17, v. fæstan.
 Fæstingan To fasten, make firm; firmare:—*Lev.* 26, 9, v. fæstnian.
 Fæstingman A surety; fidejussor:—*Heming.* p. 32, 48.
 Fæstlic; adj. FASTLIKE, firm; firmus:—*Cd.* 203.
 Fæstlice; comp. or; sup. oet; adv. Firmly, fast, quickly; firmiter:—*Hig fæstlice weoxon, Jud.* 4, 24. *Færð micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 23.
 Fæst-mod constant in mind, steady, Ora. 6, 33.
 Fæstmod-staðel constancy, Off. Episc. 1.
 Fæstn a fasting, v. fæsten.
 Fæstn a fortification, v. fæsten.
 Fæstnes, se; f. FASTNESS, fortification, firmness, stability; propugnaculum:—*Bt.* 32, 3; *Gen.* 1, 6, v. fæsten.
 Fæstnian to fasten, v. afæstnian.
 Fæstrung, e; f. A FASTENING, confirmation; fixura:—*Jn.* 20, 25.
 Fæst-ræd; def. se fæst-ræda; adj. [*rædan opinon.*] Bold, constant, inflexible; constans:—*Bt.* 19.
 Fæst-rædlice; adv. Boldly, constantly; constanter:—*Wulfst. Par.* 5.
 Fæst-rædnes, se; f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo:—*Bt.* 5, 3.
 FÆT, fat, ea; d. e; pl. fatu, a, um; n. [*Plat. Dut. vat n: Ger. fass n: Ker. faz: Ot. fazz: Dan. fad n: Sweed. Icel. fat n.*] A vessel, cup, vat; vas:—*Mk.* 4, 27; *Gen.* 40, 11. *Fættes botm a vat's bottom, Cot.* 92.
 Fætels a small vessel, a bag, v. fetela.
 Fæter, fetor, feotur; pl. fæterio [*Dut. veter*] A FETTER, band; compes:—*C. Mk.* 5, 4.
 Fætere light, negligent, Som.
 Fæt-fellere a vat-filler.
 Fæð commits; committit:—*R.* Mt. 5, 32.
 FÆÐEM, fæðm, feðm [*Plat. fadem, faem m: Dut. vadem, vaam f: Ger. faden, fadem, faem m: Ot. fadom: Dan. favn c: Sweed. famn m: Ir. fead*] 1. A cubit; cubitus. 2. A FATHOM, the space of both arms extended; ulna. 3. An enclosing of the arms, a grasp, an embrace; amplexus. 4. Whatever embraces or contains; as the bosom, the lap, an abyss, the deep, an expanse; sinus, gremium:—1. Fæðm betwuxtelboga and handwrist a cubit

(is) betwixtel elbow and wrist, R. 72; *Gen.* 6, 15, 16. 2. *Cot.* 162. 3. On fæðm in a grasp, Cd. 4. Widum fæðmum wide embrace, Cd. 146. 4. Of fæðme from the bosom, Cd. 187. Ofer ealne foldan fæðm over all the earth's expanse, *Cod. ex.* 116, b. 12.
 Fæðer a feather, v. fyðer.
 Fæðmian TO FATHOM, embrace; amplecti:—*Cod. ex.* p. 89.
 Fæðmlic; adj. Bending, winding; sinuosus:—*Ct.* 202.
 Fætian TO FETCH; adducere, Lye.
 Fætyn, se; f. FATNESS; pinguedo:—*Ps.* 16, 11.
 FÆTT, fett; adj. [*Plat. Ger. fett: Dut. vet: Dan. feed, fedt: Sweed. fet: Icel. feitr, fit.*] Fedan to nourish] FAT, fattened; pinguis:—*Ofaloh an fatt celf, Lk.* 15, 27, 28.
 Fætian; pp. gefetted. TO FATTEN; pinguefacere:—*Ps.* 64, 13.
 Fæx deceti; fucus, Lye.
 Fæx hair, v. feax.
 FAG, fah; adj. [*Dan. Sweed. fager: Icel. fagr*] Shining, beautiful, of various colours, dyed; versicolor:—*Fag wyrn a shining worm, Cd.* 42; *Ps.* 90, 13. *Golde fah shining with gold, Menol.* 491, v. bleo.
 Fage A kind of fish, a flounder; fessus:—*MS. Tib. A.* 3.
 Fagen glad, v. fægen.
 Fagenian, gefagenian, gefagnian. To rejoice, to be glad; lætari:—*Bt.* 14, 1, v. fægnian.
 Fagettan to vary, v. fagian.
 Fagetung inequality; inequality, Som.
 Fagian TO shine, glitter, vary; variare:—*Bt. R.* p. 164.
 Fagmon a foe man, an enemy.
 Fagnian to rejoice, v. fægnian.
 Fagnys, se; fagung, e; f. A variety, an ornament; varietas:—*L. Ps.* 44, 15; *Dial.* 2, 27.
 Fah of different colours, v. fag.
 FAH, fah, gefah. A FOE, an enemy, enmity, revenge; inimicus:—1c eom fah wið god, Cd. 215. *Sy he fah wið pone cyng, L. Athel.* 20, W. 60, 27.
 Fahnodon, fahnude rejoiced, v. fagnian.
 Fahns a rejoicing, v. fægnung.
 Fahht fought, v. feohtan.
 Fælæcan To kill; interficere:—*L. Athel.* 20.
 Falsed, fald, falde, falud. A FOLD, a sheep-fold, stable; ovile:—*Jn.* 10, 1; *Gen.* 18, 7.
 Fald-gang fold going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land. — *Fald-gang-penig fold going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to*

fold on his lord's land.—Fald-wurð fold worthy, liberty of folding; faldra, sive libertate faldagii dignus, donatus, *Spel. Glos.*
 Falwee fallow or pale yellow colour, v. fealo.
 Falwende yellow coloured.
 Fallende falling.
 Falletan To cut; concidere:—*C. Mk. 5, 5.*
 Falsan To blaspheme; blasphemare:—*R. Mt. 9, 3.*
 False; *adj.* [Dut. valsch: Ger. falsch] FALSE, untrus, adulterated; falsus:—*L. pol. Cnut. 8.*
 FALSE, es [Frs. falsk: Dut. valsch] Falsehood, untruth; falsum:—*Swa micles falses, Gen. 44, 7.*
 Falster an island in the Baltic, *Ors. 1, 1.*
 FAM [Ger. faum, fam, feim m. in Bavaria, foam] FOAM; spuma:—Dat fam of þam muðe eode the foam went out of the mouth, *Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, 32: 5, 12.*
 Fámgian to foam, *Cd. 167, v. fámman.*
 Fámig; *adj.* Foamy; spumous:—Fámige flodas foamy floods, *Cd. 100: Bt. R. p. 188.*
 Famwæstas molles, *Cot. 131.*
 Fana [Plat. faan f: Dut. vaan f: Ger. fahne f: Old Ger. fano: Dan. fane: Swed. fana f: Icel. fánaf.] A standard, flag, VANE; vexillum:—*Cd. 155.*
 Fand found; p. of findan.
 Fandere a tempter, trier; tentator, *Som.*
 Fandian, fandigan, ic fandige; p. oode; pp. od; v. a. To try, tempt, probe, seek, search out; tentare:—Ne fanda þu þines Godes, *Deut. 6, 16.* Ic wille fandigan I will seek, *Cd. 109.* ¶ Fandigan eft to repeat, return.
 Fandlic hostile.
 Fandung, afandung, e; f. A temptation, trial, investigation, experience; probatio:—*Cd. 72.*
 Fang [Frs. fangst: Dut. vang] A taking; captura:—*Chr. 1016.*
 Fangen taken, v. fon.
 Fangennes a taking, v. onfangennes.
 FANN [Plat. Dut. Ger. wanne f: Swed. wanna: Fr. van] A FAN; ventilabrum:—*Mt. 3, 12.*
 Fant, fant-fæt A FONT; baptisterium:—*L. Alf. can. 35.*
 Faran, gefaran; ic fare, þu færst, he færð, we farað; p. fór; pp. faren, gefaren; v. n. [Plat. faren: Dut. varen: Frs. fara: Ger. fahren: Dan. fare: Swed. fara: Icel. fer.—faru a journey, v. fær a way, journey] To go, proceed, march, travel, sail, depart, die, FARE, happen, wave;

ire:—Ic fare butan bearnum, *Gen. 15, 2.* Nu wylle ic faran, *Lk. 14, 19, 31.* We foron, *Ps. 65, 11.* Ic for fram þe, *Gen. 31, 31.* Ða gefor he then died he, *Chr. 495.* Hu mæg se man wel faran how can the man fare well, *Elf. T. p. 40, 3, v. feran.*
 Fare in a journey, v. faru.
 Fareld a journey, v. færeld.
 Fariseic A pharisee; pharissus:—*Mt. 15, 1.*
 Farma a supper, v. feorm.
 Faru, e; f. A journey, fare, family, generation; iter:—*Jos. 9, 4: Gen. 12, 5, v. fær.*
 Fas a fringe, v. fæa.
 Fast fast, v. fæst.
 Fatan wif To marry; ducere uxorem:—*C. Lk. 20, 35.*
 Faðe, faðu An aunt; amita:—*Elf. gr. 6.*
 Fatre fetters, *C. Mk. 5, 4, v. fæter.*
 Fatu, fata oats, vessels, v. fæt.
 Faul FOUL, a sort of evil spirit; immundus spiritus:—*L. M. 1, 45.*
 Fea fee, money, v. feoh.
 Fea few, v. feawa.
 Fea joy, v. gefea.
 Feagan To rejoice; plaudere:—*L. Ps. 97, 8.*
 Feaht fought; p. of feohtan.
 Feala many, v. fela.
 Feala-for, feale-for, fealvor A fieldfare; turdus pilaris:—*Cot. 174.*
 Feald a field, v. feld.
 Feald [Plat. fole f: Dut. vouw f: Frs. fald: Ger. falte f: Swed. fäll m: Dan. fold c: Pol. Boh. fald: as a termination of numerals, this word has been used by the Friesians; as, thriwald three-fold, and by *Ger. Isd. Tat. sibunfalda seven-fold; thriwaldu three-fold*] A FOLD; plica, *Som.*
 -feald, the termination of numerals, as, an-feald one fold, single; twy-feald two-fold, double; þry-feald three-fold, treble; feala-feald manifold.
 Fealdan, he fylt; p. feold, befeold; pp. gefealden, befalden [Plat. foolden: Ger. falten] To FOLD up, wrap; plicare:—Feolde his fet, *Gen. 49, 33.*
 Fealewe yellow, v. fealo.
 Fealga, fealh A harrow; occa:—*Cot. 197.*
 Fealh falls, consults, *Ors. 4, 8, v. feallan.*
 Feall A trap, pitfall; decipula, *Lys.*
 FEALLAN, afeallan, gefeallan, he afylð, fealð, fealh; p. feoll, gefeoll; pp. gefeallen; v. n. [Plat. Ger. fallen: Dut. vallen: Dan. falde: Swed. Icel. falla] To

FALL, fall down, —Gif þæt alyð 12, 11: 16, 14.
 Fealo, falu, fealew vaal: Ger. fa or pale yellow dun-red; flavus yellow flame, *C.*
 Fealvor a fieldfare
 Fealwe yellow, v.
 Fealwian To grow flavescere:—*E. wian.*
 Fean joys, v. gefe.
 Feanca feanness,
 FEAR, res; m. taurus:—*Mt. ofselegene, Mt.*
 Fearh, færh, es a FARROW, list —*Elf. gl. 13.*
 Fearh-hama A liculus:—*R. 7.*
 Fearlic sudden; v. færlic.
 Fearm a supper,
 Fearmian to farm
 Fearn; m. [Plat. varen n: Ger. n.] FERN; fil —Fearnbed ground, *R. 85.* out fern, *Hem*
 Fearn-don, Fern fern, dun a h or Farndon, *Chr. 925.*
 Fearn-ham [feah habitation] Fa Æt Fearnham *Chr. 894.*
 Fearran to depart
 Fearras oren, v.
 Feasceaf; *adj.* A poor, naked, titulus:—*Fr. destitute of f Cod. ex. 10.*
 Feastlice firmly,
 Feawa; d. um *adj.* [Dan. faþeu] FEW; p 39.
 Feawnes, feawness; paucitas 24.
 FEAX, fex, gefeafasen m: fasn hair: Frs. fax vaha, *Ot. thei and Tat. faxe fax n. juba of the head, t rics:—Lk. 7, blæc feax, E. 519, 33.*
 Feax-clað a head
 Feaxed, gefeaxon
 Feax-fang a hair
 Feax-wreon A mistrum:—*R.*

fever disease, a
:—C. Mt. 8, 15.
tick of a fever, to

can. To FETCH,
to out, take; ad-
re:—Ic fecce wæ-
4: 27, 42: Lk.

, he fet; p. fedde;
did [Plat. voden:
: Frs. feda, Het.
Dan. fode: Swed.
födra to nourish]
Födrish, bring up,
ascere:—Eower
eder hig fet, Mt.
afedde wæron,
We þe feddon,

v. fæder.
, v. fyper.
er, provider; ob-
Ethelb. 12.
feeding; pastio,
m.

Nourishment; nu-
—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 9.

v. fædera.
feer-lice sudden-

tonishment; stu-
t. 5, 42.

fefer-adl [Plat.
er. fieber n: Wil.
f. fiobar, fieber:
feber m: Pol.
FEVER; febris:—
Elces dæges fefer
or quotidian fever.
erfew, a herb, R.

. fefer.
jungere:—Somn.
ran.
r, v. sæger.

feoh.
h-groefa a money
eward.

fehþ takes, v. fon.
v. fell.

feala, feola; adj.
: Dut. veel: Ger.
f, filu: Moes. filu:
fiöld, in compo-
name as the Ger.
meh; multi:—
man in many ways,
Heongan hig
Mk. 6, 34. Occa-
l in the singular;
æra þinga many
ere of the things,

niföld.
; tangere, Som.
eaking much, lo-

a loquacity.

Felcyrf Foreskin; præputium:—
Cot. 217.

FIELD, feald, fild; g. es; d. a;
pl. feldas, a, um; m. [Plat.
Ger. feld n: Dut. veld n: Ot.
Not. feld, felde: Wil. velt:
Dan. felt c: Swed. fält n: Icel.
föld f. terra] A FIELD, pas-
ture, a plain, an open country;
campus:—Deut. 34, 8: Ps.
103, 9.

Feld-cyric a field church, a coun-
try church; L. eccl. Cnut. 3.

Feld-hus a field-house, tent, Som.
Feld-land, Field-land, a plain;
planities:—Deut. 1, 7, oppo-
sed to dun a hill.

Feldlic; adj. Fieldlike, country,
rural; agrestis:—On feldlicre
stowe, Lk. 6, 17.

Feld-wyrt field wort, gentian.
Fele much, many, v. fela.

Felg, felge a felly, v. fælga.
Feligean to follow, v. fylgean.

FELL [Plat. Ger. fell n: Dut.
vel n: Frs. fel n: Moes. fill:
Icel. fellrm: Icel. fela to cover]
A FELL, skin; pellis:—Cealf-
es fell, Ex. 29, 14. On deora
fellum in beasts' skins, Ors.
1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 21, 25, 26.

Fell; adj. [Frs. fel] FELL, cruel,
severe; crudelis, Som.

Fell gall, anger, Som.

Fellan, fellað; pp. gefellen. To

give, v. sellan.
Fellen Belonging to a skin, skin-
ny; pelliceus:—Fellen gyr-
del, Mk. 1, 6.

Fellen hæf felt-hat, R. 18.
Felleread purple, a purple robe.

Felns, se; f. Cruelty, fierceness;
crudelitas, Som.

Felsan To recompence; expiare,
Som.

Felt FELT; pannus, Som.

Feltn An enclosed place, gar-
den, privy, dunghill; seces-
sus:—Swa swa meox under
feltn as dirt on a dunghill,
Bt. 36, 1.

Fen a fen, v. fenn.

Fen-cerse Fen-cess; nasturtium
aquaticum, Som.

Fen-fearn, fenfern Water-fern;
salvia:—R. 42.

Feng, fengon took, v. fon.
Fenix a phoenix.

Fen-lic fenlike, marshy.

FENN, fen, fæn, fænn, foen, es;
m. [Plat. Ger. fenne f. fenn
n: Dut. veen n: Frs. and fen-
ne: Moes. fani dirtiness] A
FEN, marsh, mud, dirt; palus:
—Fenn para þweandra dirt
of the washers, Past. 16, 5:
Ps. 17, 44. Fennas and mo-
ras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1.

Fenneg, fennig; adj. [Dut. veen-
ig] Fenny, marshy, muddy,
dirty; palustris:—Past. 13, 1.
FEON; g. feós; d. feó [Plat.

Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fian:
Ger. vieh n. cattle: Ot. fibu:
Moes. faihu: Dan. fæ n. cat-
tle: Swed. få n. cattle: Icel.
fê n. This word is one of
the oldest in all the European
languages. Most likely, the
idea of animation and motion
is predominant in all the
preceding words. Cattle was
the first kind of property;
and, by bartering, this word
came to signify money in
general.] 1. Money, value,
price, hire, stipend, FEE, re-
ward; pecunia. 2. Goods,
property, riches, wealth; bona.

3. Property in living animals,
cattle, sheep; pecus:—1. Ne
feoh on eowrum bigyrðlum,
Mt. 10, 9: Gen. 23, 9. 2.
Ne wilniað nanes öbres feos
wish for no other riches, Bt.
14, 2. 3. Gangende feoh
walking property, cattle, Cd.
129.

Feoh-bote, a pecuniary recom-
pence.

Feoh-fang a fee taking, taking
a bribe.

Feoh-gestreon Treasure, riches;
gaza:—Cot. 119, Som.

Feoh-gyrnes money, desire, a-
varice.

Feoh-gytsere A covetous man;
avarus:—Bt. 7, 4.

Feoh-leas moneyless.

Feoh-sceatt money tribute, wa-
ges.

Feoh-strang money strong, rich.
Feoh a fight, v. gefeoh.

FEOHTAN, gefeohthan, he fyht,
fih; p. feaht, hi fuhton; pp.
fohten, gefohten [Plat. Ger.
fechten: Ker. fehtan: Ot. feh-
tanne: Wil. in the p. vuch-
ton: Dut. vechten: Frs. fi-
uchta: Swed. fäkta: Dan.
fegte: Ir. fichim] To FIGHT,
contend, make war; pugnare:
—Cyning wyle feohtan, Lk.
14, 31. He gefeohthan ne mæg,
Lk. 14, 32. Mine þegnas
fuhton, Jn. 18, 36.

FEOHTERE A fighter; puginator,
Lyc.

FEOHTLAC a fight.

FEOLE [Frs. file f: Dut. vyl f:
Plat. fiel f: Ger. felle f.] A
FILE; lima:—Elf. gr. 27.

Feola many, v. fela.

Feoll fell; p. of feallan.

Feon a fen, v. fenn.

Feon, he feoð; p. hi feodun.
To hate; odisse:—Ps. 10, 6.

FEOND, fiend, es; pl. fynd, ge-
fynd; a, um; m. [Plat. fiend,
fynd m: Dut. vyand m: Frs.
fiand m: Ker. Ot. fiant: Moes.
fyand: Dan. Swed. fjende m:
Icel. fióandi, fiándi, fiandi m.

—feonde from feon to hate, fa,

fah a foe] A FIEND, an enemy, the
 devil; hostis:—Ps. 73, 19. Se
 feond feollon of heofnum the
 devil fell from heaven, *Cd.* 16.
 Feóndlic; *adj.* Fiendlike, hos-
 tile; hostilis:—*Bd.* 3, 24.
 Feónd-rædenne *fiend condition,*
enmity.
 Feónd-aceaða a *fiend-enemy, dire*
enemy.
 Feónd-scip, feond-scepe *fiend*
state, enmity.
 Feónd-aeoca *fiend-sick, a demo-*
niac.
 Feong, feoung *Hatred; odium:*
 —*Bd.* 3, 11.
 Feor, feorr, feorran; *adv.* [Plat.
 fer, ferre: *Dut. ver. verre:*
Frs. fir: Ger. fern: Ker.
fer, fern: Ot. ferro: Moes.
fairra: Dan. fjern: Swed.
fjerran: Icel. firr.—fir a jour-
ney] FAR, at a distance;
procul—Feor and wide far
and wide, Bd. 3, 10. Feor
fram me, Mk. 7, 6: Mt. 15,
8. Feorran ymbuton far
about, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 27, 65.
 Feoran; *p.* feorude. *To remove,*
Ps. 54, 7, v. abyrran.
 Feorcuman, feorcund-man a *far*
coming man, stranger.
 Feord an army, *v. fyrd.*
 Feordian to send, *v. fyrdian.*
 Feording a *farthing, v. feorðling.*
 Feore life, *v. feorh.*
 Feorg life, *Cod. Ex. p. 36, v.*
feorh.
 FEORN; *g.* feores; *d.* feore; *pl.*
u, a, um. [Norse, fior] 1. *The*
life, soul, spirit; vita. 2. Coun-
tenance; vultus:—1. Feores
frofre life's comfort, Cd. 162.
 Beorh þinum feore, *Gen. 19,*
17. 2. Bd. 2, 1. ¶ Feorh-
berendra bearing life, Cd. 92.—
Feorh-cwealm life quelling, a
killing, morial pang, Cd. 50.—
Feorh-dag life days, Cd. 107.—
Feorh-gebeorh life's security,
Cd. 161.—Feorh-generian to
preserve life, Chr. 938.
 Feorh-bana *life destroyer, mur-*
derer.
 Feorh-dolg a *life or fatal wound.*
 Feorh-eacen *viviparus.*
 Feorh-hyrde a *life preserver, pro-*
jector.
 Feorh-nera a *life refuge, asylum.*
 Feorhð the mind, *v. ferð.*
 Feorlen; *adj.* Distant, foreign;
 longinquus:—*Lk. 15, 13.*
 FEORM, feorme, farm, fearm; *f.*
 1. *Food, support, board, a meal,*
supper; victus. 2. Hospitality,
a guest chamber; hospitium.
 3. *Goods, substance, where food*
is procured, a FARM; bona:—
 1. *Anes nihtes feorme one*
night's food, Chr. 775: Lk. 14,
12, 16. 2. Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1.
 3. *Cd. 80.*

Feorme-ham a *farm.*
 Feormere A FARMER; obsona-
 tor:—*Mon. Angl. 1, p. 277.*
 Feormian, geformian. 1. *To*
procure food, FARM, to supply
with food, to feed, support, en-
tertain; suppeditare victum.
 2. *To purify, cleanse, purge,*
espilate, benefit; purgare:—
 1. *L. pol. Cnut. 67. 2. Lk. 3,*
17: Ex. 29, 37.
 Feorming, feormung, *e; f.* A
 FARMING, feasting, conducting
 business; epulatio:—*L. pol.*
Alf. 4.
 Feornes, se; *f.* FARNES, dis-
 tance; longinquitas:—*Bd. 1,*
27, interr. 6.
 Feorr far; feorrest farthest, *v.*
feor.
 Feorran far, at a distance, *v.*
feor.
 Feorrene, feorrone from far.
 Feorrian to depart, *v. abyrran.*
 Feorrian to prolong, *v. abyrran.*
 Feor stuðu Crooked, awry; ob-
 stipum, *Som.*
 Feorð; seo, þæt, -e; *adj.* The
 fourth; quartus:—*Bt. 40, 4.*
 ¶ Feorðes-fot four-footed.—
 Feorð-rice a government of a
 fourth part; tetrarchia.
 Feorðling, feorðung [feorþan
 fourth, ðæl part, þinges of a
 thing] A fourth part of a thing,
 FARTHING; quadrans:—Twe-
 gen stycas þat is feorðung
 peninges two sticas, that is,
 a fourth of a penny, *Mk. 12,*
42. Twegen feorðlingas two
farthings, Lk. 21, 2: Mt. 5, 26.
 Feorude removed, *v. feoran.*
 Feostnode confirmed, *v. afæst-*
nian.
 Feotere, feotr, feotur a fetter, *v.*
fæter.
 Feotod, feotur Called for, fetch-
 ed; accersitus, *Som.*
 Feoung hatred, *v. feong.*
 FEOWER [Plat. veer: *Dut. Ger.*
vier: Fra. flower, flwr, flwer,
Het. fjouwer Jap.: Kero. feor:
Ot. fiar: Moes. fidwor: Dan.
fire: Swed. fyra: Icel. fjórir]
 FOUR; quatuor:—Feower
 siðon four times, *Elf. gv.*
 Feower-feald fourfold.
 Feower-fet four-footed, *Elf. T.*
p. 8.
 Feower-sctete four square.
 Feowertene fourteen, *v. feower-*
tyne.
 Feowerteoða; seo, þæt, -e; *adj.*
 The fourteenth; decimus quar-
 tus:—*Deut. 1, 8.*
 Feowertig, feowrtig FORTY;
 quadraginta:—*Gen. 50, 3.*
 Feowertigoða, feowertigoða,
 feowertiglic; *adj.* Fortieth;
 quadragesimus:—*C. R. Ben.*
25: Bd. 3, 8.
 Feowertyne, feowertine FOUR-

TEEN; quatuor-
 wertyne cneor
 Feowr four, *v.*
 Feowrte fourth
 Feowrtig, feow
 feowertig,
 Fer a journey,
 Fera A comp
 gefera.
 Féran; *p.* fe
 o. n. To go
 —Mid God
 9. He ferð
 was fered o
 51. Se pe
 feran het h
 to go the to
 ¶ Féran for
 die, *Bd. 1, 8.*
 Fércian; *p.* f
 cod. To as
 sustentare:
 Fércung A s
 tatio, *Som.*
 Fércuð; *adj.*
 frugalis:—
 Férd, ferdon
 Férdman A
 Bt. 27, 4.
 Fére a vehicle.
 Féred carried.
 Féren, ferend
 enraged.
 Férgan to go,
 Férh life, *v. fe*
 Férh a little p
 Férh fear, fr
 Férhð the min
 Férhð-bana a
 Férhð-cofa th
 breast, *Cd.*
 Férhð-loc a
 body, *Cd. 13.*
 Férian; *p.* fe
 gefered, fer
 fören: *Ger.*
 convey, bear
 geard of I
 ferodeat, *Ps.*
 51: *Gen. 5*
 on butan I
 gr. 47.
 Féringa sudden
 Ferlic sudden,
 Ferlice sudden
 Férom strong,
 Féroce A fer
 —*Cot. 161.*
 Férran-land a
 Lk. 19, 12.
 Fera, ea. A ver
 —Periodos
 geendung þa
 50, *Som. p. 5*
 FERSC; *adj.* [I
Dut. veruch, f
 fersecke: *Ge*
 ferak: *Swed.*
 Port. fresco:
 pure, sweet;
 tes is næst e
 ters Ephrate

all fresh waters, [rivers], *Ors.* 2, 4.
Ference society, L. Land. p. 65: 118, v. referred.
Ferens [scriban to take care] *Our last; abdictus:—Cot. 14.*
Ferð the mind, v. ferðs.
Fesian; v. a. To drive away; fugare:—Lap. Ser. 1, 14.
Feste fast, v. fest.
Festa-mon A mvesty; sdejun-m.
Feter food, fester, v. foster.
Festnes festness, a foundation, v. festnes.
Festrud fostered, nourished, v. fostrian.
Fit fet; pl. of fot.
Fittid; p. of fedan.
Fetal; d. fetulum, fetulum. A girde, belt; cingulum:—Bt. 37, 1: R. p. 186.
Fetis, fetels, es; m. A little vessel, a bag; saccus:—Jos. 9, 4.
Fetis, an; m. A person on foot: hence, a foot soldier; and, as armies were chiefly foot, an army, a phalanx, from which it was sometimes used figuratively for force, strength, power; scia:—Bd. 1, 12.
Fetan-leag The army field, Fretara, in Gloucestershire, Chr. 394.
Fete The act of going on foot, walking, marching, an expedition, army, power; gressus:—Heora maga and heora feðe their might and power, Ors. 4, 6.
fete foot walking.
fete-gang a foot journey.
fete-hera a foot army, infantry.
fete-last a footstep.
fete-leas footless.
fete-men footmen.
fete a feather, v. fyðer.
fete-four, v. feower.
fete a boom, v. feðem.
fete a feather, v. fyðer.
fete an army, v. feða.
feting A feeding, footing; gressus, Lye.
fetan, fetigean, fetigian; p. fetie, gefette; pp. gefetod; v. e. To fetch, to bring to, to marry; adducere:—Da fette bigman to him, Gen. 48, 10.
Fetað wif, Mt. 19, 9.
fetan with belts, v. fetel.
fete a fetter, v. fetter.
fete, v. fette.
fetan feet iron, a fetter.
fete dispated, v. fittan.
fete, v. feawa.
fete-four, v. feower.
fete, v. feax.
fetan, bogan, hi flogað; p. fode Plat. fenden: Ger. fainden: Frs. fyen, Sen, vyen, vien: Old Ger. fen: Moes. fjan:

feol. fiai] To hate; odiase:—Ps. 25, 5: 96, 10.
Fic, fic-æppel, fic-æppel; pl. fic-æppla [Plat. fieg f: Dut. vyf g: Ger. feige f.] A fig-apple or fruit, a FIG; ficus:—Mt. 7, 16: Lk. 6, 44.
Fic-beam a fig-tree.
Ficol; adj. FICKLE, crafty; versipellis:—Proc. 14.
Fieder a father, v. feoder.
Fiend a fiend, v. feond.
Fiend-wic an enemy's dwelling, a camp.
Fier farther, v. feor.
Fierd an army, v. fyrd.
Fieren-ful wicked, v. firenfull.
Fierana [Moes. fairana] Snarres, the heel; insidia, calx:—Cd. 48.
Fierat a snare, v. fyrst.
Fir [Plat. five: Dut. vyf: Ger. funf: Moes. Ker. funf: Tat. finevi: Ot. finfi: Dan. Swed. fem] FIVE; quinque:—Buton af hlafas, Mt. 14, 17. Fif and fif by fives. Fif miðon five times, Ely. gr.
Fif-burgas five cities.
Fifel [fif five, el for. ebel a region, country] A country having five cities, says Masn.; hence Fifel stream (Bt. R. p. 188) denotes the Hellespont; Conybeare thinks it may mean the Danish sea. Ilust. Ang.-Sax. Post. p. 85, n. 1. Mr. Cardale says, "The word fifel is perhaps a general appellation descriptive of an interior or narrow sea," Bt. p. 424, n. 192.
Fifale a buckle, v. figel.
Fifta; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The fifth; quintus:—Bt. 40, 4.
Fiften fifteen, v. fiftyne.
Fifteða, fisteða; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The FIFTEENTH; decimus quintus:—Ðam fisteðan gear, Lk. 8, 1.
Fifteða, fiftigeða, fiftigoða, seo, þæt, -e; adj. The fiftieth; quinquagesimus:—Lev. 25, 10.
Fiftig FIFTY; quinquaginta:—Deut. 22, 29.
Fiftyne, fiftene Fifteen; quindecim:—Fiftyne feðma, Gen. 7, 20.
Figan to be at enmity, Som.
Figel, fifele A buckle, button; fibula:—Cot. 85.
Fihle [Dut. feil f. a dish-cloth] A cloth, rag; pannus, Som.
Fiht fights, v. feohtan.
Fih tung a fighting.
Fild a field, v. feld.
Filian; p. de. To follow, v. fylgean.
Filiande rubbing.
Fill fuiness, v. fyll.
Filled filled, v. fyllan.

Fillende filling, v. fyllan.
Film [Plat. femel a thin light coat: Frs. fimel skin] A FILM, skin, huak; cuticula, Som.
Filma A cleft; rima:—Cot. 180.
FIN, nes; m. [Plat. Ger. Dan. finne f: Dut. vin f: Swed. fena f.] A FIN; pinna:—Lev. 11, 9.
Fin strues, Cot. 195, Lye.
Fina A woodpecker; marsupicus:—Ely. gl. 11.
FINC [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. fink m: Dan. vink m.] A FINCH, a linnet; fringilla:—Cot. 86.
Fincer a finger, v. finger.
FINDAN, gefindan, afindan, þu findst, he findeð, fint; p. fand, þu funde, we fundon; pp. gefunden, funden; v. a. [Plat. Ger. finden: Dut. vinden: Ker. findan: Ot. fintan: Swed. Icel. finna] To FIND, invent, imagine, devise, order, dispose, determine; invenire:—Hig ne mihton nane findan, Mt. 26, 60. Swa we ær fundon as we before determined, L. pol. Alf. 18: Bt. 18, 8.
Findele An invention, a device; adinventio, Som.
Findig; adj. Considerable, good, heavy; ponderosus:—Findig corn heavy corn, Lye.
FINGER, fincer; g. fingers [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. finger: Dut. vinger m: Ird. finger: Ot. fingar: Moes. figger, pronounced finger: Icel. fingr m.—Some think from feng took, v. fon] A FINGER; digitus:—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.
Finie, gefinegod; adj. Decayed, mouldy; corruptus:—Finie hlafas, Jos. 9, 5.
Finiht, finniht; adj. Finny; squamosus:—L. M. 2, 37.
Finn fin; finnas fin, v. fin.
Finnas the FINNS, people of Finland, Ors. 1, 1.
Finol, finul, fenal, finugl FENNEL, Herb. 125.
Finat fudeat, v. findan.
Fio, fioh wealth, v. feoh.
Fiode hated; p. of fian.
Fiogan to hate, v. fian.
Fiolan to happen, Bt. R. p. 177, v. setfeolan.
Fiond a fiend, v. feond.
Fiong hatred, v. fiong.
Fior life, v. feorh.
Fiorst farthest, v. feor.
Fioung Hatred; odiium:—Bt. 89, 1.
Fir fire, v. fyr.
Firas; m. [Ger. fihrer m: Norw. firar] Governors, rulers; and, as man is the head or governor of visible creation, this word is used for men or mankind, generally:—Fira cyn the race of men, mankind, Cod. Ex.

16, b. Fira bearn *children of men*, *Cd. 21. Teode firum foldan created earth for men*, *Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 597, 23.*
 Fird an *army*, v. fyrd.
 Fird-craeft a *war design*, an *expedition*.
 Firding an *army*, v. fyrdincg.
 Firen, fyren *A sin, crime; peccatum*:—*Cod. Ex. 18, b.*
 Firen-full *sinful, one who is sinful, a sinner*, v. fyrenfull.
 Firenian, firnian; p. hi gefirenodon. *To sin; peccare*:—*C. R. Mt. 18, 15.*
 Firen-lust *luxury*, v. fyren lust.
 Firgen - streamas *extensive streams*.
 Firgin-bucca, firgin-gat, firgin-gæt *A wild goat; sylvestris caper, ibex*:—*Med. Quadr. 5, 1, Lye.*
 Firige *makes a fire*, v. fyrian.
 Firna *A sinner, the author of sin, the devil; peccator, diabolus*:—*Cd. 216.*
 Firne a *crime*, v. firen.
 Firnian; p. firnade. *To sin*, v. firenian.
 Firra *farther; firrer latter*, v. feor.
 First *first*, v. fyrst.
 First a *space of time*, v. fyrst.
 Firðriende *furthering*, v. fyrðrian.
 Firwet-georn *very inquisitive*, v. georn.
 Fisc, es; pl. fixas, fiscus; m. [*Plat. fisch, fisk m: Dut. visch m: Ger. fisch m: Ot. fig: Moes. fisk: Dan. Swed. Frs. fisk m: Icel. fiskr m.*] *A FISH; piscis*:—*Ofær þa fixas, Gen. 1, 26: Mt. 17, 27.*
 Fiscað a *fishing*, v. fixoð.
 Fisc-cyn *fish kind*.
 Fiscere, es; m. *A fisher; piscator*:—*Mt. 4, 18.*
 Fiscian [*Dut. visschen*] *To fish; piscari*:—*Bt. 32, 3.*
 Fiscoð a *fishing*, v. fixoð.
 Fisc-wer; m. [*wær a dam, net*] *A fish taking, a fish netting; captura piscium*:—*Lk. 5, 4.*
 Fisc-will *full of fish*.
 Fiðele [*Plat. Ger. sîdel f.*] *A saddle; sidicula, Som.*
 Fiðelere *A saddler; sidicen*:—*Elf. gl. 6.*
 Fiðer a *feather*, v. fyðer.
 FITT; f. *A song; cantilena*:—*Das fitte asungen hæfde had sung this song, Bt. 30, 1: MS. Cott. On fitte in song, Cd. 95.*
 Pittan [*Dut. vitten*] *To sing, dispute; cantare*:—*Cod. Ex. 96, b.*
 Fixas *fishes*, v. fisc.
 Fixen *A vixen, she fox; vulpes foemina, Som.*
 Fixoð, fixnoð *A fishing; pisca-*

tio:—*lc wille gan on fixoð, Jn. 21, 3.*
 FLA, flaa, flaa; pl. flana, flanna; f. [*Plat. Dut. flits n.*] *An arrow, a dart, javelin; jaculum*:—*Deut. 32, 23, 42.*
 Flacea *flakes of snow, Som.*
 Flage *A poultice; cataplasma*:—*Cot. 55.*
 Flæc, flec *flesh*, v. flæsc.
 Flæme a *flight*, v. fleam.
 Flæne a *lance, sword, Ps. 16, 14, v. fla.*
 FLÆSC, flæsc; n. [*Plat. fleesk n: Dut. vleesch n: Ger. fleisch n.*] *FLESH; caro*:—*Þæt flæsc is untrum, Mt. 26, 41: Lk. 3, 6.*
 Flæsc-homa *the body*.
 Flæsclic; adj. *Fleshly; carnalis*:—*Bt. 31, 1.*
 Flæsclicnes, se; f. *Fleshliness, incarnation; incarnatio*:—*Hom. Pasch. p. 12, v. flæscnes.*
 Flæsc-mangere a *fleshmonger, butcher*.
 Flæsc-met, flæsc-mete *flesh-meat*.
 Flæscnes, geflæscnes, se; f. *Incarnation; incarnatio*:—*Hem. p. 57.*
 Flæsc-wyrm a *flesh worm*.
 Flaa an *arrow*, v. fla.
 Flaniht *belonging to darts*.
 Flaaxe, an [*Plat. Dut. flesch f: Ger. flasche f: Dan. flaske f: Swed. Icel. flaska f: Boh. flasce: It.iasco: Sp. fiasco: Port. frasco: Lat. mid. flasca, flaco, flaxa, flacta*] *A FLASK, bottle; lagena*:—*Twa fatu, on folcisc flaxan gehatene two bottles, (by folk) commonly called fasks, Dial. 1, 9.*
 FLEA [*Plat. flo, floi m: Dut. vloot, vlooi f: Ger. floh m: Icel. fló f.*] *A FLEA; pulex*:—*Elf. gl. 14.*
 Fleáh *A white spot in the eye; albugo*:—*Past. 11, 4.*
 Fleah *few; p. of fleogan*.
 Fleám *A flight, banishment; fuga*:—*Ps. 88, 23. On fleame, Jos. 7, 4, v. flyma.*
 Flean *To stay, pull off the skin; excoriare*:—*Cot. 61.*
 Fleard, gefleard *A trifling, error, trifles; nugæ*:—*L. North. pres. 54.*
 Fleardian *To trifle, err; nugari*:—*Off. Episc. 7.*
 Flea-wyrt FLEA-WORT; psyllium:—*Cot. 167.*
 FLEAX, flex [*Plat. flax m: Dut. vlas n: Frs. flax n: Ger. flachs m: Old. Ger. flahs: Dan. hör, hörr n.*] *It signified, in earlier times, also hair, and all kinds of hairy thread. In Austria the flax is called haar hair. The Dan. hör*

signifies the English flax is another in earlier designate the Lat. m. linen] Fl. gr. 20.
 Fleaxen *flax*.
 Flec *flesh*, v. flæc.
 Flede, fled *overflowed*.
 fledu *was flooded, Odoed, Odoed*.
 Fleding, e; undation;
 Flega, flege
 Flegende *fly*.
 Flena *What fluidum q*.
 FLEOGA, fle
 flege f:
 flege f:
 flue c: S
 FLY; mu
 gan, Ex.
 Fleógan, fi
 fleáh, hi
 [*Plat. fle*
 Frs. flega
 flagan:
 flyga: Ic
 as a bird;
 fugere:—
 ofer þon
 heofones
 high roof
 2. He fl
 da, Ps. 17
 fram me
 Mt. 8, 33
 Fleogende p
 gendlic w
 Fleoggynd
 volucris:
 FLEÓN, flíón
 flíóð, flyt
 ten: Dut
 hen: Kes
 hen: De
 Icel. flya
 fugere.
 quer; fuga
 cattle flec,
 6. 2. l
 fleoð hira
 26, 8.
 FLEOS a FLE
 FLEOT [*Pla*
 river: Ges
 A place w
 bay, gulf,
 the mouth
 hence the
 as North
 and, in I
 sinus:—S
 the sea, B
 Fleótan, floti
 p. fleát, w
 [*Plat. floj*

Dut. vloeden: Frs. floeyen: Ger. fluten To FLOAT, swim; *flutare:—Martyr. 22, Mar.*
Floowa To FLOW; fluere:—
Fleow meole and hunig, Ex. 3, 17, v. flowan.
Fiere a floor, v. flor.
Flring, e; f. [Dut. vloeren] A FLOORING; contabulatio:—
Gen. 6, 16.
Flew flesh, v. flasec.
Flet Cream; floe lactis:—Cot. 37, Lvr.
FLËT; *g. tes; d. te; n. A dwelling, a habitation of a ceorl, or a person of inferior degree, a seat, hall; area, casa:—De þæt ðet age who owns the dwelling, L. Elth. 11, 12, 13.*
** Flet gasteald a færed habitation, a dwelling place, Cd. 32, 79.*
Flewa a flowing.
Flewb fow, v. flowan.
Flew ðas, v. fleax.
Flice [*Plat. flikke, flak, plek m: Ger. flicke, fleck m: Dan. flekke to cleave, slit: Icel. flícki a mass carnea: L. succidia:—Elf. gl. 27.*
Flicerian, fliceran To move the wing, *flicker, flitter, FLICKER*; *notare alas:—Deut. 32, 11.*
Flet a ship.
Flete cream, v. fler.
Flig a fly, v. fleoga.
Flíht A flight; *volatus:—Deut. 32, 1.*
Flima a runway, v. flyma.
Flind Genitrix, Cot. 98, Lye.
FLINT [*Old Ger. flins n. A flint; silix:—Num. 20, 10, 11.*
Fllogan to fly, v. fleogan.
Flionde flying, v. fleogan.
Flionne to escape.
FLIT, *gestit scandal, strife, contention; scandalum:—Ps. 49, 21.*
Flitan, *ic flite, he flit; p. flát, we fliton; pp. fliten, gefliten. To strike, contend, dispute, quarrel, rebel; certare:—Hwi flitst þu við þine nextan, Ex. 2, 13: Bt. 36, 2.*
Flitza A wrangler, contender; *rabula:—Cot. 208.*
Flit-georn, flitgern one desirous of contention, a quarreller.
Flit-melum by strife; certatim, Som.
loc a place, a kind of fish.
loc m. [Dan. flok c: Swed. flok m: Icel. flockr m.] A flock, company, division; grex:—Se oðer flocc, Gen. 32, 8. loc-melum by flocks or herds, Num. 2, 34.
locende Complaies, Cot. 39.
loc-rade A riding company, a troop; turma:—Chr. 917.
loc. es; n. [Plat. flood f: Dut. vloeden m: Frs. flod f:

Ger. fluth f: Dan. flod c: Swed. flod m: Icel. flod n.]
1. A FLOOD, deluge; diluuium. 2. A flowing of water, a river, a wave; flumen:—
1. Þæt flod com, Mt. 24, 39. 2. Þæt flod ys toðeald on feower ean, Gen. 2, 10.
Floda, fode A place where any thing flows, a channel, sink, gutter; *cloaca:—Cot. 44.*
Flodlic; adj. FLOODLIKE; fluvialis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.
Flood-water flowing water, a river.
Floege a habitation of a ceorl.
Fl ogen flown; pp., v. fleogan.
Florgetan to flow.
Floh That which is flown off, a fragment, piece, **FLAW**; *fragmentum:—Floh stanes a piece of stone, Cot. 99.*
FLÓR; *f. [Plat. floor: Dut. vloer m: Ger. flur f: Icel. flór m.] A FLOOR, pavement; pavimentum:—On þære flore to the floor, Bt. 36, 7: Ps. 118, 25: Lk. 3, 17.
Flota, an. 1. A floater, a ship; navis. 2. A sailor; nauta:—
1. Flota wæs on yðum a ship was on the waters, Beo. p. 18. 2. Unrim flotan numberless sailors, Chr. 975, Pr.
Flotian to float; flotigende floating, v. fleotan.
Flotmon a floatman, a sailor.
Flot-scip a floatship, a light bark.
Flouing a flowing, wave.
FLÓWAN, *ic flówe, he fléwð; p. fleow, gefleow; v. n. [Plat. fliesen: Dut. vloeyen: Ger. fliesen] To FLOW, issue; fluere:—Þat land flewð meole and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Fleow blod ut, Ju. 19, 34.
Flowednes, flownes, se; f. A flowing, flux, wave; fluxus:—Bd. 1, 27.
Flox-fote broad footed.
Flugol; g. flugles; pl. fluglas.
One that flies or flees, a bird, a runaway; fugax, volucris:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.
Flugon flew; p. of fleogan.
Fluustrian To plat, **WEAVE**; *plectere:—Cot. 176.
Flycð for flyhð flees; 3 s. indef. of fleogan.
Flyge, flyht A FLIGHT; *fuga:—Nicod. 26.
Flyht-clað A joining or binding together; *commisura, Som.
Flyma, fleam, fiema One who flees, a runaway, *vagabond; profugus:—Gen. 12, 16.
Flyman to banish, v. asflyman.
Flying A banished man; *exul: hence Noðs says, the Flemings, whose country was wild and strong, and therefore, a receptacle for outlaws, by whom it was inhabited, call their coun-*******

try Flanderland, in Saxon fleondra-land the land of run-aways.
FLYS A FLEECE, wool; *vellus:—L. In. 69: Ps. 71, 6.
Flyte Pontonium, R. 103.
Flyhð flees, v. fleon.
FNAD, *fnæd, es; pl. nom. ac. fnadu; g. s; d. um. A hem, edge, fringe; fimbria:—Mt. 23, 5.
FNæst, fnæsta A puff, blast; *flatus:—Hexaem. 4.
FNæstiað The wind-pipe; *aspera arteria:—L. M. 2, 36.
Fneosing, fnora [Dut. fniezing] A sneezing; sternutatio:—R. 79.
Fo take, v. fon.
Foca, an [Lat. focus a hearth] A cake baked on the hearth; panis sub cinere pistus:—Gen. 18, 6.
FODA, fode, an [Plat. foder n. fætura: fodsæl n. nourishment: Dan. føde c: Swed. foda f: Icel. födur n.] FOOD, nourishment; alimentum:—Foda fyres, holt food of fire, wood, Scint. 12.
Fodder, foddor, foddur, foder; g. fodres; d. fodre; m. [Plat. foder n: Dut. voeder: Ger. futter n.] FODDER for cattle, food; pabulum:—To þamfodre to the fodder, Bt. 14, 2: Gen. 42, 27.
Fodnoð Food, nourishment; *alimentum, Som.*
Fodre with food, v. fodder.
Fodrera A fodderer; *pabulator:—Ors. 4, 1.
Foedende feeding, v. fedan.
Foera a companion, v. gefera.
Foerde went, v. feran.
Foereld a company, relation, v. særeld.
Foerðmest, first.
Foeð going on foot; on foeðe on foot, v. feðe.
Foetmen footmen.
Fog an agreement; conjunctio, v. fegan.
Fogere A suter, wooer; *procus, Som.*
Fóh take, v. fon.
Fohho what may be comprehended; comprehensibilis, Som.
FOLC, *es; n. [Plat. folk, volk n: Dut. Frs. Ger. dan. Swed. Icel. folk n: Iad. folc: Ot. Not. folck] The FOLK, people, common people, multitude, a people, a tribe, family; populus:—Þat folc, Lk. 1, 21. Micel folc much people, Mt. 26, 47. Folces man a man of the people, a common man, Lev. 4, 27: Bt. 30, 1.
Folc-cuð known to the people, well known, public, celebrated.
Folc-driht a company.
Folc-fry, folc-fryg free, a freeman.
Folc-gefoht a public battle.
Folc-gemot a popular assembly.******

Fore-sæcgan, fore-secgan; *p.* foresæde; *pp.* foresæden. To FORESAY, speak before, to predict; præfari:—To þam foresædan ærendracum to the foresaid messengers, *Jos. 6, 22: Mk. 13, 23.*

Fore-sceawian to foresaw, foresee.

Fore-sceawung, *e; f.* A fore-shewing, providence.—Fore-sceawung Godes God's providence, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Fore-secgan to foresay, predict, *v.* foresæcgan.

Fore-sædla First seats; primi recubitus:—*C. Mt. 23, 6.*

Fore-seon to foresee, provide.

Fore-seonnes a foreseeing, providence.

Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes a thing proposed, intention, a proposition.

Fore-settan to set before, place, shut, close in.

Fore-seuwenes dishonour, *v.* fore-sewenny.

Fore-singend, *es; m.* A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes; prætor:—*R. 33.*

Fore-sittend one who sits before, a president.

Fore-slop A long robe; stola:—*C. Lk. 20, 46.*

Fore-smean, fore-smeagean to premeditate.

Fore-spæc a preface, *v.* fore-spæc.

Fore-speca, fore-spæca, fore-spæca One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; prolocutor:—*Lup. Serm. 1, 22.*

Fore-spæcen, fore-spæcun; *adj.* Fore-spoken; antedictus:—*Bt. 37, 2.*

Fore-spæc, fore-spæc, fore-spæc; *f.* A fore-speech, preface, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; præfatio:—*Bt. 38, 7.*

Fore-spæca an answerer, a sponsor, *v.* fore-speca.

Fore-spæc a preface, an excuse.

Fore-spæca an answerer, a sponsor.

Fore-spæcen forementioned.

Fore-stæppan, fore-stæpan, fore-stæpan To step or go before, precede; præcedere:—*Lk. 22, 26.*

Fore-standan To stand before, to excel; prætare:—*Cot. 149.*

Fore-standend A prelate, bishop; antistes:—*Elf. gr. 9, 26.*

Fore-stæppan to step before, to precede, *v.* fore-stæppan.

Fore-stigan to go before, to excel.

Fore-stihtud fore-appointed or ordained, *v.* stigan.

Fore-stihung, fore-tiohhung a fore-appointment, *Bd. 4, 29.*

Fore-swerian; *p.* foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before.

Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu a fore-token, presage, sign, wonder.

Fore-tacnian to foretoken, fore-tel.

Fore-teod preordained.

Fore-teohung predestination, *v.* fore-tiohhung.

Fore-þanc forethought, consideration.

Fore-þanclice considerably.

Fore-þencean to fore-think, anticipate, forebode, despair, *Bt. 40, 3.*

Fore-þinger An intercessor; præcator:—*W. Cat. p. 117.*

Fore-þingian to beg pardon, intercede, defend, *Bt. 38, 7.*

Fore-þonc providence.

Fore-þystrian to obscure.

Fore-tige A market-place; forum:—*Mt. 11, 16.*

Fore-timbrigendebuilding before, shutting up, *Bd. 5, 1.*

Fore-tiohhung, fore-teohung, fore-stihung, *e; f.* A fore-appointing, predestination, prescience, providence; predestination:—*Bt. 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.*

Fore-tynd hedged afore, fore enclosed, *Bd. 5, 1.*

Fore-weallas fore-walls, *Cd. 158.*

Fore-weard, fore-wærd, foreward, forward; *n.* [Dut. voorwaarde] A FORE-WARD or guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compact, bargain; principium, conditio, pactum:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, *Bd. 5, 2, S. p. 914, 24.* To þat forewearde to or on the condition, *Chr. 852.* On heora forewearde on their agreement, *Chr. 1091.*

Fore-weard; *adj.* Forward, fore, early; primus:—Foreward niht fore, early night, *Bd. 2, 12.* Foreward heafod the forehead, *Elf. gl. 1.*

Fore-weard, fore-weard; *adv.* [Dut. voorwaards] FORWARD, before, first; primo, præ:—Foreward fremman first to fulfil, *Cd. 37.* On foreward on forward, forward, before, *Deut. 28, 13.*

Fore-weosan, fore-wesan To be before, to preside; præsee:—*Bd. 1, 34.*

Fore-wis forewise, foreknowing, *Cot. 149.*

Fore-witega a prophet, diviner, *Elf. gl. 41.*

Fore-wost a president, governor, prince.

Fore-writennes a proscription, banishment.

Forf a treasure.

For-fang a seizing, apprehending.

For-fangen taken.

For-faran; *p.* forfor; *pp.* for-faren. To go away, perish, destroy; perire:—*L. Edu. Guth. 11.*

For-fleon to flee away.

For-fylden Filled up, stopped, opposed; obstructus:—*Cot. 148.*

For-gædnys, forgædnys, se; *f.* A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness; præteritio:—*Jos. 6, 18.*

For-gægan To transgress, prevaricate; transgredi:—*L. Ps. 118, 158.*

For-gangan, for-gangan To forego, pass by, go away, flee; præterire:—*Ps. 72, 7: Ex. 12, 23.*

For-geatan to expose, forget.

For-geldan to repay, return; reddere:—*C. Mt. 12, 36, v.* for-gyldan.

For-gemelesian To neglect; negligere:—*L. Athel. 1.*

For-geofan to forgive, *v.* for-gifan.

For-gesettenes a proposition, *v.* foresetnes.

For-getan to forget, *v.* for-gitan.

For-gieldan to recompense, *Past. 68, v.* for-gyldan.

For-gifan, for-gyfan; *p.* forgeaf; *pp.* for-gifen. 1. To FORGIVE, remit; remittere. 2. To give, grant, supply, impart; dare:—1. De synt þine synna forgyfene, *Lk. 7, 48.* 2. Ðæt wif þat þu me forgeaf, *Gen. 3, 12.*

For-gifelic, forgifendlic; *adj.* FORGIVING, pardonable, giving, dative; bearable; remissus:—*Mt. 11, 22.* Forgifendlic gebygednes a dative case, *Elf. gr. 7.*

For-gifennes, for-gyfennes, se; *f.* [Dut. vergiffenis.] FORGIVENESS, indulgence, a grant; remissio:—*Gen. 4, 13: Mt. 26, 28.*

For-gifung a forgiving.

For-gitan, for-gytan to forget, neglect.

Forgitenes, forgitennes forgetfulness.

For-gnagan to gnaw or eat up.

For-gnidan To dash or throw down, break; allidere:—*Lk. 9, 18: Mk. 9, 20.*

For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—*L. Ps. 13, 7.*

For-grindan; *pp.* forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolish.

For-gripan [Dut. vergrypen] To take before, prepossess, seize, snatch away; apprehendere:—*Bd. 5, 7.*

For-gyldan To recompense, pay for, redeem; compensare:—*Gen. 31, 39: Mt. 18, 25.*

- For-gytan to become guilty, to commit, *Scint., Lye.*
 For-gyman, for-gymeleasian To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligere:—*Mt.* 22, 5.
 For-gyrd A martingale; antela, antilena, *Som.*
 For-gyrt forgetful.
 For-habban, for-hæbban To hold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; cohibere:—*Bd.* 4, 4: *Lk.* 24, 16.
 For-hæfdnes, for-hæfðnes, se; *f.* Restrain, abstinence; continentia:—*Bd.* 3, 5.
 For-hæfed; *comp. ra; sup. est; part. adj.* Continent, abstemius; continens:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 For-hæide an offence.
 For-haten foretold.
 For-hæsof forehead; sinciput:—*R.* 69.
 For-hæaldan To withhold, keep back; detinere:—*Bt.* 29, 1.
 For-hæalden Pollution, incest; incestus:—*Cot.* 105.
 For-hæardan to harden.
 For-helan, forhilð; *p.* forhæl; *pp.* forholena. To hide, conceal, oppone; celare:—*Gen.* 18, 17.
 For-hærgan, for-hærgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare:—*Bt.* 16, 1.
 For-hærgung, forheriung, e; *f.* A molesting, annoyance, trouble; infestatio:—*Ors.* 2, 4.
 For-hiegan, forhigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [higian to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere:—*Ja.* 12, 48.
 For-hilð hide, v. forhelan.
 For-hogian, for-hogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od. [hogian to be anxious] To neglect, despise, accuse; negligere:—*Deut.* 9, 23.
 For-hogednes, forhogodnes, se; forhogung, e; *f.* Contempt, disdain; contemptus:—*Bd.* 3, 22: *Ps.* 122, 4.
 For-holen concealed, hidden, v. forhelan.
 Forherwade Was dirty; obsorduit, *Hymn.*
 For-hradian to hasten before, prevent, overtake.
 For-hreted made void.
 Forhspebung a storm, *T. Ps.* 106, 25.
 Forht, geforht; *adj.* Fearful, timid, affrighted; timidus:—*Deut.* 28, 65.
 Forhtfull Fearful; formidolosus:—*Coll. Monast.*
 Forhtian, forhtigan; *part. igen-de; p. ode; pp. od.* To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraid, to frighten, affright; pavere:—*Ps.* 13, 9: *Ja.* 14, 27: *Deut.* 1, 21.
 Forhtendlic, forhtigendlic; *adj.* Timorous, fearful; meticolous:—*Cot.* 129.
 Forhtlice Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide:—*R. Ben. interl.* 5.
 Forht-mod a frightened mind, timid, pusillanimous.
 Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; *f.* Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor:—*Gen.* 27, 33.
 Forhtra more fearful, *Cd.* 156.
 Forhtung fear.
 For-hule concealed, v. forhelan.
 For-hwæga at least.
 For-hwam wherefore, why.
 For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrfan.
 For-hwi, forhwig for why, wherefore.
 For-hwon why.
 For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To cast aside, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile; pervertere:—*Lk.* 23, 14: *Deut.* 27, 17.
 For-hygan, forhycgan; *part.* forhyccende. To despise, v. forhigian.
 For-hygdelic Despicable; contemptibilis:—*L. Ps.* 118, 141.
 For-hynan; *p. de.* To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure; impedire:—*Ors.* 6, 1: 4, 10.
 For-lædan; þu forlæst; *p. de; pp.* ed. [lædan to lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere:—*Cd.* 32: *Elf. gr.* 47.
 For-læge neglected, disgraced, v. liogan.
 For-læran [Dut. verleenen, læran to learn] To mislearn, deceive, seduce; decipere:—*Num.* 31, 16.
 For-lætian; *p.* forlet; *pp.* forlæten. [Dut. verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere:—1. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5. 2. *Gen.* 2, 24: *Ps.* 15, 10.
 For-lætennys, for-lætnys, se; *f.* A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermissio:—*Bd.* 2, 14: *Ps.* 72, 19.
 For-leas lost; *p.* of forleosan.
 For-léc deceived.
 For-legen fornicated, committed fornication, v. forlicgan.
 For-legennys, forlegnes, se; *f.* Fornication; fornicatio:—*Mt.* 5, 32.
 For-legere An adulterer; fornicator, *Som.*
 For-legis, forlegystre An adulteress; adultera:—*Past.* 52, 2.
 For-leoggan; *pp.* od. To bely; ementiri, *Som.*
 For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; *p. ic,* he forleas, þu forlure, we forluron; *pp.* forloren. [Dut. verliezen] To lose, let go, amittere:—Gif he forlyst an of þam, *Lk.* 16, 4. Ic forleas, *Lk.* 15, 9.
 Forlet left, v. forlætan.
 For-lætenes an omission, v. forlætennys.
 For-licgan, for-liggan [licgan to lie] To fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari:—*Edw. Guth.* 4.
 For-ligenys fornication, v. forlegennys.
 For-liger; *adj.* Adulterous; adulterus:—Forhiger cneorys, *Mt.* 12, 39.
 For-ligere; *pl. ru, eru.* A fornicator, fornication; fornicator, fornicatio, adulter:—*Mt.* 19, 9: 15, 19.
 For-liggan Lupanar, prostibulum, *Cot.* 194.
 For-ligrian to fornicate.
 For-longe for long, long ago.
 For-lor Destruction; perditio:—*Ors.* 3, 9.
 For-loren forlorn, lost, v. forleosan.
 For-lorenes, se; *f.* FORLORNNESS, destruction; perditio:—*Deut.* 32, 35.
 For-losan to lose, v. for-leosan.
 For-lure lost; *p.* of for-leosan.
 For-lustice; *adv.* Willingly, gladly; libenter:—*Bt.* 22, 2.
 For-lyst loses, v. for-leosan.
 Form; *def. se* forma; *seo,* hit forme; *adj.* Early, first; primus:—Se forma ys Simon, *Mt.* 10, 2: 22, 25, v. *comp.* furðra; *sup.* fyrmost.
 For-mæl, for-mal An agreement, a treaty; foedus:—*L. Ethel.* 1.
 For-mærnes, se; *f.* Brightness, glory; claritas:—*Bt.* 34, 6.
 For-manega many.
 For-meltan, for-mylt; *p.* formælt, hi formulton; *pp.* formolton. To melt, liquefy; liquecere:—*Cot.* 125.
 For-mengan [Dut. vermengen] To join, mingle; conjugere:—*Past.* 21, 1.
 Formest foremost, first, v. fyrmest.
 For-met fare-meal, provision for a journey.
 For-molsnian; *pp.* formolanod, gemolsnod. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere:—*W. Cat.* p. 20.
 For-mylt dissolves, v. for-meltan.
 For-myrðrian to kill, murder.
 Forn [Ger. fore a trout] Turnus piscis, *R.* 102.
 For-naht for naught, vain, void, *Som.*
 Forne; *adv.* Before, sooner; prius:—Foran Petrus forne, *Ja.* 20, 4. Prep. for; pro, propter, *L. Ethelb.* 5.
 For-neah, for-nean; *adv.* Fore-nigh, nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Ps.* 118, 87.
 For-nefa, for-nefe a nephew's son.

For-niman; *p.* forniam; *pp.* fornumen; *v. a.* To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume; consume:—*Lk.* 9, 54; *Mt.* 6, 16.

For-nydan; *p.* ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—*Lwp. Ser.* 1.

Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to fród; *adj.* [*Moes. frods*] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as by age, broken; debilitatus. 3. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. *Cot.* 96. 2. Frod fyrr debilitated by age, *Cd.* 67. Gif se earm bið forod if the arm be broken, *L. Alf.* 40, *W.* p. 45, 26. 3. *Menol.* 34.

For-oft often, oftentimes.

Foron went, *v.* faran.

For-þæran, aparán, þæran To pervert; pervertere:—*Past.* 39, 3.

For-radian to go before, *v.* forhradian.

For-rædan [rædan to consult] To misconceive, deceive, seduce; seducere:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 12.

For-raðe very quickly.

For-riðel an outrider.

For-rotian to rot, putrify, *v.* rotian.

For-rotadnes, se; *f.* Rottenness, corruption; putredo:—*Elyf. gr.* 8.

For-rynel a forerunner, *v.* forerynel.

For-sacan, for-sæcan; *p.* soc; *pp.* socen. To forsake, withdraw; detrahere:—*L. pol. Edg.* 8.

For-sæd foresaid, accused.

For-sawon despised, *v.* for-seon.

For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—*Ors.* 1, 7.

For-sceaden separated, dispersed, *v.* sceadan.

For-sceaf cast down, *v.* scufan.

For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, *Scint.* 8.

For-sceap a fault, *v.* forscapung.

For-sceapen transformed, *v.* for-sceoppán.

For-sceawian toforeshew, provide.

For-scending perplexity, *R.* *Lk.* 21, 25.

For-sceóppán; *p.* forscópp, for-sceop; *pp.* forscæpen. [*Dut. verscheppen*] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—*Bt.* 38, 1.

For-sceotan to shoot before, anticipate.

For-scepen transformed, *Cd.* 214, *v.* for-sceóppán.

For-scip forship.

For-screncan; *pp.* for-screnct, for-screnct. To supplant, press, *v.* ge-screncean.

For-scráh *Abdicavit, Cot.* 205.

For-scrifan; *p.* hi forscrufon; *pp.* for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—*Ors.* 5, 4, *Som.*

For-scrincan, scrincan, gescrincan, he forscrinð; *p.* for-scranc, we forscruncon; *pp.* forscruncen. To shrink, wither, contract; arecere:—*Þa* sona forscranc þat fic-treow, *Mt.* 21, 19; *Mk.* 4, 6.

Forscunian to blush, *Scint.* 4.

For-scyddigod vicious, wicked, *Som.*

For-scyldigað condemns; for-scyldigod condemned, damned, *v.* gescyldgian.

For-scyttan *Prævenire, L. Ps.* 48, 10.

For-scapung an error, *v.* forscapung.

For-scarian; *pp.* forsearod. To sear, dry up, wither, *v.* searian.

For-secgan To foresay, missay, pretend, deny; injuste insimulare:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 15; *Edg.* 4.

For-sendan to send away.

For-seón, þu forsihat, forsixt, he forsyhð; *p.* forseáh, for-sawe, þu forseage, hi for-sawon; *imp.* forseoh; *pp.* forsewen; *v. a.* To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemner:—*Se* þe þone mannes sunu forsyhð, *Lk.* 9, 26.

For-settan; *p.* forsæt; *pp.* forseten; *v. a.* To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:—*Ps.* 21, 11. Hæfdon þone weg forseten, *Ors.* 4, 6.

For-settednys, se; *f.* That which is set before, an intention, proposition; propositio:—*Ps.* 77, 2.

For-sewen despised, *v.* for-seon.

For-sewennys, forseawennes, se; *f.* Contempt, dishonour; contemptus:—*Ps.* 122, 4, 5; *Ors.* 4, 4.

For-singian to sin against.

For-sion to despise, *v.* for-seon.

For-sið *Chlamys, R.* 65.

For-siðe death, destruction.

For-sittan to mis-sit, to be absent from, *L. Athel.* 20.

For-slæhð breaks.

For-slagen beaten, slain.

For-slawian; *p.* wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere:—*Bt.* 10.

For-slean, he foralyhð; *p.* foraloh; *pp.* foralegen, foralagen. To kill, slay, beat, *v.* slean.

For-slitnys desolation.

For-soð; *adv.* Forsooth, truly, certainly; certe:—*Bt.* 14, 3.

For-spanc, forspanc; *pl.* forspaningca, forspanningca. An enticement, allurements.

For-spanan to entice, seduce, *v.* spanan.

For-speca a species.

For-speccen species.

For-spedian to forewarn; *v.* forspendan To sume; consumere.

For-spennestre —*Elyf. gr.* 9, 3.

For-spillan; *p.* [Dut. verspillen] destroy, dissipate. *Mt.* 16, 25. Dru sylfne forspillen; destroy himself; spillan.

For-spillednes, desperatidnes, destruc-tion. —*Mt.* 7, 13.

For-spreca a species; *v.* fore-speca.

Forst, frost.

Frost; gelu.

For-stælan to steal; *v.* stælan.

For-stæpan to appear before.

For-stal a forest; the way.

For-stalian To deride; impedi-

For-standan, a student; *p.* forstand; *v. a.* 1. defend, aid, help, fendere, provide before, provide, telligere. 3. to oppose; im-

lað forstand *Cd.* 117: *L.*

forstent hit is those, *Bt.* 1.

forstandan þu understandest; *v.* 5, 3, *Card.* 3. Engel for-

Nms. 22, 22

For-stælan to steal.

For-stylð steal.

For-stylian to stultify.

For-styntan To contumere; *v.* for-sugian, for-sugod. To beguile.

For-swælan; *p.* infame, set on fire; *v.* swelde, *Mk.*

For-swerian to swear.

For-swapian to forswear; *v.* forswulgon; *v. a.* [*Dut. swallow up, de-*]

—*Þa* þe wu swelgað, *Mk.*

forweald D.

For-sweltan to forswear; *v.* forsworian; forsworen. 2

- consciously, perjure*: pejerare:—*Mt.* 5, 33.
- For-swigian, *pp.* forswugod. *To pass over in silence, to dissemble, conceal*; *silencio præterire*:—*Bt.* 17.
- For-swite *very great, vehemently*. For-sworcen *darkened*. For-syggian, *to conceal, v.* forswigian.
- For-tende [*fortend seared, burned*] *Amazons, Scythian women*, so called, because hi fortendon þat swyðre breocat they burnat of the right breast, *Ors.* 1, 10.
- Forð; *adv.* [forð goes, *v.* faran] FORA, *thence, further, directly, forward*; *inde*:—*Balaam rad forð, Nam.* 22, 35. ¶ Forð dagas the forth or going out of the day, *far in the day*. Forð nihtes *far in the night*.
- Forða *because*. Forð-agan *gone forth, passed, Mt.* 14, 15.
- Forð-ahresan *to rise or rush forth*. Forþam, forþan, forþon, forþamþe, forþan þe; *conj.* [*for that which*] *For this reason that, on this account that, because, for that cause, for, therefore, quoniam, nam*:—*Mt.* 5, 3, 4; 6, 25; 14, 2.
- Forð-ateon; *p.* forðateah *to draw forth, produce*. Forðatæg *exhortatio, Pref. R. Cmc.*
- Forðtanren *elapsed, gone, Bd.* 4, 6.
- Forð-beran, forðberan, *to bring or carry forth*.
- Forð-berro *bringing forth*; *procreative*:—*Cd.* 7.
- Forð-beccoman *to come forth, proceed, Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9.
- Forð-boren *born forth, noble born*; opposed to læn-boren.
- Forð-bringan *to bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish*.
- Forð-bylding *an investigation, incitement, Chr.* 999.
- Forð-clipian *to call forth, to promise, Gal.* 5, 26.
- Forð-cure *preferred, Cd.* 79.
- Forð-cure chose, *preferred, v.* ceosan.
- Forð-cyme *a coming forth, egress, Gra.* 38, 28.
- Forð-cyþan *to declare, pronounce, Hymn.*
- Forð-don put forth, *protrude, Bd.* 5, 2.
- For-pearle *very much, greatly*. For-pearlice *Shortly, sharply*; *districte*:—*R. Ben.* 2.
- For-þencan *To mistrink, disdain, distrust, despair*; *diffidere*:—*Bt.* 8.
- For-þeon *to go or proceed before, to excel*.
- Forþ-læderna *forefathers, Elf. T.* p. 7.
- Forð-faran *to go forth, depart, die*. Forð-fering *a going forth, decreasing, dying*.
- Forð-fore [*fore went, v.* faran] *A going forth, death*; *mors*:—*Hæ læg set forðfore, Jn.* 4, 47.
- Forð-forlættenes, *se*; *f.* *A free permission, license, a fault*; *derelictio*:—*Bt.* 5, 1.
- Forð-framian *to shoot forth, grow large*.
- Forð-gætan *to explain, solve*. Forð-gætan *to go forth*.
- Forð-gang *a forth going, progress*. Forð-gæclypian *to call forth, incite, Scint.*
- Forð-gelang *Conducing, profitable, available*; *conducens*:—*Forð-gelang beon to conduce, L. Can. Edg. Poent.* 1.
- Forð-genge *a forthcoming, increasing*.
- Forð-gewat *went forth*. Forð-gewendan *to go out*.
- Forð-gewitan *to go forth, proceed, pass over, depart, die*.
- Forð-gyrd, for-gyrd *A tablet, a brooch, a stud on a bridle*; antela, antilena:—*Elf. gl.* 23, Som.
- Forð-hald *stooping forward*. Forð-headlan *to hold forth, to hold continually, retain*.
- Forð-herge *the front or van of an army*.
- Forþi, forþy, forþig, forþy þe, forþi þonne; *conj.* *Therefore, wherefore, for, because*; *ideo*:—*Bt.* 19; *Jn.* 7, 22.
- Forðian, geforðian *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform*; *promovere*:—*Chr.* 675.
- For-þingian *to beg pardon, intercede, v.* fore-þingian.
- For-þiofan *to thieve, steal, C. Mk.* 10, 19.
- Forð-lædan *to forth-lead, produce*.
- Forð-læstan *to fulfil*.
- Forð-letan; *pp.* forðleten, forðloten. *To let forth, send forth, emit, to incline, to be prone*.
- Forð-lifan *to stand out, appear*.
- Forðmest *foremost, first, C. Mt.* 20, 27.
- For-þoht *despaired, v.* for-þencean.
- For-þon *for that, for, v.* forþam.
- For-þoncl *forethoughtful, prudent, R. Mt.* 11, 25.
- Forðonloten *Provolutus, Dial.* 1, 8.
- Forðor *further, v.* furðor.
- For-þreastan; *pp.* ed. *To entirely bruise, break, to be contrite*.
- For-þriccan *to tread under, oppress*.
- For-þriccednes, *se*; *f.* *A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety*:—*Lk.* 21, 25.
- Forð-rihte *right forth, down right, distinct, plain, direct*; hence, forðrihte spræce *prose*.
- For-þryct *oppressed*. For-þryman; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed. *To suffocate, choke, strangle*; *suffocare*:—*Mt.* 13, 22.
- Forð-scencan *to drink to*. Forð-scian *to die*.
- Forð-sæcpe; *m.* *A going forth, an expedition*; *profectus*:—*Bd.* 1, 34.
- Forð-sið [*sið a journey*] *death*. Forð-sipowne, *se*; *f.* *Profit, gain, advantage*; *profectus*:—*Bd.* 2, 4.
- Forð-steppan; *p.* stop. *To step forth, proceed*; *procedere*:—*Mk.* 14, 35.
- Forð-steallian *to have a place forward, to happen*.
- Forð-swefan *to prevail, profit*; *proficere*:—*C. Pa.* 88, 22.
- Forð-teg, forð-tige *a porch, an entrance*.
- Forð-tihting *an exhortation*. For-punden *swollen*.
- Forþung, e; *f.* *A going forth, things necessary for going forth, a provision for travelling*; *apparatus*:—*L. pol. Cmt.* 10.
- Forð-weard *forward, v.* forward.
- Forð-weaxan *to grow or break forth*.
- Forð-weg [*weg a way*] *a going forth, progress, departure*.
- Forð-wesan *to be out*. Forð-wif *a matron*.
- For-þyldian, for-þyldigian, for-þyldigian *to bear, endure, v.* gepyldgian.
- For-þylmed *obscured*.
- Forð-yppan *to publish, lay open*.
- Forð-yrnan *to run forth*.
- Fortio, fortif affrights, *Bt.* 35, 1, *v.* forhtian.
- For-togen tugged together, *gathered*.
- For-togennes, *se*; *f.* *A drawing or shrinking together*; *contractio*:—¶ Fortogennesse *innan a contraction within, the choic, L. M.* 2, 33.
- For-tredan, þu fortrydst; *p.* -træd; *pp.* -treden. *To tread upon, tread under foot*; *conculcare*:—*Mt.* 5, 13, *v.* tredan.
- For-trugadnes, fortruwednes, *se*; *f.* *Preçipitancy, presumption, arrogance*; *præcipitatio*.
- For-truwian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. *To be over confident, rash, to presume*; *presumere*:—*Bt.* 7, 3.
- For-truwung, e; *f.* *Overconfidence, presumption*; *præcipitatio*:—*Bt.* 3, 1.
- For-trydst *treadst, v.* fortredan.
- For-tymbrian *to misbuild, stop up, hinder*.
- For-tynan *To shut in, stop, hinder*. Forud *broken, v.* forod.
- Foruiered worn, *C. Mt.* 9, 16, *v.* forwered.
- Foruord *A point, jot*; *apex*:—*C. Mt.* 5, 18.

Foruost first.
 For-utan without, besides.
 For-wærnan to deny, v. for-wyrnan.
 For-wandian To fear greatly, to have in honour, to reverence; revereri.—Mt. 21, 37.
 For-wandung a reverencing.
 For-ward a fore ward, precaution.
 For-warð destroyed, v. for-weorðan.
 For-weard forward, v. foreward.
 For-weaxan to grow immoderately, to swell.
 For-wel very well, much; forwel oft very often.
 For-wened proud.
 For-weornian; p. de; pp. ed. To grow old, wear away, to refuse; senescere:—Dial. 2, 15.
 For-weorpan, forwyrpð; p. wearp; pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen] To cast away, reject, reprobate; præcipitare, Som.
 For-weorðan, for-wurðan; þu forwyrst, he forwyrð; p. for-wearð, we forwurdon. To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die; perire:—Sceolon hig forweorðan, Gen. 18, 24.
 For-weorðenes a deficiency.
 For-weorðfullic very worthy, excellent.
 Forwered worn, old.
 For-werednys old age.
 For-weryð shall destroy.
 For-wesnian, for-wisnian to wither or wizen away.
 For-wirð destruction, v. forwyrð.
 For-wlencean [wlænca pomp] To exalt, fill with pride; exaltare:—Past. 26, 2.
 For-word a bargain, v. foreward.
 For-wordenes deficiency, destruction.
 For-worht one condemned, a malefactor.
 For-worpen rejected, reprobated, v. forweorpan.
 For-wostas Magistrates; pri-mates:—C. Mk. 6, 21.
 For-wrecen a stranger.
 For-wreged accused, v. wregan.
 For-wriðan to bind up.
 For-wundian; ic forwundige; pp. den, dod. To wound, ulcerate; vulnerare:—Chr. 882: Lk. 16, 20.
 For-wurðan to perish, v. for-weorðan.
 For-wyrnan; pp. forworht, for-wyrht. [Dut. verwerken] 1. To miswork, to lose, forfeit; amittere. 2. To oppose, corrupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere, perdere:—1. L. Hloth. 15, 2: Chr. 896.
 Forwyrð [wyrð fortune] Loss, damage, destruction, death, slaying; internecio:—Mt. 16, 26: Lk. 9, 25.

For-wyrht lost, destroyed, v. forwyrnan.
 For-wyrnan To FOREWARN, prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain; prohibere:—Bt. 21.
 For-wyrnednes a restraining, continency, forbidding.
 For-wyrpnes a rejection.
 For-wyrst destroyed; forwyrð destroys, v. forweorðan.
 For-yrmian to afflict, v. yrman.
 Foster [Dan. Swed. foster n. a factus] Food, nourishment, a nurse; victus:—Past. 18, 6.—foster-bearn a nurse-child.—foster-broðor a food-brother, foster-brother.—foster-cild a foster-child.—foster-fæder a foster-father.—foster-lean a food-loan, a payment, maintenance, L. Edm. 2.—foster-ling, foator-ling a fosterling, nurse-child.—foster-moder a foster-mother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1.—foster-noð (not, noð use) a pasturing, pasturage.—foster-sweoster a foster-sister.
 Foster food, v. foster.
 Foster-ling, v. foster.
 Foat-rað food; pl. fostraðas soldiers' pay.
 Fostrian To FOSTER, nourish; alere, Som.
 Fót; pl. fét; n. [Plat. foot m: Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m: Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ot. fuaz: Not. fuoz: Moes. fotus: Dan. fod, foed c: Swed. fot m: Fr. pied m: Sp. pie: Port. pe: It. piede, pié: Grk. πούς: Pers. پا پا; pl. پايان payan: Heb. פוּם pom: Sans. padas] A FOOT; pes:—Fot wið fet, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor soreness of feet, FOOT-SORE. ¶ Fot-adl a foot-disease, the goat, Bd. 2, 7.—Fot-cops a fetter, Mk. 5, 4.
 FOPER, fopur, fopur FOTHER, Fodder, food, a basket, a mass, load, a fother of lead; pabulum, copinus, massa plumbi:—Chr. 852.
 Fot-læst a footstep.
 Fot-mælum, fotmæl by steps, gradually.
 Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol a foot-stool.
 Fot-spure a foot-stool.
 Fot-swað a footstep.
 Fot-welm, fot-wylm, an. A sole of the foot; planta pedis:—Fram þam fotwolmum, Dent. 28, 35: Gen. 25, 26.
 Fower four, v. feower.
 Fox, es; m. [Plat. vossam: Dut. vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not. fuhs: Tat. fohu: Wil. voho: in the 13th century, fuz. Ithre derives it from the yellowish colour of the animal, in the

north of Eng. and Fr. fau- pes:—Lk. 9, Foxes-clife, glove; digit. Fra from, fro, Fraced, fracad, fracoðlic; obscene, wuse turpis:—Jo Fracoðlice, Shamefully, —Past. 5, 2. Fracoðnes, se scenity; turp Fræ: [Lat. pra a greater de- ingly. Fræ beorhter Fræc, frec; greedy, dan —Mor. Fræ Fræcdnys da Fræcen, fræc- fracensful; periculossus 17: Bd. 1, Fræcennes de v. frecenia. Fræcðe reproa Fræc-genga A profugus, a Fræclice; a greedily; a Fræcn dangere Fræcnys dang Fræ-fætt excec Fræfelnes, ex- tion; proca Fræge sharpne fræge. Frægn asked; Fræ-mere, fra- great, þenow Fræmbe stran- Fræt fretted b- tan. Frætew, frætru- ornament, ad- decking; orn- 2, 1: Bd. 1, Frætæppa De R. 99. Frættewian, fr- pp. gefrætw To adorn, de- ornare:—B- 30. Frætwednes, f. An ador- trifle; ornat FRAM, from; [Plat. Dut. Ger. von: Wil. vone: fra: Swed. frá] FROM þam wodne Chr. 449: M Fram firm, v. fr Framað does fremað, v. fr

Frang-witan to depart.
 Frania to avail, v. fremian.
 Franlice strongly, v. fromlice.
 Franswium Wisely; sapienter:—*Ps.* 57, 5.
 Francan; g. Francana, Francan; d. Francum. *The Franks*; Franci, Francones:—*Chr.* 780: 854: 885: *Bd.* 1, 25.
 Franc-land, Franc-lic Franks' land, France, *Bd.* 1, 25.
 Frasian, gefrasian [*Dut.* vrasen] To ask, inquire; interrogare:—*C.* *Jn.* 11, 12.
 Frea, frea, fri, friga, frigia [*Fra.* fria m; *Ot.* fro dominus, frowa domina: *Moes.* frauja dominus] Lord, master, the goddess Frea; dominus:—*Cd.* 1: 101: *Bt.* R. p. 171.
 Frea-bodian to speak, declare, *L.* *Ps.* 118, 171.
 Frea a deceiver; hence, ravenous, greedy, v. frac.
 Frecednes danger, v. frecenia.
 Frecelod endangered.
 Frecendlic, frecenlic; *adj.* comp. ra. *Dangerous, perilous*; periculosus:—*Bt.* 38, 3.
 Frecene, frecenfull dangerous, v. fracena.
 Frecenia, fracennes, frecennes, frecenes, fracnyra, frecednes, fracelnyra, se; *f.* Danger, mischief, ruin, destruction; periculum:—*Bd.* 2, 7: *Ps.* 114, 3.
 Freclice; *adv.* Dangerously; periculose:—*Ors.* 4, 8.
 Frecn dangerous, v. fracenen.
 Frecnea *A dunnose*; glis:—*Cot.* 96, *Lye.*
 Frefrian; *part.* igende; *p.* -frede; *pp.* -fred, gefrefred, afrofred; *c.* To comfort, console; consolari:—*Jn.* 11, 19.
 Frefriand; *m.* The comforter; paracletus:—*Ja.* 16, 7.
 Frefrung, e; *f.* Comforting, reconciling, consolation; consolatio:—*Gen.* 37, 35.
 Fregan, gefreguan; *p.* fragu, fragia, frang, we frugnon; *pp.* fragen, gefraguen [*Dut.* vrasen: *Lancashire,* frayne] To know by asking, inquire, interrogate; interrogare:—*Bd.* 2, 1.
 Fremd foreign, strange, v. fremed.
 Fremdan To alienate, estrange; alienare:—*R.* *Ben.* 4.
 FRES *Profit, advantage, gain, kindness*; commodum:—*Bt.* 14, 1: *Cd.* 12.
 FRENED, fremad, fremð [*Plat.* fremad: *Dut.* vresmd: *Frs.* fremeth: *Ger.* fremad strange: *Ker.* *Ot.* Not. fremed: *Dan.* fremet: *Swed.* främmande: *Ist.* framandi haepes, advena. —*Fram* from aser: *Old Eng.*

fren, forenne foreign: *Chau.* uses fremde, fremed strange. *Spem.* appears to use fren as a contraction for frenne a stranger] *An alien, a stranger, a guest*, used as an adjective, foreign, strange; alienus:—*Of* fremedum, *Mt.* 17, 25, 26: *Ps.* 68, 11. *Ac* fremdum menn, *Deut.* 28, 20.
 Fremfull; *adj.* Beneficent, profitable; beneficus:—*Lk.* 22, 25.
 Fremfullice Effectually, beneficially; efficaciter:—*R.* *Ben.* interi, *Prol.*
 Fremfulnes, se; *f.* Profitableness, utility; utilitas:—*R.* *Ben.* 53.
 Fremian; *part.* fremiende, fremigende; *p.* ede [*Dan.* fremme to forward, promote: *Swed.* främja: *Icel.* frama artus edocera, nomen et famam acquirere] To profit, do well, prosper, advance, avail; prodesse:—*Hwæt* fremað ænegum menn, *Mt.* 16, 26. *Hwæt* him his swefn fremion, *Gen.* 37, 20.
 Fremman, gefremman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [*Icel.* fremia: *Celt.* *Bret.* framma to join] To FRAME, form, make, do, effect, execute, benefit; facere:—*Æstret* fremman first to frame, *Cd.* 1. *Ic* hæla gefremme to daeg, *Lk.* 13, 32.
 Fremming, fremming, e; *f.* A framing, an effect, efficacy, power; fabricatio:—*Elf.* gr. 11.
 Fremsum; *adj.* Kind, benign, courteous; benignus:—*Bd.* 3, 6.
 Fremsumlice; *adv.* Kindly, benign, *Bd.* 1, 25.
 Fremsumnys, se; *f.* Kindness, benefit, liberality; benignitas:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 8.
 Fremð a guest-stranger, v. fremed.
 Fremðian to make as an alien, to excommunicate, to curse.
 Fremung, fremung, e; *f.* Advantage, profit; emolumentum, v. freme.
 Frencisc; *adj.* Belonging to France; Francus:—*Chr.* 660.
 Frend a friend, v. freond.
 Frendlicre more kindly, bearable.
 FRED, frijo, freoh, frig; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* fri: *Dut.* vry: *Ger.* frey: *Ker.* fri, frig: *Moes.* frya] FREE, having liberty or immunity; liber, sui juris:—*Bd.* 4, 10: *Ps.* 87, 4.
 Freo a lord, v. frea.
 Freo-bearn free-born.
 Freo-borb; *g.* freoborges. *A free surety, pledge, bondman.*

Freed, freode Liberty, affection, good will; dilectio:—*Cot.* 48.
 Freódom, es; *m.* [*Dut.* vrydom m.—*freo* FREE; *dom* power, state] FREEDOM, liberty; emancipatio:—*Bt.* 41, 2: *Bd.* 3, 24.
 Freofestlice Quickly; propere, *Som.*
 Freogan, gefreogan To free; manumittere:—*Lev.* 25, 10.
 Freoh free, v. freo.
 Freolic; *adj.* [freo a lord, lic like] Liberal, ingenious, goodly; liberalis:—*Cd.* 9.
 Freolic, friolic; *comp.* or; *adv.* FREELY; libere:—*Pa.* 93, 1: *Bt.* 18, 4.
 Freols; *m.* A time of freedom, a holy day, a feast, festival; festum:—*Lk.* 2, 42.
 Freols-dæg a feast-day.
 Freolsdóm Freedom, liberty; libertas:—*L.* *With.*
 Freolsefan to give a holy day or freedom.
 Freols-gear a feast-year, jubilee.
 Freolsian; *pp.* gefreolsod, gefrylsod [*Ker.* *Not.* frihalæ: *Dan.* frelse to save: *Swed.* frälsa: *Icel.* fræla to free] To keep holy day, to celebrate, to deliver, free; celebrare diem festum:—*L.* *eccl.* *Cnut.* 17: *Lev.* 25, 2.
 Freolseic Solemnly, freely; solemniter:—*Bd.* 3, 10.
 Freols-tid a feast-time.
 Freolstow a feast-place, banqueting room.
 Freolsung, e; *f.* A feasting, celebrating a feast; solenne:—*Ps.* 73, 5.
 Freom firm, strong, v. from.
 Freomæg A relation, kinsman; germanus:—*Cd.* 47.
 Freo-man frig-man Freeman; liberæ conditionis homo:—*L.* *Edo.* *Guth.* 7, 8.
 Freomlic; *adj.* Firm, strong; fortis:—*Bd.* 1, 3.
 Freomon a freeman, v. freoman.
 Freomung profit, v. fremung.
 Freon; *p.* gefreode; *pp.* gefreod [*Plat.* fryen: *Dut.* vryen: *Frs.* fryen to woo: *Ger.* freyen to free, lose: *Dan.* frie: *Swed.* fria: *Icel.* fria to free] To FREE liberate, lose; liberare:—*Deut.* 15, 12.
 Freo-nama A surname; cognomen:—*Bd.* 2, 5.
 Freónd, frend, friend; *pl.* nom. ac. frynd, gefrynd; *g.* frynda; *d.* fryndum; *m.* [*Plat.* fründ m: *Dut.* vriend, vrind m: *Frs.* friund m: *Ger.* freund m: *Ker.* *Ot.* friunt: *Moes.* frionda: *Dan.* frønde m. a kinsman: *Swed.* frände m. a relation: *Icel.* frændi c.—*freo*nde; *part.* of freon to love] A FRIEND;

- amicus:—Hwylc eower hæfð sumne freond, *Lk.* 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, *Jn.* 15, 14.
- ⁴Fréondheald *friend inclined, friendly.*
- Fréondleás; *adj. Friendless; abque amicis:—L. pol. Cnut. 32.*
- Fréondleaste *Want of friends, indigence; indigentia:—L. pol. Cnut. 32.*
- Fréondlic; *adj. Friend-like, friendly; amicus, benignus:—Bd. 5, 14.*
- Fréondlice; *adv. Like a friend, kindly; amice:—Cd. 76.*
- Fréond-lufu *friend-love, friendship.*
- Fréond-rædenn, fréondrædene *A friend-condition, friendship; amicitia:—Bt. 21: Gen. 37, 4.*
- Fréondsceipe; *m. [Dut. vriendshap f.] Friendship; amicitia:—Bd. 3, 5.*
- Freora *mantra of freemen; g. pl. of freo.*
- Fréorihht *a free-right, common-right, right of a free-man.*
- Fréot; *m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free; libertas:—L. Edw. 9.*
- Fréoðan *To rub, froth; fricare:—Cod. Exon. 36.*
- Fréoðe, fréoðo, fréðo, friðo *Liberty, peace, love; libertas, amor:—Cd. 48.*
- Fréoðian; *p. ode. To consider kindly or affectionately, to pursue; amore consulere:—Bd. 2, 6.*
- Fréosan *Frisans; Frisones:—Bd. 3, 13.*
- Fréisic; *adj. Belonging to Friesland, Frisian; Frisicus:—Chr. 897.*
- FRÉTAN, he frit, fryt; *p. fræt, we fræton, freton; pp. freten [Plat. freten: Dut. vreten: Ger. freasen: Ot. Not. frezzen: Moes. fretan, frætan: Dan. fraadse: Swed. fräta.—This word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meaning. Ot. uses it only once in a good sense. Ni frázum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist. iii. 6. v. 56.] To FRET, gnaw, break, eat up, devour; devorare:—Deut. 28, 38.*
- Frétere *A glutton; lurco; Som.*
- Fréðo *peace, v. fréoðe, frið.*
- Frétnes, se; *f. A devouring, ravening; edacitas, Som.*
- Fretol, frettol [*Dut. vreter m. A glutton; edax:—R. 88.*]
- Fri, fria *a lord, v. frea.*
- Friborþes *of a freeman, v. freo-borþ.*
- Fric [*Dut. vrek m. A devourer; devorator:—C. Mt. 11, 19, v. fræc.*]
- Fricgean *to ask, v. fregnan.*
- Frician *To dance; saltare:—Mt. 11, 17.*
- Friclan *To desire, seek for; appetere:—Cd. 89.*
- Friclo *An appetite; appetitus:—L. M. 2, 16.*
- Frico *With interest; cum usura: C. Mt. 25, 27.*
- Friend *a friend, v. freond.*
- Frig *free, v. freo.*
- Friga, frigea, frigia *a lord, v. frea.*
- Frigan *to free, v. fregnan.*
- Frig-dæg [*Plat. freedag m: Dut. vrydag m: Frs. freed m:—from Freja, Friga, Frea, the goddess of love, and the consort of Woden.] Friga's day, FRIDAY, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga, or Venus; dies Veneris:—L. Athel. 3. On frige-dæg, Mt. 4, 11, 22.*
- Frige *Love; amor:—Cod. Ex. 8, b. 1.*
- Frigenes, frignys, gefrygnys, se; *f. An asking, a question; interrogatio:—Bd. 5, 13.*
- Frig-læta *one let free.*
- Frigman *a freeman, L. Cnut. pol. 43.*
- Frignes, se; *f. Freeness; libertas:—Chr. 796.*
- Frignian *to inquire, v. fregnan.*
- Frignys *a question, v. frigenes.*
- Frihtan *To fright, terrify; terrere, Som.*
- Frihtung, e; *f. Divination, sooth-saying; hariolatio:—Cod. 21.*
- Fri-lic *free, liberal, Prov. 28.*
- Friman *a freeman, L. Ethel. 28.*
- Frimdie, frimdig; *adj. Inquisitive, asking; inquisitivus:—With beon To be inquisitive, to ask, require; requirere:—Ex. 12, 31.*
- Frinan, befrinan, frinð; *p. fran, we frunon, gefrunon; pp. gefrunen; v. a. [Dut. vragen: Frs. fregia: Plat. Ger. vragen: Ker. frahen: Isd. fraghen: Moes. fraihnan: Swed. fråga, v. fregnan] To ask, consult; interrogare:—Hi frunon me, Ps. 34, 13. He befran hi, Mt. 2, 7: Ps. 34, 13.*
- Frio *free, v. freo.*
- Friodóm *freedom, v. freedom.*
- Friolice *freely, v. freolice.*
- Friolsend, friolsiend *A deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—T. Ps. 69, 7, v. freolsian.*
- FRID, fréðo, es [*Plat. frede contracted frëe m: Dut. vrede m: Frs. freda: Ger. friede m: Isd. frido: Dan. fred c: Swed. fred, frid m: Icel. fridr m: Lat. mid. fredus.—from freon, or Moes. frion to love.] Peace, love, agreement, league; pax:—He nam frið wið þat folc, he made*

peace with that

2. Friðes bot or offering of peace, amends for peace, *L. pol. dom liberty, fr*

Frið-bena *a peace fugee.*

Frið-candel *a peace, Cd. 18.*

Frið-geard *a peace asylum.*

Frið-gedal *life of peace, death.*

Frið-gewritu *peace-ticles of peace.*

Frið-hus *peace-house.*

Friðian; *p. frið, pp. gefriðod; peace; pacem tect, defend, k protegere:—p. 104, 21. woldon þat b protect all that ed, Chr. 921.*

Friðleás *peaceless in a treaty of*

Friðlic; *adj. libidus:—L. pol.*

Frið-man *a peace enemy.*

Frið-peace, love

Frið-socn, a peace daytum.

Frið-stol *a peace an altar, asyly*

Frið-stow *a peace*

Friðsum, peace

Frocca, frogga

Froð old, prudens

ken, v. forod.

Frófer; *g. frófrer lace, convenien um:—Ps. 17*

fre sunu com of consolation, tyr. 11. Jun.

Frófer-boc *consolation*

Frófer-gast *consolation Holy Ghost, J*

Frofrían *To console Som.*

Frofrung *A consolation Som.*

Froga, frogga, frox; *m. [Plat. Dut. vorsch a Ger. frosch Mons. frosk: A froska f.] A Frohto Fearful Mk. 4, 40.*

FROM, frem; *com. adj. [Plat. from Frs. from: G. Swed. from: Icel. strong, stout, b Bd. 2, 23.*

From *A physician R. Matt. 9, 12*

From *from*, v. *fram*.
 From *FROME*; fluvii nomen in agro Dorsetensi, *Som*.
 Fromwashed rolled away, *C. R. Lk. 24, 2*.
 From-rumen to be rejected, *R. Lk. 9, 22*.
 From-cyme a coming from, a race, progeny.
 From-cyn a from-kin, progeny.
 Fromian to be well, strong, v. *ireman*.
 Fromic; *adj. Strong, stout*; strenuous:—*Jdt. 10*.
 Fromlice, frumlice; *adv. Strongly, stoutly, effectually*; strenue:—*Bd. 5, 7*.
 Fromscape; m. *Exercise, use, a preceding, courage*; exercitatio:—*Bd. 1, 34*.
 From-utinis desolation, *C. Mk. 13, 14*.
 From-wican to withdraw, desert, *Cd. 46*.
 Fromung, e; *f. A going, journey*; profectio:—*Bd. 5, 8*.
 Fromc, Fromland France, *Chr. 336, v. Francan*.
 Frost fruit, v. *forat*.
 Frostig Frosty; gelidus, *Som*.
 Frover *A fencer*; fautor:—*Chr. 1069*.
 From a frog, v. *froga*.
 Frugen asked, v. *fregnan*.
 Frum; *def. se fruma*; *adj. [Icel. from a prima proles] Original, primitive, first*; natus, primitivus:—*Frum*, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—Done fruman sceafte geþencan to remember the first creation, *Bt. 30, 2*.
 Fram fruman geceafta, *Mk. 10, 6*.
 Fruma, an; m. [*Moes. fruma*] Beginning, origin, author, founder; principium:—*Bd. 1, 13*; *Bt. 39, 13*. *Et fruman, Jn. 6, 64*. On fruman, *Mt. 19, 4*, at wt in the beginning.
 Fram-bearu first-born.
 Fram-cenned first-begotten, primitive.
 Fram-cerr first turn.
 Fram-cneow a progenitor, *Cd. 161*.
 Fram-cyn original kind, race, offspring, seed.
 Fram-gar, fram-gara [frum first, gear year] *A patriarch, father of a family, a prince*; patriarcha:—*Cd. 58*; *Jdt. 11*.
 Fram-geceap first creation.
 Fram-gyld the first payment made to the kindred of a slain person, in recompense of his murderer.
 Fram-beowung first formation.
 Framo the beginning, *C. Mk. 13, 4, v. fram*.
 Fram-ripan the first fruit.
 Fram-sceaf first creation, the creation.

Frum-sceateas, frum-sceattas first fruits.
 Frum-spræce an original speech, a promise, a covenant.
 Frum-stol a chief seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station.
 Fry free, v. *freo*.
 Fryocce *A crier, preacher*; præco:—*Past. 15, 3*.
 Frydom freedom, *Bt. 40, 7, v. freedom*.
 Frymlic, frymðelic; *adj. Primitive, first*; primitivus:—*Bd. 1, 26*.
 Frymð, es; *f. A beginning*; initium:—*Of middan geardes frymðe, Mt. 25, 34*.
 Frymðelic primitive, v. *frymlic*.
 Frynd, gefrynd friends, v. *freond*.
 Frysa *A Friesland*; Friso:—*Bd. 5, 9*.
 Frysan; *pp. gefroren [Dut. vriezen] To FREEZE*; gelare:—*Elf. gr. 22*.
 Frynisc Friesic; Frisius, *Som*.
 Frysland Friesland; Frisie:—*Ors. 1, 1*.
 Fryt consumes, v. *fretan*.
 Fryt a peace, league, v. *frið*.
 Fryting a making peace.
 Fugel, es; *pl. fugelas, fuglas*; m. [*Plat. fagel, vagel m: Frs. fugel f: Dut. Ger. vogel m: Ot. Not. fogal: Moes. fugls: Dan. fugl c: Swed. fogel m: Icel. fugl m.—from fleogan to fly; pp. of flögen fston; hence flug syncope fug-el] A FOWL, bird*; volucris:—*Lk. 13, 34*; *Mt. 6, 26*.
 Fugel-cynn fowl kind, *Gen. 1, 30*.
 Fugelere, es; *pl. fugeleras*; g. a; d. an; m. [*Dut. vogelaar m.] A FOWLER*; auceps:—*Elf. gl. 6*.
 Fugeles-wise fowl-wise, in the manner of a fowl, a dolphin from its swiftness.
 Fugel-hælsere, fugel-hweolere *A soothsayer*; augur:—*R. 4*.
 Fugel-hwate a divination by birds, *R. 48*.
 Fugelian, fughian [*Dut. vogelen*] *To fowl, catch birds*; aucupari:—*Elf. gr. 35*.
 Fugel-lime birdlime, *Cot. 194*.
 Fugel-noð a fowling, *Ethel. privit*.
 Fugla of birds; fuglas birds, v. *fugel*.
 Fughian to fowl, v. *fugelian*.
 Fugol a bird, v. *fugel*.
 Fugol-wyll bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds.
 Fugol a bird, v. *fugel*.
 Fughlas for fuglas fowls, v. *fugel*.
 Fuht; *adj. [Plat. fucht, fuchtig: Dut. vocht, vochtig: Ger. feucht: Dan. fugtig: Swed. fuktig: Icel. fugt f. odour] Moist*; humidus:—*Herb. 9, 1*.

Fu'l, es [*Moes. fuls*] Foulness, impurity, a fault; impuritas:—*Ne naht fulea, Jud. 13, 4*.
 Dæs fules gewita conscious of the fault, *Jud. C. L. 4, Mann*.
 Ful; *adj. [Plat. fuul: Dut. vuil: Frs. ful: Ger. faul: Ot. ful: Moes. fuls: Dan. fuul rotten, malicious: Swed. ful ugly: Icel. füll patrid] FOUL, dirty, impure, corrupt, guilty; sordidus*:—*Nic. 27*.
 Ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined, v. *full*.
 Ful-betan to give full satisfaction.
 Fulbete, fulbot full satisfaction, *Som*.
 Ful-boren full born, noble born.
 Ful-brecan to violate; violare:—*L. Cnut. 2*.
 Ful-cuð well-known, public.
 Fule *A stink, foulness*; fostor, *Som*.
 Ful-feldan To explain; explicare:—*Elf. gr. 24*.
 Ful-fremed full or quite perfect.
 Ful-fremedice perfectly.
 Fulfremednes, se; *f. A perfection*; perfectio:—*Job. p. 167*.
 Ful-fremian; p. de; *pp. od. To perfect, accomplish, fulfil, practice*; perficere:—*Bt. 35, 6*.
 Ful-gan, ful-gangan, full-gan; p. fulleode. *To go to the full, to accomplish, perfect, fulfil*; perficere:—*Bt. 39, 2*.
 Ful-gehende full nigh, neighbourhood, *Som*.
 Ful-georne very well.
 Ful-hare gray-haired or headed.
 Fúlian, befylan, befulan, ci fulige; p. fúlode; *pp. gefúlod*.
 To FOUL, rot, corrupt; putrescere:—*Ors. 1, 1*.
 Fullice Foully; sordide:—*R. Ben. 82*.
 Full; *adj. [Plat. full, vull: Dut. vol: Frs. ful: Ger. voll: Ot. and all the authors of the 8th and 9th century, full: Moes. full: Dan. fuld: Swed. full: Icel. fullr.—fyll the full] FULL, entire, complete; plenus*:—*Lk. 6, 38*. *Full mona full moon*.
 Tyn winter full ten years full or complete, *Bt. R. p. 188*.
 Þar hig wæron seofon dagas full, *Gen. 50, 10*.
 Full-, full, v. *ful-*.
 Fullafreed a defender.
 Fullan-ham (*A foul or dirty habitation, Som.*) FULHAM, Middlesex.
 Full-betan to make full satisfaction, *Elf. gr. 37*.
 Fullere, es; m. *A FULLER, bleacher*; fullo:—*Mk. 9, 3*.
 Full-fleon to chase away, rest.

Full-fremian *to perfect*, v. ful-fremian.
 Full-fyllan *To fulfil, accomplish; impere*:—*Eyf. gr.* 26.
 Fullgan, fullgangan *to fulfil*, v. fulgan.
 Full-getreow *full true, altogether true*.
 Füllian, fulwian, gefullian, ic fullige, he fullað; *p. fulode; pp. fullod, gefullod; v. a. To baptize, whiten; baptizare*:—*Ic eow fullige on wætere, Mt.* 3, 11.
 Fullian *To fulfil; exequi*:—*Cd.* 106.
 Füllic *foul, base*, v. ful.
 Fullice; *comp. icor; adv. Fully, perfectly, completely; plene*:—*Bd.* 2, 3: 4, 25; *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Füllice; *comp. icor; adv. Foully, shamefully; sordide*:—*L. Can. Edg. poem.* 42.
 Fulligeað *baptize*, v. fullian.
 Full-mannod *full manned*, *Bt.* 17.
 Full-neh, full-neah; *adv. Full nigh, near, almost; prope*:—*Bt.* 4.
 Füllnes, *se; f. FOULNESS; fætor*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
 Fulloc *baptism*.
 Full-soð *full sooth, most truly*.
 Fulluht, fulwiht, *es; m. A baptism, baptizing; baptismus*:—*Mt.* 21, 25; *Bd.* 1, 27.
 Fulluhtere, fulwihtere, *es; m. A baptizer, baptist; baptista*:—*Mt.* 3, 1.
 Full-wiht *baptism*.
 Full-wyrcan *to accomplish*, v. fulwyrcan.
 Füllnes *foulness*, v. fullnes.
 Ful-oft *full oft, very often*.
 Ful-rihte *full right, quite right*.
 Fultemian *To assist, help; juvare*:—*Past.* 34, 3.
 Fulpiclice *very thickly, frequently*.
 Fultom *help*, v. fultum.
 Ful-truwian *to trust fully in, confide in*.
 Fultum, fultom, fultume, fylst, gefylst. 1. *Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxiliium.* 2. *An helper, army, force; adjutor, copie*:—1. *He asende þe fultum, Ps.* 19, 2. 2. *Ps.* 17, 2; *Chr.* 913.
 Fultumian, gefultumian; *p. ade; pp. od. To help, assist; juvare*:—*Bd.* 2, 13.
 Fultumiend *A helper; adjutor*:—*Bd.* 3, 30.
 Ful-wacor *very watchful*.
 Ful-wærlc *full wary, cautious*.
 Fulwer *A baptist; baptista*:—*Menol.*
 Fulwian *to baptize*, v. fullian.
 Fulwiht *baptism*, v. fulluht.
 Fulwihtere *a baptist*, v. fulluhtere.

Fulwithe *a full mulct or fine*.
 Fulwihðe *baptism*, v. fulluht.
 Fulwon, fulwod *baptized*, v. fullian.
 Ful-wyrcan *to finish, accomplish*.
 Funde, funden *found*, v. findan.
 Fundian, ic fundige; *p. ode. To endeavour to find, tend to, strive, go forward; tendere*:—*Twegen men fundiað to anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt.* 36, 4. *Fyr fundige up þre tends upward, Bt.* 34, 11. *De fundode wið his, Num.* 22, 6, v. findan.
 Fundung *a departure, absence*.
 Fur, furb [Plat. fore *f: Dut. voore, vore f: Ger. Not. furches f: Dan. furre c: Swed. fära m.*] *A FURROW; sulcus*:—*Bt.* 5, 2.
 Furlang, furlung *FURLONG; stadium*:—*Lk.* 24, 13.
 Furðan, furðon, furðow *Also, too, even, indeed, further; etiam, quidem*:—*Mt.* 6, 29.
 Furðor, furður; *adv. FURTHER; ulterius*:—*Jos.* 10, 12.
 Furðra, seo het furðre; *adj. def. FURTHER, greater; major*:—*Nis se þeowa furðra þonne his hlaford, Ja.* 13, 16, v. form.
 Furðrung *a furthering*, v. fyrðrung.
 Furðum *also, indeed*, v. furðan.
 Furðumlic; *adj. Effeminate; mollis*:—*Ors.* 1, 12.
 Furður *further*, v. furðor.
 Fu's; *adj. [Dan. fues to rush violently forth, to hasten on: Icel. fús pronus: Eng. fuss a bustle] Ready, prompt, quick, willing; promptus*:—*Swiðe fús very quick, Eyf. T. p.* 30; *Cd.* 8.
 Fuslice; *adv. Quickly; prompte*:—*Bd.* 4, 27.
 Fyht *a fight*, v. gefeoht.
 Fyht *fight*, v. feohtan.
 Fyhting, e. *A fighting, soldier; præliator*:—*Dial.* 2, 3.
 Fyht wite *a fine for fighting*.
 Fyhc *A company, troop; agmen*.
 Fyld, *es; m. A fold, a volume; volumen, Som.*
 Fylgung, e; *f. That which follows, a barrow; occa*:—*Cot.* 143.
 Fylgean, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgian, befyrgan; *p. fylgde, filide. To follow, succeed; sequi*:—*Wyle me fyligean, Mk.* 8, 34. *He ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, Mk.* 5, 37.
 Fylnes, *se; f. A following, completing, executing; successio*:—*Bd.* 3, 5.
 FYLL, fill [Ger. fülle *f: Ker. fullii: Not. fulli: Swed. fylle n: Icel. fylli f.*] *The FILL,*

fulness; pleni
to fylle, Lon.
 Fyll, *es; m. A structure; cas*
 Fyllan; *p. de*
v. a. [Plat. L. fyllen: Ker. lan: Mœt. f. de: Swed. To Fyll, v. finish; imp. sælc, Pa. 14. big, Pa. 104. obende, De. fyllan.
 Fyllan; *p. fyl*
v. a. [Plat. fallen: Not. fælde: Swed. from feoll fe. fall] To fell, prostrernere
11, p. 24, 1. fyllad wæc destroyed, C.
 Fylle *a fall, ru*
 Fylle *Wild thys*
 Fyllen *Oments*
 Fylle-seoc *a l*
 Fylle-seocnyrs *epilepsy, sus*
 Fylmen, *ea. A prepuce; p.*
17, 11.
 Fylnes, *se;*
 Fylnigo:—*Cd.*
 Fylst *help, ass*
 Fylstan, gefylst *adjuvare*:—
 Fyht *FILTE, tia*:—*Mt.* 2
 Fynd *enemies,*
 Fynegean, *fly musty, Alth.*
 Fyng; *adj.*
 —*L. Alf. C.*
 FYR, fyryn, *v. D. fier, fiure Ker. fuire: Tat. fuir: Icel. fyr m: Fr. feu m: hearth; ign. andget swan an uuderata 39, 4: Mk.*
 Fyr *far, v. fec*
 Fyran *To castrare*:—*Ob.*
 Fyrbeta *One fire; focariu*
 Fyr-bryne *a f*
 Fyrclian *To rere*:—*Chr.*
 Fyr-clommas
 Fyr-cruse *a fr*
 FYRD, feord; *an expeditionary military expedition to the shores*:—*fer*

ga, proceed] *An expedition, army, chiefly of citizens; expeditio*.—*L. In. 6, 1: Bd. 1, 3.*
 Fyrd a ford, v. ford.
 Fyrding *A preparation or provision for a journey; expedition apparatus, Som.*
 Fyrd-ene a warlike youth or man.
 Fyrd-herede, fyrd-fare *military expedition or service of citizens, inhabitants.*
 Fyrd-gesteal a martial comrade, *Cd. 93.*
 Fyrd-getrum a martial band, *Cd. 147.*
 Fyrdian; p. hi fyrdedon. *To go, go out, send, proceed; ire*.—*Chr. 443.*
 Fyrding, fyrding, firding, e; f. *An expedition, army, an army prepared for battle; expeditio*.—*Chr. 1016: L. pol. Cnt. 10: 75: 80.*
 Fyrdlike *like an army, military.*
 Fyrd-man a military man, a soldier.
 Fyrd-nic a man of arms, a warrior.
 Fyrdingnes, se; f. *A promotion; exaltatio, Som.*
 Fyrdscip a ship of war, naval expedition.
 Fyrd-timber a sacrifice.—Fyrd-truma an army, *Som.*
 Fyrdwen a travelling wain or saggan.
 Fyrd-wic *An army-station, a camp, tent; castra*.—*Gen. 32, 2.*
 Fyrd-wite an army-fine, a fine for leaving the army.
 Fyre-bryne *A burning; incendium*.—*Ors. 4, 7.*
 Fyren a crime, v. firen.
 Fyren; adj. *Fiery, flagitious, wicked; igneus*.—*Gen. 3, 24.*
 Fyrenan *To commit adultery, sin; machari*.—*Lk. 18, 20.*
 Fyren-cylle, fyren-cylne a fire-kib, as oven.
 Fyren-ded a wicked deed, *Cd. 191.*
 Fyren-full, firen-ful; adj. *Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus*.—*Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccator, Ps. 9, 18: 72, 3.*
 Fyrenfullnes, se; f. *Luxury, riot; luxuria, Som.*
 Fyren-gata a wild goat, v. fir-gibucca.
 Fyren-lust, firen-lust *Impure pleasure, luxury; luxuria*.—*Bt. 15.*
 Fyren-pecelle an oven.
 Fyres farz, v. fyra.
 Fyren frst, v. fyrst.
 Fyrtaran *to travel far.*
 Fyrtunge see far away, v. fleo-gan.
 Fyrh a furrow, v. fur.

Fyrhtnis/fear, trembling, v. fyrht-nys.
 Fyrhto, afyrhto, fyrhtu *Fear, fright, dread, terror, trembling; tremor*.—*Ps. 2, 11.*
 Fyr-hus a fire-house, chimney.
 Fyrian, frige *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish; focum præbere*.—*L. Can. Edg. 14.*
 Fyrian *To make a furrow, to plough, till; proscindere aratro*.—*Scint. 32.*
 Fyrlen; adj. *Far, distant; longinquus*.—*Gen. 20, 13.*
 Fyrlie suddenly, v. færlic.
 Fyrlöcan fire bonds, *Cd. 214.*
 Fyrme *A feast, epulae*.—*Jud. 16, 27.*
 Fyrmest, foremost; def. se fyrmesta, seo, þæt fyrmeste, adj. **FOREMOST, first, utmost; primus**.—*Se þe wyle beon fyrmest he who will be first, Mt. 20, 27. Disys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmeste behod, Mt. 22, 38. Se fyrmesta and se be-testa the foremost and best, Cot. 163. Fyrmyste nama primitive names, Elf. gr. 5. Swa we fyrmest magon as the utmost we could, Bd. 5, 21, v. form.*
 Fyrmða, fyrmðe [*from feornian to purify, to procure food.*] 1. *A receiving to food, a reception, an entertainment, a table, harbouring; receptio ad victum.* 2. *A washing, baptizing; ablutio*.—*1. L. In. 46. 2. Mk. 7, 4.*
 Fyrn Fire; ignis.—*Cd. 216.*
 Fyrn [*Luther. firn, fernd. Al. forn; Not. firnen; Moez. fairnja, fairni; Old Swed. fyrynas; Icel. fyrnd f.] Antiquity, age; antiquitas*.—*Frod fyren broken with age, Cd. 57.*
 Fyrn-dagum *with length of days, Cd. 62.*
 Fyrn; adj. *Ancient, old, former; antiquus*.—*Fyrn geweorc ancient work, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 15. In fyren dagum in former days, Cd. 170.*
 Fyrn, gefyrn; adv. *Formerly, long ago, of old; olim*.—*Mt. 11, 21: Cd. 25.*
 Fyrnum; adv. *With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter*.—*þonne cymð forst fyrnum cold then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17.*
 Fyr-panne a fire-pan.
 Fyrre farther; fyrrest farthest, *Bt. 39, 7, v. feor.*
 Fyrs, es; m. *Furze, furze-bushes, brambles; genista, rhamnus*.—*Bt. 23.*
 Fyr-scoff a fire-shovel.
 Fyr-scyan; p. yde. *To shade the fire.*
 Fyrsian; p. syde [*Plat. versa-*

ten: *Frs. versta to delay; Ger. fristen, fernen; Icel. fersta to delay*] *To put far, remove, separate, drive away; elongare*.—*L. Eduo. Guth. 11, v. afyrrian.*
 Fyran [*Dut. verzenen; f. pl. the heels; Ger. ferse f; in the south of Germany feren, versan, fiersen; Not. fersenu; Tat. fersna] The heel; calca-neum*.—*Cot. 38.*
 Fyr-spearcan fire-sparks.
 Fyrst [*Dan. fyrste m; Swed. första m. a prince; Plat. Frs. forst m; Dut. vorst m; Ger. furst m; Ot. furisto; Icel. fyrsti, fursti m.—Plat. furst, vaste f. the ridge of a thatched roof; Dut. Kil. vorst f. culmen; Frs. forst f; Ger. firste, forate, f. forat m. the ridge of a roof. In the south of Germany it signifies a house, and also the top of a mountain.—fyrst frst; sup. v. feor.] 1. The first in station, a prince, chief; princeps. 2. The first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; laquear, culmen. 3. The first entrance, a threshold, door; limen.—1. Fyrst forð gewata a prince went forth, *Beo. 3, 43. 2. Elf. gl. 20: R. 29. 3. Cot. 118.*
 Fyrst, first [*Plat. ferst f; Frs. ferst n; Ger. Dan. frist f; Ker. Mona. frist an occasion; Ot. frist; Swed. frist m; Icel. frest f.] A space, time, space of time, respite, truce; spatium*.—*Nu binnan lidon fyrste, Ex. 17, 4. Wunode mid hire oð þone first dwelt with her to the time, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 31. Æfter litan fyrst, Mt. 28, 73.*
 Fyrst, frst, fyrst; adj. [*Dan. Swed. förste; Icel. fyrstr.—sup. v. feor] First; primus*.—*Chr. 973.*
 Fyr-stan a fire-stone, a flint to strike fire with.
 Fyrstan *To give respite; inducias facere, Som.*
 Fyrste a torch.
 Fyrstig; adj. *Frosty; gelidus*.—*Bd. 3, 19.*
 Fyrst-mearc a space-mark, a space of time, a respite, setting of the sun.
 Fyr-polle an oven.
 Fyrþrian, gefyrþrian; p. ede; pp. ed. *To further, support, advance, promote, prosper; provehere*.—*Friðað and fyrðrað protects and supports, Bt. 34, 10.*
 Fyrþrung *A furthering; promotio*.—*Som. 166.*
 Fyr-pung, e; f. *What relates to the hearth, home, domestic af-**

fairs; res domesticæ:—*L. pol. Cant.* 10.

Fyr-tor a fire-tower, light-house.
Fyryn a fire, v. fyr.

Fysan; pp. gefysed. *To prepare, haste, to hasten*; festinare:—*Sona ongan fysan soon began to hasten, Cd. 138: Jdth.* 11.

Fyst [Plat. fuust f: *Dut. vuist f: Frs. fest f: Ger. faust f: Tat. fust: Ger. faustel m. a club: Lat. fustia, fausten, fus-*

ten, signify *to take in the hand, also, to beat, to fight.* A fäustler m. is a fighter. Faustrecht the earlier privilege of the German nobility, to settle their differences, (armatamanu) without applying to a court of justice] A FIST; pugnus:—*Ex.* 21, 18.

Fyst-gebeat *A fist*; pugnus:—*Past.* 1, 3.

Fyber, fæber, feber, fiber, es; pl. fyberu; m. [*Frs. feer: Dut.*

veder] A FEATHER. penna:—*Mt.*

Fybered feathere
Fyber-fete, fyber
quadruped.

Fyberline *A fowran, v. fowran,*

Fyber-acyt four
rangular.

Fytung, e; f. A
—*L. Euk. p.*

Fyxa fishes; p

G

*When *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, as burh, for burg a town; *g. burge*; stáh (he) ascended, from stigan to ascend.—*G* is always inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige, -igende*, etc. the first sing. indef. and part. of verbs in, *-ian*. Thus, from lufian to love, *blestian to bless, &c.*, are formed *ic lufige I love, ic blestige I bless, lufigende loving, blestigende blessing.* In English words, directly formed from the Anglo-Saxon, *g* is often changed, in the beginning and end, into *y*; and, in the middle, into *i*: as, gear a year; gealew yellow; gildan to yield; ganian to yawn; dæg a day; cæg a key; sægl a sail; stæger a stair, step; tægl a tail, &c.

Gá go, v. gan.

Ga, gaad a goad, v. gad.

Gaarleec garlic, v. garleac.

Gaast a ghost, *C. Jn.* 4, 23, 24, v. gast.

Gabban *To scoff, mock, delude, jest*: hence, perhaps, GABBLE, GIBBERISH; deridere, *Som.*

Gabbung, e; f. *A scaffing, mocking, GIBING, jesting*; derisio, *Som.*

Gabere, es; m. *An enchanter, a charmer*; incantator, *Som.*

Gabote *A platter*; paropais, *Som.*

Gabul-roid *A line, rod, staff, compass*; radius, *Som.*

Gád, gæd, gaad [*Swed. gadd m. a sting: Icel. gaddr m. a pin, peg*] *A point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting,*

prick, GOAD; stimulus:—*Ne wyrð inc wilna gæd let (it) not be to you a goad of desires, Cd. 13: Elf. gl.* 8. ¶ *Gad-* isen a gad-iron, a goad, *R.* 1.

Gaderian, gadrian, gædrian, gædærian, ic gaderige; p. ade; pp. od [Plat. gaddern, gaderen: *Dut. gaderen: Frs. gadura, gradia: Ger. gattern:*

Icel. gadda.—The *Dut.* have gade *f. a consort, and gader together*] *To GATHER, assemble, join, collect, store up*; colligere—*Hi fic-æppla ne gaderiað, Lk.* 8, 44: *Ps.* 38, 10.

Gaderigendlic; *adj. Collective, that is gathered together*; collectivus, *Som.*

Gadertang, gædertang, gæderteng; *adj. Continuous, Scint.* 1.

Gadertangnys, gædertangnys, se; *f. A continuation, Scint.* 12.

Gadertengan *To continue, join*; continuare, *Som.*

Gaderung, gegaderung, e; f. *A gathering congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd*; congregatio:—*Jn.* 5, 13. ¶ *Geleafful gaderung a lawful congregation, a church; Elf. gr.* 18.

Gegaderung, oþþe gegadererede word to anum gebede words collected into one prayer, a collect.

o Gador-wist, gegador-wist *An assembly for feasting, a feast, club*; contubernium:—*Cot.* 43.

Gadrian to gather, v. gaderian. Gæ yea, yes, *R. Mt.* 17, 25, v. gese.

Gæc [Plat. *Ger. gauch m. the cuckoo, but also the name of some other birds, as though:*

Dan. giög m. Icel. gaulkr GAWK; cucu- sure cuckoo- rel; acetosa

Gæd a goad, *C.*

Gædeling, e;

comes, v. ge

Gædrian to gad

Gæf gave, *Bd.*

Gæfel a gift, o

Lk. 2, 24, v.

Gæfel-gereofe

publican.

Gæfil, gæfi a t

Gægl wanton,

Gægl-bærnes

ury, riot; la

GÆLAN, agæl

led, wed. k

lay, keep in

dire. 2. *To*

lect; neglig

geal, as with

terrify; co

R. p. 152.

þu ure lif, J

agælde I me

conf. 8. 3.

wed then wa

34, 5, *Card.*

34, 5.

Gælnys, se; f

tædium:—*F.*

Gælsa, an. *Lur.*

15, 13.

Gæmnian; pa

To play, ga

Bd. W. p. 38

Gængana Prog

—*L. Ethelb.*

Gæp; *adj. Cau*

tle; sagax, c

GÆRS, gers, ge

[Plat. *Dut. G*

gær, gres, gers, ges n: *Moes.* gras: *Dan.* græs n: *Swed.* gris s: *Icel.* gras n.—*Heb.* גרש grs to shoot forth, to sprout] GRASS, a blade of grass, corn, herb, hay; gramen—*Ofer* gærna cifa, *Deut.* 32: 2: *Mk.* 4, 28. ¶ Gærshoppa GRASS-HOPPER; cicada, *Ps.* 77, 51.—Gærstapa GRASS-STEPPER, a locust; locusta, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Br.* 10, 14.—Gærstun *A grass-enclosure, a meadow*; hence, GERSTON, now used in Surrey and Sussex, in the same sense.

Gærsuma, an. *Expense, riches, treasure, a premium, fine, an earnest*; opes:—*Chr.* 1070: 1035.

Gæne; *adj.* Dear, rare; carus: *Cod. Ex.* 20, a.

Gæst a guest, v. gest: also, a guest, v. gæst.—Gæst-hus a guest-house.

Gæstliðnes, gestliðnes, gæstliðnis, angestliðnes, se; f. [gest a guest, liðnes kindness] Hospitality, entertainment of guests; hospitalitas:—*Bd.* 4, 5.

Gæt a gate, *Bd.* 3, 11, v. geat.

Gæt a goat, *Cod. Ex.* 26, a, v. gæt.

Gætan-rocc a garment made of goat-skin, v. broccen.

Gæð gees, v. gan.

Gæf, gægal; *adj.* Base, vile, lewd; turpis:—*L. Alf. can.* 35.

Gæf gæf; p. of gifan.

Gæfel a tribute, *L. Land.* p. 71, v. gafol.

Gæfelic; *adj.* Tributary; tributivæ sive facio pertinens:—*Cot.* 85.

Gæfals; m. pl. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* *Swed.* gæffel f: *Ger.* gabel f: *Icel.* gaffal m: *Bret.* gaolod] Forks, props, spars of a building, a gallow; furcæ, patibulum, Som.

Gæfol, gæfel, gæfel, es; m. [*From* gaf; p. of gifan to give, el. The Eng. gabel a tax seems nearly allied to gæfel] Tax, tribute, rent; tributum:—*Mt.* 17, 25: 25, 27. ¶ Gæfoles manung a levying of tribute, *Cot.* 73.—Gæfol-gyld tribute-money, usury.—Gæfol-gylda, gæful-gylda a tribute-payer, debtor, usurer.—Gæfol-gyldan to pay tribute.—Gæfol-hwitel a tribute cloak, a kind of livery; saga vectigalis, Som.—Gæfol-land tribute-land, land granted or demised on condition of paying some contribution in money or other property.

Gæful a tribute, *Elf. gr.* 9, 2, v. gæfol.

Gæful-ford [*The tribute ford*] *Camelford, Cornwall, Chr.* 823.

Gagates *The agate or jet, a precious stone*; gagates:—*Her* bið eac gemeted gagates, se stan bið blæc gym here is also found the agate, the stone is a black gem, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Gagol, gægl; *adj.* [*Icel.* gagi] Lascivious, wanton; lascivus:—*R.* 106, v. gal.

Gagol - bærnnes wantonness, v. gægl-bærnnes.

GA'L, an. *Lust, lightness, folly*; levitas:—*Hyra* gal beswac their folly deceived, *Cd.* 18, v. hælga.

Gal; *adj.* [*Plat.* gail: *Dut.* geil: *Dan.* Ger. geil: *Bret.* gadal] Light, pleasant, wanton, licentious, wicked; levis, libidinosus:—*Bt.* 37, 4: *Cd.* 209.

Galan gastas wicked spirits, *Bd.* 5, 13.

GALAN, agelan; *part.* galende, agælende, he gælb; p. gól, we gólon; *pp.* galen, gegalen [*Dan.* gale: *Swed.* gala to sing: *Icel.* gala] To sing, enchant; canere:—*C. T. Pa.* 57, 5.

Galdere *An enchanter, sorcerer*; augur, v. galere.

Galdor; *pl.* galdru; *g.* galdra. *An incantation, enchantment, a charm*; incantatio:—*Purh* heora galdor, *Bd.* 4, 27, *S. p.* 604, 8: *Ex.* 7, 11: *Deut.* 18, 11.

Galdor-cræft the art of enchanting.

Galdor-cræftiga one crafty or skilful in enchantments, an enchanter.

Galdra of enchantments, v. galdor.

Galere, galdere, es; m. *An enchanter*; incantator:—*Elf.* gl. 7.

Gal-ferðh a lustful mind, lustful.

Gal-full lustful, luxurious.

GAL-FULLICE lustfully, luxuriously.

GALGA, gealga, an [*Plat.* galg, galge m: *Dut.* galg f: *Fra.* galga m: *Ger.* galgen m: *Moes.* galga: *Ot.* galgen: *Dan.* *Swed.* galge m: *Icel.* galgi m.] *A gallows, gibbet, cross*; crux:—*On* galgan on the cross, *Cd.* 225.

Galga-mod gallow-minded, evil-minded, *Beo.* 19.

Gallileisc *Gallilean*, *Mk.* 14, 70.

Galleas Gauls, the French, *Bd.* 5, 11.

Gallia-ricce the kingdom of Gaul or France.

Gallic Sowbread; malum terræ, Som.

Galmanho *A Saxon abbey at York, afterwards St. Mary's.*

Galnes, se; f. *Lustfulness, lust, luxury*; lascivia:—*Cot.* 150.

Gal-scype, es; m. [gal lust, scype

ship] *Lustfulness, luxury*; luxuria:—*Deut.* 21, 20: *L. Cant.* eccl. 24.

Galsere *fulful.*

Gal-walas, Gal-wealas *Gauls, Frenchmen*, *Chr.* 1.

Gamele old.

GAMEN [*Frs.* geane c: *Icel.* gaman n.—*The Moes.* 2 *Cor.* 13, 13, has gaman κοινοβια; but this is not the root, as the stress of the accent is on the second syllable, and in gamen upon the first. The word is connected with gheenens *subridere*, *Kil.* and γανω, γανω: *Frs.* geane a public feast. *The Old Frs.* has the m, like *A. S.* *The dede* God use hera en grata gama then God, our Lord, caused us great joy, *Ategabok*, p. 332. H.] GAME, joy, pleasure, sport, gaming, taunt, scoff; ludus:—*Him* macian sum gamen, *Jud.* 16, 27. *Ice* mæg swegles gamen gehyran *I can hear heaven's joy*, *Cd.* 32.

Gameian *To joke, be merry*; jocular:—*Scint.* 55.

Gamelice; *adv.* Sportingly, deceitfully; jocose:—*Jos.* 9, 3.

Gaming, e; f. *A GAMING, playing, gesticulation*; lusus:—*Cot.* 203.

Gamnigende jesting, joking, v. gameian.

Gamol, gamul old, *Lye*:—a camel, Som.

Gamol-feax old, grey or flaxen hair.

Gamol-ferðh camel spirit, brave, magnanimous.

GA'N, gangan, ic gá, gange, he gæð, we gáð, gæð; *imp.* gá, gang; p. ic eode, we eodun; *pp.* gán, agán, agán, gangen; v. n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* gaan, gangen: *Frs.* ga, gean: *Ger.* gehen: *Old Ger.* kan: *Ot.* *Moes.* gaggan, pronounced gangan: *Dan.* gaa: *Swed.* gá: *Icel.* gánga: *Heb.* נָגַן gea to rise] *To go, walk, happen*; ire:—*Du* gæst on pinum breoste, *Gen.* 3, 14. *Balle* hi eodon, *Lk.* 2, 3. *He* wæs þanon agan he was gone from thence, *Mt.* 26, 39. *Da* sæternes dæg was agan, *Mk.* 16, 1. *Ma* or gang hider come hither, *Gen.* 27, 21, 26. *Her* gæð comes here, *Gen.* 37, 19. *Agæð*, *Deut.* 13, 2.

Gandis, gandes the river Ganges, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Gandra, ganra *A GANDER*; answer masculus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18.

Ganet *a fen-duck*, v. ganot.

Gang, gong, es; m. [*Dut.* gang] *A journey, step, going, way, path, a passage, drain, privy*; iter:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 139, 5.

Gangan, agangan to gang, go, v. gan.
 Gang-dagas gang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, Mt. 27, 5.
 Gangere [Dut. ganger m.] *A ganger, footman; pedester, Som.*
 Gang-here a foot-army, Ors. 4, 1.
 Gang-pytte, gang-settl, gang-tun *A privy; latrina:—Aib. Resp. 48.*
 Gang-wæfre a spider.
 Gang-weg a gang-way, a way.
 Ganian To YAWN, gape, open, spread; aperire:—Cod. 147.
 Ganot *A sea-fowl, fen-duck; fulica:—Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea, Chr. 975.*
 Ganra a gander, v. gandra.
 Ganung, e; f. *A yawning; oscitatio:—R. 78.*
 GA'N *A dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—Cd. 17.*
 Gara; g. pl. garena. *An angular point of land, a promontory, gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurgis:—An para gerana one of the promontories or points of land, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. p. 66, 15.*
 Gár-beam the wood or handle of the javelin.
 Gár-berend a javelin-bearer, soldier.
 Gare yare, ready, v. gearo.
 Gár-getrum *A javelin-soldier, a soldier; jaculator:—Cod. Ex. 17, b. 14.*
 Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; allium:—R. 41.
 Garsecg, garsege, garsegg *The ocean, main sea; oceanus:—Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 478, 8.*
 Garwan to prepare, v. gearwian.
 GA'N; m. [Plat. Dut. geest m: Frs. gast m: Ger. geist m: Ker. keist: Isd. gheist: Ot. geist: Dan. geist m: Swed. gast m.—The first signification of this word as well as the Lat. spiritus is breath, a blowing. In Old Ger. geisten is used for to blow. Gen. 2, 7, is translated in a German Bible, of the year 1483, den geist des lebens the breath of life] 1. *The breath; halitus. 2. A spirit, onost; spiritus. 3. A guest; hospes:—1. Gast muðes his, Ps. 32, 6. 2. Se unclena gast, Mt. 12, 43. Segastis hræd, Mt. 26, 41. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, Lk. 1, 35. 3. Cot. 102, v. gest.*
 Gást-cyning king of spirits, God, Cd. 139.
 Gástlic; adj. GHOSTLY, spiritual, holy, mystical, fearful; spiritualis:—Dat gastlic folc spiritualis populat, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Da gastlican bearfán, Mt. 5, 3.

Gástlice; adv. Spiritually; spiritualiter:—Bd. 1, 27.
 GAT, gæt [Plat. Dut. Frs. geit f. geitbok m. a he-goat: Ger. gais, geisse f: Wil. geizzo: Ker. geizzi: Moes. gaitel: Dan. geed, gjed f. gedebuk m. a he-goat: Swed. get f. Icel. geit f: Turc. geitzi: Heb. גִּי גִּי a kid] *A goat, a she-goat; caper, capra:—Twa hund gata and twentig buccena two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, [bucks] Gen. 32, 14. Gif seo ofrung beo of gatum, Lev. 1, 10. ¶ Gata-hus a house of goats, a goat-house, R. 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd.*
 *Gat a gate, Lk. 7, 12, v. geat.
 Gates - heued [Goat's head]
 GOATE'S HEAD, Durham, Som. Gæð go, v. gan.
 Gæðerian to gather, v. gaderian.
 Gaeul a tribute, v. gafol.
 Gaeul-sester a measure of rent ale; sextarius vectigalis cerevisiæ.
 Ge ye, you; pl. of þu.
 Ge-, or gæ-, prefixed to pronouns, v. æg.
 Ge- [Dut. Ger. ge-, Moes. ga-] which sometimes forms a sort of collective, as, gebroðru brothers; gehusan housefolk; gemagas kinsmen; gemacan mates; gegylda a member of a corporation or guild; gewita a witness, accomplice; gefera a companion, attendant; gecy shoes; gegadrian to gather. It sometimes gives an active signification, like a preposition placed after a neuter verb in English, as, neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride; and then forms verbs out of substantives; as, geendian to end; gescyldan to shield; getimbrian to build. It often seems void of signification; as, gesæð bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy. In verbs, it seems sometimes to be a mere augment and to be prefixed to all the imperfects, not, as in German, to the participles only. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; gebiddan to pray.
 Ge; conj. And, also; et:—Ge-ge, both—and, as well—as. He bebyt ge windum ge sæ he commanded both the winds and sea, Lk. 8, 25. God wæt beforan, ge god ge yfel God foreknows both good and evil, Bt. 41, 3.
 Gea; adv. Yea, yes; etiam:—Jn. 21, 16, 16, v. gese.

Geac a cuckoo, v.
 Geacsian to ask, by asking, v. æ.
 Geaclud diceace
 Geador together
 *Geæbylian to gæbylian.
 v. æbylian.
 Geæfenlecan to læcan.
 Geæmettegan, æmtgean to sist from, v.
 Geserendian to ask, tell, inter
 Geærnian to adj.
 Geærwe; v. e.
 —T. Ps. 100
 Geæt ate, v. et
 Geæbed swoar
 Geæðel natura
 Gættred poison
 Geæwnod mas
 Elf. T. p. 12
 Geaf gave; p.
 Geafa, geafe a fee, v. gifu.
 Geafas The jaw
 91.—Geafas cock's spur,
 GEAGL *A jaw mandibula,*
 Geaglic lasciv
 Geagnian to o
 Geagniendlic, possessive, own
 Geagnod owner
 agnian.
 Geahlas the jaw
 Geahned owner
 Geahsian to i
 Geahtige value
 Geal-add yellow
 disease, jaun
 Geald paid; v.
 Gealder-crafts
 Gealew Yellow
 Gealga a gallow
 Gealh; adj. Sa
 Geall all, v. ea
 GEALLA, an;
 Frs. galle c.
 —Mt. 27, 3
 gealla the bla
 ty, Cot. 133.
 Gealled galled,
 Gealp boasted,
 Gean to give, v.
 Gean opposite, a
 Gean-beran to
 geonberan.
 Geanbidian to
 bidian.
 Geanbyrde opp
 ran.
 Geancsumed s
 mian.
 *Gean-cyme, ge
 against, meet
 ing.
 Geandettan to c
 Geandswarian t
 swarian.

Geandweardod *presented*, v. andweardian.
 Geandwyrdan *to answer*, v. andwerdan.
 Geandwe made one, united, v. unnan.
 Geanfare returned, v. faran.
 Geangsumian *to vex*, v. angsumian.
 Geanlecan *to unite, make one, stave*; unire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.
 Geanlician *to liken*; assimilare:—*Mt.* 4, 30.
 Gearyne *a running against, meeting*.
 Geanwyrdan *to arraign, accuse*; convincere:—*Chr.* 1055.
 GEAR; comp. ra; adj. 1. *Crooked, bent*; curvus. 2. *Deceitful, cunning*; fallax:—1. *Cot.* 50. 2. *Gen.* 3, 1.
 Geapan *to GAPE, open*; pandere:—*Cat.* 158.
 Geaplic; adj. *Deceitful*; subdolu:—*Jos.* 9, 4.
 Geaplice; adv. *Deceitfully*; proccaciter:—*Prov.* 21.
 Geapcipe, es; m. *Deceit, fraud, guile*; frans:—*Jos.* 9, 17.
 GEAR, ger, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* jaar n: *Frs.* jer n: *Ger.* jahr n: *Ker. jar.* Isd. jaar: *Moes. jer.* Dem. aar n: *Swed.* år n: *Icel.* ár n.] A YEAR; annus:—*Diswaes feorþes gearas* this was in the fourth year, *Chr.* 46.
 Geara, gearu, gearwe, gere; adv. [*gear a year*] 1. YORE, formerly, for a long time; olim. 2. That which has been known for a long time, is well known: hence, well, certainly, enough; bene:—1. *Bd.* 2, 3. 2. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 1: *Lk.* 20, 6.
 Geara Provision, furniture, GEARS for horses; apparatus, v. gearwa.
 Gearcian, geargearcian, ic gearcige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To prepare, make ready; parare:—*Fs.* 7, 14: *Gen.* 19, 3.
 Gearcung, geargearcung, e; f. A preparation, preparing; præparatio:—*Ps.* 9, 41.
 Gearc, es; m. [*gird, gyrd a rod*] A YARD, enclosure, region, the earth, world, turf, peat; sepes:—*Mt.* 4, 16: *Chr.* 852. Grene geardas green regions, places, *Cd.* 25: 35.
 Gear-daga yore-days, days of yore, of old.
 Gearu formerly, certainly, v. gearra.
 earfoð difficult, v. earfeð.
 earian *to pardon, honour*, v. urian.
 earlic; adj. Yearly, annual; annus:—*L. Athel.*
 earlice; adv. Yearly, quickly; rnuatim, *Cot.*

GEARN [*Plat. Dut.* garen n: *Frs.* jern n: *Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel.* garn n: *Ot. garno*] YARN, spun wool; pensa:—*Cot.* 85.
 Gearnfull; adj. Anxious; sollicitus:—*Lk.* 12, 11.
 Gearnian *to earn, deserve*, v. earnian.
 Géaro, gearu, gearow, gearuw, gearw, ageara, agearwa, gare; comp. gearot, gearwur; adj. YARE, ready, prepared; paratus:—*Gearo wyrd* on gespreæc was ready in speech, *Bd.* 5, 2, *S.* p. 615, 29: *Ors.* 5, 14. Ealle mine þing synt gearwe, *Mt.* 22, 4.
 Gearo formerly, v. geara.
 Gearod clothed, v. gegyrian.
 Gearow prepared, *Ors.* 4, 4, v. gearo.
 Gearowita, an; m. Intellect, understanding; intelligentia:—*Bt.* 39, 8.
 Gearu grass, *Deut.* 32, 2, v. geara.
 Gearu ready, *Jn.* 7, 6, v. gearo.
 Gearuw prepared, *Bd.* 4, 2, v. gearo.
 Gearw ready, *Mt.* 22, 4, v. gearo.
 Gearwa Clothing, preparation; habitus:—*Cd.* 30.
 Gearwe YARROW; millefolium:—*Elf. gl.* 15.
 Gearwe formerly, well, v. geara.
 Gearwian, agearwian, gearwan, gegearwian, gearwigean, gearcun, gyrian. To prepare, procure, supply; parare:—*Jn.* 14, 2: *Ps.* 27, 48.
 Gearwung, geargearwung, e; f. A making ready, preparation; preparatio:—*Ps.* 64, 10.
 Gearwurðod honoured, v. arwurðian.
 Geascade asked, inquired, heard, v. acsian.
 Geascung asking, v. acsung.
 Geasmýred smeared, anointed, v. smirian.
 Geasýndrod sundered, separated, v. asýndrian.
 GEAT, gat, gæt, es; pl. geatu, gatu; n. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Icel.* gat n. a hole, aperture] A GATE, door; porta:—*Mt.* 7, 13, 14.
 Geat poured out, v. geotan.
 GEATAN; p. hi geottan, getton. To grant, confirm; concedere:—*Ic geate þe I grant thee, Chr.* 658. *Ic Ædgar geate and give to ðæi I Edgar grant and give to-day, Id.* 963: 675: 656.
 Geatas the Jutes, the Goths, v. Iutas.
 Geatelod deformed, v. atol.
 Geatolic like the Jutes, warlike.
 Geatweard a gate-ward, door-keeper.
 Geaxian *to ask after, inquire, hear*, v. acsian.
 Gebacen, gebæc baked, v. bacan.

Gebæc a back; gebæcu back parts, v. bæc.
 Gebæd prayed, v. biddan.
 Gebæded driven, compelled, v. biddan.
 Gebæded animated, v. bæded.
 Gebær; d. pl. gebærum. A bearing, a state or habit of body or mind, practice, society, fellowship, deportment, demeanour; gestus:—*Ors.* 1, 12.
 Gebæran *to carry, bear, pretend*, v. beran.
 Gebærscype a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.
 Gebæte, gebætel bit of a bridle, a bridle, v. bæte.
 Gebætte bridled, v. bætan.
 Geban, geben A proclamation, edict, BANNS; edictum:—*Elf. gl.*
 Gebannian *to proclaim*, v. abannian.
 Gebasnian *to expect*, v. basnian.
 Gebatad, gebatod Abated; mitigatus:—*Cot.* 135.
 Gebæcnian *to point out*, v. bicnian.
 Gebærscype a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.
 Gebætan beaten, v. beatan.
 Gebæccan *to point out*, v. bicnian.
 GEBED, gebedd, bead; pl. gebedu, gebedo [*Plat. bede, bidde f: Dut. Frs. gebed n: Dut. bede f: Ger. gebeth n: Ker. pet: Wil. gebote: Ot. gibet*] 1. A prayer, petition, supplication; oratio; 2. A command, demand; mandatum:—1. *Ps.* 34, 16: *Lk.* 6, 12. 2. Geheal-dað his gebed, *Ex.* 12, 24.
 Gebed-clyfa a den, *C. Ps.* 9, 31.
 Gebedda a bed-fellow, a wife.
 Gebeden demanded, intreated, v. biddan.
 Gebedgilt Bed-time; conticinium:—*R.* 16.
 Gebed-hus a prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer.
 Gebed-man a praying man, a supplicant.
 Gebed-ræddenne the office of prayer, prayer.
 Gebed-scipe bed-fellowship, marriage.
 Gebed-stow a prayer-place, oratory.
 Gebegan *To recline, lie down*; reclinare:—*R. Lk.* 9, 58.
 Gebegd bowed, bent, crooked, v. bigan.
 Gebegan *To crown, to bend*; coronare:—*C. Ps.* 102, 4.
 Gebeged bowed, constrained, v. bigan.
 Gebelg Anger, offence; offensio, *Bd.*
 Gebelgan *to be angry, displeased*, v. belgan.
 Gebelampe the event, v. gelimp.
 Gebend bound.

Gebeoda *prayers*, v. gebed.
 Gebeodan *to command*, v. bebeodan.
 Gebeon *for gebonn*, v. gebannian *to proclaim*.
 Gebeon *been*, v. beon.
 GEBEOR, es; m. *A guest*; hospes:—*Bd.* 3, 10.
 *Gebeoran *to bear*, v. beran.
 Gebeorc *barked*, v. beorcan.
 Gebeorgan *to defend*, v. beorgan.
 Gebeorge *for a defence*, v. gebeorh.
 Gebeorglic, gebeorhlic; *adj.* *Defensible, mitigated, bearable, pardonable, cautious, safe*; tolerabilis:—*L. Edg. pol.* 1.
 Gebeorh *a refuge*, v. beorh.
 Gebeorhlic, v. gebeorglic.
 Gebeorhnyas, se; *f.* *A refuge*; refugium:—*C. Ps.* 30, 3.
 Gebeorhtian *to glorify*, *Jn.* 17, 5, v. beorhtian.
 Gebeorscipe, beorscipe, es; m. [*deor beer, strong drink*] *A drinking together, feast, entertainment, banquet*; convivium:—*Mt.* 23, 6.
 Gebeora *a threatening*, *Elf. T.* p. 39, 12, v. beot.
 Gebeotan *To threaten, try, beat*; minari:—*Ora.* 2, 4, v. beotan.
 Gebeotung *a threatening, beating*, v. beotung.
 Geberan *to bear*, *Ora.* 4, 1, v. beran.
 Gebered *Moved, teased, steeped*; vexatus, maceratus:—*C. Mt.* 9, 36.
 Geberhtan *to enlighten*, v. beorhtian.
 Gebernan *to light, burn*, v. bærnan.
 Gebetan *to make better, amend*, *Bt.* 39, 11, v. betan.
 Gebetered *bettered, amended*, v. betrian.
 Gebeþod *bathed, washed*, v. baþian.
 Gebett *amended*, v. betan.
 Gebette *Defended, walled*; murata:—*Num.* 13, 20.
 Gebettung, e; *f.* *A bettering, amending, renewing, restoring*; emendatio:—*L. Athel.* 13.
 Gebicgan; p. gebohte. *To buy*, *Past.* 59, 2, v. bycgan.
 Gebician *to show, indicate*, v. bicnian.
 Gebicnigende, gebicnigendlic *Indicative, showing*; indicativus:—*Elf. gr.* 21.
 Gebicnung *A presage, prophecy*; præsagium, *Bd.*
 Gebidan *to abide, remain, expect*, *Bt.* 38, 3, v. bidan.
 Gebiddan, gebidan *to pray, worship, adore*, *Ex.* 32, 3, v. biddan.
 Gebigan *to bend, turn*, *Elf. T.* p. 30, v. bigan.
 Gebigednys, se; *f.* *A bending, declining, case*; declinatio:—*Elf. gr.* p. 17, 30.

Gebige [*bigan to bend*] *A case*; casus:—*Nemnigendlic nominative*; gestrinendlic, geagnendlic *genitive*; forgifendlic *dative*; wregendlic *accusative*; clypigendlic *vocative*; ætbre-dendlic *gebige ablative case*, *Elf. gr.* 7: *Som.* p. 6, 16.
 Gebigð *buys*, *Mt.* 13, 44, v. bycgan.
 Gebind *A binding, bundle*; fasciculus:—*R.* 11.
 Gebindan *to bind, feign, pretend*, *Ps.* 31, 12, v. bindan.
 Gebirað, gebireð *happens, becomes*, v. gebyrian.
 Gebirhtan; pp. gebirht. *To enlighten, illuminate*; illuminare:—*Bt.* 34, 5, 8.
 Gebirigan *to taste*, v. onbirian.
 Gebitered *made bitter*, v. biterian.
 Geblædfæst; *adj.* [*blæd fruit*] *Fruitful*; fertilis:—*Cd.* 5.
 Geblecte *destroyed*; exterminavit:—*C. Ps.* 79, 14.
 Geblend *blinded*, v. blendian.
 Geblendan; p. gebland, geblende, hi geblonden; pp. geblenden, geblonden. 1. *To BLEND, mix, mingle*; miscere. 2. *To stain, colour, corrupt*; inficere:—1. *Ora.* 4, 8: *Bt. R.* p. 155. 2. *Cot.* 112, v. blendan.
 Gebleod *Of different colours, variegated*; versicolor:—*Prov.* 31.
 Gebleow *blew*; p. of blawan.
 Gebletsian; p. ode. *To bless, consecrate*, v. bletsian.
 Geblinnan; p. geblann. *To cease*, v. bliinnan.
 Gebliissian *to rejoice*, *Lk.* 15, 32, v. bliissian.
 Gebliissung *rejoicing*, v. bliissung.
 Geblodgod; *part.* *Beblooded, blooded, covered with blood*; cruentatus:—*L. Hloth.* 8.
 Geblonden *mixed*, v. geblendan.
 Geblot *a sacrifice*, v. blot.
 Geblowan *to blow, flourish*, v. blowan.
 Gebocian, bocian; p. ode; pp. od [*Dut. boeken*] 1. *To book, register or enter in a book*; libro aliquid donare. 2. *To furnish with books*; instruere:—1. *Chr.* 854. 2. *Elf. ep.* 43.
 Gebod *a command*, v. bod.
 Gebodian *to command, tell, offer*, *L. Alf. pol.* 5, *Wilk.* p. 36, 8, v. bodian.
 Gebodscipe *a commandment*, v. bodscipe.
 Geboctan *to improve, amend*, v. betan.
 Gebogen *subjected*, v. bugan.
 Gebocht *bought*, v. bycgan.
 Gebolgen *offended, angry*, v. belgan.
 Geboned *like a bone*; osseus.
 Geboren *born*, v. beran.
 Geborgen *defended, safe*, v. beorgan.

Geborh-fæstan *to fasten*; v. bæsfæstan.
 Gebornung *corruption*; brosnung.
 Gebræc *a noise*.
 gebrec.
 Gebræc brok, stroyed, v. breccan.
 Gebræcæoc *a h*.
 æoc.
 Gebrædan, gebreccan *to draw out, pass*; *Bd.* 5, 20, v. biddan.
 Gebrægdas; p. gebrægdas; *part.* *frauds*; fraudulenti.
 22.
 Gebrægdnys, se; *f.* *astutus*:—*Cot.* 112.
 Gebræc, gebræccan *ing, storm*; iudicium.
 1.
 Gebredan; p. gebrædan. *To be*; *brudon*. *To be*; *brudon*. *To be*; *brudon*. *To be*; *brudon*.
 Gebregan *to be*; *gebragan*.
 Gebreman *to be*; *gebreman*.
 Gebrengnis *Fortune*; *gebrengnis*.
 tus:—*C. R.* 1.
 Gebrice *a break*.
 Gebridrian *to be*; *gebridrian*.
 v. bridlian.
 Gebrihted *clear*.
 Gebringan *to be*; *gebringan*.
 Gebroc *paid*, *gebroc*.
 Gebrocad, *gebroc*.
broken, afflicted.
 Gebrocen *braken*.
 Gebrocen *exert*.
 v. brucan.
 Gebroht *brong*.
 Gebroiden *plac*.
 Gebrocnad, *gebrocnad*.
 v. brosnian.
 Gebrosnung, *gebrosnung*.
 corruption; *gebrosnung*.
 15, 16.
 Gebroþorscipe *ship, brotherhood*; fraternitas:
 ship, broþerfraternitas:
 Gebröðra, *gebröðra*.
 chiefly used
 þor brethres.
 Gebrotu, *gebrotu*.
 ments; *gebrotu*.
 *Gebrown *cook*.
 Gebrucan *to be*; *gebrucan*.
 Gebrysed *braken*.
 brysan.
 Gebugan, *gebugan*.
 bæh, *we gebugan*. *To bow*.
 bend or swerve. *Jos.* 10, 4, v. bycgan.
 Gebugian; p. gebugan. *To be*; *gebugan*.
 inabit; *gebugan*.
 v. buan.
 Gebuh *departs*.
 gebuh or bu

Gebunden, se; *f. An obligation*; obligatio:—*L. Ps. 124, 5.*
 Geburt, es; *m. [Plat. buur m:* in earlier time a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: *Dut. Frs. boer m: Ger. hauer m:* in Silesia gebaur *m.* *The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer: Ith. 7] br open fields, country.* From the *A.-S. byan* to inhabit, buan to till] *A husbandman, farmer, countryman, soor; colonus:—L. In. 6.*
 Geburhscepe a neighbourhood, village.
 Gebyrgan to buy, v. byrgan.
 Gebyrcian to beckon, v. bicnian.
 Gebyrdan to abide, wait, v. bidan, gebidan.
 Gebyde, hi gebydedon inhabited, v. gebugian.
 Gebygle; *adj. Subject, obedient; subjectus:—Gebygle to donne to make obedient, Chr. 1091.*
 Gebyld boldness, courage, v. byld.
 Gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; auz:*—Gebyld swiþe þurh God, *Jud. 4, 14.*
 Gebyled emboldened, animated, v. byldan.
 GEBYRD: *f. 1. A birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; nativitas, origo. 2. Quality, nature, state, condition, opulence; qualitas:—1. Syn ealle men anra gebirda all men are of one origin, L. Can. Edg. 13. Be þam gebyrdum concerning their families, Bt. 30, l. 2. By his gebyrdum by his qualities, nature, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Gebyrd; *adj. Birth, natal; natalis:—On gebyrd dæge, Mt. 14, 6.*
 Gebyrð bears, produces, v. be-ran.
 Gebyrgde tasted, v. byrgan, on-birian.
 Gebyrged buried, v. birgan.
 Gebyrhte declared.
 Gebyrgan, gebyrgan, gebiran; *f. ede; pp. ed [Dut. gebeuren] To happen, fall out, become, behave, concern, belong to; often used impersonally. It behoves, becomes, happens; accidere, oportere:—Pat hit acyle gebyrgan that it may happen, Bt. 40, 5.*
 Gebyrgednes a burial, v. byrgnes.
 Gebyrmed; *adj. BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus:—Ex. 12, 16, 19.*
 Gebyrgan; *pp. geburnen. To burn, consume, v. byrgan.*
 Gebyrned, gebyrnod clothed with armour, v. byrn.

Gebyrgan; *pp. od. To occupy, v. byrgan.*
 Gebysmerian to deride, v. bysmerian.
 Gebysunung an example, v. bysunung.
 Gebytha, gebytlu Instruments, foundations; fundamenta:—*Deut. 6, 10.*
 Gebytlian to build, v. bytlian.
 Gecælan to cool, v. cælan.
 Gecænenis, gecænes a calling, vocation, v. gecigednes.
 Gecænnan [cænnan to know] To make himself known, to clear, purify; manifestare:—*L. Hloth. 2.*
 Gecafstrod bridled, restrained, v. cæfester.
 Gecamp warfare, v. camp.
 Gecæpian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To buy, purchase; emere:—Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 188, 12: Gen. 43, 21.*
 Gecearfan To kill, cut off or up; interficere:—*R. Mt. 3, 10.*
 Geceas chose, v. ceosan.
 Gecegan, geceigan, gecigean to call, to call together, *Gen. 16, 11, v. cyan.*
 Gecelan to cool, v. acolian.
 Gecele an icicle, v. gicel.
 Gecelfe cy an in-calced cow, a cow great with calf, *Gen. 33, 13.*
 Gecelnys coolness, v. celnes.
 Gecenned begotten, born, brought forth, v. cennan.
 Geceolan to cool, v. acolian.
 Geceosan to choose; geceas chose, v. ceosan.
 Gecerran; *p. de; pp. ed. To turn, return, Bt. 35, 1, v. cerran.*
 Gecerringe a turning, v. cer.
 Gecid strife, v. cid.
 Gecidan; *pp. en. To hide, v. cidan.*
 Gecigednes, se; *f. A calling, profession; vocatio:—Bd. 5, 12.*
 Gecind, a kind, nature, sort, generation, *Gen. 7, 3, v. gecyud.*
 Gecist chooses, v. ceosan.
 Gecladed; *adj. Clothed; vestitus:—C. Mk. 5, 15.*
 Geclænsian to purify, cleanse, v. clænsian.
 Geclænsung a cleansing, v. clænsung.
 Geclænsian to cleanse, v. clænsian.
 Geceleofede cleaved to, v. clifian.
 Geclibs, gecleps, geclebs, geclysp. *A clamour, outcry; clamor:—L. Eccl. Alf. 41.*
 Geclungne; *adj. CLINGING; ad-hærens:—Cod. Exon. 59, a.*
 Geclutod; *adj. [clut a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus:—Jos. 9, 5. Geseod mid gecludedum scon shod with clouted shoes, Dial. 1, 4.*
 Geclypode, clyleped, called, invited, v. clypian.
 Gecnæw knowledge, witness.

Gecnawan, he gecnæwþ; *p. gecneow. To know, Bt. 23, v. oncnawan.*
 Gecnedan, cnedan, cnædan; *pp. gecneden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kneden: Frs. knetten, knetjen: Ger. kneten: Dan. knede: Sued. knåda: Icel. gnyda] To mix, mingle, spread, knead; depere:—Gecned nu hrædlice þri sestras smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Gecneden sealf cataplisma, Cot. 209.*
 Gecneord Intentive, diligent; intentus:—*Bd. 4, 28.*
 Gecneordlæcan to study, be diligent, v. cneordlæcan.
 Gecneordlice; *adv. Diligently; studioso:—Hom. 8. Jan.*
 Gecneordnys, se; *f. Study, diligence; studium:—Ps. 105, 28.*
 Gecneowian to bend the knee, v. cneowian.
 Gecnocian; *pp. oced, uced. To knock, beat, v. cnucian.*
 Gecnoden given, dedicated, v. cnodan.
 Gecnyrdlæcan to study, v. cneordlæcan.
 Gecnysan; *p. þu gecnysydyst; pp. gecnysed. To beat down, afflict, v. cnysan.*
 Gecnytt, ge-cnytt knitted, fastened, tied, v. cnytan.
 Gecope, gecoplic fit, proper, v. coplic.
 Gecoren chosen, select, beloved, *Dent. 3, 25, v. ceosan.*
 Gecorenes a choice, v. corenes.
 Gecorfen carved, v. ceorfan.
 Gecostan to prove, try, v. costian.
 Gecostnes, se; *f. A trial; probatio:—Bd. 3, 19.*
 Gecræft art, v. cræft.
 Gecræftgad made, fabricated, v. cræftan.
 Gecrangan; *p. gecrang, gecrong, gecrung. To die, v. crangan.*
 Gecristnad, gecristod christened, v. cristnian.
 Gecuelled quelled, killed, v. cwellan.
 Gecumen come, derived, v. cumman.
 Gecundelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis:—Bt. 14, 2.*
 Gecunnian to try, *Bd. 5, 6, v. cunnan.*
 Gecure, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen, v. ceosan.
 Gecuþ known, v. cunnan.
 Gecwæþan, gecwæþan to say, v. cwæþan.
 Gecwed, gecwid, gecwyde a word, command, v. cwide.
 Gecweman to please, *Mk. 15, 15, v. cweman.*
 Gecweme; *adj. Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit; gratus:—Gen. 6, 8: Jn. 8, 29.*
 Gecwemedlic well pleased.

- Gecwemednes *a pleasing, v. gecwemmys.*
- Gecweming, e; *A pleasing; beneplacitum:—Ps. 88, 7.*
- Gecwemlic; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased; congruus:—L. Ps. 149, 4.*
- Gecwemmys, se; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing; beneplacitum:—Ps. 68, 16.*
- Gecwican; *pp. od. To revive, create, v. acwician.*
- Gecwidrædden, cwydræden; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute; conventio:—Ors. 3, 6: Mt. 20, 2.*
- Gecwime *please, appease, v. gecweman.*
- Gecwis *A conspiracy, consent; conspiratio:—Cot. 46.*
- Gecwylman *to kill, v. cwyلمان.*
- Gecygan, gecygean *to call upon, invoke, intreat, v. cygan.*
- Gecygd *Strife, contention, debate; jurgium:—Bd. 1, 14, v. cid.*
- Gecygdnes *a calling, v. gecygdnes.*
- Gecynd, gecind, cynd; *f. 1. Nature, kind, manner, condition; natura. 2. Generation, birth, nakedness; generatio:—1. For his agene gecynde from its own nature, Bt. 13. On swiðe lydon hæfð seo gecynd genog with very little, nature has enough, Bt. 14, 1. 2. Gen. 9, 23.*
- Gecyndelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis:—Gecyndelic god natural good, Bt. 27, 3.*
- Gecyndelic; *adv. Naturally; naturaliter:—Bt. 35, 4.*
- Gecynd-lim *a birth-limb, womb.*
- Gecyndnys, se; *f. A nation; natio:—Ps. 72, 15.*
- Gecynn *Nature; natura:—Bd. 1, 27.*
- Gecypsed *fettered, Ps. 78, 11, v. cypsan.*
- Gecyrran *to return, v. cerran.*
- Gecyrrrednes, gecyrringe *a turning, conversion, v. acyrrrednes.*
- Gecyspyd *fettered, C. Ps. 78, 11, v. cyspan.*
- Gecysæd *kissed, v. cyssan.*
- Gecyst *chase, v. ceosan.*
- *Gecyðan *to make known, Ps. 101, 24, v. cyðan.*
- Gecyðelic; *adj. Manifest, made known; manifestatus:—Alb. resp. 10.*
- Gecyðnes *testimony, testament, v. cyðnes.*
- Gecyððe *a country, v. cyððe.*
- Ged *a song, proverb, v. gyd, geddung.*
- Gedæftan; *pp. gedæft. To do a thing in time, to take the opportunity, to be fit, ready, prepared, prepared in mind, mild, humble; in tempore aliquid facere:—Lk. 22, 12: Mt. 21, 5.*
- Gedæftlice, gedæftelice *fitly, v. gedefelice.*
- Gedælan *to separate, v. dælan.*
- Gedæledlice; *adv. Apart, separately; separatim:—Cot. 201.*
- Gedæman *To obstruct, dam; obstructuere:—Serm. Creat.*
- Gedærsted, gedersted; *part. Leavened, fermented; fermentatus:—R. Lk. 13, 21.*
- Gedafelic, gedafenlic; *adj. Decent, fit, convenient, agreeable; decens:—Swa it gedafenlic is as it is fit, Alf. Can. 22.*
- Gedafenigendlice; *adv. Consequently; consequenter:—Scint. 11.*
- Gedafenlicnes *an opportunity, v. dafenlicnes.*
- Gedafnian; *p. -fenode; pp. -dafen. To become, behave, to be agreeable, fit. Often used impersonally, it behoves, it concerns, it ought; decere: impera. decet:—Lk. 4, 43.*
- Gedal, dal *A separation, division, difference, part; separatio:—Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after the separation of the body and soul, Bt. 18, 4: Ex. 8, 23.*
- GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan, gyddigan, gieddian; *p. ode; pp. od. 1. To sing, chant, praise; cantare. 2. To be GIDDY, elevated, troubled; vertigine corripit.—1. Ongean he eft giddigan he began again to sing, Bt. 16, 4: 21: 31, 2. 2. Gyddigan þurh gylp micel to be giddy through great pride, Cd. 205. Gyddedon troubled, Cd. 210.*
- Geddung, giddung, e; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle; similitudo:—C. R. Lk. 13, 6, v. gyd.*
- Gedead *dead, v. adeadan.*
- Gedeagod *dyed, coloured, v. degagan.*
- Gedecan *to cover, v. decan.*
- GEDEFE; *comp. fre; adj. Quiet, tranquil, mild, fit, proper, convenient, agreeable; quietus:—Swa hit gedefe ne wæs as it was not fit, Bt. R. p. 190. On gedefre ylðo in a more proper age, Bd. 4, 1.*
- Gedefelice, gedæftlice; *deafice, gedestlice; adv. Properly, fitly, decently, commodiously; decenter:—Gedefelice bebyriged decently buried, Bd. 2, 3.*
- Gedefen *due, v. gedafnian.*
- Gedefenic; *adj. Due, proper; debitus:—Bd. 4, 3.*
- Gedefnes, se; *f. Quietness, mildness; tranquillitas:—L. Ps. 89, 12.*
- Gedefstlice, v. gedefelice.
- Gedegan *To sow; seminare:—C. Mt. 13, 3.*
- Gedegeled *hid.*
- Gedemed *judge deman.*
- Gedeoful-geld *folgeld.*
- Gedeorf *Lab. tribulatio:—*
- Gedeorfan *to t.*
- Gedeorfnys, se *tribulatio:—*
- Gedeorf-sum *Gederede isj.*
- Gederede *isj.*
- Gederian, ic *join, v. gad.*
- Gedician *to m.*
- Gediegled *mid.*
- Gedihten, ged *dihtan.*
- Gedihtan *to t.*
- Gedihtnung *a nung.*
- Gedon; *p. he cause, effect don.*
- Gedrafnes *a drefednes.*
- Gedraf *driven.*
- Gedreednes *drefednes.*
- Gedrecte *opp.*
- Gedrefan; *p. disturb, off drefan.*
- Gedrefedlic; *turbulentum.*
- Gedrefednes, recednes, nys, se; *ance, confubulation, off turbatio:—17, 1.*
- Gedreht *opp. drecan.*
- Gedrem, ge *shrill, harsh, sonorus:—*
- Gedrenced *a drencan.*
- Gedreog *A modesty; m.*
- Gedreogan *to v. adreogan.*
- Gedreohlice; *modestly, center:—L. Ps.*
- *Gedreosan *to dreosan.*
- Gedrif *What stipula:—2*
- Gedrif *a fever.*
- Gedrifan *drives fan.*
- Gedriğan; *p. dry, v. drig.*
- Gedriht *a lord.*
- Gedrinčan; *p. drink, v. dri.*
- Gedripan *to d.*
- Gedrof *muddy.*
- Gedrofednys *t fednys.*

Gedrym harmonious, v. gedrem.
 Gedrync drink, drinking together, v. drinc.
 Gedrymed vanished, extinguished, v. drysian.
 Gedryt a lord, v. gedriht.
 Gedufian, dufian, gedyfð; p. gedef, we gedufon; pp. gedofen, gedyfed. To plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergere:—He wearð gedofen, Mt. 14, 30: Ora. 1, 7.
 Gedurfon perished, v. deorfan.
 Gedwelan, gedwelan, gedwellan; p. gedwealde; pp. gedweled. To deceive, Bt. 33, 3, v. dwelian.
 Gedwola, gedweola, gedweolda, gedwild, gedwyld, dwola, dwala, an; m. An error, deceit, imposture, heresy; error:—Se mennisca gedwola the human error, Bt. 33, 2. On gedwolan gelaedde, Mt. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14.
 Gedwolene; adj. Wandering, erroneous; erraticus:—Cd. 91.
 Gedwol-goda false gods, idols.
 Gedwol-man, gedwol-mon an erring man, an impostor, a heretic.
 Gedwolode errad, wandered, v. dwelian.
 Gedwolsum; adj. Erroneous; erroneus:—Elf. prof. Gen.
 Gedwol-þing an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.
 Gedwymet, gedwimor. 1. A phantasy, false representation; phantasma. 2. A juggler; prestigitator.—1. L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Jud. 15.
 Gedwymoric; adj. Like a juggler, illusive; phantasticus:—Dial. 2, 10.
 Gedygdan, for gedydon, dydon did. ejected, escaped, Chr. 978, v. gedon.
 Gedygn a clang, loud sound, v. dyne.
 Gedynged dwaged, v. dyngan.
 Gedyre a door-post, v. duru.
 Gedyrsum Afflictive; calamitose. Lye.
 Gedyrneð shall hide; pp. gedyrned. Hidden, v. dyrnan.
 Gedyrstelice boldly, v. dyrstelice.
 Gedyrstig bold, v. dyrstig.
 Gedyrstigan To dare, presume; audere:—Bd. 5, 21.
 Gedyrstignes boldness, v. dyrstignes.
 Gedyrstlæcan; pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare, v. dyrstlæcan.
 Gedyrsig foolish, v. dysi.
 Gee geeac yea, yes, v. gea.
 Geeacnian ic geeacnige; p. geeacnode, we geeacnodon; pp. geeacnod. To conceive, to be pregnant, bring forth, produce, add, increase; concipere:—

Elizabeth his wif geeacnode, Lk. 1, 24. Du on innoðe geeacnast, Lk. 1, 31. Ic hine blætsige and geeacnige, Gen. 17, 20: Jud. 4, 1, v. eacnian.
 Geeacnung, eacnung, e; f. A conceiving, conception; conceptio:—Gen. 3, 16.
 Geeadmedan, geeaðmedan, he geeadmedeð; p. medde, mette; pp. moded, met; v. a. [ead happiness; eað mild; mod mind] To be humble, to become humble, adore; humiliare:—Hine to him geeaðmedde, Mt. 8, 2: 18, 4: 23, 12. Geeadmedum þe ealle mægða, Gen. 27, 29: Jud. 11, 33.
 Geeadmoded humbled, v. eadmodan.
 Geeadmodlice humbly, v. eadmodlice.
 Geeaðlæanian, ic geaðlæanige to repay, reward, v. edlænan.
 Geeærfoðod troubled, v. eærfoðian.
 Geealden grown old, v. ealdian.
 Geealgian to defend.
 Geeane yeaned, Gen. 33, 13, v. eanian.
 Geeardod dwell, v. eardian.
 Geearnian to earn, deserve, Bt. 13, v. earnian.
 Geearning merit, v. earning.
 Geeaðmodaðeigned, vouchsafed.
 Geeawian to shew.
 Geebalsadon they blasphemed, v. ebalsan.
 Geebbod ebbod, v. ebban.
 Geecead, geece increased, Bt. 31, 1, v. ecan.
 Geeceadenn Regenerated; regeneratus:—R. Jn. 3, 5.
 Geeceucude, geedcucod revived, v. eeducian.
 Geedlæanian to reward, renew, remit, v. edlænan.
 Geedleht repeated, v. edlæcan.
 Geedniwian to renew, restore, Mt. 17, 11, v. edniwian.
 Geedstaðelung repairing, v. edstaðelung.
 Geedstaðolian to restore, v. edstaðelian.
 Geedwyrpen improved, revived.
 Geefenlæcan to be like, Mt. 6, 8, v. efenlæcan.
 Geefsod shaved, Jud. 16, 16, v. efsian.
 Geegasad frightened, v. egesian.
 Geegian to excite, v. eggian.
 Geegled troubled, v. eglan.
 Geegsode, geegsod frightened, v. egesian.
 Geeld, geelded put off, v. eldan.
 Geelnode contended, v. elnian.
 Geembehtan, geambihtan to minister, v. embehtan.
 Geemnet equals, v. emnian.
 Geemmittan to equal, v. emnyttan.
 Geende an end, v. ende.

Geendebyrdan to set in order, Lk. 1, 1, v. endebyrdan.
 Geendian, ENDIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To END, finish; finire:—Lk. 14, 30. Ic geendige on heom, Deut. 32, 23.
 Geendode his dagas, Jud. 3, 11.
 Geendung an end, finish, death, Gen. 6, 13, v. endung.
 Geengd, geenged anxious, sad, v. ange.
 Geeode overcome, vanquished, happened, v. gegangan.
 Geeofot a debt, v. efofot.
 Geeorwod enraged, v. yrsian.
 Geeowian to shew, discover, Bt. 39, 8, v. ywan.
 Geerod ploughed, v. erian.
 Gees geese; pl. of gós.
 Geeten eaten, v. etan.
 Geeþcucigan to revive, v. eeducian.
 Gef if, Bt. 36, 4, v. gif.
 Gefa an enemy, v. fah.
 Gefadian to set in order; gefadod, gefeð arranged, ordered, v. fadan.
 Gefadung a disposing, v. fadung.
 Gefæde in order, v. gefadian.
 Gefæðren paternal, v. fæðeren.
 Gefægnian to rejoice, v. fægnian.
 Gefægnung a joy, an exultation, v. fægnung.
 Gefægon united, v. gefegan.
 Gefelan to overturn, v. afælan.
 Gefælsian; p. ode. To recompense, expiate; expiare:—Cod. Ex. 10, a.
 Gefæx a journey, going, Ps. 104, 36, v. fæx.
 Gefæran To go, to act; proficisci:—L. Can. Edg. poen. 12, v. faran.
 Gefærreden, gefærsceipe, gefersceipe a society, company, college, v. geferraden.
 Gefæst, gefæsted fasted, v. fæsttan.
 Gefæstan to commit, v. befæstan.
 Gefæstnian to fix, fasten, confirm, betroth, Ora. 5, 13, v. afæstnian.
 Gefætian to fetch, send for, v. fetian.
 Gefætnodest hast fattened; gefætted fattened, v. fættian.
 Gefagen glad, v. fægen.
 Gefagian, gefagian to rejoice, Lk. 1, 14, v. fægannian.
 Gefah, gefahmon an enemy, v. fah, fægmon.
 Gefandod tried, v. afandian.
 Gefara a companion, Bd. 1, 15, v. gefera.
 Gefaran to go, proceed, depart, die, Num. 11, 31, v. faran.
 Gefa a gift, Bd. 2, 13, v. gifu.
 Gefea, fEA, an; m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium:—Jn. 3, 29: 15, 11. On gefean with joy, Ps. 20, 6.

Gefealden *folded*, v. fealdan.
 Gefeaic; *adj. Pleasant, joyous*;
 lætus:—*Sonn.* 335.
 Gefeallan *to fall*, *Ps.* 7, 4, v. fe-
 allan.
 Gefearh-sugu *a farrowing sow*.
 Gefeah hair, *Bd.* 2, 1, v. feax.
 Gefeaxode *haired*, v. feaxod.
 Gefeccan, gefecccean *to fetch*, *to*
send for, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. feccan.
 Gefed, gefedd *fed, nourished*, v.
 fedan.
 Gefedera, an. *A nurse, a god-*
mother; susceprix:—*L. Eccl.*
Cnut. 7.
 GEFEG *A joining, juncture*; com-
 miasura:—*Gefeg borda a join-*
ing of boards, *R.* 62.
 Gefegan, fegan; p. de; *pp.* ed;
 v. a. *To join, unite*; jungere:
 —*God gefegð folc God joins*
people, *Bt.* 21. Gefegðs fela
 folca *to some joins many*
people together, *Bt.* R. p. 165.
 Fæste gefeged *firmly joined*,
Bt. R. p. 176.
 Gefegean *to rejoice*, v. fægrian.
 Gefegincg, gefegung *A joining,*
composing; compositio, *Som.*
 Gefelan, FÆLAN; p. gefelde, ge-
 foelde [*Dut.* gevoelen: *Frs.*
fiel] *To FEEL, perceive*; pal-
 pare:—*Ors.* 1, 7: *Bd.* 3, 2, 9.
 Gefelled *filled, finished*, v. gefil-
 lian.
 Gefelnes, se; f. *A feeling, per-*
ception, sense; sensus:—*Bd.*
 4, 11.
 Gefelsode *espriated*, v. gefelsian.
 Gefeng took, v. fon.
 Gefeoht, gefoht, FROHT, fyht, es;
 pl. u, a, um; m. [*Dut.* ge-
 vecht n: *Frs.* gefocht n.] *A*
FIGHT, contest, battle, war;
 bellum:—*Ge gehyrað gefeoht*
and gefeohta hlisan, *Mt.* 24,
 6: *Ors.* 1, 9.
 Gefeohtan *to fight*, *Lk.* 14, 32,
 v. feohtan.
 Gefeol fell upon, insisted, v. fe-
 allan.
 GEFEON, ic gefeó; p. gefeáh;
pp. gefagen, gefægen. *To be*
glad, to rejoice, exult; gau-
 dere:—*Ps.* 9, 15: *Bd.* 5, 23,
 v. fægrian.
 Gefeorðon came upon, v. gefa-
 ran.
 Gefeorðian *to entertain, farm,*
cleanse, v. feorðian.
 GEFER, es. *A company, society*;
 comitatus:—*Eart pu ures ge-*
feres? *Jos.* 5, 13: *Lk.* 2, 44.
 Gefera, gefara, foera, an [*Chaus.*
ferere: *Prov.* fiere] 1. *A com-*
panion, associate, fellow, com-
rade, colleague; socius. 2. *A*
baillif, steward, agent, man;
 villicus:—1. *Dæt wif þat þu*
me forgeafe to geferan, *Gen.*
 3, 12: *Jn.* 11, 16. 2. *Cd.* 100.
 ¶ Wordes gefera *a word's*

companion, an adverb, *Elf. gr.*
 5, v. gerefa.
 Gefercod supported, v. fercian.
 Geferdon sustained, v. ferian.
 Gefered, gefered brought, car-
 ried, v. ferian.
 Geferlæcan; *pp.* læht. *To keep*
company or fellowship, accom-
pany, associate; associare:—
Elf. gr. 30.
 Geferræden, geferræden, geferræ-
 ræden, geferræcipe; m. [gafer
 a society; ræden or scipe a
 state] *An agreement, familiar-*
ity, society, company, fellowship,
family, college, congregation;
 societas, pactum:—*Bt.* 29, 1.
 Sæge hyt geferrædenne, *Mt.*
 18, 17. He hæfde on his ge-
 ferrædene, *Gen.* 50, 9.
 Gefestnian *to fasten*, v. gefæst-
 nian.
 Gefetelaod; *adj.* Polished; per-
 politus, *Som.*
 Gefeterian; p. rode; *pp.* rod,
 rad. *To FETTER, bind*; com-
 pedire:—*Cod. Ex.* 114, b.
 Gefeseran, gefeserian, gefesë-
 ran; p. ede; *pp.* ed. *To give*
wings, cover with feathers,
plume; alas addere:—*lc sceal*
særet þin mod gefeserian I
must first give wings to thy
mind, *Bt.* 36, 1, 2.
 Gefette brought, gefetod sent for,
 v. fetian.
 Gefian *to hate*, v. fian.
 Gefiht a battle, v. gefeoht.
 Gefild a field, v. feld.
 Gefillan; p. de; *pp.* ed; v. a.
To fulfil, finish, complete; com-
 plere:—*God þa gefilde hys*
weorc, *Gen.* 2, 2.
 Gefindan *to find*, v. findan.
 Gefinegod mouldy, v. finie.
 Gefioht war, v. gefeoht.
 Gefirenodon sinned, v. firenian.
 Geflæcnes incarnation, v. flæc-
 nes.
 Gefleard a trifling, v. fleard.
 Gefleman, geflieman *to drive*
away, v. aflyman.
 Gefleow flowed, v. flowan.
 Geflit *A fan to clean corn*; van-
 nus:—*Cot.* 33.
 Geflit contention, strife, v. flit.
 Gefliten, geflioten, gefliotun con-
 tended, v. flitan.
 Geflitfull, geflitfullic; *adj.* [flit
 strife] *Contentious*; conten-
 tiosus:—*Chr.* 785.
 Geflitlice by strife.
 Geflyman *to rout*, v. aflyman.
 Gefoedod fed, v. fedan.
 Gefog a joining, v. gefeg.
 Gefol giving suck, full.
 Gefolc people, a troop, v. folc.
 Gefolgian *to fill*, v. fyllan.
 Gefon; part. gefonde; *pp.* ge-
 fongen. *To take*, v. fon.
 Geforht timid, v. forht.
 Geforðian *to further*, v. forðian.

Geforweorðan
 weorðan.
 Geforword; part.
 covenanted, b.
 pactus:—*L.*
Anluc. 4.
 Gefotcypsed; p.
 ter] Bound w.
 peditus:—*P.*
 Gefræge, FLE
 formation, sh
 gacity; sol
 gefræge in
 inquiry, as I
 know, as I d
 975: 973:
 Gefræge, gefra
 ceived, know
 markable; i
 175: *Cd.* 16
 Gefrægnan to
 v. fregan.
 Gefrætlan to de
 Gefrætred, ge
 v. frætwan.
 Gefrætwoodnes
 frætrednes.
 Gefrasan to as
 Gefrean To fr
 Pa. 43, 29.
 Gefreod eoin
 Gefredan, gef
 feel, percei
 to, regard,
 Ne mæg t
 cannot feel
 On hyre ge
 29: *Ps.* 30,
 Gefredendlic;
 Gefrednes, se
 sense, perce
 sus:—*Bt.* 4.
 Gefrefred con
 Gefremednes
 ment, effect
 1, 4.
 Gefremian; p
 To finish, ef
 commit; eff
 fremode, G
 Gefremman to
 fremman.
 Gefreod, gefre
 liberty, v. fr
 Gefreogan to
 L. In. 7, 3,
 Gefreolod, ge
 ed, liberate
 sian.
 Gefricgeað he
 41, 121, v. f
 Gefrigan inq
 heard of, v.
 Gefrihtan to j
 v. frihtan.
 Gefrinan; p.
 ask, hear, pe
 Gefriðod, gefri
 tected, deliv
 39, 10, v. fri

Gefrosen *frozen*, v. frysan.
 Gefrosen *asked, understood*, v. frysan.
 Gefryngis *a question*, v. frigenes.
 Gefrynd *friends*, Lk. 23, 12, v. freond.
 Gefyrðum, *adj. Safe, fortified*; *salvus*:—Ps. 70, 3.
 Gefellan *to fill*, Ps. 15, 11, v. fyllan.
 Gefullfremman *to perfect*, v. fullfremian.
 Gefullod *baptized*, v. fullian.
 Gefultumian *to help*, v. fultumian.
 Gefulwian; *pp. lward, luhtod. To baptize*, Bd. 5, 6, v. fullian.
 Gefunden *found*, v. findan.
 Gefungon *took*, v. fon.
 Gefylan *to pollute*, v. besfylan.
 Gefylic [solc people] *A troop, people*; *turna*:—Jud. 16. Gefylce *compa, forts*, Psal. 21, 5.
 Gefylced *collected as an army*.
 Gefylde *cut down*, v. fyllan.
 Gefyllan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a. To fulfil, accomplish, satisfy*; *implere, saturare*:—Dus unc gedafenað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. He gefylde bi, Ps. 80, 15.
 Gefylled *cut down, destroyed*, v. fyllan.
 Gefyllednes, *se*; *f. A fulness, perfection, finishing*; *plenitudo*:—Ja. 1, 16.
 Gefyllendlic; *adj. Filling*; *explicivus*:—Elf. gr. 44.
 Gefylst *help*, v. fultum.
 Gefyltan, *an*; *m. A helper, an assistant*; *adjutor*:—Ps. 17, 2: 27, 9.
 Gefylstan *to help*, v. fylstan.
 Gefynd *foes, enemies*, v. feond.
 Gefyndig; *adj. Capable*; *capax*:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.
 Gefyrht, gefyrhting; *adj. Fearing, affrighted, doubting*; *timidas*:—Bd. 1, 7.
 Gefyrn *long ago, of old*, Jos. 10, 11, v. fyrrn.
 Gefyrðrian *to promote*, v. fyrðrian.
 Gefyrð *hastened, prepared*, v. frysan.
 Gefyrðian; *pp. lad. To beat with the fists, to buffet*; *pugnus impetere*:—Scint. 2.
 Gefyrðered *feathered, winged*, v. gefeðeran.
 Gefada, *an, gad, gædeling. A fellow traveller, a companion, associate*; *comes*:—Elf. gr. 27.
 Gefaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.
 Gefaderung *a collection*, v. gaderung.
 Gefadorwist *an assembly*, v. gadorwist.
 Gefæde *A collection, congregation*; *congregatio*:—R. Ben. i. i. 2.

Gegaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.
 Gegælen, gegalen *enchanted*, Ps. 57, 5, v. galan.
 Gegæng *A society, meeting, an assembly*; *cætus*:—Elf. ep. 1st, 50.
 Gegærwan *to prepare*, v. gearwian.
 Gegaf *base*, v. gaf.
 Gegafelod *Confiscated*; *inflacatus*:—Cot. 108, 194.
 Gegan *to go, observe*, v. gegangan.
 Gegang *an event, a fate, v. gegong*.
 Gegangan, gegang; *p. geode. To go, happen, enter into, overrun, go against with hostile intention, to subdue, overcome*; *superare*:—Gif friman edor gegangeð if a freeman forcibly enter a residence, L. Ethelb. 29, Pr.
 Gegealt *keep, hold*, v. gehealdian.
 Gegearcian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To prepare*, v. gearcian.
 Gegearcung *a preparation*, v. gearcung.
 Gegearwian, gegearwigan *to prepare, procure*, v. gearwian.
 Gegearwung *a preparation*, Ps. 88, 14, v. gearwung.
 Gegerela, gegyrela, gegyrla, geyrela, gyrla, an. *Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; *amiculum, stola*:—Bringað raðe þæne seletan gegyrelan, Lk. 15, 22, Mk. 12, 38.
 Gegerelad, gegerlad; *part. Clothed*; *indutus*:—L. Ps. 92, 1.
 Gegeladian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To please, make glad, gladden*; *oblectare*:—Ps. 103, 17.
 Geglænçan, geglengcan, geglengcan *to adorn, set in order, compose*, v. glengcan.
 Geglesc; *adj. Lascivious, wanton*; *lascivus*:—Bd. 5, 6.
 Geglidan *to glide*, v. glidan.
 Gegn, gegnes, v. geng.
 Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.
 Gegnidan *to rub*, v. gnidan.
 Gegnunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly*; *omnino*:—Cd. 32.
 Gegnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12, v. forgnidan.
 Gegodian *to please, enrich*, v. godian.
 Gegodug *Relying on*; *fretus*:—R. Conc.
 Gegolden; *part. Paid, performed*; *præstitus*:—L. In. 71.
 Gegong, gegang *Fate, a falling out, an accident*; *fatum*:—Cot. 48.
 Gegongan *to go over*, v. gegangan.
 Gegoten *poured out, molten, melted*, v. geotan.
 Gegrapian *to grope, touch*, Bt. 41, 4, v. grapian.

Gegremian *to irritate, provoke*, v. gremian.
 Gegretan; *p. gegrette. To greet*, v. gretan.
 Gegrewð *grows*, Bt. 34, 10, v. growan.
 Gegrin *a snare*, v. grin.
 Gegrinan; *pp. nod. To ensnare*; *illaqueare*:—Prov. 6.
 Gegrind *A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing*; *fragor*:—Cd. 96.
 Gegrip *a gripe, seizing*, v. gripa.
 Gegripan; *p. gras*; *pp. gripen. To gripe, seize*, v. gripan.
 Gegripennis, gegripnes, *se*; *f. A taking, seizing, snare*; *corruptio*:—T. Ps. 34, 9.
 Gegriðian *to make peace*, v. griðian.
 Gegrunder *grounded, founded*, v. agryndan.
 Gegrundon *ground*, v. grindan.
 Gegrundweallian *To ground a wall, to found, lay a foundation*; *fundare*:—Ps. 23, 2.
 Gegyddode *sang*, v. geddian.
 Gegyfan *to bestow*, v. gifan.
 Gegyld *gilded*, v. gyldan.
 Geylda, GYLDA, gilda, *an*; *m. A person who belongs to a guild or corporation, a companion, fellow*; *socius*:—Healf þæm gegyldan half to the companion, L. Alf. 27, W. p. 41, 17: Hicces's Ep. dis. p. 20, 51, &c.
 Geyldan *to pay*, v. gyldan.
 Gegyldscipe *a society*, v. gildscipe.
 Geyltan *To become guilty, to offend*; *peccare*:—Ors. 1, 12.
 Gegymmod; *adj. Gemmed, set with gems*; *gemmatus*:—Elf. gr. 43.
 Gegyrela, gegyryla *a garment*, v. geyrela.
 Gegyrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, wed*; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow*; *vestire*:—Du gegyrydist, C. Ps. 103, 2. Þone lichoman gegyredon clothed the body, Bd. 4, 30. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3.
 Geyrmenlic; *adj. Desirable*; *desiderabilis*:—T. Ps. 18, 11.
 Geyrwan *to prepare*, Ors. 1, 7, v. gearwian.
 Gehabban *to have*, v. habban.
 Gehaccod *hacked, cut*, v. haccan.
 Gehada, *an*; *m. One of the same state, condition*; *qui ejusdem status est*:—L. Cnut. 5, W. p. 128, 33, 35, 37.
 Gehadian *to ordain, consecrate*, Bd. 3, 7, v. hadian.
 Gehæftan, HÆFTAN; *pp. gehæfted, hæfted, gehæfed, gehæfd, gehæft, hæft* [Dut. hechten: *Frs. hestje*] *To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind*; *captare*:—Hi gehæftað on sawle rihtwises, Ps.

93, 21. Abraham geseah anne ramm be þam hornum gehæft, *Gen. 22. 13.* On ecnesse gehæft for ever binds, *Bt. 19: Ez. 12. 29.*

⁹Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, se; *f. A captivity; captivitas:—L. Ps. 125, 5.*

Gehæged *hedged*, v. hegian.

Gehælan *to heal*, *Mt. 9, 28, v. hælan.*

Gehæld *A keeping, regarding; observatio:—Bd. 4, 23.*

Gehæled; *comp. gehæledra, gehældra, gehaldre; adj. Safe, secure, good; tutus:—Bd. 2, 2.*

Gehæman *to cohabit*, v. hæman.

Gehænan *to accuse*, *C. Jn. 8, 6, v. gehenan.*

Gehæt *made warm*, v. hatian.

Gehætian *To promise; promittere:—Bt. 20.*

Gehafa *have*, *Mt. 18, 26; imp. of habban.*

Gehafen *Heaved up, fermented; tumefactus:—R. 66.*

Gehal; *adj. [Dut. geheel] Entire, whole; integer:—Bt. 34, 12.*

Gehaldan; *pp. gehalden. To keep, hold, v. healdan.*

Gehalding, e; *f. A holding, keeping; custodia:—Ps. 118, 9.*

Gehaldre *better*, v. gehæled.

Gehalgian; *p. ode; pp. od. To consecrate, dedicate, Jn. 11, 55, v. halgian.*

Gehalgun *a consecration, a sanctuary, v. halgun.*

Gehamettan *To appoint a home; domum assignare:—L. Athelst. 2.*

Gehát *a promise, vow, Bd. 3, 27, v. behat.*

Gehata *A hater, an enemy; inimicus:—Cot. 74.*

Gehatan; *pp. en. To promise, vow, v. behatan.*

Gehaten *called*, v. hatan.

Gehaþrian; *p. erod. To restrain, v. heaþerian.*

Gehatude *heated, grew warm, v. hatian.*

Gehawade *looked around*, v. hawian.

Gehæd *exalted*, v. gehæed.

Gehæhtendlic; *adj. Eminent; insignis:—Pref. Wihtr.*

Gehæhd *What is held, a territory, keeping, regarding; custodia:—Bd. 5, 21; Chr. 1055.*

Gehældan, þu gehiltst, he gehylt; *p. gehæold, gehold; pp. gehæalden; v. a. 1. To keep, preserve; custodire. 2. To observe, regard; observare:—1. Fiftyne winter gehæold he kept it fifteen years, Chr. 189. Ic þe gehæolde, Gen. 20, 6. Ðat sæd si gehæalden, Gen. 7, 3. 2. Gif þu hig gehiltst,*

Dent. 7, 12. ¶ Mid gehældan to satisfy, Bt. 13. Wel gehæalden contented, satisfied, Bt. 18, 3, v. heald.

⁹Gehæaldnys *a keeping, v. healdnes.*

Gehæaldsum; *adj. Keeping, stinging, modest, chaste; parcus:—Past. 20.*

Gehæaldsumnes *a keeping, v. healdnes.*

Gehæalgian *to consecrate, v. halgian.*

Gehæaltsumnys *captivity, v. healdnes.*

Gehæapod *heaped*, v. heapian.

Gehæaw *A gnashing; stridor:—Cd. 221.*

Gehæawan *to hew, cut, v. heawian.*

Gehede *seized.*

Gehæed *lifted up.*

Gehæfigod, gehæfegod, gehæfigod, gehæfigad *made heavy, troubled, aggravated, v. hefigan.*

Gehelan, ed, god *to hide, conceal, deceive, v. helan.—to heal, v. hælan.*

Gehelmian; *p. ode; pp. od [helm a helmet] To crown, crest; coronare:—Ps. 5, 15: 8, 6.*

Gehelpan *to assist, preserve, Bt. 14, 1, v. helpan.*

Gehenan *to accuse, R. Lk. 23, 2, v. hynan.*

Gehend; *adj. Neighbouring, next; vicinus:—On gehende tunas, Mk. 1, 38.*

Gehende, gehened *humbled, opposed, condemned, v. hynan.*

Gehende; *prep. d; adv. Nigh, near at hand; prope:—Me gehende, Gen. 45, 10. Sumors gehende, Lk. 21, 30.*

Gehendnes, se; *f. Nearness; proximitas:—Elf. gr. 5.*

Gehentan *to take, pursue, Bt. R. p. 168, v. hentan.*

Gehæold *a regard, v. healdnes.*

Gehæoran *to hear, v. hyran.*

Gehæordnes, gehæordung *a custody, keeping, v. healdnes.*

Gehæorte, gehæorted; *comp. ra; adj. Hearted, animated, Mk. 10, 49.*

⁹Geheran *to hear, v. hyran.*

Gehered *praised, v. herian.*

Gehergian *to ravage, afflict, destroy, v. hergian.*

Gehernes, se; *f. A hearing; auditus:—Bt. 41, 4.*

Gehet *promised, v. behatan.*

Gehhol *Christmas, v. geol.*

Gehicgan, gehicggan, gehicgean, gehiggan *to study, search out, v. hicgan.*

Gehienan *to humble, v. hynan.*

Gehierstan *to fry, v. hyrstan.*

Gehihtan *to hope, rejoice, increase, v. hihtan.*

Gehilt *a hill, hanc.*

Gehiltst *kepest, gehæaldan.*

Gehinan *to oppress.*

Gehindred *kindredian.*

Gehiorað *hear, v.*

Gehiowian, gehiowian *to form, pretend.*

Gehiscian *to hate.*

Gehiwung *a pretence.*

Gehladen, gehlæd *of hladan.*

Gehlænian *to make lænian.*

Gehlæst, gehlæst *hlæstan.*

Gehlaðen *invited.*

Gehleapan *to dance.*

Gehleat *appointed, v. hleotan.*

Gehleoð; *adj. Amonious; consensu.*

Gehleow *a loving.*

Gehlid *a lid, cover.*

Gehlidad, gehlyd *dan.*

⁹Gehlihan, hi gehlihan *v. hlihan.*

Gehlioran *to pass.*

Gehlið [hleoð *a tectum:—Cd. 3.*

Gehlodon *laden, v.*

Gehlot *a lot, Jos. hlot.*

Gehloten *appointed, v. hleotan.*

Gehlow, gehleow *beasts; mugitun.*

Gehlyd, hlyd, hl n. *A clamour, v. turbance, noise, mor:—Mt. 27, 1.*

Gehlyst *hearing, v. hlystan to listen.*

Gehlyt *A compassion; Ps. 44, 9.*

Gehnad, es *A comp. manitas:—Chr. næst.*

Gehnægd; *part. pressed; oppres. 15, v. hnæcan.*

Gehnas, gehnas *slaughter; conf. ter þæm gehnas slaughter, Cd. 94.*

Gehnesactun, gehnes *v. hnescian.*

Gehoered *heard, v.*

Gehogode, gehogode *terminated, despise.*

Geholen *hidden, v.*

Gehopp *A little bay:—Cot. 87.*

Gehorsad, behorsu *part. Behorsed, s. on horseback; equ. —Orz. 3, 9; Chr. 108, 14.*

Gehrad *Hastened, prospered*; *acceleratus*:—*Bd. 4, 19, v. hradian.*
 Gehras *touched, v. gehrinan.*
 Gehras *rushed, v. hreosan.*
 Gehre *government, v. gerec.*
 Gehremmed *hindered, v. hremman.*
 Gehreosan *to rush, v. hreosan.*
 Gehrero *banishment, v. gehrore.*
 Gehrifede *brought forth, v. hrif.*
 *Gehrinan, gerinan, HRINAN, ic gehrine; *p. gehran, hi gehrinu; pp. gehrirenu. 1. To touch, to take hold of; tangere. 2. To touch with an instrument, to brush, clean, adorn, deck; verrere*:—*1. Gehriren mid adle, Bd. 4, 8. 2. Gehrired mid besnum, C. Mt. 12, 44.*
 Gehrirenes *a touch, v. hrirenes.*
 Gehrist *fall, v. hreosan.*
 Gehroden *adorned, v. hroden.*
 Gehrore, gehrero, gerora *Banishment, exile, a casting away; exilium*:—*Bd. 4, 7.*
 Gehroren; *pp. Falen, forsaken, desolate, v. hreosan.*
 Gehrorenes, se; *f. Affliction, raris; zrumna*:—*L. Ps. 31, 4.*
 Gehruon, gehryred, gehrired, gehrored, gehroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate, v. hreosan.*
 Gehruz *A noise, disturbance; tumultus*:—*Dial. 2, 10.*
 Gehryne *a sacrament, v. geryne.*
 Gehryved *shaken, v. hrysede.*
 Gehs *a station, Ex. MS. Comb. p. 233, v. ghit.*
 Gehugod *studied, intended, purposed, v. gehogod.*
 *Gehusan *Household, those of the household; domestici*:—*Mt. 10, 36.*
 gehwa; *n. gehwæt; n. g. gehwas; pron. Every one, whoever, who; quisque, quis*:—*Mt. 15, 24, v. hwa.*
 gehwednes, gehwednes, se; *f. Springness, paucity, feanness, nobility; parcitas, paucitas*:—*Ps. 101, 24.*
 ehwær, gehwær *On every side, everywhere; undique, ubique*:—*Bd. 2, 1.*
 twæber *Both, each, either, doubtful; uterque, promiscuus*:—*Bd. 5, 7.*
 twæberes; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way; unique.*
 twænon *on all sides, round about.*
 twærf returned, *v. hweorfan.*
 twærf, gehweorf, gehwyrfa *usage, v. hwearfung.*
 twerines *a conversion, v. gehwryfdes.*
 tweted *wetted, v. wætan.*
 twider *Whithersoever, any-*

where, everywhere; alicubi:—*Bd. 3, 17.*
 Gehworfen *returned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gehwylc *Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever; quisque, unusquisque*:—*Lk. 19, 15; Deut. 24, 16.*
 Gehwryfdes, gehwryfenes, se; *f. A conversion, change; conversio*:—*Bd. 1, 26: 4, 5, v. hwearfung.*
 Gehwyrfa *turns, v. gehwryfed turned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gehydan, he gehyt; *p. gehyd, gehyde; pp. gehyden, gehede. To hide, v. hydan.*
 Gehydes, se; *f. An inn; diversorium*:—*Past. 50, 1.*
 Gehygd *A thought; cogitatio*:—*Cd. 221.*
 Gehyht *a hope, refuge, v. hiht.*
 Gehyhtan *to hope, v. hihtan.*
 Gehyhtlic; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious; opportunus*:—*R. Ben. 53, v. hihtlic.*
 Gehyld *Regard, observation, keeping, concealing; observantia, custodia*:—*Bd. 2, 4.*
 Gehyldre *Safer; tutius.*
 Gehyht *keeps, v. gehealdan.*
 Gehynan; *p. de; pp. ed. To humble, oppress, waste, destroy, Ex. 1, 10, v. hynan.*
 *Gehyran *to hear, obey, v. hyran.*
 Gehyrde *kept, oppressed, v. hyrdan.*
 Gehyrned *Horned, covered with horn or scales, glazed or brightened; cornutus*:—*Moses was gehyrned, Ex. 34, 29, 30.*
 Gehyrnes, se; *f. A hearing, report; auditus*:—*Mt. 13, 14.*
 Gehyrst, gehyrsted *fried, baked, v. hyrstan.*
 Gehyrsted *adorned, Bt. 37, 1, v. hyrstan.*
 Gehyrsum *obedient, v. hyrsum.*
 Gehyrsumian *to obey, v. hyrsumian.*
 Gehyrsumnes *obedience, v. hyrsumnes.*
 Gehystrides, *v. gehydan.*
 Gehyðelic; *adj. Favourable, seasonable; opportunus*:—*Ps. 31, 7.*
 Gehyðnes *opportunity.*
 Gehyung *a deception, deceit, v. hiwung.*
 Geicean; *p. geichte, hi geihton; imp. geic; pp. geiced, geict, geicht. To add, eke, Cð. 56, v. ecan.*
 Geicendlic; *adj. Added to, adjectivus; adjectivus*:—*Geicendlic nama a noun adjective, Som.*
 Geichte, geihton *added; p. of geicean, v. ecan.*
 Geillerocað *Surfeited; crapulatus*:—*Ps. 77, 71.*
 Geimpod *grafted, v. impan.*
 Geinnian; *pp. geinnod. To*

bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge; præstare, includere:—*Wolde God geinnian pone lyre God would supply the loss, Ser. Creat. p. 9: L. In. 62.*
 Susle *geinnod with sulphur filled, Cð. 2. He hæfð geinnod þat ær geotod was he has included what before was excluded, Cð. Ex. p. 1.*
 *Geirgd *affrighted.*
 Gelad *a way, road, v. lad.*
 Geladian *to excuse, v. ladian.*
 Gelæccan, gelæccæan, læccan; *he gelæccð; p. he gelæhte, læhte, hi gelæhton, gelæhton; pp. gelæht. To take, catch, seize, apprehend; capere, arripere*:—*Þat hig woldon hine gelæccæan and to cyinge don, Jn. 6, 15. Hig gelæhton hys hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. 9, 18. Eac menne læhte also took men, Car. 1094: Gen. 12, 15.*
 Gelædan, he gelæt; *p. gelædde; pp. gelæded. To lead, v. lædan.*
 Gelædenlic; *adj. What is easily led or beaten out, malleable; ductilis*:—*Ps. 97, 6.*
 Gelæfa *permission, v. leaf.*
 Gelæfan *to believe, v. gelyfan.*
 Gelæfed *left; pp. of læfan.*
 Gelæmed *Lamed; claudus factus*:—*L. Ethelb. 39, v. lam.*
 Gelænde *lent, v. lænan.*
 Gelænde *One accusing, a slanderer; detrahens*:—*C. Ps. 100, 5, v. getælæn.*
 Gelænged *lengthened, drawn out, v. langian.*
 Gelær *Void, empty; vacuus, Som.*
 Gelæred *Taught, persuaded, learned, skilful; doctus, v. læran.*
 Gelærednes, se; *f. Learnedness, knowledge, skill; eruditio*:—*Gelærednes to spræccanne, Bd. 4, 27.*
 Gelæstan *to last, continue, follow, perform, v. læstan.*
 Gelæswod *fed, v. læsian.*
 *Gelæte, es; *pl. gelætu; n. [lætan to let go, leave] A going out, ending, meeting; exitus, occurus*:—*To wega gelætan to the meetings of ways, Mt. 22, 9. Twega wega gelætu meetings of two ways, Cot. 110. Æt þæra wega gelæte, Gen. 38, 21.*
 Gelætan *let, let go, omitted, v. lætan.*
 Gelagod *Lowed, sanctioned by law; lege sancitus*:—*Elf. ep. 40.*
 Gelamp *happened; p. of gelimpan.*
 Gelandian. 1. *To land, arrive; accedere ad terram. 2. To enrich with lands or possessions; terris locupletare*:—*1. Som.*

Cristes lichoman and blades, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*
 Gemænsamung, e; *f. A communion; communio:—R. Ben. 38.*
 Gemære, MEARE, es; *n. pl. nom. a, o, u [Frs. maren c. canals which bound a district] An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit; finis:—Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10. Oð gemære Humber streamas to the boundary of Humber river, Bd. 5, 23. To þæm gemæran to the borders, Col. 21. Gemæro eorþan, Ps. 2, 8. Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks.*
 Gemæred Celebrated, enlarged; divulgatus:—*Bd. 3, 10.*
 Gemærsian; *p. ode; pp. od. To praise, v. mærsian.*
 Gemærsung magnificence, v. mærsung.
 Gemæt; *adj. Fat; pinguis:—Deut. 32, 15.*
 Gemæstan to fatten, v. amæstan.
 Gemæt Fitted, meet; aptus:—*Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.*
 Gemætfeæt; *adj. [mæte modest, læst fast] Moderate, modest; modestus:—Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.*
 Gemætfeated Compared; comparatus:—*L. Ps. 48, 21.*
 Gemætfeatnes moderation, temperance, v. gemætfeatnys.
 Gemæðegode Bestowed, honoured, given with honour; honoravit, benigne contulit:—*Elf. T. p. 4, 11.*
 Gemæðrian To gratify, honour; honorare:—*L. pol. Cnut. 12, 14.*
 Gemætte dressed, v. mætan.
 Gemagas relations, v. mæg.
 Gemagðnes, gemagðnes, se; *f. Babbling, urgency, importunity; garrulitas, Som.*
 Gemah, gemagn, gemahlic; *adj. Greedy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate; procax:—Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.*
 Gemah watered, v. migan.
 Gemahlice; *adv. Stoutly, importunately; importune:—Dial. 1, 8.*
 Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, se; *f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty; importunitas:—Past. 3, 2.*
 Gemal mægene an assembly, v. mal.
 Gemaleca Importunate; importunus:—*Cot. 2.*
 Gemalice; *adv. Importunately; importune:—Cot. 189.*
 Geman The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot; vola:—*Cot. 198.*
 Geman, þu gemanst, wæ gemunon, gemunan; *p. gemunde,*

gemundon; *v. a. To remember; recordari:—Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan.*
 Geman care for, regard, v. gyman.
 GEMANA, an; *m. [Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Frs. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: Not. kemeine: Ot. gimeinda: Dan. gemeene f.] A company, society, association, fellowship, familiarity, commerce, conjunction; consortium, copula:—Bd. 2, 9. Þu mines gemana bruce, Gen. 38, 16.*
 Gemang, gemong, amang, onmang; *prep. d. ac. [gemang a mixture, gemeng mixed; pp. of mangan] AMONG; inter:—Aris gemang hym, Mk. 3, 8: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23.*
 ¶ On gemang þam, *Jn. 4, 31, or Gemang þam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.*
 Gemang A mixture, an assembly, encumbrance, burden; mixtura:—*L. With: Ez. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.*
 Gemangnys, se; *f. A mingling, confection; commixtio, Som.*
 Gemangode gained, v. mangian.
 Gemannian; *pp. gemannod. To man, supply with men, v. mannian.*
 Gemanode, gemanod admonished, v. manian.
 Gemartyrad [Dut. gemarteld] Martyred, suffered as a martyr; martyr factus:—*Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5.*
 Gemaðel conversation, v. meðel.
 Gemdon regarded, gyman.
 Gemear an end, v. gemære.
 Gemearc, es; *m. [Dut. merk n.] A boundary, limit; locus designatus:—Cd. 139.*
 Gemearcian to describe, appoint, determine, v. mearcian.
 Gemear a boundary, impediment, *L. Can. Edg. 16, v. gemære.*
 Gemearra Bad, wicked; malus:—*L. Edw. 1.*
 Gemeca, gemecca a wife, companion, v. gemaca.
 Gemed mad, v. gemæð.
 Gemedemian to honour, moderate, humble, v. medemian.
 Gemedder godmother: whence our GAMMER, *Som.*
 Gemedred, gemedren Related on the mother's side, by a mother; a materna parte:—*Gemedryda broðor, Gen. 43, 29: Ors. 3, 7.*
 Gemedold betrayed, v. meldian.
 Geme-leas negligent, v. gyme-leas.
 Gemeleaslice negligently, v. gyme-leaslice.
 Gemelest negligence, v. gyme-least.
 Gemeltan to melt, v. meltan.

Gemen care, v. gymen.
 Gemencednys, gemencgdnys, gemencgnys, gemengednys. A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation; mixtura, admistio.—*Gemencgdnys þæs gesinacypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27, ans. 8.*
 Wifes gemencgnys admistio cum muliere, *id.*
 Gemend a memorial, v. gemynd.
 Gemendfull; *adj. [gemynd a mind] MINDFUL, memorable, attentive; memor:—Obs. Lan. 7.*
 Gemenelic; *adj. [gemene common, lic] Common; communis:—L. Pol. Cnut. 10.*
 Gemengde, gemenged, gemencged, gemencenged, gemengced mixed, mingled, confused, v. mangan.
 Gemengung, e; *f. A mixing, confusing; mixtura:—Cot. 35.*
 Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfeldan; *p. de [menig many, feald a fold, plait] To multiply, increase, extend; multiplicare:—Ez. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.*
 Gemenis, gemenn care, v. gymen.
 Gemercad marked out, described, v. mearcian.
 Gemere a boundary, v. gemære.
 Gemerran to mar, spoil, v. myrran.
 Gemet, mete, es; *n. [gemet; pp. of metan to measure] 1. A measure, size, quantity, limit, bounds; mensura. 2. A manner, way, sort; modus:—1. On þrim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge þat gemet eowra federa, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Deut. 25, 15. Gytung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, *Sciut. 25.* Gemetta and gewihta measures and weights, *L. pol. Cnut. 9.* 2. On þat ylce gemet in the same manner, *Bd. 4, 24.* Ealle gemet by every way, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.* On þam gemetum, on þam gemete, *Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.*
 Gemét; *adj. MEET, fit, proper; aptus:—Swa him gemet þinceð as to him seemeth meet, Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195.*
 Gemet met, found, painted; *pp. of metan.*
 Gemet an assembly, v. gemot.
 Gemét, gemétte met, found, v. métan.
 Gemétednes, se; *f. An invention, a discovery; inventio:—L. Ps. 27, 5.*
 Gemetegod moderated, v. gemet-gian.
 Gemetegung, gemetgung, metgung, e; *f. Measure, limit,**

guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia :—*Bd. 3, 5: Rt. 39, 5.*
 Gemeten *measured, painted; pp. of metan.*
 Gemeteng, a meeting, v. gemeting.
 Gemethest modest, moderate, v. gemethest.
 Gemethestlice; *adv. Modestly; modeste* :—*Bd. 5, 19.*
 Gemethestnys, se; *f. Modesty, moderation, sobriety; modestia* :—*Bd. 3, 3, 14.*
 Gemetstet, es; *n. A measuring est, a measure; mensura quævis definita* :—*An gemetstet full, þe hig Gomor heton, Ez. 16, 16, 33.*
 Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetgian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To temper, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare* :—*A sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 18. Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, Bt. 36, 2, Card. p. 270, 22: 39, 8. Se God se þat eall metgað the God that governs all, Bt. R. p. 165.*
 Gemeting, gemétung, e; *f. Meeting; conventus* :—*Ors. 4, 9. Fram gemetinge, Ps. 15. 4: 63. 2. Gemeting folces a congregation of folk, V. Ps. 61, 8.*
 Gemetic; *adj. Fit, moderate, modest; aptus* :—*Bt. 14, 2: 40, 3.*
 Gemeticce; *adv. Meettly, soberly, modestly; apte* :—*Bd. 4, 24.*
 Gemeticung e; *f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, Som.*
 Gemétnes, se; *f. A discovery, invention; inventio* :—*Bd. 6, 10.*
 Gemetod *painted, v. metan.*
 Gemetian *To compare; comparare* :—*T. Ps. 48, 21.*
 Gemetnan *Eaters; comestores, Som.*
 Gemetu *Metre, verse; metrum, Som.*
 Gemelcian; *p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare* :—*1. Ors. 1, 12: Ps. 103, 1. 2. Gemelcianð hine, Ps. 21, 22: 49, 16.*
 Gemiclung, myclung, e; *f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificencia* :—*Ps. 144, 6: 70, 21.*
 Gemidlian, gemiddlian; *p. de; pp. od [middel middle] 1. To divide, to separate in the middle; dividiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frænare* :—*1. C. Ps. 54, 27. 2. Scint. 12: Past. 38, 8.*
 Gemidlige *a bridle, v. midl.*
 Gemieltan *to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.*

Gemigan *To water, mingere, v. migan.*
 Gemilcian *to milk, v. meolcian.*
 Gemildscad *Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.*
 Gemildsian *to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltsian.*
 Gemilt Consumed, melted; *absumptus, Som.*
 Gemiltsian, ic gemiltaiqe *to pity, pardon, v. miltsian.*
 Gemiltsung *mercy, v. miltsung.*
 Gemimor *Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus* :—*Bd. 5, 20.*
 Gemimorlice; *adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoriter* :—*R. Ben. inter. 13.*
 Gemincgd *mixed, v. mengan.*
 Gemind memorial, v. gemynd.
 Gemindbliðe [bliðe cheerful] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memoriale* :—*T. Ps. 101, 13.*
 Gemindig, gemyndig; *adj. Mindful; memor* :—*Ps. 8, 5: 110, 5.*
 Gemindglicnys, se; *f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, memorial; memoriale* :—*Ps. 101, 13.*
 Gemittan *to meet, find, v. metan.*
 Gemitting, gemitting, gemitting, e; *f. A meeting, assembly; congressus* :—*Ors. 4, 6, 8. Wega gemitting a meeting of ways, Lye.*
 Gemme A GEM; gemma :—*Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile* :—*Cot. 170.*
 Gemnis, se; *f. Care, anxiety; cura* :—*Ne is þe gemnisse non est tibi cura, C. R. Lk. 10, 40.*
 Gemod [mod mind] *Of one mind, agreed, plotted; concors* :—*Solil. 8.*
 Gemodsumian *To agree; concordare* :—*Past. 46, 6.*
 Gemodsumes, se; *f. An agreement, concord; concordia* :—*Past. 46, 5.*
 Gemodpencende [pencende thinking] *Agreeing; consentiens* :—*R. Mt. 5, 25.*
 Gemolsnad *Rotten, putrified; tabefactus* :—*R. 12, v. formolsnian.*
 Gemolten molten, melted, v. meltan.
 Gemon, for genom *laid hold of, took, C. Mk. 5, 41, v. niman.*
 Gemong among, v. gemang.
 Gemonian, ic gemonige; *p. ode; pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse* :—*Seo leo gemonð þæs wildan gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, Bt. 25, Card. p. 136, 16: Bd. 4, 19, v. monian.*
 Gemonigfaldan; *p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare* :—*Bd. 5, 20.*
 Gemonnad *manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian.*

Gemot; *adj. Agreeing, according; consentiens* :—*R. Mt. 5, 25.*
 Gemot; *n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, more or moot, assembly, council; conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; consilium* :—*1. Eall þat gemot sohton lease saga, Mt. 26, 59. Ða gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, Bd. 1, 14, S. p. 482, 35. Ær þat gemot sy ere the meeting is, L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7. On þæm gemot, id. 2. Hig hæfdon micel gemot, þat hig woldon þone Hælend ofðalean, Mt. 26. 4. Ða gesamnudun þa ealdras hig and worhtun gemot, Mt. 28, 12. ¶ Witenas gemot an assembly of the wise; (sapientum conventus, Bd. 3, 6), the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.—The king, the gentry or thegns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected, Mr. Turner says (Hist. of A.-S. b. 8, ch. 14. vol. iii. p. 180) after many years' consideration, I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witenas gemot very much resembled our present parliament, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise.—Synoðlice gemot a synod; synodale consilium, Pref. R. Conc.—Biscopas gemot a bishop's meeting, Bd. 1, 14.—Folc gemot an assembly of the people, L. Alf. 30, W. p. 41, 35.—Gemot ærn a meeting place, a hall, Ors. 5, 12. Gemot man a senator, preacher, Elf. gl. 5.—Gemot stow a meeting-place, T. Ps. 25, 4.—Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, Hickee's Dis. p. 2.*

9 Gemotod *disputed, discussed, v. motian.*
 Gemultan *to melt, v. meltan.*
 Gemunan, MUNAN; *p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminiscere* :—*Gemunan his halegan cyðnesse, Lk. 1, 72. Gemunað wundra his, Ps. 104, 3. Ne bið gemunen naman, Ps. 82, 4: 108, 4, v. munan.*
 Gemund *Meditation; meditatio, Som.*
 Gemundbyrdan, gemundian; *p. de [mund a defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend, patronize; protegere* :—*Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 15: Cd. 113.*

* Gemung, e; *f.* A marriage; nuptiae:—*R. Mt.* 22, 2, 3.
 Gemunglic Marriagelike, nuptial; nuptialis:—*R. Mt.* 22, 12.
 Gemyltan to melt, v. meltan.
 Gemynan to remind, admonish, v. gemunan.
 Gemynd, es; *m.* Mind, memory, memorial, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration; mens:—*Elf. T.* p. 24. To his gemynde to his mind, *Bt.* 35, 1, *Ex.* 17, 14: *Mt.* 26, 13. Ðurh modes gemynd by thought of mind, *Cd.* 52. ¶ Gemynd dæg commemoration day, *Bd.* 3, 8.
 Gemynd drepe mind's swoon, delirium.
 Gemyndelic; *adj.* Belonging to memory, memorable; memorabilis:—*Bd.* 3, 16.
 Gemyndelice; *adv.* By memory, without book; memoriter:—*Butan bec,* *Deut.* 31, 19.
 Gemyndgian, gemyndan; *p. de, te; pp. ded, ted, t.* To remember, commemorate, remind, attend, determine, resolve; reminisci, attendere, statuere:—*Ðu gemyndest þa word thou rememberest the word, Bt.* 35, 2, *Carð.* p. 24, 24. Gemynted hafað hath resolved, *Bd.* 3, 9.
 Hæfde gemynt, *Gen.* 18, 33: *Num.* 24, 11, v. myngian.
 Gemyndig Mindful; memor:—*Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 600, 14.
 Gemyst remembered, v. gemunan.
 Gemyð mouth of a river, v. muða.
 GE'N, gena, gien, giena; *adv.* [Frs. jin] Again, moreover, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto; iterum:—*Ða gen then again, Cd.* 98: *Bd.* 2, 7.
 Genacian, genacodian, benacan; *p. ode; pp. od, nacod, genacod.* To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 * Genæfd Necessity, need; necessitas:—*Bt.* 14, 1.
 Genægdon approached, v. nægde.
 Genæged [Dut. geneigd inclinad] Subdued, humbled; subactus:—*Mt.* 23, 12.
 Genæz, genæzon saved, v. genesan.
 Genæte oppressed, afflicted, v. gehnægde.
 Genamode named, called, v. nemnan.
 Genap Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit:—*Cd.* 166.
 Gend-geotan; *p. gendgute.* To pour out fully, v. geond.
 Geneadian to compel, v. neadian.
 Geneah, geneahe, geneahhe nigh, sufficient.—geneahhtinsufficiently, v. neah.
 Genealæcan; *p. læhte; pp. læht, we læhton.* To approach, draw near, adhere, hasten; appropinquare:—*Hit to him na to ge-*

nealæcað, *Ps.* 31, 8: 33, 5.
 Folce genealæcendum him, *Ps.* 148, 14. Geneolacende, *C. Mt.* 4, 3.
 Genealæcning, e; *f.* An approach; appropinquatio:—*Herb.* 156.
 Genear, gener A refuge, protection; refugium:—*Genear min eart þu, Ps.* 90, 2: *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Genearwod, wad, wotstraightened, vexed, oppressed, v. nearwian.
 Geneat, geneat-mann, es; *m.* [neat, nitan cattle] A cowherd, farmer, bailif, husbandman, vassal, associate, servant; bubulcus, colonus:—*Be cyninges geneate, L. In. Tit.* 19, 22. Strange geneatas strong associates, *Cd.* 15.
 * Genec A light ship, a frigate; liburnica:—*Cot.* 120.
 Genedde, geniðde, geniedde, geneded, genieded, genieded, genied forced, compelled, urged, invited, v. nydan.
 Genededlic; *adj.* Compulsive, coercive; compulsorius:—*Bd.* 1, 26.
 Genefa a nephew, *Ors.* 6, 1, v. nefa.
 Genehhe near, v. neah.
 Genehlice chiefly, v. neahlice.
 Genh was, genh wes adheres, cleaves to; genh wade adhered, *C. Mt.* 19, 5.
 Genemned, genemnod, genemnd named, v. nemnan.
 Geneop destroyed, *Cd.* 166, v. genap.
 Geneosian; *p. ode; pp. od. To visit, Ps.* 8, 5, v. neosian.
 Geneosung a visiting, *Lk.* 19, 44, v. neosung.
 Geneoðerian to condemn, v. niðerian.
 Gener a refuge, v. genear.
 Generenes, se; *f.* A taking, deliverance; ereptio:—*Bd.* 4, 22.
 Generian; *p. ode; pp. od, ed.* To save, deliver, *Ps.* 34, 12, v. nerian.
 Generwde vexed, v. nearwian.
 Genesan he genist; *p. genesz; pp. genesen* [Dut. genezen] To heal, to be recovered, saved, preserved; sanare, servari:—*Guðe genesz saved in battle, Cd.* 94: *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 157, 8.
 Genesburuh Gainsborough, v. Gegnesburh.
 Geneðan; *p. de.* To subdue, bring under, decline; subjugare:—*Ne dorste he geneðan, Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 48, 15: 41, 8: *Cd.* 170. Nihtes geneðeð, *Bt. R.* p. 169, 16.
 * Geng, gena a privy; latrina; *Cot.* 123, v. gang.
 Gengdon passed, v. gangan, gan.
 Genge A gang, stock, company; grex:—*Chr.* 1070.
 Genge would go, v. gan.

Genge beon To part
 tum posse:—*Bd.*
 Gengyme A meeting
 conventus:—*T.*
 Genhlade, genlade
 ing, a discharging
 the sea, into which
 charges itself; ex
 chium oceani, &
 Genian to yawn, v.
 Genierede, wodæze
 Geniht abundance,
 Genihtlice; *adv.*
 abunde:—*Cot.* 6
 Genihtsum; *adj.* A
 tiful, fruitful;
Bd. 5, 11.
 Genihtsumian; *p.*
 To suffice, aboun
 —*Ps.* 64, 14: 72
 Genihtsumlice; *ad*
 ly, abundantly, p
 bunde:—*Ps.* 30,
 resp. 8.
 Genihtsumnes, se;
 dance, plenty, suff
 dantia:—*Ps.* 29,
 Geniman; *p. genan*
 genumen. To tak
 into, v. niman.
 Genioman to take, a
 GENIP, es; *pl. u.*
 bes:—*On þat ge*
 Of þam genipe,
 hig ealle gesaw
 nip stod, *Ex.* 33, 1
 Genirwæd, v. ge
 * Geniðerian, genið
 pp. od. To condem
 v. niðerian.
 Geniðle, an. Hat
 odium:— *Ic on*
 geniðlan I took
 enemies, *Cod.* ex. 3
 11, *Thw.* p. 24, 3
 Geniwan to renew,
 niwian.
 Geniwung, e; *f.*
 recovering; renov
 Genlade a discharg
 hlade.
 Genneahhe nigh, v.
 Gennelung, e; *f.*
 magnificentia:—
 GENOG, genoh, nob
 Frs. genoug: *L*
 Frs. genoach: *A*
 Al. ginuoh: *Dan*
 nog: *Icel.* gnógr
 [γγ] nuh, nach a
 nh to settle: in a
 rest] Sufficiently,
 ENOUGH; satis,
 Genog sweotol hi
 ficiently manifest.
 þu segst wæhtly
 sayest, *Bt.* 33, 1.
 is, *Mk.* 14, 41. *H*
Mt. 6, 34. *Hab*
Jn. 10, 10.
 Genogan to multipl
 care, *Lye.*

Genoh: *g. es, re, es; adj. Sufficiens, abundant; abundans:—*Dageða genohra of abundant beings, *Cd. 42.*
 Genotud, henotud used, noted, v. notian.
 Gent Ghent, in Flanders; Gandarum:—*Chr. 879.*
 Gentod Driven; pulsus:—*Chr. Gth. 975, p. 123, 39.*
 Geuncled Knuckled, crooked; obuncus, Som.
 Genydan, he genyt; *p. de; pp. od. To compel, v. nydan.*
 Genymagas, genyhemagas those necessarily related, related by blood.
 Genyht, geniht An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment; abundantia:—*Bt. 33, 1, Card. p. 186, 18: 35, 3: Cd. 90.*
 Genyhtfull, genyhtsum plentiful, v. genyhtsum.
 Genyman to take, *Ps. 49, 17, v. niman.*
 Genytwian to narrow, restrain, *pres. Lk. 19, 48: Ps. 68, 19, v. nearwian.*
 Geort compels, v. nydan.
 Genyberian, genyberian; *p. ode; pp. od. ad. ud. To humble, condemn, Ps. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37, v. niberian.*
 Genyberung humility, condemnation, v. nyberung.
 GEO; *adv. [Frs. ea] Formerly, of old; olim:—Bd. 1, 1: 4, 3, 4.*
 † Geoes, geo hwilum, geo dagum, geo gara, geo gears heretofore, long ago, *Bt. 31, 1.*
 Guc; *s. [Plat. juk, jok s: Dut. juk s: Frs. jok s: Ger. joch s: Per. جوح yogh: Sans. yuga] A Yoke; jugum:—Ps. 2, 3: Mt. 11, 29, 30.*
 † GOC; *adj. [Plat. Dut. gek foolish: Kil gheck: Ger. geck foolish: Moes. juk] Rash, violent, troublesome; præcepta:—Cd. 183: 205.*
 † GOCAN to keep, save; servare:—*Geoca user preserve us, Cd. 158. Geocend saving, a saviour, Cod. ex. p. 10, b.*
 † GOCOGA a yoke, v. geoc.
 † GOCZ Safety, help, succour; salus:—*Bd. 5, 13. Geoce gefremede might afford succour, Cd. 77.*
 † GOCEND a saviour, v. geocan.
 † GOCICA, geocung A sobbing; singultus:—*Bt. R. p. 152: R. 99.*
 † GOC-STECCA, geoc-sticca A bolt of a door, a bar; obex:—*Cot. 145. eod a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.*
 † GOCRIAN; *p. ode; pp. od. To offer, sacrifice, Elf. T. p. 8, 13.*
 † GOCIAN to give, *Cd. 26, v. gifan.*
 † GOCION, es. The sea, deep; mare:—*Cd. 171. Geofonhus a sea-horse, Cd. 66.*

Geogelere A juggler; præstigiator, Som.
 † GEOGUD, geogeð, geogoð, geogað, iugurð; [*Plat. jögd f: Dut. jeugd f: Frs. jeucht f: Ger. jugend f.*] YOUTH, a youngling, the young; juvenus:—*Of minre geoguðe, Mk. 10, 20: Gen. 8, 24.—Geogað háð youth, the state of youth, docility.*
 † Geogudlic; *adj. YOUTHLIKE; juvenilis:—Bd. 5, 6.*
 † GEOL, gehool, gehhol, iule [*Dan. juul: Swed. jul: Icel. jól: Norse, jaul: Arm. gouel, gouil a feast*] YULE, Christmas; festum nativitatís Domini:—*On geol at Christmas, L. Alf. 5: 38.*
 † † Se ærra geola the ere or before yule, December. Se æftera geola the after yule, January. Se monað is nemned on Leden, Decembris, and on ure geopeode se ærra geola; Januarius se æftera geola, *Cott. Tiberius, b. 1: Hicckes's Thes. vol. i. p. 212, 55, v. Fax, Menok. p. 59, n. l. 3.*
 † Geolca, gioleta A YOLK: ovi vitellus:—*Serm. in Nat.*
 † Geoleccan; *v. a. To allure; blandiri:—Þa hi þe mæst geoleccan when they most allured thee, Bt. 7, 2.*
 † Geolwe, geolu, geolwe, geolwa, geolwe yellow, v. gelew.—*Geolo-read yellow red; croceus.—Geoluhwit yellow white; mellinus, color stramineus.—Geolwe-blac yellow black; fulvus, L. M. 3, 62.—Geolwe adl, geolwa adl yellow addle, jaundice; icterus.*
 † † Geolhator, geolster matter, corruption, poison, venom; sanies: *Bd. 4, 19.*
 † † Geolstru Full of poison, virulent; virulentus, Som.
 † Geomeleslice carelessly, v. gymeleslice.
 † Geomen care, v. gymen.
 † GEOMER, geomor, geomre [*Plat. Dut. Ger. jammer m. pity*] GRUM, sad, sorrowful; querulus, mæstus:—*Geomre gastas sad spirits, Cd. 4. Þu scealt geomor hweorfan thou shalt sad depart, Cd. 48. Geomor-mod sad minded, Gen. 27, 34: Cd. 40.*
 † Geomerian, geomrian; *p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, groan, mourn, lament, bewail; gemere:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9. Se Hælend geomrode on hys gaste, Jn. 11, 33, 38. Geomriende, geomrigende, Mk. 5, 38: 8, 12: Gen. 42, 38.*
 † Geomerung, geomrung; *e; f. A groaning, lamentation; ge-*

mitus:—*Ps. 6, 6: Bd. 1, 13: Ps. 30, 12.*
 † Geomian to take care of, v. gyman.
 † Geomoric Doleful, afflictive; queribundo similis:—*Ora. 4, 5.*
 † Geona, geone hitherto, through, during, *Ps. 7, 12, v. gen.*
 † Geonan, geonian to yawn, chatter, v. gynian.
 † Geon-bæran; *p. geonbyrde. To bear against, oppose, resist; opponere:—L. Eduw. and Guth. 6.*
 † Geonc young, *Bt. 8, v. geong.*
 † Geond, geonda; *prep. ac. [Plat. gûnner: Dut. ginder: Frs. gint: Moes. jaînd.—ge, Fra. ond to, as far as, by] Through, over, as far as, after, beyond; per, ultra:—He gæð geond drige stowa, Mt. 12, 43: 14, 35: Lk. 19, 1: 21, 12. Geond to þam stane, Num. 20, 8. Geond feowertig daga after forty days, Num. 13, 22. Fram geondan ære from beyond sea, Chr. 1047, v. begeond.*
 † † Geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond; illuc:—Hider and geond hither and thither, Bd. 5, 13. Hyder geond yonder, Mt. 26, 36.*
 † † Geondettan to confess, *L. Alf. 14, v. andettan.*
 † † Geondfolen beyond full, filled throughout, *Cd. 2.*
 † † Geond-send, geondsended overspread.
 † † Geondspettan to spit or squirt out.
 † † Geond spredge poured out; perfudit:—*Guthl. vit. c. 6.*
 † † Geonduarde Answered; responded:—*C. Mt. 3, 15.*
 † † Geone through, v. geona.
 † † Geonetan; *pp. geonet. To occupy, fill up, hasten; occupare:—C. Lk. 13, 7: Cot. 149.*
 † † Geong a journey, path, *C. Lk. 10, 33, v. gang.*
 † † Geong Sighs; gemitus:—*Bd. 1, 13.*
 † † GEONG, ging, geonc, giung, gung; *def. se geonga; comp. gyngra, geongra; sup. gyn-gyng; adj. [Plat. junk: Dut. jong: Ger. jung: Swed. Dan. ung] YOUNG, tender; juvenis:—Þa ic geong wæa when I was young, Bd. 4, 19. Se geonga man, Mt. 19, 22. Geongrá younger, a younger, one obedient, a servant, vassal. Geongra weorðan to be a vassal, Cd. 15: Bd. 4, 23.*
 † † Geongerdóm, geongordóm, es; *m. Youngerish, minority, subjection, obedience, service; juvenilis status:—Cd. 14: 15: 30: 35.*
 † † † Geonglic; *adj. Youthful, young; juvenilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 23.*

Geoglicnys, se; *f.* Youth; juvenus:—*Scint.* 32.
 Geongling, gungling, es; *m.* [*Dut.* jongeling] *A Youngling, a boy; juvenis:—Elf. gr. pref.: R. Mt.* 18, 2.
 Geone There, yonder; illuc, Som.
 Geonung, e; *f.* A YAWNING, braying, chattering; oscitatio, barritus:—*Cot.* 95.
 GEORN; *adj.* [*Plat.* geern: *Dut.* gaarne: *Frs.* jern: *Ger.* gern: *Dan.* gierne: *Sued.* gerna: *Icel.* giarn] *Desirous, eager, studious, intent, careful, diligent; cupidus:—Dæs gefeohtes georn eager for the fight, Ora.* 3, 8. *Pat ic seo teonum georn that I be anxious for mischiefs, Cð.* 27.
 Georne; *comp. or; sup.* ost, est; *adv.* Earnestly, diligently; diligent:—*Herodes* befran hi georne, *Mt.* 2, 7. *He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace, Ora.* 3, 1: *L. Cnut. secu.* 11, *W.* p. 135, 12. *Swa mon georneat mæg to his utmost; pro virili.*
 Geornes, gynnes, se; *f.* Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 30.
 Geornest earnest, vehement, Som., v. georne.
 Geornfull, geornfullic; *adj.* Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, intent: sollicitus:—*Lk.* 10, 41: *Bd.* 2, 1: 5, 11, v. georn.
 Geornfullice; *adv.* Most anxiously or diligently; studiose:—*Bd.* 5, 13, 20.
^b Geornfulness, se; *f.* Diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 7, 23, 30: *L. eccl. Edg.* 5.
 Geornian, girnan, gyrnan; *p.* de [georn eager] *To desire, study, seek for, YEARN, require; desiderare:—Satanas gyrnde, Lk.* 22, 31: *Bt.* 18, 2. *Pat ge georniað þam þinga that ye earnestly desire the things, L. Athel. pref., W.* p. 55, 56, 61. *Girn þu fram me, Ps.* 2, 8: *Chr.* 674, *Ing.* p. 52, 2.
 Geornlic; *adj.* Earnest, diligent; diligens:—*Ora.* 4, 12.
 Geornlice; *adv.* 1. Diligently, anxiously; diligenter. 2. Therefore, on that account; ergo:—*1. Mt.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 7, 4. 2. *Bd.* 3, 8, *Lye.*
 Geornung, gyrning, e; *f.* 1. An endeavour, industry; industria. 2. A petition; petitio. 3. Merit, desert; meritum:—*1. Lye.* 2. *Chr.* 675, *Ing.* p. 50, 30. 3. *R. Conc.* 1.
 Georrettan. 1. *To defame, slan-*

der; infamare. 2. To defile, disfigure, deface; turpare:—1. Cot. 111. 2. *Som.*
 Georrod enraged, *L. Pa.* 105, 37, v. georsian.
 Georst heath, v. gorst.
 Georstan-dæg yesterday, v. gyrtan-dæg.
 Geortruwian *to distrust, despair, Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 44, 28, v. ortruwian.
 Georwenan; *pp.* ed [wen hope] *To despair, to be out of hope; desperare:—Georwened out of hope, desperate; desperatus:—Bd.* 5, 14.
 Georwyrðed Disgraced; traductus:—*Cot.* 171, v. orwurðe.
 Geosterlic yesterday, v. gysterlic.
^c Geot yet, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. gyt.
 GEOTAN, he gyt; *p.* geát, get, we guton; *pp.* goten, gegotten; *v. a.* [*Dut.* gieten: *Frs.* jiette: *Plat.* geeten: *Ger.* giesen: *Dan.* gyde: *Sued.* gjuta] *To pour, pour out, shed; fundere:—He get þat blod, Lev.* 8, 24. *Geat tearas shed tears; fundebat lachrymas:—Bd.* 2, 6.
 Geotende *A pouring out, an artery or vein; arteriæ:—Cot.* 8.
 Geotere *A meller; fusor:—Ora.* 1, 12.
 Geotton confirmed, v. geatan.
 Geoweorða Jugurtha, *Ora.* 5, 7.
 Geoweðan *To subdue; subjugare, Som.*
 Geoxa, geoxung *a sobbing, hiccup, Cot.* 109, v. geocsa.
 Gep sly, cunning, *Scint.* 3, 24, 65, v. geap.
 Gepilod heaped or piled up, *Ex.* 16, 14.
 Geplægde danced, v. plægan.
 Gepose *The pose, stuffing of the head; gravedo, dolor capitis:—Herb.* 46, 1, *Som.*
 Geprice *A point or comma; comma, Som.*
 Gepunian *To pound, bray, break; comminuere:—Herb.* 100, 3, v. punian.
 Gepyndan *To pound, empound, shut in; circumcludere:—Past.* 39, 1.
 Ger *a year, Lk.* 2, 36, v. gear.
 Gerad invaded, v. geridan.
 Gerad; *n.* [ræd advise] *Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner; ratio, conditio:—Pa* he þæt gerad sette, *Mt.* 18, 24. *Se hlaforð dyhte hym gerad, Mt.* 25, 19: *Elf. gr. pref., Som.* p. 1, 33. ¶ *On þat gerade, (Ora.* 1, 12.) *On þa gerad (Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 32, 16,) *on the condition or account.*
^d Gerad; *adj.* Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, pru-

dent, suited, cond-
 dens:—*Of ge*
from considerate
Card. p. 4, 25.
 radne gemete
instructed [skilf]
 Gerad beon wið
be suited to his
 11, 1. ¶ *Plus g*
rad such, of such
 11, *Card.* p. 352
 Geradnes, se; *f.*
a conspiracy; c
Cot. 209.
 Geradod quickenew
ranged, Bt. 35, 2.
 Geradsceipe, es; *m.*
sideration, scip
Prudence; prud
R. p. 183.
 Geræc Opportunity
portunitas:—Ps
 Geræcan; *p.* geræc
dent; v. a. To
obtain, earn, seiz
reach to, to exten
assequi:—Sio f
can ne mihte th
not reach them, C
scæalt þine and I
thou shalt earn t
Cd. 43: *Chr.* 97
tearas of eargum
chrymas ab oculis
poen. magn. 3, 1
 Geræhte þa bu
city, Ora. 2, 4.
^e Geræd prudent, v.
 Geræd ready, quic
S. p. 648, 27, v.
 Gerædde, gerædde
pared, determin
radan.
 Geræde, gersæd rec
imagined, v. ræd
 Geræde, gerædu, g
dro. Trappings;
Elf. gl. 23.
 Geræding Decrees
Cot. 59.
 Gerædnys, se; *f.* A
decree, purpose, a
resolution; cons
Edg. pol. 1.
 Geræf Foxed; fix
pol. 23.
 Geræft Torn, dist
cerptus:—Bt. 37
 Geræpan *to bind,*
v. ræpan.
 Gerævede rushed, v.
 Geræstan *To rest,*
re:—Geræstan m
land, C. Mt. 9, 10
 Geræwen, geræwud
plaited, embroider
tatus:—R. 63.
 Geræfende, geræwen
cleaving; infinden
 Gerar *A roaring, ho*
tus, ululatus:—
Jan.

Geru It became, it ought; de-
cruit:—*Bd.* 3, 8, 17, v. riseð.
Geru A yard, rod, reed, twig,
young shoot; virga, arundo:—
Schl. pref. C. R. Mt. 9, 7: 12,
20.

Gerel a girdele, *Prov.* 31, v.
gyrdel.

Ger well, v. geara.

Geræof bereaved, spoiled, v.
reafian.

Geræht ruled, explained, guided,
corrected, v. recan.

Geræpan to bind, *Bt. R. p.* 187,
v. repan.

Geræc, gehrec *Rale*, government,
direction, exposition, correction;
regimen:—*Bd.* 4, 12.

Geræca A governor, ruler; præ-
fectus:—*Heah gereca*, *Hom.*
Nat. Greg. p. 21, 1.

Geræcan, gereccan, gereccæan to
tell, say, show, instruct, ex-
plain, define, fix, establish, rule,
govern, compel, subdue, *Bt.* 11,
2: 20, *Card. p.* 108, 22, v. re-
can.

Geræcednys, gerecednys, gere-
cennas, se; *f.* A narration,
history, report, an interpretation,
a direction, correction,
weep; relatio:—*Pa.* 98, 4.
Efter Mathæus gerecednyssæ,
Mt. 1, 1, *Lye.*

Geræccic; *adj.* Drawn, ex-
tended, firm, steadfast; stric-
tus, *Som.*

Geræccile; *adv.* Widely, far
and near; extensive:—*Bt.* 35,
4, *Card. p.* 252, 13.

GEREFA, an; *m.* [*Plat.* græve,
grave *m.*: *Dut.* graaf *m.*: *Frs.*
gref: *Ger.* graf *m.*: *Dan.*
greve *m.*: *Swed.* grefwe. The
same as gefera a companion;
from fer, far a journey, ge
together, a travelling together,
Wæch.] 1. A companion, an
associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A
person having a delegated au-
thority, a governor, prefect,
commander, REVE, bailiff, a-
gent; prepositus. A gefera
or reeve was an officer ap-
pointed by the executive pow-
er, and in rank inferior to the
earl, or ealdorman. There
was one in every byrig; he
was a judicial officer and was
ordered to judge according to
right judgment, and the
domboc or book of judgment.
He delivered over offenders
to punishment, and was pre-
sent at the folegemos, where
he was to do justice. He
was ordered to convene a ge-
mot every four weeks to end
lawsuits. He took bail or
security in his shire for every
one to keep the peace; and
if he omitted to take the bail

and neglected his duty, he
lost his office and the king's
friendship, and forfeited to
him one hundred and twenty
shillings, *Turner's Hist. of the*
A.-S. b. 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1.
Bd. 4, 1, v. gefera. 2. And
se sette gefefan geond eall
þat rice, *Gen.* 41, 34: 43, 16:
Mk. 15, 43. Ða cwæð se ge-
refa, *Lk.* 16, 3. ¶ *Margrave*,
mærgerefa *fniun præpositus*.
—*Palgrave*, palant-gerefapa-
latii *præpositus*, etc. Our she-
riff or shire-reeve, i. e. scire-
gerefa a governor of a shire.

Geref-land Tributary land; tri-
butarium territorium:—*Cot.*
106.

Geref-mæd a governor's wages,
Heming. p. 138, v. med.

Geref-scipe office of a sheriff.

Gerefcire Stewardship, a county,
shire; villicatio, locus in quo
officium exercetur:—*Lk.* 16,
3.

Geregnian To dye, stain, colour;
inficere:—*Cot.* 112.

Geregnong A making up; con-
fectio:—*Cot.* 44.

Gerehtad Made whole, set up;
erectus:—*C. Lk.* 13, 13.

Gerehte Rules; regit:—*Ps.* 22,
1.—*Gerehteast explainedst*, v.
recan.

Gerela a robe, v. gegerela.

Gerelian; *pp. od.* To adorn,
enlarge; ornare:—*Ors.* 3, 8:
Bt. 14, 3, *Card. p.* 70, 15, 16:
27, 1.

Gerenu Ornaments; ornamenta:
—*Bt.* 14, 3.

Gereofage seizes, v. reafian.

Gereohnung, e; *f.* A making
up; confectio:—*Cot.* 171.

Gereonian To conspire, conjure,
adorn; conspirare:—*Elf. gr.*
47.

Gereonung, e; *f.* A conspiracy,
confederacy; conjuratio, *Som.*

Gereord. 1. Language, speech;
lingua. 2. A table, food, rep-
ast, feast, supper; mensa,
convivium:—1. *Bd.* 1, 1. 2.
Æt gereorde, *Mt.* 26, 20: *Mk.*
14, 14: *Lk.* 11, 38. ¶ *Ge-*
reord-hus a dining-room, *R.*
207, v. reord.

Gereordian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*;
v. a. To refresh, take food, to
dine, satisfy; saturare:—*Ða*
ge eow gereordian, *Gen.* 18,
5: *C. Ps.* 80, 15.

Gereordig-hus a dining-room.

Gereordnes, gereordnys, se; *f.*
A repast, dinner, fullness; re-
fectio:—*C. Ps.* 22, 2: *Bd.* 4,
28.

Gereordung, e; *f.* A dinner, rep-
ast; prandium:—*Ps.* 22, 2.

Gereosan to fall, *Ps.* 9, 33, v.
reosan.

Geresp convicted; convictus:—
L. Alf. p. 28.

Gerestan; *p. t*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.*
1. To rest, be at leisure; qui-
escere. 2. To rest, lie with,
to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me
gerest I rest, *Elf. gr.* 28. Ge-
rest þe, *Lk.* 12, 19. 2. Heo
nam Balan and sealde Jacobe
to gerestan, *Gen.* 30, 4.

Gereatscipe. 1. Rest, ease; oti-
um. 2. A cohabitation; con-
cubitus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Bd.* 1,
27, resp. 8.

Geretan to refresh, v. aretan.

Gereðra, gereðre, gereð a sailor,
rower, an oar, the colours, *Chr.*
891, v. reðra.

Gerlan To clothe; vestire:—*Bd.*
4, 31.

Gerice a kingdom, *L. Ps.* 67, 35,
v. rice.

Geridan; *p. gerad*; *pp. geriden.*
To ride, to ride through or over,
invade; equitando peragra-
re, invadere:—*Geridon* West
Seaxna lond rode over the
West Saxon's land, *Chr.* 878.
Gerad to Eggyrhtes-stane
rode to Briston, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.*
p. 105, 12: 1015: 1016. Se
cyng let geridan ealle þa land
the king determined to invade
all the land, *Chr.* 1048, *Ing. p.*
214, 12.

Gerid-men horsemen, knights.

Gerif [reafian to seize] 1. A
seizing, capture; raptura. 2.
An impediment, obstacle, a de-
lay; mora:—1. Gerif fisca a
taking of fishes, *R.* 98. 2. *Lye.*

Gerifen seized, v. reafian.

Gerihtright, justice, custom, duty,
reason, *L. pol. Cnut.* 12, v. riht.

Geriht; *adj.* RIGHT, direct; di-
rectus:—*Beoð* on gerihthe, *Lk.*
3, 5.

Gerihthan to make right or straight,
to correct, direct, *Jn.* 1, 23, v.
rihtan.

Gerihthæcan, rihtthæcan; *p. læh-*
te; *pp. læht.* To justify, cor-
rect, direct, rectify, reprove;
corrigerere:—*Ða* hys weorc ne
syn gerihthæte, *Jn.* 3, 20: *L.*
Ps. 36, 24.

Gerihtnes, se; *f.* Setting right,
correcting; correctio:—*Bd.* 5,
22.

Gerihtwisian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*;
v. a. To justify; justificare:
—*Lk.* 10, 29: *Mt.* 3, 7.

Gerim a number, computation,
calendar, *Ps.* 38, 6, v. rim.

Geriman to number, *Gen.* 13, 16,
v. riman.

Gerinan to touch, *Bd.* 3, 12, v.
gehrinan.

Gerino Buildings; ædificatio-
nes:—*R. Mk.* 18, 2.

Gerip a harvest, *Gen.* 8, 22, v.
rip.

Geriped *grown old, ripe*, *Gen. 18, 12, v. ripian.*
 Gerisan *To take, seize; rapere*:—*R. Mt. 11, 12.*
 Gerisen *A seizing, plunder; rapina*:—*On gerisne, Guthl. vit. c. 18.*
 Gerisene, gerysene, gerian; *adj. Convenient, agreeable, fit, worthy; congruus*:—*Gerisene stowe, Bd. 1, 26, S. p. 488, 19: Cd. 9: Ora. 4, 6.*
 Gerysenlic; *adj. Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus*:—*Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 9.*
 Gerisenlic; *comp. or; adv. Fitly, agreeably; apte*:—*Bd. 4, 9, S. p. 588, 27.*
 Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; *f. Convenience, agreeableness, congruity; convenientia*:—*Cot. 58.*
 Gerislio convenient, *Bd. 5, 19, v. gerysenlic.*
 Gerisian *To agree, accord; convenire*:—*Cot. 38.*
 Gerist, ariseð, geriseð *It behoveth, becomes, agrees, suits; convenit, decet*:—*Rihtwise gerist, Ps. 32, 1: Bt. 34, 10: 64, 1.*
 Geriw *Sorrow, affliction; ærumna*:—*T. Pa. 31, 4.*
 Gerlic *Yearly; annuus*:—*Cot. 18.*
 Germanie *Germany; Germania*:—*Chr. 449.*
 Gernde *Is busy; satagit*:—*Cot. 178, q. from geornian.*
 Gernwinde *Yern-wind; conductum [apud textores]*:—*Cot. 39, 161, Lye.*
 Gerora *Banishment, v. gehrore.*
 Geroseod *Rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceus, Som.*
 Gerostod *Roasted; assus, Som.*
 Gerowen *rowed, v. rowan.*
 Gers *grass, v. gers.*
 GERST [*Plat. garste, gast f: Dut. gerst, garst f: Dan. byg n: Swed. bjugg n: Ger. gerste f.*]
 GRIST, *pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.*
 Gerume *room, space, Bt. 21, v. rum.*
 Gerumpen *Rough, wrinkled; rugosus*:—*Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber*:—*Cot. 38.*
 Gerunnen *Run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus*:—*Pa. 67, 16: 118, 70.*
 Gerwigan *To prepare; parare*:—*Somm. 204.*
 Geryman; *p. de; v. a. To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatate*:—*lc geryme, Ec. 34, 24. Geryman weg to open a way, R. Ben. 59, 71.*
 GERYNE, gehryne; *pl. u; n. A mystery, sacrament; mysterium*:—*Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9: L.*

Eccl. 4, Wilk. 178, 27: Mt. 18, 11.
 Gerynelic *Mystical; mysticus*:—*Bd. 2, 1.*
 Gerynelice *Mystically; mystice*:—*Cot. 131.*
 Gerypan *To reap or mow, v. ripan.*
 Gerysene *fit, v. gerisene.*
 Gés *geese, v. gos.*
 Gesaca *An adversary, accuser; adversarius*:—*Bd. 2, 2. On gesacum, Cd. 4.*
 Gesadelod *saddled, L. pol. Cnut. 69, v. sadelian.*
 Gesadod *filled, L. Ps. 103, 18, v. sadian.*
 Gesæd *said, told, v. secgan.*
 Gesæga *A saying, relation; narratio*:—*Bd. 5, 13.*
 Gesægan *to say, tell, relate, Bd. 1, 12, v. sægan.*
 Gesæginis *A mystery; mysterium*:—*C. Mt. 13, 11.*
 Gesæged *Sacrificed; immolatus*:—*Jth. 12.*
 Gesægen *a saying, relation, tradition, Bd. 5, 12, v. sægen.*
 Gesæhtlad *reconciled, v. sæhtlian.*
 Geselan; *p. de [sæl an opportunity] To happen, come to pass; convenire*:—*Gif hit æfre gesælf if it ever happen, Bt. R. p. 168.*
 Gesæled, gesæled *tied, united, sealed, Cd. 37, v. sælan.*
 Gesælige; *adv. Happily; fauste*:—*Cot. 89.*
 Geselig, gesæli, sælig, gesæliglic, gesælic; *comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Happy, prosperous, fortunate; felix*:—*Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 1, 34. Swiðe gesælige very or most happy, Cd. 1, Th. p. 2, 12. Fram gesælgum tidum fram happy times, Ora. 5, 2. Se seo se gesælgosta who is the happiest, Bt. 26, 1, Card. p. 140, 9. Gesæli, Bt. 26, 1.*
 Gesæliglice, gesæillice, gesælice; *adv. Happily; feliciter*:—*Bt. 11, 1: Bd. 5, 19.*
 Gesælignys, gesælignes, se; *f. Happiness; felicitas*:—*Bd. 1, 7.*
 Gesælf *happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, Bd. 26, 1, v. sælf.*
 Gesæt *sat, sat down, v. gesittan.*
 Gesætnys, se; *f. 1. A site, situation; collocatio. 2. A thing settled, a decree, law; decretum, Som.*
 Gesetu, gesetu *Seats, dwellings; sedes*:—*Past. 50, 1.*
 Gesam, in composition, denotes *together, with; simul, con, v. sam.*
 Gesamhiwan *companions, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hiwan.*

Gesamnian *to assemble, collect, unite, Bt. 21, v. somnian.*
 Gesamnung, gesamnung, samnung, e; *f. A congregation, union, assembly, synagogue, church; congregatio, synagoga*:—*On gesamnungum, Mt. 23, 6. Dære gesamnunge ealdor, Lk. 8, 41.*
 Gesanco *Suckers; exugia*:—*Cot. 167.*
 Gesaroged, gesaroged *grieved, afflicted, torn, Chr. 397, v. sargian.*
 Gesawan; *pp. gesawen. To sow; seminare*:—*C. Mt. 13, 3, v. sawan.*
 Gesawen *seen, v. seon.*
 Gesæd *reason, difference, v. gesæcad.*
 Gesæcadlice, gesæcadlice *Separately, distinctly; separatim*:—*Can. Edg. Con. 3: Cot. 198.*
 Gesæcadwis, gesæcadwite *reasonable, intelligent, v. gesæcadwis. Gesæcadwialice; comp. or; adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly; prudenter*:—*Ora. 1, 10.*
 Gesæcft *a creation, v. gesæcft.*
 Gesæcnetest *Thou hast given drink; potasti*:—*L. Ps. 59, 3.*
 Gesæcnednes, gesæcningnes, se; *f. A dashing together, a breaking; collisio*:—*Cot. 59.*
 Gesæcnian *to lessen, shake, v. scænan.*
 Gesæcfn *shaven, v. scafan.*
 Gesæcdwyr *Groundsel; senecio*:—*Cot. 174.*
 Gesæcamian, ic gesæcamige *to shame, blush, Ps. 69, 3, v. scæmian.*
 Gesæcpan *pudden, Herb. 94, 4: 102, 1, Lye.*
 Gesæcpen *formed, created, v. scæcpan.*
 Gesæcappennys, se; *f. A formation; figmentum*:—*L. Ps. 102, 13.*
 Gesæcea *A sobbing; singultus*:—*Cot. 174.*
 Gesæcead *Reason, discretion, prudence, distinction, difference, respect, regard; ratio*:—*Gesæcead agyldan, Mt. 12, 36. For hwylcum gesæcead for which reason, wherefore, Elf. gr. 44.*
 Gesæceadan *to separate, Cd. 167, v. scæadan.*
 Gesæceadlice; *adv. Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter*:—*Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 244, 3.*
 Gesæceadwis; *adj. Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis*:—*Bt. 41, 2: 42.*
 Gesæceadwislic; *adj. Reasonable; rationalis*:—*R. Ben. interl. 2.*
 Gesæceadwialice, scæceadwialice; *adv. Rationally; rationabiliter*:—*Bt. 21: 33, 4.*
 Gesæceadwisnes, scæceadwisnes, se; *f. Reason, discretion; ratio*:—*Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 334, 18.*

- Geseaft, SCAFT, ES; n. m.** 1. *A cradle, origin; creatio.* 2. *A created being, a creature; creatura.* 3. *A thing created, an element, the world; elementum*—1. Fram fruman geseafte, *Mk. 10, 6.* Gif ge wilað pone fruman scaeft geþencan if you will remember the first origin, *Bt. 30, 2, Card. p. 170, 18.* 2. God is fæder salra geseafta God is the father of all creatures, *id. p. 170, 9.* Bodiað godspell caire scaefte, *C. Mk. 16, 15.* 3. On fæower geseafta into four elements, *Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 4; 39, 8.*
- Geseamian** to blush, to make ashamed, *L. Ps. 6, 10, v. sceamian.*
- Geseandnys confusion, Ps. 68, 23, v. sceonde.**
- Geseanian** To shake; conquassare—*C. Ps. 109, 7.*
- Geseap** A creation, forming, shaping; creatio—*Bd. 4, 24, v. geseaft.*
- Geseapen formed, created, v. scyppan.**
- Geseapenis, se; f.** A creation; creatio—*Alb. resp. 1.*
- Geseaplice; adv.** Properly, fitly, well; apte—*Bd. 4, 19.*
- Geseapu. 1.** Beauty, form; forma. 2. *Verenda, pendencia.* 3. *Commande, preceptis, destiniis; mandata*—1. *Cd. 26, Th. p. 22, 14.* 2. *Gen. 9, 22.* 3. *Cd. 40, Th. p. 52, 12; 76; 136.*
- Geseatan, he gescytt; p.** geseot, we geseoton; *pp.* geseaten [æeat a part] To fall to, give up, divide; dividere, cedere in partem alicujus—*Hit gesciit to his dæle, Ex. 29, 26.* Eower earde us geseote, *Jos. 9, 8.* Hig geseatað to Aarones dæle, *Ex. 29, 28.*
- Geseaþan to injure, hurt, L. recf. Cnut. 26, v. sceaðan.**
- Geseawian; p.** ode; *pp.* od. To regard; considerare, v. sceawian.
- Gescendan, gescindan, SCENDAN; p.** de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [Dut. schenden] To confound, deprave, defile, SHEND, war, disgrace, defeat; confundere—*Nylle þu me gescendan, Ps. 118, 31.* Ðu gescendest, *Ps. 43, 11; 24, 3; 30, 1; Gen. 20, 6.*
- Gescendnys, gescyndnys, se; f.** A confounding; confusio—*Ps. 34, 30.*
- Gescodod shod, covered, rendered, Mk. 6, 9, v. sceadan.**
- Gescroep created, v. scyppan.**
- Gescroetan To shorten; deficere**—*C. Ja. 11, 3.*
- Geseot, gescot. 1.** A SHOT, spear, dart, an arrow; pila, jaculum. 2. A SHOT, reckoning, lattices, a most sacred place; symbolum, cancelli gradus ligneus, propitiatorium—1. Ða wemna flugon mid swiftnum geseote tela volabant, *celeri jactu, Jud. c. 16, p. 162.* Nim þin geseot, *Gen. 27, 3.* 2. Geseot bæftan þam heah weofode a lastice or step behind the high altar, *R. 169.*
- Geseccpan to create, Elf. gr. 26, v. scyppan.**
- Gescerian To bestow, give; tribuere**—*Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12.*
- Gescerpte adorned, Bt. R. p. 170, v. gescyrped.**
- Gescierpan to sharpen, Past. 35, 1, v. scyrpan.**
- Gescild a refuge, shield, Ps. 71, 1, v. scyld.**
- Gescildnes, se; f.** A protection, defence; tutio—*Bd. 2, 5; Gen. 14, 20.*
- Gescinan to shine, Bt. 34, 5, v. scinan.**
- Gescindan to confound, deprave, defile, Gen. 20, 6, v. gescendan.**
- Gescipan To ship, to go on board a ship, to load; navem conscendere, in navem imponere**—*Chr. 898.*
- Gescippan to create, Elf. gr. 26, Som. p. 29, 16, v. scyppan.**
- Gescirpan to sharpen, Deut. 32, 41, v. scyrpan.**
- Gescod Shod; calceatus**—*Somm. 49, 50.*
- Gescola A fellow-debtor; condebitor**—*Cot. 208.*
- Gescomian to blush, Ors. 4, 12, v. sceamian.**
- Geseored, gescoren shorn, v. sceran.**
- Gescot; pl.** gescotu. An arrow, *Ors. 3, 9, v. geseot.*
- Gescoten brought, bestowed, Can. Edg. 7, v. sceotan.**
- Gescraepe, gescroep Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated; aptus**—*Gescraepe on læswe, accomoda pasturæ, Bd. 1, 1.*
- Gescreaded [pp. of screadan to shred] Cut, pruned; amputatus**—*Gescreaded wingearð sarpta vinea, R. 99.*
- Gescrencean, forscranencan, screncan, he gescrencð; p.** þu gescrentyst. To supplant, overturn; supplantare—*C. Ps. 17, 41; Past. 2, 6, v. ascrencan.*
- Gescrencednes, se; f.** A supplanting, an overturning; supplantatio—*C. Ps. 40, 10.*
- Gescroep fit for, apt, v. gescraepe.**
- Gescrepelice; adv.** Aptly, conveniently, fitly; apte—*Bd. 4, 19.*
- Gescrif A reproof, command, ceremony; censura**—*Cot. 69.*
- Gescrifian to shrove, impose, assign, appoint; prescribe, to impose penance or censure, Can. Edg. conf. 2, W. p. 87, 13, v. scrifan.**
- Gescrincan; p.** hi gescriongan; *pp.* gescrunced. To shrink, contract; areocere—*Ge-scrunced him ealle ædra contracti erant de omnes nervi, Ors. 3, 9, v. scrinan.*
- Gescropelice fitly, meetly, v. gescrepelice.**
- Gescropenys, se; f.** An applying, a fitting, accommodation; accommodatio, Som.
- Gescrydan; p.** gescridde; *pp.* gescryd, gescrydde, To clothe, *Gen. 3, 21, v. scrydan.*
- Gesculdre The shoulders; humeri**—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 71, v. sculder.*
- Gescy shoes, Mt. 3, 11, a shoe, Deut. 25, 9, v. sceo.**
- Gescyft [scyft a division] Divided, distributed, parted, shifted; distributus**—*L. Cnut. pol. 68, W. p. 144, 14.*
- Gescyldan to shield, protect, defend, Ps. 16, 10, v. scyldan.**
- Gescyldend a protector, an avenger, Ps. 8, 3, v. scyldan.**
- Gescyldgian, bescyldigan, forscyldigan; p.** hig gescyldgudun; *pp.* gescyldgaf [from scyldig or scildi guilty] To be guilty, to find guilty, to catch, condemn, cast away, damn; reum facere, carpere—*Lk. 20, 20.*
- Gescyldnes, se; f.** A protection, defence, safeguard; defensio—*Ps. 17, 37; Bd. 1, 12.*
- Gescyldruthes shoulders, v. sculder.**
- Gescyndnys a confusion, L. Ps. 43, 17, v. gescendnys.**
- Gescyppan to create, form, v. scyppan.**
- Gescyred decreed, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 28, v. sceran.**
- Gescyrped, gescyrpt Sharpened, adorned, decked; acutus, ornatus**—*Bd. 28; Bd. 2, 13, v. ascyrpan.*
- Gescyrtan; p.** gescyrte; *pp.* gescyrte; *v. a.* [scyrft short] 1. To shorten, contract; abbreviare. 2. To fail, to be sick; ægrotare—1. He gescyrte þa dagas, *Mk. 13, 20.* Ða dagas beoð gescyrte, *Mt. 24, 22.* 2. Gescyrtes æger est, *C. Ja. 11, 3.*
- GESE, gise, gyse, gæ, gea; adv.** [Plat. Dut. Ger. ja: Old Frs. jes: Dan. Swed. ja, jo: Icel. já: Moes. ja, jai: Ot. io, ja: Wel. ys] Yea, yea; immo—*Gise, la gese, yea, oh yea, Bt. 16, 4, v. gea.*

Geseagone to be spoken, v. seogan.
 Geseah *saw*, v. seon.
 Geseald *given, sold*, v. gesyllan.
 Gesean to see, v. seon.
 Gesécan, gesecean to seek, inquire, make for, to advance, *Bd. 1, 23: 4, 19*, v. secan.
 Gesecednes, se; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal; inquisitio, Som.*
 Gesecgan, gesegan, gesecean; *pp. geseod, gesegen. To say, confess, relate, declare, prove, Bd. 4, 3*, v. secgan.
 Gesegelian to sail, *Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, 5*, v. segelian.
 Gesegnian, gesenian to mark, sign, bless, *L. Eccl. 29, W. p. 187, 50*, v. senian.
 Gesehtodan settled, *Chr. 1101*, v. sehtian.
 Gesela *A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps. 14, 1*, v. sel, sele.
 Geselenis tradition, *C. Mk. 7, 3*, v. selenis.
 Geselig happy, *Soma. 188*, v. geselig.
 Geselignes happiness, v. geselignys.
 Gesellan to give, *C. Mt. 22, 17*, v. syllan.
 Geselð happiness, *Chr. 1009*, v. selð.
 Geseman, gesemian; *pp. gesemod. To compose, settle, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 100, 28*, v. seman.
 Geseme *An agreement, compromise; reconciliatio:—L. Hloth. 10, W. p. 8, 49*.
 Gesencan to sink, v. sencan.
 Gesene; *adv. Clearly; manifeste:—C. Jn. 11, 14*.
 Geseon, gesion, ic geseó, þu gesihat, he gesyhð; *p. geseah, þu gesawe, we gesawon; imp. gesyh, gesóh; pp. gesawen. To see, v. seon.*
 Geseotu dwellings, *Cd. 227, Th. p. 302, 20*.
 Gesete possess; *imp. of gesettan.*
 Geseted, gesetted placed, *C. Mt. 7, 25*, v. gesettan.
 Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes, gesettednys, se; *f. Position, foundation, institution, constitution, decree; positio, fundatio:—Fram middan-eardes gesetednesse, Mt. 13, 35: Mk. 7, 5: Ez. 12, 25, 26: Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 31.*
 Geseten settled, *Cd. 37*, v. gesettan.
 Geseten placed, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 112, 18*, v. gesettan.
 Geseðan; *pp. geseðed. To utter, speak, say, testify, prove, shew, affirm, Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 30, 4*, v. seðan.
 Gesel a seat, settle, *R. Mk. 12, 39*, v. setl.
 Gesetnian *To lay wait, to deceive,*

to have a quarrel against; insidiari:—*C. Mk. 6, 19*.
 Gesettan; *p. gesette; pp. geset, gesett, geseten. To set, appoint, ally, settle, populate, plant, replace, possess, put, expose, constitute, sanction, provide, Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532, 16, 38: Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 20*, v. settan.
 Gesetu seats, *Cod. Exon. 26, a*, v. gesetu.
 Gesesuling *A servant; minister:—Chart. Casuit.*
 Gesesunes *The sea; sequor:—Cot. 15.*
 Gesewenlic Visible; visibilis:—*Bt. 33, 4.*
 Gesib; *g. geaibbe; f. [sib peace, a relation] One of the same stock or tribe, a neighbour, a relation; cognatus, propinquus:—Þe him gesaibbe wæron who were relations to him, Job. p. 167.*
 Gesibbian to pacify, appease, *Bd. 4, 21*, v. sibbian.
 Gesiblice; *adv. Peaceably; pacifice:—Bt. R. p. 175.*
 Gesaibling a relation, *R. 92*, v. sibling.
 Gesaibnes, se; *f. Relationship; affinitas:—Cot. 7.*
 Gesaibsum peaceable, loving peace, *Mt. 5, 9*, v. saibsum.
 Gesaibsumian *To be reconciled, made at peace; reconciliari:—Mt. 5, 24.*
 Gesaibsumlice peaceably, *Ps. 34, 23*, v. saibsumlice.
 Gesaibsumnes concord, agreement, reconciliation, *Lev. 7, 32*, v. saibsumnes.
 Gesiced Weaned; ablactatus, v. asicyd.
 Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesicylod, gesicclud. *Become sick, infirm, sick, in danger; ægrotatus:—Gen. 48, 1: Jn. 4, 46.*
 Gesida Sides; latera:—*Lev. 3, 3*, v. side.
 Gesiehðe sight, *Bt. 5, 3*, v. gesiht.
 Gesigan to set as the sun, v. sigan.
 Gesigefæst Triumphant; triumphans:—*Cd. 188, Th. p. 234, 8.*
 Gesigefæsted Crowned; coronatus:—*Bd. 2, 6.*
 Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, gesihtð, gesið. 1. Sight, view, aspect, respect; visus. 2. A vision, apparition; visio:—1. Þu wast þat gesiht, and gehernes thou knowest that sight, and hearing, *Bt. 41, 4. Yfel gesyhð, Mk. 7, 22. Scearp gesihð a sharp sight, Elf. gr. 5: Lk. 4, 18: Cd. 49, Th. p. 63, 20. Of heora gesihðum, Jud. 16, 3. Butan gesyhðe without respect, Bd. 4, 12. 2. On*

gesyhðe in a vision. He on þam tegeahtre geseah. 23.
 Gesingallicode *Continuum:—V. singallice.*
 Gesingan to sing, v. singan.
 Gesinhiwan, geseinhiwan, geseinhiwian. *Past. 52, 8*, v. seinhiwian.
 Gesinhiwe *Marr. —Bd. 4, 5.*
 Gesinigan to sing, v. singan.
 Gesinlice Curious; curiosus:—*R. L. 1.*
 Gesinscipe, eswedlock, wedlock, marriage; *—Bd. 4.*
 Gesinsciplic; trimonial; *Eccl. 43.*
 Gesion to see, v. seon.
 Gesiowed seowwian.
 Gesirian; *pp. gesiwe, delibere, v. syrian.*
 Gesið; *g. gesian. [sib a companion, fellow partner; socius, socius, nobilis, socius:—1. So the companion, Cd. 91. On gesian, Cd. 91. 2. L. In. 50, 3, 14.*
 Gesiðcund of *L. In. 45, siðcund.*
 Gesiðcundlic tion, social;
 Gesiðman a *L. In. 30*, v. gesiðscipe, esociety; *cod. 28.*
 Gesittan; *p. gesittan, inhabitans, 126, 3: Lk. land inhabitans, Th. p. 59, 9.*
 Gesiwed, gesiwed, v. siwian.
 Geslax, C. Mk. 7, 33.
 Geslagen, geslagen, forged, v. slaxian.
 Geslapan to slap, v. slaxian.
 Gesleald *Havins. catus:—R. 3.*
 Gesleht, es. Clades; *—E. sword clash. Price's Wall.*

Gealóh *struck*, v. alean.
 Geameccan *to taste*, *R. 5*, v. smæccan.
 Geamead *considered, feigned*, *R. 100*, v. smeain.
 Geameagan *to search, consider*, *Pecc. Med. 1*, v. smeain.
 Geamerod, gesmirwed, gesmyred, gesmirode *besmeared, anointed*, *Ex. 29, 29*, v. smyrrian.
 Geameðian, smeðian; p. geameðde; pp. geameðed; v. a. *To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften*; complanare:—*Se ele geameð þa wunda the oil soothes the wounds*, *Past. 17, 10*.
² Gesmicerad [smicere *elegant*] *Worked, neatly made; fabricatus*:—*Cot. 88, 184*.
 Gesmiten *Anointed, smeared, smutted*; litus, unctus, *Som*.
 Gesmiðed, smiðioð *made, forged*, *R. 64*, v. smiðian.
 Gesmyltan [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet*; placare:—*Bd. 5, 1*.
 Gesnað *cut off*, *C. Mk. 14, 47*, v. smidan.
 Gesne *cut off*, v. smidan.
 Gesnid *A killing, slaughter*; occisio:—*R. Ben. 7*.
 Gesnidan; pp. gesniden. *To cut, make even, cut off*, *Ex. 20, 25*, v. smidan.
 Gesniþung, e; f. *A smoothing, making even*; dolatio, *Som*.
 Gesnote *snot*, v. snote.
 Gesoc *suck*, *Gen. 21, 7*, v. soc.
 Gesoð *A boiling, seething*; coctio:—*Elf. gl. 21*.
 Gesoden *sodden, boiled*, v. seoðan.
 Gesoecan *to seek, follow*, *C. R. Ja. 18, 37*, v. secan.
 Gesoht *sought*, v. secan.
 Gesome *Unanimous, peaceable*; concors:—*Gen. 45, 24*.
 Gesomnian *to assemble*, *Ja. 11, 52*, v. somnian.
 Gesomnung *a congregation, church, synagogue, a union*, *Mt. 4, 23*, v. gesamnung.
 Gesoð *A soother, fattener*; paraitus:—*Cot. 152*.
 Gesoðfestad [soð *truth, feast fact*] *Justified*; justificatus:—*C. Mt. 12, 37*.
 Gesoðian, ic gesoðige; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To prove the truth, to assert*; probare. 2. *To sooth*; assentari:—*I. L. Edw. Guth. 6. 2. Som*.
³ Gespanning *A provocation*; incitamentum, *Som*.
 Gespan *The tamarisk tree*; myrica:—*Cot. 131*.
 Gespan *A prompting*; suggestio:—*Past. 53, 7*.
 Gespannan *to join, span*, v. spannan.
 Gesparrade *shut*; clausus:—*C. Mt. 6, 6*, v. sparran.

Gespearn *perched*, *Cd. 72*, v. gespornan.
 Gespedan *to prosper, succeed, affect*, *Cd. 75, Th. p. 92, 12*, v. spedian.
 Gespediglice *Prosperously, successfully*; prospere:—*L. Pa. 44, 5*.
 Gespelia, gespeliga *A substitute, deputy, vicar*; vicarius:—*L. Const., W. p. 147, 13*.
 Gespellian *to speak, tell*, *C. Lk. 24, 15*, v. spellian.
 Gespeon *persuaded, joined*, v. spannan.
 Gespeow *prospered*, *Jdth. 11*, v. spowan.
 Gesperod *A spearman*; hastatus:—*Elf. gr. 43*.
 Gespillan *to waste*, *C. Lk. 16, 1*, v. spillan.
 Gespinnan *To stretch out*; extendere:—*C. Mt. 8, 3*.
 Gespitted *spit*, *C. Lk. 18, 32*, v. spittan.
 Gespon *A persuasion, an artifice*; suasio:—*Cd. 33, Th. p. 45, 2*, v. spannan.
 Gespon *enticed*, *Chr. 905, Ing. p. 127, 4*, v. spannan.
 Gespon, gespong *A joining, clasping*; junctio, nexus:—*Cd. 35, Th. p. 47, 17*; 19, *Th. p. 24, 14*, v. spannan.
 Gesponnen *persuaded*, *Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5*, v. spannan.
 Gespornan; p. gespearn. *To perch, tread upon, to spurn*, *Cd. 72, Th. p. 87, 33*, v. setspurnan.
 Gespræc, gesprec *a speaking, discourse, conversation, advice*, *Bd. 3, 14*. Gespræcu, gesprecu *oracula*, *Cot. 143*, v. spræc.
² Gespræc *spake with*, v. sprecan.
 Gespræce; adj. *Eloquent*; facundus:—*Ex. 4, 10*.
 Gespræcelice *Loquularis*, *Elf. gr. 47, Som. p. 48, 49*.
 Gesprang *went*, v. springan.
 Gesprecan *spoken*, v. sprecan.
 Gespredan *To spread*; extendere:—*C. Mt. 12, 13*.
 Gesprengan *to sprinkle*, v. sprengan.
 Gesprucg *Discord, strife*; seditio:—*Som. 171*.
 Gespryng *a spring*, v. spring.
 Gespunnan *Span*; netus, *Som*.
 Gæst, gæst, gæst, giest, giat, es; m. [Plat. *Dut. Ger. Frs. Moes.* gæst m: *Ot. gesto: Ker. kasto, keato: Dan. giest m: Swed. gäst m: Icel. giestur m: Böhm. host: Pol. gost: Russ. gost: Wel. gwést*] GUEST, *stranger*; hospes:—*Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1*.
 Gestæflæred *Literate, learned*; literatus:—*Obs. Lun. 1, 7, 21*.
 Gestæl, gestæl *An ordinance, establishment, a decree*; constitutio, decretum:—*Cd. 15, Lye.*

Gestælan *to accuse*, *Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 10*, v. stælan.
 Gestænc *stinking*; odoros:—*Herb. 154, 1*, v. stincan.
 Gestæppan *to step*, v. steppan.
 Gestærn *a guest-place, an inn*.
 Gestæððig *steadfast*, *Bt. 39, 5*, v. stæðbig.
 Gestæððigra, se; f. *Gravity, constancy, maturity*; gravitas:—*Bd. 3, 15*.
 Gestah *ascended*, v. stigan.
 Gestal *An obstacle, objection*; objectio:—*Cot. 144*.
 Gestala *A thief*; fur:—*L. In. 25*.
 Gestalian *to steal*, *I. Edw. Guth. 3, v. stælan*.
 Gestandan; pp. gestanden, gestonden. *To stand, remain, detain, exist, be, urge, attack, seize*, *Bd. 4, 6, v. standan*.
 Gestarian *to stare*, *Cod. Exon. 12, 2, v. starian*.
 Gestæbelian, *Bd. 3, 23*, gestæðolifstan, *Ps. 20, 11*, *to found, establish, confirm, fortify, repair, restore*, v. stæbelian.
² Gestæbolung, e; f. *Firmness*; stabilitas:—*T. Ps. 103, 6*.
 Gestæld *A settled place, a station, an abode*; statio:—*Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 36*.
 Gestedhors *A stallion*; equus admisararius:—*Bd. 2, 13*.
 Gestefnde *fixed*, *Cd. 8, Th. p. 10, 21*, v. stefnian.
 Gestenc *Odoriferous*; odoros:—*Herb. 154, 1*.
 Gestentan *To remind*; admonere:—*Elf. pref. Hom. p. 5*.
 Gesteoran, gestearon *to steer, rule, direct*, *Edw. Guth. pref., W. p. 51, 16*, v. styran.
 Gestepner *One introduced, a beginner*; initiatus:—*Cot. 108*.
 Gesteppe raised, *Cd. 158, Th. p. 196, 26*, v. stepan.
 Gestern *a place for guests, an inn*.
 Gesthus *a guest-house, an inn*.
 Gesticcet, gesticodde *stuck, pricked, transfixed*, *Bd. 4, 19*, v. stician.
 Gestigan *to ascend*, *Cd. 101, Th. p. 134, 22*, v. stigan.
 Gestihtan; p. gestihtade, gestihtode, gestitode; pp. gestihtod. *To dispose, order, determine*, *Bd. 1, 14*, v. stihtian.
 Gestihung *a dispensing, disposing*, *Ors. 2, 1*, v. stihung.
 Gestillan, STILLAN; p. de; pp. ed. 1. *To restrain, stop, stay, keep in*; compescere. 2. *To be quiet, still, mute*; quiescere:—*I. Gestillende restraining*, *Cot. 34: Elf. gr. 24, 33: C. P. 84, 3*. Heht fyrde *gestillan command (the) march to stay*, *Cd. 156, Th. p. 194, 2*. 2. *Gestildon rested*, *Lk. 23, 56*.

Gestille *be still*, *Mk. 4, 39*.
 Gestilled *stilled*, *Bd. 3, 9*.
 Gestincan *To smell, to perceive by the sense of smelling; odorari*:—*Sume magon gehyron, sume gestincan some can hear, some smell, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 11. Hi lyft gestincan they smelled air, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 474, 35.*
 Gestidian [styð a pillar] *To increase, become stronger; fortior fieri*:—*Guth. Vit. c. 2.*
 Gestidð *Hospitable; hospitalis, Som.*
 Gestidðnes *hospitality, Bd. 1, 7, v. gæstidðnes.*
 Gestod *stood, v. standan.*
 Gestolen *stolen, v. stelan.*
 Gestondan, gestonden *detained, confined, Bd. 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v. gestandan.*
 Gestondæg *yesterday; hesternadies*:—*V. Ps. 89, 4, v. gyrtan dæg.*
 Gestrangian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To strengthen, confirm, establish; corroborare*:— *Ic gestrangie I confirm, Coll. Mon. Bebeod isoue and gestrangahine, Deut. 3, 28. Gestrangod, Ez. 1, 7.*
 Gestredd *spread, sprinkled, seasoned, v. streddan.*
 Gestreht *spread, v. streccan.*
 Gestreon, gestrion, es; *n. Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business; lucrum*:—*Gestreones wæstm mercis fructus, Ps. 126, 4: Ors. 5, 13. Beran gestreon to bring treasures, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 4. Eorðan gestreona ongenimeð takeih earth's treasures, Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 22: Ps. 54, 11. Mid gestreone, Lk. 19, 23: Ps. 90, 6: Bt. R. p. 150, 44.*
 Gestreonan, *Cd. 226.—gestrienan, L. In. 27.—gestrionan, C. Mt. 18, 15, to gain, get, acquire, procreate, L. In. 27, v. strynan.*
 Gestreonde *placed out, hired, C. Mt. 21, 41, v. strynan.*
 Gestric *strife, mutiny; seditio*:—*Somn. 159, v. stric.*
 Gestridan *to stride, v. bestridan.*
 Gestrod *Banishment; proscriptio*:—*Cot. 194.*
 Gestroden *brought into the treasury, v. strynan.*
 Gestrodu *Deccite; fraudes*:—*Bt. 3, 4.*
 Gestrudan *plundered, v. strudan.*
 Gestrynan *to gain, obtain, get, procreate, L. In. 27, Roff., v. strynan.*
 Gestrynedlic, gestrynedlic *Producing, genitive; genitivus*:—*Gestrynedlic oððe geagniendlic genitive or possessive, Elf. gr. 7, 17.*
 Gestrynge *A wrestler, champion;*

athleta:—*Gestrynga plegatow a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus*:—*Cot. 151.*
 Gestun *A noise; strepitus*:—*Purh gestun per turbinem, Cot. 157.*
 Gestungen *pierced, L. eccl. 21, v. stingan.*
 Gestylðton *astonished; p. of styltan.*
 Gestyran; *p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove, Bt. 38, 2: Cd. 27, v. atyran.*
 Gesufel *Sifted, fine; pulmentaris*:—*L. Lund. 8, W. p. 63, 36.*
 Gesugian *to be silent, Bt. R. 18, 4, C, v. swigan.*
 Gesuirfed *Polished, siled; politus, Som.*
 Gesund, sund; *adj. Sound, healthy, safe; sanus*:—*Beo gesund be healthy; ave, salve. Beoð gesunde salwete, Elf. gr. 33, 66. Beon hig ealle gesunde, Deut. 20, 11.*
 Gesund a *swimming, sea, v. sund.*
 Gesundelic, gesundlic *Prosperous, successful; prosperus*:—*Ps. 117, 24: Bd. 4, 23.*
 Gesundfull *full or quite sound, prosperous, Ps. 67, 21, v. gesundlic.*
 Gesundfullian; *p. ode; pp. od. To make prosperous, to be successful; prosperare*:—*Ps. 1, 4: 36, 7.*
 Gesundfullic *Prosperous, successful; prosperus*:—*Bt. 39, 7.*
 Gesundfullice; *adv. Successfully; prospere*:—*Ps. 44, 5.*
 Gesundfulness, se; *f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis*:—*Elf. T. p. 43, 16: Bt. 6.*
 Gesundig *prosperous, Bd. 5, 1, v. gesundlic.*
 Gesúndrian, asyndrian; *p. de; pp. od, asindrod. To separate, divide, sunder; separare*:—*Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 18: 8, Th. p. 10, 26.*
 Gesundsumlice; *adv. Soundly, without loss, peacefully; pacifice*:—*Chr. 920.*
 Gesungen *sung, said, v. singan.*
 Gesuwian *to be silent, Solil. 16, v. suwian.*
 Geswæled *lighted, kindled, R. 60, v. swelan.*
 Geswenced *fatigued, afflicted, v. swencan.*
 Geswæpa, geswæpo *Sweepings; peripsema, sordes*:—*Cot. 149, 169. Geswæpa ruinas, R. 17.*
 Geswæs *pretty, sweet, Ass. S. Johan. v. swæs.*
 Geswælcæcan *to flatter, Elf. gr. 31, v. swælcæcan.*
 Geswæsnyta, se; *f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty; blanditia*:—*Elf. gr. 13.*

Geswæbrung *want; de*
 Geswæbrun *de*
 L. M. 2, 2
 Geswearc *fact*
 can.
 Geswearf, geswearf *de*
 scusa of w
 metallorun
 scolfre the
 ex. quadr.
 Gesweccan *de*
 —Na Ges
 M.
 Gesweffian; *de*
 wesod. T
 appeas; *de*
 L. Ps. 3, 5
 Gesweg a no
 Geswel, ges
 mour; tur
 Geswelta *de*
 sweltan.
 Geswenc tro
 Geswencan; *de*
 geswenced
 afflic, Lk.
 Geswencedn
 geswencet
 affliction, t
 —Ps. 9, 9
 Gesweogode
 v. swigian
 Gesweoporn
 se; *f. Cur
 pectury; s*
 12, 15.
 Gesweor swo
 Gesweorc, g
 smoke; n
 7, 19: 38.
 Geswearc, *de*
 geswearc
 geswearc
 one, faint
 animo. 2
 darken, ob
 cere, calig
 ercid, V.
 swearc se
 of God fai
 cit Dei vi
 600, 29.
 Jos. 2, 11.
 ened, Cd. 1
 Gesweorcnes
 horror, aff
 Eccl. p. 17
 Gesweorft
 v. geswear
 Gesweorcst
 p. 157, 16,
 Gesweotlad
 otolan.
 Geswetan; *p*
 swet, g
 To sweeten,
 indulcorare
 geswet wir
 indulcoratu
 ton, R. 32
 Geswet wa

indulcorata aqua, Herb. 33, 2: 111, 3.
Geſweberad, geſwiþrad, geſwiþrod. Disperſed, decayed, ſoothed, mitigated; mitigatus:—Geſweberad was ſe ſwyle the melting waſe (decayed) ſoothed, Bd. 5, 3: Jðh. 12, v. ſweberian.
Geſweðodet haſt ſearched; inreſtigati:—T. Pa. 138, 2.
Geſweton offiçied; vexaverunt:—C. Pt. 83, 5, v. ſwencan.
Geſwic an offence, T. Pa. 42, 21, v. beſwic.
Geſwicen, geſwiccan, geſwicnian. To leave off, deſiſt, clear, avoid, ceaſe, to deceiſe, ſeducer, Deut. 32, 26, v. ſwican.
Geſwiceneſe, ſe; f. A ceaſing, repentance, an amendment; ceſſatio:—Þurh geſwicenyſſe ſyfeles by the ceaſing of evil; per ceſſationem a malo, Wan. Cat. p. 2: Eþ. T. 29.
Geſwicneful laborious, v. geſwicneful.
Geſwicung, e; f. A ceaſing, an intermiſſion; ceſſatio:—R. Cmc. prof. Mon. Angl.
Geſwigan, geſwiganian to be ſilent, keep ſecret, v. ſwiganian.
Geſwigung ſilence, Off. Hom. Ch. 4, v. ſwigung.
Geſwinc, ſwinc, geſwung Labour, incontinence, fatigue, trouble, affliction, torment, temptation, leuishment; labor:—On hyra geſwinc, Jn. 4, 38. Under tungan hiſ geſwinge and ſar, Pt. 9, 29. On geſwinc, Pt. 54, 2. On minum geſwincum, Lk. 22, 28. For þam com þiſ geſwinc ofer us, Gen. 42, 21. Sum heard geſwinc ſome harm torment, Cd. 17, Th. p. 20, 30. ſwincfull, ſwincfull Full of labour, difficult, troublesome, wearisome; laborioſus:—Hit biþ wiþ geſwincfull at is very laborious, Paſt. 60. Geſwincfulra, Bt. 14, 1, Card. p. 64, 28. ſwincfulnyſe, ſe; f. Sorrow, affliction; tribulatio:—L. Pa. 23, 6.
Geſwipornis cunning, v. geſwipornes.
Geſwip A ſcourge, whip; flagellum, Som.
Geſwiporlice; adv. Cunningly; ſute:—F. Pa. 82, 3.
Geſwipp; adj. Cunning, crafty; ſtutus:—Bd. 2, 9.
Geſwira A ſiſter's ſon; ſororis filius:—Cot. 35.
Geſwiþian, geſwiþrian; p. ode; a. od. To prevail, ſtrengthen, ſubmit, conquer, ſubdue; præſidere:—Hæfde he þa geſwiþað he had then ſtrengthened, 4. 143, Th. p. 179, 17. Geſwiþde ſtrong, Cd. 226, Th. p. 90, 29, v. ſwiþian.

Geſwiþrod subdued, v. geſwiþian.
Geſwogen ſilenced, dead, Eþ. T. 14, 5, v. geſwugian.
Geſwogung Silence, dumbneſſe; ſilentium, Som.
Geſwor ſwore; geſworen ſworn, v. ſwerman.
Geſwugian; p. ede; pp. geſwogen. To be ſilent, Bt. 18, 4, Card. p. 104, 2, v. ſwigan.
Geſwurðod Armed with a ſword; gladio cinctus:—Eþ. gr. 43.
Geſwuſter A ſiſter, Mk. 10, 29, v. ſwuſter.
Geſwutelian, geſwuteligan, ſwutelian; p. ode; pp. od. To declare, publiſh, make known, to manifeſt, ſhew, glorify; monſtrare, publicare:—Geſwutelude þa ſe, Deut. 1, 5. Geſwutelige hym me ſylfne, Jn. 14, 21: 14, 22: 13, 32. Nan þing þat ne ſy geſwutelod, Lk. 8, 17.
Geſwyrþ the ſcum of metals, Herb. 3, v. geſwearl.
Geſwyrþian To file off, to poliſh; elimare:—Cot. 71.
Geſwystrena of ſiſters, Bt. 35, 4, v. ſwuſter.
Geſwytelian; pp. geſwytelod. To make known, L. Edu. 3, v. geſwutelian.
Geſyð A place for rolling; volutabrum:—R. 56.
Geſyðfed ſifted; geſyðfed hlaf ſifted bread, fine bread, v. geſuſel.
Geſyft ſifted, Ex. 12, 34, v. ſifan.
Geſyht ſight, Cd. 188, v. geſiht.
Geſyht A plough; aratrum, Som.
Geſyllan to give, deliver, ſay, beſtray, ſell, give up, Bd. 4, 19, v. ſyllan.
Geſyht Salted; ſale conditus:—Mt. 5, 13.
Geſyht happiness, v. geſeðþ.
Geſymed loaded, Gen. 45, 23, v. ſyman.
Geſyndlic Prosperous, happy; proſperus:—Bd. 4, 23.
Geſyndred, geſyndrod ſeparated, v. ſyndrian.
Geſyneelic What can be ſeen; viſibilis:—Bd. 3, 19.
Geſyngalian; p. ade. To continue, to hold on, hold together, to be diligent; continuare:—C. Pt. 88, 49.
Geſyngian to ſing, Mt. 5, 28, v. ſingian.
Geſynlice More frequently; æpius:—R. Ben. 56.
Geſynra manifeſt, from geſyne; pp. of ſeon to ſee.
Geſynto, ſynto Health, proſperity, ſucceſs, advantage, profit; proſperitas:—Bd. 2, 13.
Get, geta yet, as yet, Bt. 7, 3, v. gy.
Get a ſhe-goat, Somn. 126, v. gat.

Get a gate, v. geat.
Get poured out, v. geotan.
Getacnian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To denote by a ſign, ſignify, inſtruct; ſignificare. 2. To witneſs, ſeal; obſignare:—1. Eþ. gr. 37: V. Pa. 118, 27, 2. Jn. 3, 33: 6, 27, v. tacnian.
Getacniendlic, getacniendlic Bearing a ſign, ſignificative, typical; ſignificativus:—Hom. Paſch. p. 11.
Getacnung a ſignification, Jud. 16, v. tacnung.
Getade Went, was ſpread; abiit, diffuſus eſt:—Getade merſung hiſ, C. Mt. 4, 24.
Getæcan, getæcanian; p. getehte. To teach, to ſhew, declare, aſſign, Bt. 34, 9, v. tæcan.
Getæl a number, reckoning; computation, Mt. 14, 21, v. getel.
Getælan to accuſe, reprove, compare, Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 4, v. tælan.
Getæld a tent, Cot. 204, v. geteld.
Getællæſt meaſurable, L. Pa. 37, 7.
Getænge heavy, grievous, Herb. 11, 12, v. getenga.
Getæſe An advantage; commodum:—Cot. 69.
Getæſe; adj. Meet, convenient; accommodus:—Getæſoſt, Bt. R. p. 174.
Getæſeneſe, ſe; f. An opportunity, a ſaving, placing; commoditas:—Cot. 65.
Getal a number, reckoning, calendar, Deut. 1, 11, v. getel.
Getalad, getæled numbered, eſteemed, C. Lk. 12, 7, v. tellan.
Getan, geatan To GET; obtinere, Lyf, v. geatan.
Getang Lying, proſtrate; proſtratus:—C. R. Ben. 34.
Getanned Tamed; cortice maccratus:—R. 17.
Getawa Inſtruments; instrumenta:—L. Eccl. 2.
Getawian to prepare, reduce or bring to, Nathan, 7, v. tawian.
Getead drawn, prepared, v. geteod.
Geteah, geteah drew, united, v. teon.
Geteal, geteal a number, Hymn. Nat. S. Greg. v. getel.
Geteald told; p. of tellan.
Geteald a tent, Pt. 61, 5, v. getæld.
Geteamas, getyma An advocate, avoucher, a warrantor; advocatus, qui rei emptæ fidem præſtat:—L. Edu. 1.
Getecan to ſhew, Bt. 33, 1, v. tæcan.
Getede enticed, Bt. R. p. 168, v. teon.
Getegd bound, v. getian.
Getehhod determined, v. teohhian.
Getel, getæl, geteal, getal, eſ;

n. 1. *A number, series, TALE, reckoning; numerus.* 2. *A course, race, tribe, a book of reckoning; laterculus*:—1. Witodlice agene naman habbað anfeald getel, and nabbað mænigfeald eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes geteles, *Elf. gr.* 13, 3. Das twa getel *these two numbers, Elf. gr.* 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. Dat ilce tigol getel, *Ex. 5, 18: Ps. 39, 8. 2. Cot. 31, 37: R. Mt. 24, 30.*

Getelan *to accuse, reprove, reproach, deride, impute to, to confer, dispute, R. Lk. 20, 26, v. tælan.*

Geteld, getæld, geteald, teld, ea; n. *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion, TILT, cover; tentorium*:—He sæt on his geteldes ingange, *Gen. 18, 1.* Ðæt micle geteld *the great tent.* Aslogan an geteld *erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, Bd. 3, 17.*

Geteldung *A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum*:—*T. Pa. 18, 5: 26, 9.*

Getelged *Coloured, dyed; coloratus*:—*Cot. 49, 81, v. tælg.*

Getellan *to number, reckon, esteem, consider, Ps. 89, 13, v. tellan.*

Geteman [teman *to teem*] *To lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare*:—*L. Hloth. 7: L. In. 35.* Geteme *required, provoked.* Hæfdon hie wroht-geteme *they had criminalations, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 34.*

^kGetemesd, getempsud *Sifted; cribratus*:—Hlafaš getemesda *show-bread, C. Mt. 12, 4.*

Getemian *to tame, Elf. gr. 36, v. temian.*

Getempsud *sifted, v. getemesd.*

Geten *should confirm, Chr. 675, v. geatan.*

Getenge, getænge. 1. *Heavy, grievous, troublesome; gravis.* 2. *Incumbent, happened, occurred, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens*:—1. Cyme hægles scur hefone getenge cometh *a heavy shower of hail from heaven, Cd. 38, Th. p. 50, 14.* Pehim getenge *was qui illius molestus erat, Ors. 5, 8: 6, 3.* 2. Nan unaberendlic broc getenge *no intolerable misery happened, Bt. 10.* Eorðan getenge *prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, Bt. R. p. 197.*

Getenys, gytenes, se; *f. A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio*:—*Bd. 3, 22.*

Geteod *drawn, prepared, determined, led, educated, finished, decreed, Bd. 3, 24, v. teohhian.*

Geteode *formed, decreed, Cd. 182, Th. p. 288, 19, v. teode.*

Geteohan *to determine, v. teohhian.*

Geteolod *Gained; lucrifactus*:—*W. Bd. p. 289.*

Geteon, getion *to draw, entice, R. Jn. 21, 6, v. teon, ateon.*

Geteorian, geteorigan, ateorian, teorian; *p. ode; pp. od. To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere*:—*Geteoriað, Ps. 17, 39.* Geteorode, *Ps. 38, 14.* Ðe læs hig on wege geteorian, *Mt. 15, 32.* Geteorigeað, *Mk. 8, 3.* Geteorod bið *fatigatus est, Herb. 112, 1, v. ateorian.*

Geteorung, ateorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium*:—*Ps. 118, 53.*

Getesa *Convenient; commodus*:—*Sohl. 18.*

ⁱGetete *pomp, show, ostentation, magnificence, v. getote.*

Getepā *Agreeting, content; consentiens*:—*R. Ben. 7.*

Getepælecan *To sit, to be sit, to become; aptare*:—*R. Ben. interl. 2.*

Getepælic *fit, proper, Elf. gr. 14, v. pælic.*

Getepā *advice, Bd. 2, 13, v. gepæht.*

Getepa, an; *f. A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consentier; fautor, adjutor*:—*Wolde gepafa wurðan would be a supporter, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 8.* Ic eom gepafa *I am an assenter, I grant, Bt. 35, 2: 38, 2.* We sceolon beon nede gepafan *we should necessarily be consenters, Bt. 34, 12.*

Gepaflan, gepafigean *to consent, agree, permit, Bd. 2, 13, v. paflan.*

Gepafsum *Agreeing; consentiens*:—*C. Mt. 5, 25.*

Gepafung, pafung, e; *f. Permission, consent, allowance; permissio*:—*Gepafung geseyllan, to give consent, Bd. 4, 8.* Gepafung sealde *gave consent, Bd. 2, 13.*

Gepāh *prevailed, throve, v. gepæawod.*

Gepah ate, *Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 3, v. þiggan.*

Gepanc, es; *m. [þanc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens*:—*Ðat gepanc eode on hig, Lk. 9, 46.* Se Hælend geseah hyra heortan gepancas, *Lk. 9, 47.* Ðincð on his gepance *thinks in his mind, R. Ben. 65.*

Gepancian *to thank, L. Lond. 7, v. þancian.*

Gepancmetan *To deliberate, consider; considerare*:—*Gepancmeta deliberate, Cd. 91.*

Gepancol *mindful, R. Lk. 1, 64, v. þoncel.*

^mGepang, ea. *Departure, leading; excessus*:—*Ps. 67, 29.*

Gepawened *Wetted; humectatus*:—*Bt. R. p. 176.*

Gepeado *Captives; captivi*:—*R. Lk. 21, 24.*

Gepeah *finished; p. of þeon.*

Gepeah þe wheresoever.

Gepeaht, gepæht, þeaht; *f. 1. Counsel, thought, consideration, advice, purpose, design, resolution; consilium.* 2. *A council, an assembly; concilium*:—1. Gepeaht syllan *to give advice, Bd. 4, 25.* Butan gepeahte *without purpose, unadvisedly, Bd. 3, 1.* Nime ge ealle an gepeahte *take ye all one design, Nathan. 6.* Ðat hie þære gepeahte wæron *that they were of the resolution, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 21.* 2. Ic ne sæt mid gepeahte ydelnyssa, *Ps. 25, 1: 21, 15.* Gepeahtu *consilia, Somn. 292.*

Gepeaht covered, *v. þeccan.*

Gepeahtendlic; *adj. Consulting, belonging to a consultation; consultatorius*:—*Gepeahtendlic ym-cyme a convention in council, L. With. p. 10, pref.*

Gepeahtere *counsellor, Bd. 5, 19, v. þeahtere.*

Gepeahtian *to consult, advise, Ps. 30, 17, v. þeahtian.*

Gepeahtung, gepæhtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation; consilium*:—*Bd. 4, 25.*

Gepearfan *to have need or necessity, Mor. præc. 73, v. þearfan.*

Gepeawlice *well, properly, Bd. 3, 19, v. þawlice.*

Gepeawod *prevailed. Land-riht gepah land-right prevailed, Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 10.*

Gepeh *should proceed, v. þeon.*

Gepencan, gepencgan, gepencen *to think, consider, remember, Mt. 6, 27, v. þencan.*

^aGepenan *to extend, C. Mt. 12, 49, v. þenan.*

Gepēnod *served, v. þenan.*

Gepensum *Obsequious, obliging; officiosus*:—*R. Ben. 53.*

Gepeodan, peodan, gepyddan, he geþeot; *p. gepeode, gepode; pp. gepeoded; o. a. To join, associate; adjungere*:—*Geþeot hine to his wife, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Bt. 16, 3.* Hi hie ne peodað *they join not themselves.* Hi hie ofþoost togepeodað *they oftest join themselves, Bt. 16, 3, Card. p. 86, 30, 31.* Gepeoded *was was joined, Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, 10.*

Gepeode; *n. Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua*:—*Ne furþum þat geþeode ne can nor even knows the language, Bt. 27, 3. Ðat*

is gerehte on ure geþeode, *Mt. 1, 23: Mk. 5, 41: 15, 22: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 22, 30.*
 Geþeodendlic; *adj. Conjunctive, joining; copulativus: — Elyf. gr. 44.*
 Geþeodnes, *se; f. A conjugation, joining, desire, an appetite; conjunction: — Worda geþeodnys a conjugation of verbs, Elyf. gr. 24, 2. To geþeodnesse to a desire, Bd. 4, 24.*
 Geþeodan *To steal, seize; furari: — Geþeodade, L. In. 48. Gif hwa geþeodde si quis furatur, L. Alf. pol. 6.*
 Geþeodan *to flourish, thrive, proceed, Elyf. gr. 26, v. þeodn.*
 Geþeodade; *pp. geþeowed, geþeowod. Subjugated, enslaved, L. In. 48, v. þeowian.*
 Geþeodan *A stripe, blow; verber: — Dial. 1, 2.*
 Geþeodan *to eat, Ors. 3, 6, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *To add; adjicere: — T. Ps. 113, 23.*
 Geþeodan *strengthens, Job. p. 167, v. þeodn.*
 Geþeodan; *pp. ed. To celebrate, honour; honorare: — Geþeodged honoured, Menol. 14.*
 Geþeodan *dignity, merit, L. Lond. 70, v. geþeodn.*
 Geþeodan *Honoured; honoratus: — L. Const. p. 117.*
 Geþeodan; *se; n. A council, an assembly, a thing, deed; concilium: — Geþeodges wyrcan to form an assembly, Cd. 197, Th. p. 246, 25: L. In. 50: 52.*
 Geþeodan *concerning a council, Cd. 179.*
 Geþeodan; *p. ode; pp. od. To mediate, intercede, mediate, to obtain by treaty, to bargain, agree, plead; intercedere, pacisci: — R. Mt. 5, 24: L. In. 22. Swa he þonne geþeodgian mæge on þa rædene as he ðen can agree on the condition, L. In. 62: 73.*
 Geþeodan *A provision; apparatus: — Cot. 8.*
 Geþeodan *price of ransoming. þeodn, geþeodn, bege-þeodn þeodn, dignity, merit, excellence, summit, top; honor: — Be heora geþeodsum by their dignities, Lib. Jud. p. 161. if we willað habban þa miclan geþeodn if we wish to see the great honour, W. Cat. 2. Geþeodn honours, Cd. 3.*
 Geþeodan *To thin, disperse; attenuare: — Bd. 5, 3.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn, geþeodnes, honour, dignity, step, Nat. S. Ineg. v. geþeodn.*
 Geþeodan *of speech, v. geþeode.*
 Geþeodan *to feed, eat, v. þeodan.*

Geþeodan *to obscure, Bt. tit. 9, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *A companion, comrade, client; also affable, courteous; consors: — Bd. 3, 27.*
 Geþeodan; *p. ode; pp. od. To associate, to enter into an agreement; associare: — Geþeodian heom togædere associare se simul, Ors. 3, 2.*
 Geþeodan; *es; m. Companionship, a treaty; consortium, socius: — Past. 46, 5.*
 Geþeodan, *þeodn, es; m. Thought, thinking, mind, determination; cogitatio: — Geþeodtas of manegum heortum, Lk. 2, 35: Ps. 32, 10.*
 Geþeodan *thought, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *to sustain, bear, suffer, forfeit, Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 17, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn excellent, perfect, holy, Chr. 694; from geþeodan, v. þeodn.*
 Geþeodan *to beat, to strike, R. Mk. 14, 65, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan; *adj. Prepared, decked; ornatus: — Geþeodan hors ornatus equus, R. 5.*
 Geþeodan; *se; f. Contrition, sorrow; contritio: — Bd. 5, 12.*
 Geþeodan *to press upon, wear, torment, Bd. 3, 2, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *corrected, chastised, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *A throng, crowd; turba: — Ors. 3, 9.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn twisted, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *afflicted, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *to urge, chide, compel, afflict, torment, L. Alf. pol. 26, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn A preparation, provision; apparatus: — Cot. 1.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn A noise; clangor: — Cot. 59.*
 Geþeodan *A noise, company, breaking in upon, an entrance; strepitus: — Chr. 975.*
 Geþeodan *to press, throng, constrain, contend, C. R. Lk. 8, 45, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan [*þrist bold*] *To dare, presume; audere: — Bd. 1, 7.*
 Geþeodan *To dare, presume, excite; provocare: — We geþeodnæstæton provocavimus, Cot. 154.*
 Geþeodan *to bear, suffer, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan, *for geþeodn joined, come, Bt. p. 177.*
 Geþeodan *come. Þæra tide is neah geþeodn to that time [it] is nearly come, Cd. 116, Th. p. 151, 15.*
 Geþeodan *An assembly, a meeting; frequentia: — For þæs folces geþeodn for the folk's assembly, Hom. 8, Cal. Jan. p. 18.*

Geþeodan *To drive, incite; impellere: — Past. 14, 3.*
 Geþeodan *Forced; coactus.*
 Geþeodan *Faith, integrity; fides: — Chr. 1001, v. geþeodn.*
 Geþeodan *Growing, luxuriant; luxurians: — Cot. 123, 198.*
 Geþeodan *seemed, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *patience, C. Lk. 18, 17, v. geþeodn.*
 Geþeodan *A noise; clangor: — Cot. 56.*
 Geþeodan *prayed for, obtained, great, excellent, perfect, religious, Bd. 2, 1, 12, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodnes, se; f. An increase, gravity, authority; gravitas: — Scint. 55.*
 Geþeodan *worshipped, obtained, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *anointed, washed, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare: — Gif þat wæter hi ne geþeodde if the water moisten it not, Bt. 33, 4.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn Agreeing, consonant, accordant, mild, humble; consonus, mansuetus: — Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 36, 11.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn Agreeing, geþeodn; p. ode, ede; pp. od. To agree, consent, conform, to make suitable, to adapt; consentire: — Gyf twegen of eow geþeodn, Mt. 18, 19: Bt. 39, 8.*
 Geþeodan *To agree; concordare: — Alb. resp. 47.*
 Geþeodan *agreeing, Fulg. 33, v. geþeodn.*
 Geþeodan; *adv. Constantly, gently, mildly; constanter: — Bd. 4, 17.*
 Geþeodan, *se; f. Concord, agreement, mildness; mansuetudo: — Ps. 44, 6: Bd. 4, 23.*
 Geþeodan [*þweor bad*] *To become bad, corrupt, to be spoiled; depravari, rancidus fieri: — Butere geþeodn se butyrum depravatur omne, Coll. Monast.*
 Geþeodan *Torment; tormentum: — Cd. 83, Th. p. 43, 26.*
 Geþeodan *cut off, v. þeodan.*
 Geþeodan *To join, associate, Bd. 1, 26, v. geþeodan.*
 Geþeodan *Patience, resignation; patientia: — Gehafa geþeodn on me, Mt. 18, 26. On geþeodn, Lk. 8, 15: L. In. 6.*
 Geþeodan; *adv. Patiently, quietly; patienter: — Bd. 1, 7.*
 Geþeodan, *geþeodn, for þeodn. To be patient, to bear patiently, endure; pati: — Mt. 18, 29.*
 Geþeodan; *adj. Patient, quiet; patiens: — Ps. 36, 9.*
 Geþeodan; *adv. Quietly; patienter: — Pass. S. Steph.*

- Gephymod *a patient mind, patience.*
 Gephymodnes, *se; f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ. 5.*
 Geynd *A knot, tumour; tuber:—Herb. 46, 4.*
 Getian, þu getihaf, he getit, getið; *pp. getiged, getigged, getegd. To TIE, bind, finish; ligare, constringere:—Gyt gemetað assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16.*
 Getidan, getydan; *p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—Of getide, Jn. 5, 14. Getideð oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2.*
 Getiht *persuaded, v. teon.*
 Getilian *to cure, Bt. 5, 3, v. tilian.*
 Getillan, atillan *To touch, practise, attain to, to appertain; attingere:—Job. p. 165, 15.*
 Getimbernes, *se; f. A building; ædificatio:—Bd. 4, 7.*
 Getimbre; *pl. getimbro. An edifice, a building; structura:—Bd. 3, 8.*
 Getimbrian, getimbrigean *to make of wood, to build, to build up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrian.*
 Getimbrung, timbrung, *e; f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; ædificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—1. Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Cot. 69.*
 Getimian, getymian *To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib. Jud. 5.*
⁴ Getingce *A condition, state; conditio:—Bd. 1, 7.*
 Getingce, getinge *Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor, Som.*
 Getingce, getinge; *adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:—Elf. gr. 47.*
 Getingelic; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Cot. 179.*
 Getingnys, *se; f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeafe getingnyse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17.*
 Getide *determined, decreed.*
 Getiohhan, geteohan *to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohhian.*
 Getion *to draw, Bt. 38, 1, v. teon.*
 Getioxian *to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.*
 Getitelod *Entitled, noted by the title; intitulus:—Elf. T. p. 17, 13.*
 Getidian, getybian, getygðian *to grant, give, afford, perform, v. tidian.*
- Getoge *Contraction, cramp; contractio:—Sina getoge a contraction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20.*
 Getogen *drawn out, risen, instructed, finished, Bd. 2, 9, v. teon.*
 Getorfode *covered, v. torfian.*
 Getote *Pomp, splendour; pompa:—R. Ben. 7.*
 Getrahtnian *to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.*
⁴ Getredan *to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan.*
 Getregian *To disregard, despise; despicere:—Þu ne getregeðst thou despisedst not, Te Deum.*
 Getreminc *A fort, fortress; munimentum:—Prov. 12.*
 Getreowe, getrewe *true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.*
 Getreowfull; *adj. Faithful; fidus:—Ps. 18, 8.*
 Getreowfullice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6.*
 Getreowian, getriowian *to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.*
 Getreowleas *unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleas.*
 Getreowleasnes, *se; f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8.*
 Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic *Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7.*
 Getreowlice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Bd. 3, 23.*
 Getreowð *a covenant, treaty, Ez. 2, 24, v. treowð.*
 Getricce *A custom; consuetudo:—R. Ben. 61.*
 Getriowan, getriwan *to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. getriowan.*
 Getriowe *true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe.*
 Getriowlice, getriwlice, getrywlice *faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice.*
 Getriwð, getrywð *truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowð.*
 Getrucian *to diminish, truck, H. Jn. 2, 3, v. trucian.*
 Getrudend, *es; m. A seizer; raptor:—Cot. 170.*
 Getrugian *to confide, v. treowian.*
⁴ Getrugung, *e; f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia:—V. Ps. 88, 18.*
 Getrum *A knot, band; nodus:—Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.*
 Getruma *a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma.*
 Getrumian *to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v. trumian.*
 Getruwa *confidence, v. truwa.*
 Getruwian, getruwigað *to trust, confide, v. getreowian.*
- Getruwung *a*
 88, 18, v. g
 Getrymian *a*
 strength,
 fortify, dis
 bring fore
 trymian.
 Getrymnes *a*
 sion, Bd. 1.
 Getrywe, *a*
 triwe; *adj*
 fidelis:—*E*
 getrywe, *a*
 Bd. 3, 13.
 Getrywie *shab*
 v. treowian
 Getrywleas
 14, v. treo
 Getrywsian *a*
 v. treowia
 Gette *yet, C.*
 Getucod *pas*
 Getwæfan *a*
 desipere,
 Mod *get*
 courage, C
 Ferhð *ge*
 Cd. 148, 7
⁴Getwæman
 Mt. 19, 6,
 Getwoede *a*
 to doubt,
 Getwænode
 Getwifaldan
 Getwinne *T*
 melli:—*C*
 Getwisian *T*
 mini, *ger*
 Getyd *Skilf*
 —Getyde
 5, 20.
 Getyð, gety
 ed, taught
 Getyðnes, *a*
 knowledge
 tio:—*Bd*
 Getyhted *pa*
 Getyhtled, *a*
 Athel, 7,
 Getyma *an*
 Guth. 4, 7
 Getyme *A*
 —Ic boh
 Lk. 14, 1
 Getyng *tal*
 v. getyng
 Getyrian; *a*
 cover; *ob*
 Getyrige *sh*
 Bt. 40, 5,
 Geufenan;
 ferod. *T*
 crease; *e*
 L. Ps. 36
 Geunarian
 despiciere
 geunarod
 Geunclænsi
 to dirty;
⁴Geunlibba,
 stroy's life

serery; *veneficium*:—*Ex. 22*, 18.
Geuman to give, grant, bestow, *Bt. 23, 2*; *pp. geunnan grant-ed, given*, *R. Ben. interl. 6*, v. *unnan*.
Geunne a concession, gift, *L. Cant. eccl. 2*, v. *unne*.
Geunret, geunrot sorrowful, Mt. 14, 9, v. *unrot*.
Geunretan To be sorrowful, sad, sorry for; *contristare*:—*Mk. 8, 26*.
Geunrotian, geunrotsigean To be remorseful, contrite, sorry for, to grieve, to offend; *contristare*:—*Pat we hi ne geunrot-sigean*, *Mt. 17, 27*. *Gast geunrotod*, *T. Ps. 50, 18*.
Geunrotian To disprove, refute, to prove false; *refellere*:—*Cant. 15*.
Geunrotian To disquiet, disturb; *inquietare*:—*Bd. 4, 5*.
Geunrotian To disagree, differ; *disentire*:—*Elf. gr. 37*.
Geunrotian; p. ode; pp. od [unrotswian to decide] To be offended; scandalizari:—*Deah he hig alle geunrotswian, ic mefre geunrotswige*, *Mt. 26, 33*.
Geunrotian; p. ode; pp. od. To weaken, to make weak, to be sick; infirmare, agrotare:—*Hi geunrotian 8*, *Ps. 9, 8*. *Geunrotumod*, *Ps. 17, 38*; *108, 23*; *Ja. 6, 2*.
Geunrotod dishonoured, v. unweorðian.
Geunrotan, occurred, v. yrnun.
Geunrotan, granted, Chr. 959; *p. of unnan*.
Geunrotan to eject, v. utian.
Geunrotan, as outlaw, Chr. 1055, v. *utlaga*.
Geunrotan, outlamed, v. utlagian.
Geunrotan, ejected, v. utian.
Geunrotan to grow weak, v. awat-tian.
Geunrotan, geunrotian, geunrotian; p. ut geunrotan; pp. geunroted, geunroted, geunrot, geunrot.
To effect, trouble, vex, afflict; *affligere*:—*Mid deaðe hi geunroted*, *Mk. 13, 12*. *Geunroted mid hungre confecti fone*, *Bd. 4, 13*; *Ps. 37, 8*. *Mid hungre geunroted*, *Jud. 6, 1*. *We synd to deaðe geunroted we are seized to death*, *C. R. Ben. 11*.
Geunrotod Fitted up, prepared; *apparatus, instructus*:—*Chr. 992*.
Geunrotod clothes, Bd. 1, 6, v. *wed*.
Geunrotan; pp. geunroted. 1. To carry, bear; adhere. 2. To weigh down; deprimere:—*1. Bd. 3, 16*. *2. Bt. R. p. 152*.
Geunrotian To be frustrated, de-

ceived, disappointed; *frustra-ri*:—*Cot. 83*.
Geunroted Troubled; *vexatus*:—*R. Mt. 9, 36*.
Geunrotan To cast or fall down; *provolvere*:—*Gewalten cne-um provolutus genibus, C. Mt. 17, 14*.
Gewæmnednes, se; f. A corrup-tion; *corruptio*:—*Anes wordes gewæmnednys a corrup-tion of a word, a barbarism*; *barbarismus, Som*.
Gewæmnod armed, Elf. T. 36, 22, q. gewæpnod, v. gewæpnian.
Gewæpnian, gewenian, wænian, wænian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To wean, accustom, reconcile, to reconcile to a loss, to detach; *assuescere, ab lactare. 2. To allure, tacite or seduce, to study*; *excitare*:—*1. Pat cild wearð gewened, Gen. 21, 8*. *Gewenede hine sylfne he accustomed himself, Elf. T. p. 34, 19. 2. Fram Gode gewenian to seduce from God, Job. p. 165*. *Hi gewenedon they allured, Bt. 25*.
Gewæpnian, gewepnian; p. ode; pp. od, ud. To arm; *armare*:—*Elf. gr. 24, 36*; *Lk. 11, 21*.
Gewærdan, gewerdan To damage, hurt, strike; *nocere*:—*Gifhwa gewerde if any one hurt*; *si quis læserit, L. Alf. eccl. 18, 26*, *W. p. 31, 3*.
Gewære wary, cautious, C. Mt. 10, 17, v. *wær*.
Gewæreht Reminded, admonish-ed; *commonefactus*:—*Alb. resp. 44*.
Gewæsc A rising or swelling of water; *alluvio*:—*R. 100, 110*.
Gewetan, gewetan to wet, to make wet, Past. 43, 1, v. *wætan*.
Gewæterian, gewætrian to water, irrigate, Past. 18, 5, v. *wæte-rian*.
Gewand rolled, v. windan.
Gewanian to diminish, lessen, cut off, Gen. 8, 1, v. *wanian*.
Gewaran citizens, inhabitants, Nat. S. Greg. v. waru.
Gewardod Seen; visus:—*Pat he saw gewardod fram him ut of-deatur ab illo, R. Ben. interl. 49*.
Gewarenian beware, Bt. 7, 2, v. *warnian*.
Gewarnian to admonish, warn, defend, Bd. 2, 5, v. *warnian*.
Gewat departed; p. of gewitan.
Gewealc, gewilc A rolling, mo-tion, an attack; *volutatio, im-petus*:—*Yða gewealc a rolling of waves, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 21*; *Chr. 975, Ing. p. 162, 11*.
Geweald, anweald, angeweald, gewald, es; m. 1. Power, strength, might, efficacy; po-

testas. 2. Empire, rule, do-minion, government, subjection; *imperium. 3. Will, purpose, accord*; *voluntas, intentio*:—*1. Gif mon obrum þa geweald forlea if one, the powers of others destroy*: *Pat he nage geweald that he have not power, L. Alf. pol. 40*. *He is ge-weald hafað he hath his power, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 7. 2. He was of Herodes anwealde, Lk. 23, 7*. *Du scealt wesan on gewealde thou shalt be in subjection, Cd. 43, Th. p. 56, 30*. *3. His gewealdes of his will, accord*; *sponte sua, L. Alf. eccl. 13*. *Brech unweal-de, bete gewealdes unwittingly offend, wittingly amend, Spel. Glos. v. anweald*.
Geweald, geweald-leber, gewald-leber a power-leather, a rein, Ps. 81, 12; *Bt. 21, Card. p. 116, 1*.
Gewæaldan Pudenda, Herb. 5, 5.
Gewæalden commanded, governed; pp. of wealdan.
Gewæalded, gewællode Walled, fortified; *muro cinctus, muni-tus*:—*Num. 13, 29*.
Gewæallen bolted; pp. of weal-lan.
Gewæarmede warmed, v. wear-mian.
Gewearnian to admonish, avoid, Bd. 1, 14, v. *warnian*.
Gewearð was, was made, v. we-orðan.
Gewearðan to grow, grow up, Gen. 38, 11, v. *weaxan*.
Gewed A raging, madness; fu-ror insanus:—*Bd. 2, 20*.
Gewedan To clothe, put on; ves-tire:—*Geweded, R. Mk. 1, 6*.
Geweddad wedded, v. weddian.
Geweddian To weed; herbis noxiis purgare:—*Cot. 178, 188*.
Gewefen woven, v. wefan.
Gewegen, gewehgen carried, v. weagan.
Geweldan to rule, restrain, Past. 17, v. wealdan.
Geweled Joined, united; copu-latus:—*Geweled togadere, Lup. 1, 16*.
Geweligian, geweligan; p. ode; pp. od, ad. To enrich, make wealthy, endow, to wax rich; *locupletare*:—*Ps. 64, 9*. *Ic gewelegode, Gen. 14, 23*. *Ge-welgad, gewelgod, gewelegod, Bd. 1, 25*.
Gewelhwær Every where; ubi-que:—*Menol. v. 58*.
Gewemman, gewesman, wem-man; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [wom, wæm a stain] To stain, calumniate, profane, to make impure, to defile, violate, corrupt by fornication; corrup-

pere:—*Ps.* 118, 121. Ne moð þe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12, 33. Eagan bregþ wemde dirtied the brow of the eye, *Bd.* 4, 32, *S.* p. 611, 18. Gyf rihtwisnysa nim hi wemmað (*M. Ps.* gewemam), *Ps.* 88, 31. Pam temple gewemamð, *Mt.* 12, 5. Hi gewemmede synd, *Ps.* 13, 2: *Bd.* 2, 12.

Gewemmednys, se; *f.* *Prostigacy, collusion; pravaricatio:—Elf. T.* p. 34, 16: *P.* 100, 3.

Gewemming, gewemming *A* corruption, violation, profanation; corruptio:—*Nicod.* 10.

Gewenan to hope, think, esteem, note, *T. Ps.* 30, 31, v. wenan.

Gewendan; *p.* gewende; *pp.* gewended, gewend. To go, depart, turn, change, translate, return, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 34, v. wendan.

Gewened Inclined; proclivis:—*Ex.* 32, 22.

Geweng the cheek, *Lk.* 6, 29, v. weng.

Geweorc, geworc, es; *m.* [weorc *work*] 1. *A* work; opus. 2. *A* fort, fortress, workmanship; arx, figmentum:—1. *Bd.* 1, 23. 2. *Scint.* 62: *Col.* 85, 128.

Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that which is done, v. wyrcan] *Work, deed, merit, desert; meritum:—Bd.* 4, 6. ¶ Be gewirhton, be gewyrhtum, be geweorhtum deservedly, worthily, justly, *Gen.* 42, 21. Buton gewyrhtum, butan gewyrhton without desert, undeservedly, *Ja.* 15, 25.

Geweorht finished, for geworht; *pp.* of wyrcan.

Geweorhta, gewyrhta a workman, *L. Const.* p. 115, v. wyrhta.

Geweorþan to be, to be made, *Ja.* 3, 9, v. weorþan.

Geweorþian, gewurþian, gewyrþian to honour, dignify, adorn, distinguish, celebrate, to be worthy, endowed, *Bt.* 14, 3, v. weorþian.

Geweaston went, departed, v. gewitan.

Gewerodlæht, gewerodlæht. Sweetened, made sweet; indulcoratus:—*Scint.* 64.

Gewergod wearied, v. werian.

Gewerian to keep, defend, protect, cover, clothe, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. werian.

Gewesan To soak, dissolve, subdue; macerare:—Geweased mid ecede soaked in acid, *Herb.* 115, 3.

Gewexan to grow, grow up, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. weaxan.

Gewican; *p.* gewicode. To give way, depart, retire; cedere,

recedere:—To hwy driht gewic þu? *Ps.* 9, 22: *Dial.* 2, 14, v. wican.

Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp, *Ors.* 1, 4, v. wician.

Gewider, gewidor the air, weather, a tempest, *Bd.* 5, 9, v. weder.

Gewidlian to defile, profane, *R. Mk.* 7, 15, v. widlian.

Gewidmærian to publish, spread abroad, divulge, defame, *Mt.* 1, 19, v. widmærian.

Gewife Fortune, destiny; fatum:—*Col.* 88.

Gewifode, gewifod taken a wife, married, v. wifian.

Gewiglung, wigelung, e; *f.* *Deceit, juggling, enchanting, bewitching; error:—L. Can. Edg.* 16.

Gewiht *A* weight; pondus:—Be fullon gewihtu, *Gen.* 28, 16. Twegra ponda gewiht two pounds' weight, *R.* 59.

Gewil, gewill; *n.* *A* will, wish; voluntas:—On yfelra manna gewill to evil men's wish, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13, v. willa.

Gewilc a rolling, motion, *Ps.* 88, 10, v. gewealc.

Gewillaum desirable, *Ps.* 105, 23, v. willaum.

Gewilian to wish, desire, expect, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. wilnian.

Gewilnigendlic, gewilniendlic, gewilnindlic Desirable; desiderabilis:—*Ps.* 105, 23.

Gewilnung a wish, desire, choice, appetite, *Lk.* 22, 15, v. wilnung.

Gewin labour, contest, battle, sorrow, agony, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* 19, 23, v. win.

Gewind, gewynd [windan to bend] *A* winding, circuit, spiral shell, a scroll, an ascent; circuitus, cochlea:—*R.* 49, 55.

Gewinde a wind, *Bd.* 3, 16, v. wind.

Gewinful Full of labour; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 2, 2.

Gewinna an enemy, a rival, *Bd.* 1, 12, v. winna.

Gewinnan to win, acquire, obtain, fight, conquer, *Cd.* 21, *Th.* p. 26, 6, v. winnan.

Gewinnfullic Laborious, difficult; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 1, 12, 23.

Gewinnfullice; *adv.* Laboriously, with difficulty; laboriose:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Gewinstow a battle-place, a place to contend in, a theatre.

Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to full ripeness or sive, old age; adultus:—*L. In.* 38: *Ors.* 6, 31.

Gewiorþan to be, *Bt. R.* p. 164, v. weorþan.

Gewirht *A* deed; facinus:—*Elf. T.* p. 4, 24.

Gewis, gewisse; *adj.* Certain, sure,

knowing, foreknowing; certus:—*Bd.* 5, 22. On gewisum timum at certain times, *R. Bc. n. tert.* 48. Of gewisum intig of certain causes, *R. Bc. istr.* 63. Purb gewis andgit thraet certain knowledge, v. sêdâing, *Bt.* 41, 5, *Card.* p. 384.

Gewiscan to wish, *Bt.* 38, 2, v. wiscan.

Gewiscednys, se; *f.* *An election; adoptio:—L. Bc. istr.* 2.

Gewiscedndic Optative, wishing, desirable; optativus:—Gewiscendlic gemet optative mood, *Elf. gr.* 21.

Gewiscing, e; *f.* *Adoption, wishing; adoptio:—L. Bc. 2.*

Gewisfullice; *adv.* Knowingly, expertly; scienter:—*Ors.* pref. lib. 2, *Dial.*

Gewisian, gewisian to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern, *Joe.* 3, 7, v. wisian.

Gewillice, willice; *adv.* 1. *Truly, certainly, undoubtedly; scienter.* 2. *To wit, especially, besides; videlicet:—L. He willice and spon. Mk.* 12, 34. Swife gewis certainly, *Elf. T.* p. 11, 22. 2. *Elf. gr.* 38, 44: *Lk.* 14, 22.

Gewissung, gewisung doctrina instruction, command, *Ep.* p. 12, v. wissung.

Gewistan To banquet, reject, merry; epular:—*Lk.* 12, 19.

Gewistfullian, gewistecca feast, rejoice, *Lk.* 15, 23, v. wistfullian.

Gewit, wit; *g.* gewites; *n.* *The mind, genius, innate sense; ingenium.* 1. *Knowledge, instruction, wisdom, prudence; scientia:—L. O. hwa gewitte from the mind, Bt.* 5, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 14. He a mæg his gewites berætes cannot bereave it of its understanding, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 118: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 16, 29: *Bt. Th.* p. 252, 1. 2. *Lk.* 1, 7: *Bt.*

Gewita, an; *m.* *A witness, or accomplice; testis:—Lk.* 24, 48.

Gewitan; *pp.* gewitena To understand, *Cd.* 123, *Th.* p. 117, 13, v. witan.

Gewitan, he gewit; *p.* gewit, v. gewiton; *pp.* gewitena. He pass over, to go, depart, to pass over, to go away, retreat, retire; transire, discedere:—Gyf ne mæge gewitan. *R.* 26, 42. Gewitan of wurð to depart from the world, v. *Soma.* 217. Gewat se cniht forð, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 51.

Gewiten, *Bd.* 3, 12.

Gewitednes, gewitenes; *n.* *A departure; discessio:—Bt.* 4, 24.

Gewitendlic; *adj.* Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:—*Past.* 46, 6.
 Gewitig *knowing, wise, intelligent, Soit.* 2, v. gewittig.
 Gewileás; *adj.* Wileás, ignorant, foolish, mad; inascius:—*Elf. gr.* 47.
 Gewileast, gewitleast *Folly, modesty, phrensy; stultitia:*—*Elf. T.* p. 32, 24.
 Gewit-loca *a container of intelligence, the mind; intelligentiae clausura:*—*Bt. R.* p. 166.
 Gewitnes *witness, testimony, knowledge, Mk. 1, 44, v. witnea.*
 Gewitnian *to penish, Elf. gr.* 27, 28, v. witnian.
 Gewitodlice *as, truly, T. Ps.* 57, 1, v. witodlice.
 Gewitacipe, es; *m.* A testimony, witnessing; testimonium:—*Bd. 1, 27, resp.* 6.
 Gewitæoc *mind-sick, a lunatic, demæiac, Elf. gl.* 9.
 Gewitæocnes, se; *f.* Insanity; insanitas, Som.
 Gewittig, gewittig; *adj.* Wise, knowing, conscious; intelligent:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 74: *Bt.* 36, 5.
 Gewilacod *made warm, v. wliacian.*
 Gewilæc, gewilæten *Defiled, debased; kadatus:*—*Bt.* 37, 4.
 Gewilæht *Made warm; tepofactus:*—*Herb.* 19, 6: 80, 3.
 Gewilenced *Lifted up, enriched; elatus:*—*Heming.* p. 104, v. wliæce.
 Gewilægian *to form, adorn, Pt.* 94, 5, v. wlitigan.
 Gewilð *Adorned; ornatus:*—*Cd.* 85, 7h. p. 107, 14.
 Gewod *waded, pervaded, v. wadan.*
 Gewoested *Desolated, destroyed; vastatus:*—*C. Mi.* 12, 26.
 Gewon *deficient, wanting, v. won.*
 Gewonian *to lessen, V. Ps.* 88, 44, v. wanian.
 Geworc *work, Pt.* 91, 4, v. geworc.
 Geworden *been, done, made, v. weorðan.*
 Geworht *wrought, built, v. wyrcan.*
 Geworpan *to cast, Bd.* 4, 13, v. weorpan.
 Geworðan *to be, to be made, C.* Ja. 3, 19, v. weorðan.
 Gewræc *wreaked, v. wreacan.*
 Gewræstan *To writhe, twist, join; intorquere:*—*Cot.* 4.
 Gewræðan [wraeð, wrað *wrath*] *To trouble, vex; infestare:*—*Soma.* 242.
 Gewraðian; *p. ode.* To be angry with one; succensere:—*Chr.* 1070.
 Gewreacan *to wreak, avenge, revenge, Cd.* 64, v. wreacan.
 Gewregean; *p. de; pp. ed.* To accuse, *Mk.* 3, 2, v. wregean.

Gewreot *scripture, Bd.* 4, 23, v. gewrit.
 Gewreðede *Supported; sustinuit:*—*Bd.* 4, 31, B, v. wraðian.
 Gewrid; *pl.* gewrido. *A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus:*—*Cot.* 95.
 Gewring *Drink, beer; acicera, potus:*—*Elf. gr.* 21.
 Gewrit, es; *pl. nom. ac. u; g. a, ena; d. um; n.* A writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription; scriptura:—*Ne* rædde ge þis gewrit, *Mk.* 12, 10, 16. *Dis gewrit this treatise, Elf. T.* p. 1, 1, 18, 22. ¶ Halig gewrit *holy writ or scripture.* Ofer gewrit *over writ, superscription, title.* Riht gewrit *right writing, orthography.*
 Gewritan; *p.* gewrát; *pp.* gewriten. *To write, to give or bestow by writing, Ps.* 39, 11, v. writan.
 Gewritere *a writer, T. Ps.* 44, v. writere.
 Gewriðan *to bind, restrain, tie, tie together, L. Ps.* 34, 6, v. wriðan.
 Gewrixal *a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, Bt.* 21, *Card.* 114, 20, v. wrixl.
 Gewroht *wrought, finished, v. wyrcan.*
 Gewrungeon *bound, tied together, heaped up, v. ringan.*
 Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldorbeagost; *p. þu* gewuldorbeagodest; *pp.* gewuldorbeagod [wuldor *glory, beag a crown*] *To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:*—*Ps.* 8, 6: 102, 4.
 Gewuldrian; *p. ode; pp. od.* *To glory, boast, extol, glorify; glorari:*—*Gewuldriende, C. T.* Pa. 48, 6. *Gewuldrod, gewuldrud, gewuldrode beoð, Ps.* 48, 6: 78, 5: *Jn.* 7, 39: 14, 13.
 Gewuna, wuna, an; *m.* A custom, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—*After gewunan after the custom, Lk.* 1, 9: 2, 27, 42. *Of gewunan from custom, R. Ben. interl.* 7. *Ofer mine gewunan beyond my custom, Elf. T.* p. 43, 7. *Swa hit gewuna is as it is a custom, Ors.* 3, 3.
 Gewundian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od.* *To wound, Mk.* 12, 4, v. wundian.
 Gewundorlecan *To make wonderful; mirificare:*—*Ps.* 16, 8.
 Gewunelic, gewunolic *Accustomed, wonted; consuetus:*—*Þam folce was gewunelic, Jud.* 7, 8.
 Gewunlice; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; ritè:—*Swiðe gewunlice very commonly, Elf. T.* p. 17.
 Gewunian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To

inhabit, remain, abide, to be wont, accustomed; manere, consuescere:—*Sceoldon his þegnas gewunian his followers must inhabit, Cd.* 220, 7h. p. 284, 24. *Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum gewunod was as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 4, 16. *Swa swa he gewunode, Mk.* 10, 1.
 Gewunsum *pleasant, Bt.* 31, 1, v. winsum.
 Gewurde *was, v. weorðan.*
 Gewurma, gewurmsmed *Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus:*—*Cot.* 185, v. wurmsig.
 Gewurðan *to be, to become, v. weorðan.*
 Gewurðian *to honour, v. weorðian.*
 Gewyder *the weather, a storm, Ors.* 3, 8, v. weder.
 Gewyldan, he gewylt; *p.* gewylde, we gewildon; *pp.* gewylð; *v. a.* To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; domare:—*Hyne nan man gewyldan ne mihte, Mk.* 5, 4. *Gewylt eow, Deut.* 31, 3. *Hi gewildon synd dominati sunt, Pt.* 105, 38. *He gewilde þe, Gen.* 3, 16. *Gewildað, Gen.* 1, 28. *Gewylde man hine prehendat aliquis eum, L. Cnut. pol.* 23. *Gewild, gewyld subdus, taken; captus, Elf. T.* p. 42. *Ic beo gewyld, Jud.* 16, 7.
 Gewyld *power, Jud.* 3, 15, v. geweald.
 Gewylded *Joined, connected; copulatus:*—*Lup.* 1, 15.
 Gewylded *Walloved, rolled; volutatus:*—*Dial.* 2, 2.
 Gewyrc. 1. *A working, a work; operatio, opus.* 2. *The art of making any thing of earth; plasticæ:*—*1. Cd.* 65, 7h. p. 79, 11: *Cd.* 65, 7h. p. 79, 6. 2. *Cot.* 186.
 Gewyrcean, gewyrcean *to work, do, make, prepare, build, celebrate, Cd.* 39, 7h. p. 61, 31, v. wyrcean.
 Gewyrd *condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, Ors.* 3, 9, v. wyrd.
 Gewyrdelice; *adv.* Excellently, worthily; præstanter:—*Elf. T.* p. 17.
 Gewyrdlian *To hurt, injure; nocere:*—*Bd.* 3, 16.
 Gewyrded *turned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gewyrpan *To convert, turn again, recover; recuperare:*—*Ge-wyrpte recuperaverat, Bd.* 3, 13.
 Gewyramed *putrid, v. gewurma.*
 Gewyrð is, is become, shall be, v. weorðan.
 Gewyrðian *to honour, v. weorðian.*

Geycan *To add, she; addere*: —*To geyc adjectives*, Ps. 60, 6. **Geycte added**, Bd. 1, 12. **Geyht added**; auctus, v. ycan. **Geyle subdued, conquered**, Chr. 617, from *geode*, v. *gegan*. **Geyfian** *To injure, weaken, grow sick; maleficere, infirmare*: —*3if hine mon geyflige if one injure him*, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p. 35, 5. Lazarus was *geyfod*, Jn. 11, 2. **Geyfod mid fræceþo affectus contumelias**, C. Mt. 22, 5. **Geypped, geypte opened, revealed**, Ovs. 3, 6, v. *yppan*. **Geyrweardian** *To inherit*, L. Ps. 24, 14, v. *yrfwardian*. **Geyrgd, geyrged Terrified, frightened**; territus: —*Jos. 2, 9, 24*: 8, 6. **Geyrmod afflicted**, W. Bd. p. 168, v. *yrnian*. **Geyrnan** *To run, go back, arise, v. yrnan*. **Geyrsian**; pp. *geyrtaudd, georsod. To irritate*, v. *yrnian*. **Gibed a petition**, Lk. 23, 24, v. *gebed*. **Gibeged bowed, constrained, v. begegud**. **Gibeldan** *To adorn with images; iconibus ornare*: —*Cod. Cott. eod of Evang. D. Jn.* **Gibered Teased, vexed; vexatus**: —*C. R. Mt. 5, 15*. **GICEL** [*Plat. ishekel, istakke, in the diminutive, istakel, in Dittmarshen, isjakel: Dut. ykegel: Ger. eiszakken: Swed. ispig: Dan. jistap m.—Gicel, cel or col cold, what is cold or congealed; hence isea-cel or gicel a drop of ice*] *An icicle; stiria*: —*Isea gicel glacialis stiria*, R. 16. **Gicenes, se; f. An itch, or burning in the skin; prurigo: —*Cot. 156*. **Gicpa An itching, scab, tetter, ring-worm; pruritus, scabies**: —*R. 11: Herb. 21, 2*. **Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. To sing, v. geddian**. **Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertiginosus, Som.** **Gield a payment, offering, substitute, place, society, v. geld**. **Gieldan** *To yield, pay, give, worship*, Bt. 41, 3, v. *gildan*. **Giellan** *To yell, shriek*, Cod. Exon. 106, b, v. *gyllan*. **Gielp presumption**, Cd. Th. p. 2, 27, v. *gilp*. **Gielao care, trouble; sollicitudo**: —*C. Mt. 13, 22*. **Giemeleas, giemelealic, giemeleat, giemelist. Careless, Past. 15, 1, v. gymeleas**. **Gien, giena again, still, yet, v. gen**. **Gieran** *To prepare, v. gearwian*. **Gierstandæg yesterday, v. gyrstandæg**.**

Gierwan *To prepare, Cod. Exon. 119, b, v. gearwian*. **Giest a guest**, Cd. 112, v. *gest*. **Giestliðnis entertainment**, Cd. 112, v. *gæstliðnes*. **Giet, gieta yet**, Cd. 29, v. *get*. **Gif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan to give] If, when, though; si**: —*Gyf cynyng his leode to him gehateð if the king call his people to him*, L. Ethelb. 2, W. p. 2, 1. **Gif seo wyrd awa hweorfan if the fortune be so to change**, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. **Gifa gifts; nom. ac. pl. of gifu**. **Gifan, gyfan, geofian, he gifð; p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon; pp. gifen. To give; dare**: —*Hwæt gifst þu me*, Gen. 16, 2. **Gyfan cystelice to give costly, liberally**, Elf. gr. 31. **Hit gæf wæstm his**, Ps. 66, 5. **Gifende Gives in marriage, is married; nubit**: —*Cot. 216*. **Gifer A lurcher, devourer, glutton; ambro**: —*R. 88*. **Giferlice; adv. Covetously, greedily; avide**: —*Bd. 3, 9*. **Gifernes, se; f. Greediness, avarice, gluttony; aviditas**: —*Þat ilce yfel þæs giferneses that same evil of greediness*, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1: L. Can. Edg. conf. **Gifeþe Given, granted; datus**: —**Gifeþe weorðan or beon to be given; dari**: —*Cd. 83, Th. p. 103, 31: 101*. **Gifneat Able to receive, capacious; capax**: —*Cot. 57*. **Gi-flan, fian To hate; odisee**: —**Gifrað þat leht hates the light**, R. Jn. 3, 20. **Gifran To give, grant; dare**: —**Him cynelice gifode he royally granted; eum regio more donavit**, Chr. 994. **Giffigende maasere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p. 83, 35**. **Gifl A time for eating; cibi accipiendi tempus**: —*Æfen gifl a supper*, Past. 1, 2. **Gifoelde felt, v. gefelan**. **Gifol, giful Generous, bountiful, liberal; largus**: —*Bt. 38, 3*. **Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel. gifur] Greedy, covetous, voracious, anxious, desirous; avidous**: — *Ic eom swiðe gifre I am very anxious*, Bt. 22, Card. 118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16, 14. **Gifra nuptials, marriage, dowry**, Ex. 22, 17, v. *gyfta*. **Giftelice Belonging to a wedding; nuptialis**: —*Cot. 189*. **Gifð gives, v. gifan**. **Gifu, gyfu, geof, geafa, e; pl. nom. a; g. ena; f. [Plat. Dut. Dan. gave f: Ger. gabe f: Ker. gaba, geba, keba: Ied. gheba: Ot. geba: Moes. giba:**

Swed. gifwa f: Icel. gifa f.] A gift, gratia, favor; donum: —**Godes gyfa was on him**, Lk. 2, 40. **Corban, þat is on ure geþeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11. Þam he geaf micle gyfe to them he gave a great gift**, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. **Gifum growende with gifts flourishing**, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13. **We onfengon gyfe for gyfe**, J. 1, 16. **¶ To give or gifan gratis**, Gen. 29, 15. **Gigant A giant; gigas**: —*C. Pt. 18, 6: 32, 16*. **Gigant megas giant progeny; gigantes genere**, Cd. 64, Th. p. 37, 36. **Gign A youth, young man; juvenis**: —*C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5*. **Gihrinan To cover, clothe; tegeri**: —*Cod. Cott. eod of Exon. Jn*. **Giht, giht, geht, gye. Tau, staying, station, refuge; tempus, mansio, statio, refugium. Manning thinks gyht is fra gehryht, hihta refuge**: —**Gibum healdeð in refuge hold**, Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 4. **Gibum hremig in a quarrelous action**, Ex. Mt. Conk. p. 23, 1. —**Gyte-sal an apartment, Jn. 10, 6**. —**Gebed-giht he-tun. R. 16**. —**Sun-gihtsalistic. Mytyr. 24, Jm. Wm. p. 107**. **Gileccan to take, seize, L. M. 14, 48, v. gelæccan**. **GILD, giold, geld, gyld [Plat. Dut. Ger. geld: Mac. gi. Icel. gildi n.] 1. A payment of money, an exchange, a compensation, turn, fold, tribute; tributum. 2. A GUILD, society, or club where payment is made for mutual support, for our benefit societies; fraternitas. 3. A payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering; cultus**: —*1. Chr. 1012*. **IX gyldre forgyldre recompen 9 fold**, L. Ethelb. 4. **2. On gilde in a society, Hicel's d. opis. 20. 3. On Abels gield on Abel's offering**, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 172, 11: Bd. 2, 1. **Gilda a companion, fellow, v. gylda**. **Gildan to pay, restore, requit**, Ex. 22, 9, v. *gyldan*. **Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gleden, gylden; s. a. To endow, deaurare**: —**Se abbot gildeþe þat mynstre the abbot gilded the minister**, Chr. 1052, fac. p. 240, 4: 1070. —**Gilden, Len. 8, 9**. **Gildeneburh [The golden city, so called because Abbot Leofric gilded the monastery] Peterborough, Chr. 1052: 1064**. **Gild-forð, Gyldford, Guldoford [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford]**

Demod. Gilda ad vadium] GULDFOOD, a town in Surry, on the river *Wey*, *Lye*.
 Guildscape a guildship, society, *L. Can. Edg.* 9, v. gild.
 Gileoful faithful, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 42, v. geleafful.
 Gilvester, gillestre *Phlegm*; pima — *L. M.* 1, 72.
 Gillings, Gillinga — ham GILLINGHAM, in *Dorsetshire*, on the river *Stour*, *Chr.* 1016.
 GILM, es; a YELM, a handful of roused corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus:—*Eowre gilmas stodon*, *Gen.* 37, 7.
 Gilp Powder, dust; scobs:—*Cot.* 181.
 Gilp, gelp, gielp, es; m. [*Icel. gelp*] *Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain glory, haughtiness*; gloria, ostentatio:—*Gilpes þu girnest of glory thou desirest*, *Bt.* 32, 1, *Card.* p. 176, 23. *Gielp micel great presumption*, *Cd.* *Th.* 2, 27. *Hu unnyt se gilp bið heow useless is the boast*, *Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 13.
 Gilpan, gypþ; p. gealp, we gulpon; pp. golpen. *To glory, boast, desire earnestly*; gloriar:—*Gif þu gilpan wille, gilp Godes if thou wilt glory, glory in God*, *Bt.* 14, 1.
 Gilpgeornæta most desirous of glory, *Bd.* 1, 24.
 Gilplice; adv. *Proudly, vauntingly; arrogant*:—*Cot.* 1.
 Gilpa A heaster; jactator:—*Past.* 20: 23, 1.
 Gilp-word a glorious word, a proverb, a proud word.
 like A oult, a young female pig; willa:—*R.* 20.
 Gim, gym; g. gimme; f. A GEM, jewel; gemma:—*Gim cynn a gem kind, a gem*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 159. *Be stan bið blæc gym the stone is a black gem*, *Bd.* 1, 1.
 Gimma white beauty of gems. On gimumm in gems, *Bt.* 13. *þes æreste gim cynn is þæt blac and grene, bute togædere gemenengede geaspis haten. Oþer is saphyrus, se is sunnan gelic, and on him stadað swiþe gildene steorran. Sma-ragdas ys swiþe grene. Sardonix is blode licost the first gem-kind is the black and green, both together mingled, called gaspis. The other is saphyrus, which is like a sun; and in it stand like golden stars. Smaragdus is very green. Sardonix is likest blood*, *Cotton. M.S.* *Tib. A.* III. p. 99.
 Gimelst careless, v. gymeleast. Gimerc; pl. gimerca. A sign; argum:—*C. R. Ml.* 16, 17, v. gemearc.

Giming, gymung, e; f. A marriage; nuptiæ:—*Bd.* 3, 24: *Cot.* 140.
 Gimreca; p. hi gimrecede. *To take care of; curare*:—*Bt.* *R.* p. 158.
 Gimrodor A precious stone; draconitor, dracontia:—*Cot.* 68.
 Gimstan, gramstan a gem-stone, a gem.
 Gimwyrhta, gymwyrhta a gem-worker, jeweller.
 GIN [*Icel. gin n. rictus, oris diductio*] A gap, an opening, abyss; hiatus:—*Garsecgas gin ocean's expanse*, *Cd.* 163, *Th.* p. 205, 3.
 Gin; adj. *Goping, lying open, spacious, ample*; hians, amplus:—*Beligeð uton ginne rice encompasseth ample realms*, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 15, 7: *Jðth.* 9, 11.
 Gin, in composition, increases the sense of the word; as, *fast fast, ginfæst very or most fast*.
 Ginan to yawn, *Cot.* 23, v. gynian.
 Gind beyond, *Ors.* 4, 8, v. geond.
 Ginfæst *Very fast or lasting, ample*; firmisimus:—*Onfon ginfæstum gifum receive very fast gifts*, *Cd.* 141, *Th.* p. 176, 28: 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10.
 Ging young, tender; gingra younger; gingast youngest, *Cd.* 176, v. geong.
 Gingra, an; m. A younger, disciple; discipulus:—*Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 24: 225, *Th.* p. 298, 11.
 Ginian to open, yawn, *Gr.* 2, 26, v. gynian.
 Ginata for gingata youngest, v. geong.
 Ginung A yawning; hiatus:—*Cot.* 23.
 Gio formerly, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. geo.
 Giocha a scab, *Past.* 11, 5, v. gicpa.
 Giolf liberal, v. gifol.
 Giolfules, se; f. *Munificence, liberality; munificentia*:—*Past.* 44, 2.
 Giogub, giagob, giogað youth, v. geogub.
 Gioleca the yolk of an egg, *Bt.* *R.* p. 178, v. geolca.
 Giolu yellow, in composition, as, *giolureadan yellow red, &c.* v. geolewe, &c.
 Giomor sad, *Bt.* *R.* p. 152, v. geomer.
 Giond through, over, beyond, and in composition, v. geond.
 Gionetan to occupy, *C. Lk.* 13, 7, v. geonetan.
 Giong young, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. geong.
 Giongor a younger, servant, *Cd.* 21, v. geong.
 Giongoracipe youngstership, service, *Cd.* 14, v. geongordom.

Giornan to beg, desire, v. geornia n. Giornan, hi giorndon to ran, rush on, *C. Lk.* 5, 1, v. yrnan.
 Giornis, se; f. *Importunity, earnestness; importunitas*:—*C. R. Lk.* 11, 8.
 Giostorðog yesterday, *C. Jn.* 4, 52, v. gyrastandæg.
 Giowian to ask, *R. Ml.* 11, 24, v. giuan.
 Gird a staff, *Ex.* 4, 2, v. gyrd.
 Giren, girn a snare, *V. Ps.* 17, 6, v. grin.
 Girian; p. þu giredost. *To prepare*, *Ps.* 146, 8, v. gearwian.
 Girnan to yearn, seek for, require, *Ex.* 21, 22, v. geornian.
 Girran, gyrran *To chatter, prate; garrise*:—*Eif. gr.* 36.
 Girwan *To prepare; parare*:—*Jðth.* 9, v. gearwian.
 Giscian *To sob, sigh; singultire*:—*Bt.* 2.
 Gise yes, *Bt. R.* p. 16, 4, v. gese.
 Gisedla A sitting down to meat; discubitus:—*R. Ml.* 12, 39.
 Gisel; g. giales; d. giale; m. A pledge, hostage; obsec:—*Ginlas sealdon gawe hostages; obsecides dederunt*, *Chr.* 876: 894.
 To giale gealde in obsecum traditus, *Bd.* 3, 24.
 Gialian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. *To give hostages or security; obsecides dare*:—*He gialode*, *Chr.* 1016. *þa þægenas gialodon the thanes gave hostages*, *Chr.* 1013.
 Gist [*Plat. gist, jest m: Dut. gist, gest f: Ger. gisch, giacht m: Icel. jastr n. sugarsum strepitus: ysting f. coagulatio: Lat. mid-gesta, gistum*] YEAST, barm, froth; spuma cerevialis:—*Herb.* 21, 5.
 Gist, es; m. A guest, *Cd.* 113, v. gest.
 Gist a storm, v. yst.
 Gist-burh a guest-house, a bed-chamber, *T. Ps.* 18, 5.
 Gist-hus, gyst-hus a guest-house, an inn.
 Git yet, you two, v. gytt.
 Giþode subdued, v. þeowian.
 Gjireatian to reprove, *R. Jn.* 16, 8, v. þreatian.
 Gitsian to desire, v. gytzian.
 Gitsung, gitsung desire, *Bt. R.* p. 159, v. gytzung.
 Gitugon conspired, v. teon.
 Giu, giw A griffin; gryps:—*Cot.* 159.
 Giuan; p. giude. *To give, ask, require; petere*:—*R. Ml.* 6, 22.
 Giuli yule, Christmas, v. geol.
 Giulung August; sextilis, *Manning*; but *Som.* and *Ben.* say July; quintilis.
 Giung young, *Bd.* 4, 32, v. geong.
 Giwedo Clothes; vestimenta:—*R. Ml.* 11, 8,

Grwian, giwigean to ask, v. giuan.
Glad glided, sidd, v. glidan.

Glad glad, v. glæd.

Glade *A river, brook; amnis:—Som.*

Glade; adv. Gladly; læte:—*Cd. 195.*

Glademuð *Gledmouth, v. Cledemuð.*

¹ Gladian; p. ode [*Dan. glæde: Swed. glädja*] To be glad; exultare:—*L. Pa. 12, 5.* Mid to gladienne with gladdening, willingly, *Lev. 1, 8.*

GLÆD, glad; adj. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. glad: Icel. gladr: Frs. gläd*] GLAD, cheerful, merry, quick, lively, pleasant, mild; lætus:—Glad beon to be glad, *C. R. Lk. 1, 14.* Heo glad wære on to locienne it was pleasant to look upon, *Bt. 6.* Drihten hine gedo glædne wið eow, *Gen. 43, 14.*

Glad [glæd afire, Mann.] Purified, shining, bright; purificatus, clarus:—*Cd. 129.*

Glad, glædlic; adj. Glad, pleasant, kind; delectabilis:—*Scint. 11.*

Glædlice; adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly; alacriter, leniter:—*Gen. 50, 21.*

Glæd-mod glad-minded, cheerful. Glædmodnes, se; f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness; alacritas:—*Past. 50, 3.*

Glædnes, glædnes, se; f. Gladness, joy; alacritas:—*C. Mt. 13, 44.*

Glædsceipe, es; m. Joy; gaudium:—*R. Jn. 3, 29.*

Glædsted ember-place, *Cd. 137, v. glæd.*

Glæm Fruit; fructus:—*Cd. 48, Lye.*

Glængc, glængð Pomp, glory, magnificence, pride; pompa:—*L. Can. Edg. conf. 6.*

Glære GLARE, amber; pellucidum quidvis, succinum:—*Cot. 166.* Hence our GLARE, or white of an egg.

GLÆS, es; pl. nom. ac. glasu; g. a; d. um; n. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. glas n: Frs. gles n: The Old Germans called amber, gles: Wil. glas.*—Glas glis, gliz were used in the middle age for to giuster, glüster] GLASS, a glass; vitrum:—*Elf. gl. 25: Bt. 5, 1, Card. p. 14, 26.*

² Glæsen GLAZEN, made of glass, gray; vitreus:—*Elf. gr. 5.* Glæsen eag grey-eyed, *Cot. 99.*

Glæz-fæt a glass-vat or vessel.

Glæz-hluttur, glæs-hlutrū Glass-clear, pellucid; pellucidus, ut vitrum.

Glæstinga-byrig, Glestinga-byrig, Glæsting-byri [*EA. Glas-*

tingabyrig: *Hunt. Glæstingebirh, Glæstinbirh: Ethel. Glæstingberi*] GLASTONBURY, Somerset:—Ine getymbrade þæt mynster set Glæstingabyrig Ina built the monastery at Glastonbury, *Chr. 688: 1016.*

Glæw wise.—glæwlice wisely, v. glæaw, &c.

Glas glass, *Bt. 5, 1, v. glæs.*

Glæshlutrē glass-clear, v. glæs-hluttur.

Glæwunes prudence, skill, *Bd. 3, 27, v. glæwunes.*

GLEAM, glæm [*Plat. Frs. glim*] A GLEAM, splendour, glütering; splendor:—Hæfdon gleam had lustre, *Cd. Th. p. 2, 1.* Leohta gleam a gleam of light, *Cod. Ex. 51, 59.*

Glæaunes prudence, v. glæawnes.

GLEAW; adj. [*Plat. glau: Ot. usea glawe for clever*] Skilful, sagacious, prudent, industrious, eloquent; sagax:—Þæt þu wære glæaw þæron, *Gen. 41, 15, 33: Mt. 24, 45.*

Glæaw-ceaster, Glæw-cester, Glæw-ceæster, Glæw-cester, Glou-ceaster, Glowe-ceaster; g. d. ceastre [*Malm. Glæcestria: Dun. Gloucestre, Gloucestre: Hunt. Hood. Gloucestre.*—*Brit. glow splendid or Wel. glew strong, valiant; ceaster a city*] GLOUCESTER, a county town in the west of England:—Æþelfæd lið binnan Glæawceastre Ethelþeda lies buried at Gloucester, *Chr. 920.* † Glæaw-ceaster-scire Gloucestershire, *Chr. 1016.*

³ Glæaw-ferhð of a wise mind, sagacious.

Glæaw-hydig [hydig heedful] prudent, cautious, wary, *Jðh. 11.*

Glæawlice; adv. Prudently, wisely; prudenter:—*Lk. 16, 8.*

Glæaw-mod of prudent mind, cautious.

Glæawnes, glæawnes, se; f. Prudence, skill, dexterity, nature, disposition, reason; prudentia, indoles:—*Ps. 48, 3: 104, 20: Bd. 3, 17.*

Glæawsceipe, es; m. Sagacity, wisdom; sagacitas:—*Lk. 1, 17.*

GLÆD, gløed; pl. a [*Plat. gløof f: Dut. gløed m: Frs. glède f: Dan. Swed. glöd m: Icel. glóð f: Chau. glède.*—glowed, gløed; pp. of glowan to glow] A burning coal, coal, fire; pruna, carbo:—Gleda fyres coals of fire; carbones ignis, *Ps. 17, 14: Elf. gl. 21.* Æt þam gledon near the fire, *Jn. 18, 18.*

Gled-fæt a fire-vat, chafing-dish.

Glædnes gladness, *Prov. 19, v. glædnea.*

Gled-styd an ember-place, *Cd. 86.*

Glemme *A spot, bluish; macula:—Of. Reg. 15, Som.*

Glæn, glænc A GLEN, valley; vallis, *Som.*

Glæncas Buildings; sedificia.—*C. R. Mt. 13, 2.*

Glænc an ornament, *Som. 31, v. glænge.*

Glæncgæð ye adorn; ornatis:—*Mt. 23, 29, v. glængna.*

Glændrian To devour, to gluttonise; devorare.—*R. Mt. 11, 19.*

Glængan, glængcan, geglængcan. p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To adorn, deck, compose, set in order; ornare:—Glængdon hyra loht-fatu, *Mt. 25, 7.* Glængde word compound words, *Pr. 17.*

Glænge; pl. glænga. An adorning, ornament; ornamentum.—*Ex. 33, 5, 6.*

⁴ Glænglic Full of pomp; pompa plenus:—*Cot. 154.*

Gleo GLEE, joy, mirth; gaudium:—*Cot. 84.*

Gleo-beam a tabret, v. gligbeaz.

Gleowan, gliowan. 1. To go to be merry; jocari. 2. To sing; canere:—1. *Bd. 4, 24, 2. Bt. 12.*

Gleowlice; adv. Clearly, distinctly; clare:—*C. R. Mt. 25, 25.*

Glæsan, he glæsð. 1. To explain; interpretari. 2. To flatter; adulari:—*Elf. gr. 50, 55. 2. Som.*

Glæsing, glæsing A GLOSS; interpretation, explanation; glossa:—Þat is glæsing þone mann glæsð þa carðla word mid eabran Ledene that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with ease.

Latin, Elf. gr. 50, 45.

Glæw skilful, *Gen. 25, 27, v. glæaw.*

Glid Slippery, ready to glide; lubricus:—*C. Pa. 34, 7.*

Glida [glid glide, a. v. le] A GLEDE, kite; milvus:—*Elf. gr. 50, 55.*

GLIÐAN, he glideð, ghit; p. glid we glidon; pp. gliden [*Plat. gliden: Dut. glyden: Ger. gliten: Dan. glide: Swed. Frs. glida: Icel. lida: Lat. kelitan to go back*] To glide, slip, slide; labi:—On set glideð in occasum labitur, *Bt. R. p. 193: Ors. 4, 6.*

Gliew, glywe A pipe, drawn; tuba, tympanum:—Glieweden a female player on the tabour; tympanista:—*T. Pa. 67, 27, Lye.*

GLIÖ Music, minstrelsy, past sport; ludibrium:—Hi lærdon him to glige his halwe de mynunge habebest nese ludibria, *Basil. R. 10: Past 26, 2.*

*Glig-beam *A timbrel, tabret; tympanum*:—*Ps.* 80, 2: 150, 4.

Glig-creft *the art of amusing, merrily, mummery.*

Glig-gorm *One desirous of sport, a jester, buffoon; joci amans*:—*Of. Episc.* 3.

Gligman, gligman, gliiman, glizman; *g. -mannes; pl. -men*; *n. A musician, minstrel, GLEEMAN, player, buffoon; histrio, jocolator*:—It was in the character of a gleeman or jocolator that Alfred visited the Danish camp. These persons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day. Edmund, son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman. In *Doomsday-book*, Berdic, a jocolator of the king, possessed three villas in Gloucestershire, *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. h. vii. ch. 7, vol. iii.* p. 61.

Gliovian *to sing, Bt. 12, v. gleowan.*

Glioword, es; *n. [gleo mirth, word] A song; cantilena*:—*Bt. R. p. 156.*

Gliuan, gliuan *To GLISTEN, glow, shine; micare*:—*Glianæ concuato, Cott. MS. Otho. B. 10, v. Hicckes's Thea. vol. i.* p. 133.

Gliuan, gliunian *To GLITTER, glietan, shine; concuare*:—His reaf wurdon gliuniande, *Mk. 9, 3.*

Gliuung, e; *f. A flash of lightning; concuatio*:—*Mid gliuunungum, Ps. 143, 8.*

Gliw. *1. A jester; mimus. 2. Repartee, drollery; facetiæ*:—*1. Cot. 132, 214. 2. Wintsum giw jocunde facetia, R. 113.*

Gliw-beam *a timbrel, Ps. 149, 3, v. gliw-beam.*

Gliw-bleotriend *following music, musical.*

Gliwan, glywian *To joke, jest, to play on an instrument; jocari*:—*Ne ænige wisan gliwige nec ullo modo scurram æqu, L. Can. Edg. 58.*

Glied *a fire, R. Ja. 18, 18, v. glied.*

Glied-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pan, Som.*

Gliof *a cliff, as cliof, v. clif.*

Gliowung, gliowung, e; *f. Twilight; crepusculum, Som.*

Gliowan *To glow like a coal of fire; candere, Som.*

Glydering, glyderung, e; *f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion; visio*:—*Cot. 84.*

Glywe *a pipe, L. Ps. 146, 11, v. glyw.*

Glywian *to play on an instrument, Pt. 67, 27, v. gliwian.*

Gnád *rubbed; p. of gnidan.*

GNÆT, gnæt; *g. gnettes; m. [Plat. gnid f. a small kind of gnæt: Ger. gnätze f. the itch]* GNAT; *culex*:—*Mt. 23, 24. Gnætta, Ex. 8, 16, 17: Ps. 104, 29.*

GNAGAN, he gnægð; *p. gnóh, we gnógon; pp. gnagen [Plat. gnauen: Dut. knagen, knaauwen: Ger. nagen: Dan. gnave, nage: Swed. gnaga, nagga: Icel. gnaga, naga] To GNAW, bite; rodere*:—*Elf. gr. 28: Cot. 131.*

Gneþelice; *adv. Sparingly; parcere*:—*Dial. 1, 7.*

Gneþen, gneþn *Moderate, temperate, modest, low; frugalis, modestus*:—*Cot. 129: Bd. 5, 19.*

Gneþenes, gneþnes, se; *f. 1. Frugality, care; parcinonia. 2. A failing, want; defectus*:—*1. Cot. 81, 149. 2. Gneþnes hwætta defectus tritici, Martyrol. 28, Apr.*

GNIFÁN, gegnidan, he gnit; *p. gnán, we gnidon; pp. gniden, gegniden [Plat. gnittern, kniittern: Dut. kneuzen: Dan. gnide: Swed. gnida: Icel. gny'a] To rub, break, rub together, comminute; fricare, comminuere*:—*Midhyra handum gnidon, Lk. 6, 1. Gnid swíde smale to duste rub very small, to dust, Herb. 1, 2.*

Gnidill [Plat. gniedel *m. gniedelsteun m. a stone to polish or to rub with; gnideln v. to polish*] *A pestle; pistillum, Som.*

Gnidung *A rubbing; frictio, Som.*

Gnorne *Discontent, a grudging; mœstitia*:—*Cd. 111.*

Gnorre; *adj. [Plat. gnurrig, knurrig, gnarrig: Dut. knorrig: Frs. gnorrich: Ger. knurrig: Dan. knurren, knarvorn: Swed. knarrig: Icel. gnudd n. knurr n.] Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining; mœstus*:—*Gylp wearð gnornra want grew sadder, Cd. 166. Gnornword sad words, Cd. 37.*

Gnornian, ic gnornige, þu gnornast, hi gnorniað; *p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, murmur, groan, lament; mœrere*:—*Scyle ymb þæt gnornian ought about that to grieve, Bt. 40, 8. Ferde gnornigende went away sorrowing, Mk. 10, 22: Elf. gr. 33: Bd. 2, 12.*

Gnorning, gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning; mœstitia*:—*Deos gnorning this grief, Bt. 5, 3: 7, 2: Bd. 1, 13.*

Gnyrn *a grudging, v. gnorne. God, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. God m: Ger. Gott m: Dan. Swed.*

Icel. Gud m: Moes. Goth: Ot.

Got: *Pers. خد choda: Hindoo. khoda, codam*.—There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon and German nations to the Deity which is not equalled by any other, except his most venerated Hebrew appellation יהוה yehwe, with points Jehovah, or יהוה ye, with points Jah, the existence, subsistence, he who exists of himself absolutely and independently, OQN. In *A.-S.* God both signifies God and good: but man is used to denote man and wickedness, sin, v. man. The Saxons call him God, which is literally the good; the same word signifying both the Deity, and his most endearing quality. For those qualities which the Gothic nations considered the best and most attractive, v. guð] 1. God; Deus. 2. In the *pl. the heathen gods, idols; divi, dii*:—1. Weolde góð þat þat he is, þat ic hate God góð directed whatever is, that I call God, *Bt. 35, 2. An God ys góð, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nan man góð, buton God ana, Lk. 18, 19. Hu góð Israel God, Ps. 72, 1. Her is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch ferde mid God, Gen. 5, 24. 2. Drihten sylf ys Góða God, mære God, and mihtig, and eyefull, Deut. 10, 17. Hig worhton him gildene góðas, Ex. 32, 31: 23, 32: Jn. 10, 34, 35. ¶ God-fæder GODFATHER.—God-gelda *a sacrifice*.—God-gildlice *an enthusiast*.—God-gyld *an altar*.—God-móder *a GOD-MOTHER*.—God-aibb *a maker of peace with God, a gossip, a sponsor*.—Godspell *the Gospel, v. in its alphabetical order*.—Godpreæce *an oracle, a counsel*.—God-sunu *a GODSON*.—God-wræca *one banished from God, a wicked wretch*.—God-wræcnis *wickedness, a dreadful deed.**

*Góð; *pl. góð; g. góða; n. Good, góða, property; bonum, bona, facultates*:—The phrases, to góde, *Ors. 6, 8; on nanum góde, Ors. 6, 30; shew that when used as a noun, góð is inflected as a noun. Hi þæt góð forlætað they the good forsake, Bt. 37, 3. Card. p. 296, 12, 16. Of his hlafordes góðum, Gen. 24, 10. Æt þam heahstan góde to the highest good, Bt. 32, 1.*

Góð; *def. se góða; comp. bete-*

ra; *sup.* betest, betat; *adj.*
GOOD; bonus:—*Dæc* gódan
 godnes bið his agen góð the
 goodness of the good is his own
 good, *Bt.* 87, 3, *Card.* p. 294,
 18. Góð mann soðlice of gó-
 dum goldhorde bringð góð
 forð, *Mt.* 12, 35.
 *Goda a Goth, *Bt. R.* p. 151, v.
 gota.
 God-apple *A quince apple*; cy-
 donium:—*Cot.* 34, 93.
 Godcund [cund a kind, sort] *Di-*
 vine, sacred, godly; divinus:
 —*Bd.* 1, 1: *L. Edm. prof.*
 Godcundlice; *adv.* *Divinely,*
from heaven, by inspiration;
divinitus:—*Deah* he se god-
 cundlice geocceadwis though he
 be *divinely* rational, *Bt.* 14, 2:
Bd. 4, 3, 24.
 Godcundnys, se; *f.* *Divine na-*
ture, Deity, Divinity; *Deitas*:
 —*Bt.* 34, 4.
 Gode hwile a good while, a long
 time.
 Godera, goddera better, *Chr.* 1066,
 v. góð.
 Gode-wæbb, god-webb **GOOD-**
WEBB, any kind of fine cloth, pur-
 ple, scarlet silk; bona textura,
 purpura:—*Bd.* 3, 2: *Ct.* 171.
 Godgundnys *Divinity*, *Elf. T.* p.
 25, v. godcundnys.
 Godian, gegodian; *p. ede*; *pp.*
 gegodod. *To do good, benefit,*
delight, enrich, endow, cure;
prodesse:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 11.
 Godede þat mynstre enriched
 the minister, *Chr.* 963.
 God-leas; *adj.* *Godless, good-*
less; sine Deo, infaustus:—
Bd. 3, 1.
 Godlec, godlic *Godly, godlike,*
godly; pulcher, divinus:—
 Godlecran stol a *divine throne,*
Cd. 15. Godlice geardas *good-*
ly courts, *Cd.* 35.
 Godmundingaham [mund, or
 munding defence, protection,
 ham an habitation, a home, a
 protecting home of the gods]
 GODMUNDHAM, (*Lye* says,
 Goodmanham, between Pock-
 lington and Beverley) a place
 a little to the east of York,
 beyond the river Derwent,
 where a famous Witena-ge-
 mot was convened by Edwin,
 king of Northumbria, in A.D.
 625, to consider the proprie-
 ty of receiving the Christian
 faith. The speeches were so
 much in favour of Christianity,
 that the creed was at once
 received; these speeches are
 particularly worthy of notice,
Bd. 2, 13. *Mr. Turner's Hist.*
of A.-S. b. iii. ch. 7, vol. 1.
 p. 344—347, and *Elements of*
Anglo-Saxon Gr. p. 283.
 Godnes, se; *f.* **GOODNESS**; bo-

nitas:—*Bt.* 33, 4: 37, 3: *Ps.*
 36, 3: *Elf. gr.* 5.
 Godspedig rich in good, *Cd.* 48.
 God-spell, es, ys; *n.* [spell a
 history, speech, declaration]
 GOSPEL; Dei verbum, evan-
 gelium:—*Dat* godspell the
 gospel, *Mk.* 13, 10. Godspel-
 lys angyn, *Mk.* 1, 1: *Mt.* 24,
 14: *Mk.* 1, 15: 8, 35: 13, 10:
Bd. 5, 9, 11.
 Godspellere, es; *m.* *An evan-*
gelist, a go-speller; evangelista:
 —*Chr.* 84: 90: *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Godspelian *To preach glad tid-*
ings or the gospel; evangeliz-
 are:—*Elf. gr.* 24.
 Godspelic; *adj.* *Like the gos-*
pel, evangelical; evangelicus:
 —*He* godpellice lare lere he
evangelical doctrine taught, *Bd.*
 3, 19.
 Gol *A song*; cantilena:—*Gol-*
gyðest most harmonious, *Bt.*
R. p. 156.
 Gol sang, v. galan.
 GOLD, es; *n.* [*Plat. Ger. Ot.*
Moes. gold *n.*; *Ker.* cold: *Wil.*
 guold: *Dut.* goud *n.*; *Den.*
Swed. guld *n.*; *Icel.* gull *n.*:
Tart. golts.—*Gelew yellow*:
Ar. *gla* to be clear, bright]
 GOLD; aurum:—*Mr. Turner*
 says, “my belief is, that gold
 was used in an uncoined state,
 in the payments of the Anglo-
 Saxons, as no gold coins have
 reached modern times,” *Hist.*
of A.-S. ap. No. 2, vol. ii. p.
 470. *Deah* Balac me sille
 goldes an hus full, *Nam.* 22,
 18. *Dat* templ þe þæt gold
 gebalgað, *Mt.* 23, 17: *Gen.*
 2, 12, 13, 6. ¶ Gold-bleoh
 [bleoh colour] a gold colour; au-
 riocolor.—*Gold-burh a golden*
city.—*Golde-brytta a batten-*
er of gold, a lord.—*Gold-fat a*
gold-vessel.—*Gold-fel, gold-*
fyld golden-skin, gold-leaf.—
Gold-finc a goldfinch, a bird.
 —*Gold-fynger the gold-finger,*
ring-finger.—*Gold-gyfa a giver*
of gold; auri dispensator, *Jeth.*
 12.—*Gold-hilted gold-hilted,*
having a gold handle.—*Gold-*
hold gold-hold, a treasury, *R.*
 109.—*Gold-hord gold-hoard,*
a treasury, *Gen.* 43, 23.—*Gold-*
hord-hus a priory, *R.* 107.—
Gold-læfra gold-leaf, *Cot.* 207.
Gold-mæstling latten or cop-
per metal; aurichalcum, *Elf.*
gr. 8.—*Gold-sele a golden or*
splendid hall, *Beo.* 11, 11.—
Gold-smið goldsmith, *Gen.* 4,
 22.—*Gold-wine a liberal*
friend, munificent chief, *Beo.*
 17, 95.

*Gold an idol, *Cd.* 182, v. gyld.
 Golden golden, v. gylden.

Golden paid, requited, *Cd.* 55, v.
 gildan.
 Goldhordian *To treasure up, to*
hoard; thesauriare:—*Gold-*
hordiað eow soðlice goldhor-
das on beofman, *Mt.* 6, 20.
 Goltftung *A neck, taint*; sub-
 sannatio:—*L. Pr.* 78, 4.
 Gol-gyðest very poetical, har-
 monious, tuneful.
 GOMA, an [*Ger.* gausmen *n.*; *Nel.*
 gummo: *Swed.* gom *n.*; *Icel.*
 gómr *m.*; *gums*: *Dut.* gom *f.*:
Ger. gummi *n.*; *Fr.* gomme
Sp. goma: *It.* gomma *resin*]
 1. *The gums of the mouth, the*
jaws; palatum, fauces. 2.
Gum, resin; resina:—*L. Elf.*
gr. 9, 71: *Ps.* 68, 4. 2. *See*
 ¶ *Gom-teð gum-teeth*.
 Gombon Obedience, homage. *tr-*
bute; obediencia:—*Cd.* 33.
 Gomet, gommet old, v. gamel.
 Gomen game, sport, v. gamen.
 Gomol-feax grey-haired, v. *g-*
mol.
 Gond yond, beyond, v. *gond*.
 Gondfarian *To go beyond or ex-*
ceed; *Gondmeagan To examine* [*dis-*
cutere]:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 Gong a journey, path, step. *Mt.*
 1, 3, v. gang.
 Gongan *To go*, *Bd.* 25, v. *g-*
gan.
 Good good, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. *gól*.
 Goodnes goodness, *Bt. R.* p. 154,
 v. godnes.
 Gor. 1. GORR, clothed like
 tabum. 2. *Dirt, mud, dirt*;
 finus:—*L. Ez.* 29, 14. 3.
Herb. 9, 3.
 Gorst, gost. *Gorse, furz, a bush-*
ble, bush; erica, rubus.—*G-*
gorste, Lk. 6, 44. *Juniper*
þat is gorst junipers at v-
bus, *L. M.* 1, 31. *Other þar*
gorstheam, *Mk.* 12, 26.
 GÓR; *g. góce*; *pl. nom. a. f.*
 gees; *g. góca*; *d. gócum* [*Fr-*
goos f.: *Dut.* Ger. *ganz*:
Den. gans *f.*: *Swed.* gås:
Icel. gæs *f.*: *Bret.* gwa. *g-*
f.: *Wel.* gwys: *Bun.* gaw]
 GOOSE; anser:—*White &*
white goose, *Elf. gl.* 11. *Gr*
gos a greyl goose, *Cot.* 9
 Gose inelley *goose's gibet*
 anseris exta. *Gés, gees gwa*
 anseres, *L. Fr.* 70.
 Gos-hafoc, gos-foc *Gosh-*
goosehawk; aucarius:—*L. 3*
 **Gost gorse*, *R.* 47, v. *gorst*.
 Gota, Goda [*v. gub* see]
 GOTH; Gothus:—*Gotem*
 ning a king of Goths, *Bd.* 1: 1.
 Gotende pouring out.—*Gos-*
shed, v. gotelan.
 Got-land GOTELAND; Goth:
 —*Ors.* 1, 1.
 Goung *A sighing, sobbing, mo-*
ing; gemitus:—*Bd.* 1, 2:
 resp. 8.

Grad, an A GRADE, *step, order*; gradus, ordan.—Blod com upon þam gradan and of þam gradan on þa flore blood came upon the step and from the step on the floor, *Chr. 1083: L. W. W. p. 12, 48.*

Græd great, *R. 39, v. great.*

Gredan, gretan [Dut. kryten to cry: Fra. greta to complain: Mæc. creitan: Dan. græde: Swed. gråta: Icel. græta: Wel. grydan: Sp. Port. gritar: It. gridar] To cry, call upon, to lament; clamare, flere:—Græt se lærow clamat prædicator, *Ps. 63.* Ic græde swa gos cians sicut anser, *Cod. Exon. p. 106, h.*

Græde, es; m. Grass, a herb; gramen:—Grædas gramina, *Cot. 95.*

Grædelice, grædiglice, grædilige; adv. GREEDILY, covetously; avidè:—*Cot. 104.*

Grædig; adj. L. GREEDY, covetous, avidus, 2. As a noun, a devourer; vorator.—*1. Cot. 104: Scint. 46. 2. R. 88.*

Grædigness, se; f. GREEDINESS, covetousness, a ravening; aviditas:—*Scint. 30.*

Græt, graf [Plat. Dut. graf n: Fra. graf n: Ger. grab n: Ot. grap: Not. grab, crab: Dan. grav c: Swed. graf m: Icel. gráf f. scrobo: Rus. grob] 1. A GRAVE, sepulchre, den, case; tumulus. 2. A graver, an iron pen; stylus. 3. A grove; lucus:—*1. L. Ethelb. 22: L. Cant. eccl. 13. 2. Elf. gl. 8. 3. Cot. 89, 183.*—Græfhus grass-house.—Græf-sæx a pen-knife, an instrument to carve with; scalpellum, graphium, *Elf. gl. 8.*

Græfa, an; m. Coal; carbo fossilis:—*Chr. 852.*

Græfere, græfere, es; m. A graver, an engraver; sculptor:—*Elf. gl. 8.*

Græf Carved, cut, a thing carved, a carved or graven image; sculpsile:—*Deut. 5, 8: Elf. gl. 8.* Græftas sculpsilla, *L. Ps. 96, 7: 105, 19.*

Græg GRAY; glaucous:—*R. 79.*

Græg-hama A grey cricket, grasshopper; cicada:—*Hicet's Thes. p. 192.*

Græg-hwæte grey wheat, bread-corn.

Gremian, gramian to irritate, provoke, *L. Ps. 73, 11, 18, v. gremian.*

Græg A grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, *Som.*

Græg grass, *Cot. 98.*—Græshop-pa a grasshopper, v. gærs, &c.

Gretan to cry out, *L. Mk. 15, 13, v. gredan.*

Grætta GRITS, groats, bran; farina crassior, furfur, *Som.*

Græf a grave, den, *Solil. 9, v. græf.*

Grafan he græfð; p. gróf, agróf, we grófon; pp. grafen, agrafen [Plat. Dut. graven: Fra. grewa: Ger. graben: Dan. grave: Swed. grafwá: Icel. grafa] To GRAVE, engrave, carve, dig; sculpere:—Mid Godes handa agrafene, *Ex. 31, 18: Lev. 26, 1: Deut. 27, 15: Ps. 77, 64.* Grof sæfter golde dug after gold, *Bt. R. p. 159, 5.*

Grám, grom; adj. [grama offer] 1. Furious, fierce, angry, offended, incensed, hostile; furiosus. 2. Troublesome; molestus:—1. Pam folce gram, *Deut. 1, 37.* Gram him incensed with him, *Cd. 16: Bt. 35, 6. 2. Ne beo þu me gram, Lk. 11, 7.* Deos wuduwe me is gram, *Lk. 18, 5.*

GRAMA, an [Plat. Ger. gram m: Dut. gramschap f: Fra. gram: Dan. gram c: Icel. gramr m.] 1. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath; ira. 2. Trouble; molestia. 3. Injury; injuria:—1. Ic ondred his graman, *Deut. 9, 19: Ps. 6, 1.* Mid graman, *Gen. 19, 26. 2. Somn. 282. 3. Scint. 78.*

Gramaticsc-ræft the art of grammar.

Gram-bære bearing anger, angry. Grámlice; adv. Angriily, fiercely; iratè:—*Cd. 210.*

Grámlic FURIOUS; furiosus:—*Jud. 4, 2.*

Grand ground; p. of grindan.

Granian; p. ude [Plat. grienen: Ger. grannen, greinen: Dan. grine: Fra. Swed. grina] To GROAN, lament; gemere:—*C. Ps. 77, 69.*

Granta-brycge, Grantebrycge, Grantan-brycge [Hunt. Grantbrige: Dunel. Grantbric, Granthebrige, Grantebrycge: Hood. Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, a county town and famous university, *Chr. 875, 921.* ¶ Granta-brycg-scire Cambridgeshire, *Chr. 1010.*

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge.

Granung, e; f. GROANING, lamentation; gemitus:—*L. Eccl. p. 176.*

Grap a gripe, grasp, *Beo. 6, 133, v. gripa.*

Grap grasped; p. of gripian.

GRAPIAN, gropian, gegrapian, ic grapige; p. ode; pp. od. [Composed of ge and rapian to reap, gather: Dut. rapen. The Friesians have the old frequentative verb grabbelge. Plat. grabbelen. The Persians have

their گرفت grifentotake: Ger. greifen to gripe, v. gripian. H.] To GROPE, touch, feel; palpate:—Þystro swa picce þat hig grapion, *Ex. 10, 21.* Grapiæt and geseoð, *Lk. 24, 39.*

Grasian To GRASS; gramine vesci:—*Somn. 36.*

GRÉADA A bosom; sinus, gramiuum:—On Habrahames greadan, *Lk. 16, 22, 23, v. bearm, bosom.*

GRÉAT [Plat. Dut. groot: Fra. great, grat, grad: Ger. gross] GREAT, large, thick; magnus:—Greatre hagol stanas, *Jo. 10, 11.* Great beam a large tree, *Bt. 38, 2.*

Greatian To GREATER, to become great or large; grandescere:—*Past. 11, 4.*

Greatnes, se; f. GREATNESS; magnitudo:—*R. Ben. 55.*

Græcas, Græcas; g. a; d. um. The Greeks; Græci:—*Bd. 4, 31.*

Græcisc, Greccisc; adj. Greek, Grecian; Græcus:—Greccisc georeod Greek language, *Bd. 5, 8.* Ic leornige Græcisc I learn Greek, *Elf. gr. 36.*

Græc-land, Græca-land Greek land, Greece; Græcia:—*Ors. 1, 1.*

Grædig greedy, *Cd. 213, v. grædig.*

Gremetunc, gremetung, e; f. A raging, roaring, murmuring; fremitus:—*Prov. 19.*

Gremian, gegremian; p. ede; pp. gegremed; v. a. 1. To irritate, provoke, exasperate; irritare. 2. To blaspheme, revile, curse; blasphemare:—1. Gegremedon, *Deut. 9, 7, 8.* 2. Hyne gremede, *Lk. 23, 39.*

Grena-wic, Grene-wic [grene green; wic a village, bay] GREENWICH, near London, *Chr. 1013: 1014: 1016.*

GRÉNE; adj. [Plat. Dan. Swed. grön: Dut. groen: Fra. gren: Ger. grün: Ot. gruan: Not. green: Icel. grønn] GREEN, flourishing; viridis, virens:—Sæte ofer þæt grene hig, *Mk. 6, 39.* Grene gærs, *Cot. 32.* On grenum treowe, *Lk. 23, 31.* Grene tacne with a green sign, *Cd. 157.*—Gren-hæwen green or azure colour, *Cot. 53.*

Grenian To become green, to flourish; virescere:—*Bt. R. p. 164.*

Grennea, se; f. GREENNESS; viriditas:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

Grennian, grinnian, ic grennige; p. ode. To grin, to make a face, to be angry, to grunt; ringere:—Grenniendum welerum hle-ahter forð-bringan ringenti-

- bus labiis rissum proferre, Scint.* 55.
- Grennung, grinnung, e; f.**
GRINNING; rictus, Som.
- Greofa, greoua A pot; olla:—**
Cot. 146, 173.
- GREOT [Plat. grut, gruu n:**
Dut. gruis n: Frs. grües n:
Ger. grus m: Not. grieze f:
Old Ger. krieze. Dan. Sued.
grus n: Icel. gríot n: Wel.
grut] GRIT, sand, dust, earth;
pulvis:—Pu scealt greot etan
thou shalt eat dust, Cd. 43. On
greot gefeoll in terram decidit,
Jdh. 12.
- Greow, grew; p. growan.**
- Grep a furrow, burrow, v. græp.**
- GRE TAN, he grét; p. grette; pp.**
gretten, gegret; v. a. [Plat.
gröten: Dut. groeten: Frs.
groetjen: Ger. grüssen: Ot.
gruozen. Ihre thinks from
gríð, the Old Frs. Icel. gríð
peace, a wishing peace, being
the oldest manner of saluting.
The common people in Swed-
en and Norway now salute
one another with God's fred
the peace of God] 1. To GREET,
bid welcome, salute, call out,
take leave, bid farewell; salu-
tate. 2. To approach, admit,
touch, know carnally; approp-
riate:—1. Ongunnon hyne
þus gretan, Mk. 15, 18. Hilde
gretten battle [greeted] hailed,
Cd. 151: Bd. 2, 12. 2. He ne
grette hi, Mt. 1, 25: Bd. 3, 17:
Cd. 154.
- Greting, gretung, e; f. A GREET-**
ING, salutation; salutatio:—
Lk. 1, 29, 44.
- Gretta grít, dust, v. gret.**
- Grette kneve, v. gretan.**
- Greue greve, governor, v. gerefæ.**
- Grewð growe, Bt. 34, 10, v. grow-**
wan.
- Griellan, grillan To provoke, excite**
to anger; provocare:—Past.
40, 4.
- Grig-hund a greyhound, Cot. 173.**
- GRIM; adj. [Old Plat. Ger.**
grimm: Not. crimmi: Wel.
Ied. grimmi: Dut. grimmig:
Frs. grimme: Dan. grim ugiy,
grum cruel: Sued. grym: Icel.
grimmr: It. grimo morose:
Sp. grima fright] Sharp, bitter,
dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, hor-
rible; acer, immanis:—Bd. 1,
14: 3, 14: Ora. 1, 2. Grim-
most most cruel, Cd. 184, v.
gram.
- Grima A witch; venefica, Som.**
- Grimena, grimenæ A caterpil-**
lar; eruca, bruchus:—Pa.
104, 32.
- Grimetan to roar, rage, Ps. 103,**
22, v. grymetan.
- Grimetung a raging, roaring, v.**
grymetung.
- Griming A witch, witchcraft;**
veneficium, Som.
- Grimlic Grim, sharp, severe,**
bloody; atrox:—Lup. 1, 1.
- Grimman To rage; fremere:—**
Cd. 37.
- Grimness, se; f. GRIMNESS,**
fierceness, cruelty; ferocitas:
—Cot. 1.
- Grimnian To rage, to be cruel;**
æuire:—Bd. 1, 7.
- Grimnung Roughness; asperitas:**
—Past. 17, 11.
- Grin, gegrin, giren, girn; pl.**
grinu. A GRIS, mare; la-
queus:—Ps. 34, 9: Lk. 21, 35.
- GRINDAN, grine, he grind; p.**
grand, we grundon; pp. grunden,
gegrunden [Plat. Dut.
gruizen to bruise: Frs. gruer,
grusen to grind in small pieces:
Dan. gryned gritty. It appears
to be allied to A.-S. rendan,
hrendan: Ir. rannan, rann-
naim: Wel. rhannu: Bret.
ranna to divide: Dan. gryned
signifies grit, groats or gritty,
grytte to grind or bruise by a
mill] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;
molere:—Twa beoð æt cwyrne
grindende, Mt. 24, 41. Hi
grundon mid tobum heora,
Ps. 34, 19.
- Grindel, ea; m. A hurdle, latticework,**
grating; crates:—Ge-
lægene grindlas greate forged
large gratings, Cd. 19.
- Grindere A grinder; molitor,**
Som.
- Grind-toðas grinding teeth, the**
grinders, Som.
- Grinnian to grin, v. grennian.**
- Grinu, grionu Mors greedily;**
avidius:—R. 79: also, a col-
our; color, Cot. 79.
- Griopan to lay hold of, v. gripan.**
- Griosn A pebble stone; calculus:**
—Prov. 20.
- Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an;**
m. [Plat. Dut. greep f: Frs.
gryp, greep: Ger. griff m:
Dan. greeb, greb c: Sued.
grepe m: Icel. greip f.] A
GRIBE, grasp, laying hold of, a
handful; manipulus:—Beren-
de gripan heora, Ps. 125, 8.
Se gripe þære hand the gripe
of the hand, R. 72.
- Gripan, gegripan, he gripð; p.**
gráp, we gripon; pp. gripen;
v. a. [Plat. grapsen, gripen:
Dut. grypen: Ger. greifen:
Ker. crihan: Ot. greipon:
Not. greiffon: Wil. griphen:
Dan. gribe: Frs. Sued. gri-
pa: Icel. greipa: Grk. γρι-
παυυ, γριπιζαυ: Heb. גרַיַפַּ
- grp to wrap, gripe, גרַיַפַּן
agrp what is wrapped together,
a fist, gripe] To GRIBE, grasp,
seize, lay hold of, apprehend;
- rapere:—Syrw þat he gripe
berfan, Ps. 9, 22. Gripað
lare, Ps. 2, 12. Ic gegripen
beo, Ps. 17, 31.
- Gripennis Captivity; captivus.**
Som.
- Grialic, agrialic, angric:—**
adj. GRISLY, horrible, dread-
ful, horrid; horridus:—Bd.
5, 2: Ps. 88, 8.
- Grist grist, a grinding; molin-**
ra:—R. 50, v. gtry.
- Grist-bitan to gnash the teeth.**
- Grist-bitung a gnashing of teeth,**
a raging.
- Gristle GRISTLY; cartilago:—**
R. 72.—Grist-ban gristlebone.
- Gristra Belonging to corn, a**
baker; cerealia, pistior:—Bd.
- GRID [Old Frs. grid f: lo.**
grid n: Chan. grid past:
Peace; pax:—L. Cud. eccl. 2:
Chr. 1004.—Grið-brec, grið-
brec a breaking of peace. L.
Cud. eccl. 14.
- Griðian, gegriðan; p. ode; p.**
od. 1. To make peace, or a
treaty; pacificare. 2. To de-
fend, protect; tueri:—1. Grið-
ede mid þone her is mið
peace with the army, Chr. 1014
2. Chr. 1093: L. Cud. eccl. 2, 4
- Griðleas Peaceless, without pro-**
tection; pacis expen:
—Lup. 1, 5.
- Gritta Grit, bran; furfa:—D.**
gr. 9, 32.
- Groen green, C. R. Lk. 24, 31, v.**
grene.
- Groetan to greet; greeting**
greeting, v. gretan, greting.
- Grof carved, v. grafan.**
- Grom, grum fierce, Cd. 5; v.**
gram, grim.
- Grome; ado. Fiercely, furiously;**
furiose:—Cd. 64.
- Gropian to grope, Bf. g. 34, v.**
gripan.
- Gronað grieves, for gnat, v.**
gnotnian.
- Grot [greet dust] A particle, an**
atom; particula:—Nan grif
rihtwisneæ no particle of wis-
dom, Bt. 35, 1. Nan grot-
miges no particle of me, Bt.
41, 5.
- Groue a grove, v. græf.**
- GROWAN, gegrowan, agrowe,**
he gréwð; p. growe, we græ-
wun; pp. grówen [Plat. gri-
en, grojen: Dut. groeyen
Dan. groe a.n: Sued. gro: Icel.
Icel. gróa] To GROW, increas-
e, spring, sprout, spring up; cre-
sere:—Dat sæd growe, Mt.
4, 27: Bf. op. p. 25, 34.
Growthan þa land and hær-
modan the fields grew and har-
somel, Bd. 4, 3: Grn. 1, 11.
- Grownce, se; f. Growth, increase,**
a germ, flower, herb; incre-
mentum, germen:—Bd. 3, 11

Gruman. 1. To consider, ruminate; ruminare. 2. To grunt; grunire.—1. *Sciat.* 12. 2. *Elf.* gr. 22.

GRUND, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Sued. grund m: Not. grund: Dut. grond m: Frs. gruw n: East. grunt*] GROUND, earth, foundation, depth, the deep, abyss; solum, fundus:—Grundas fundi, *Coel.* 83. On seas grund, *Mt.* 18, 6. On þam grundum in profundis, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Ps.* 129, 1: *Lk.* 8, 31: *Ps.* 68, 2: *Cd.* 5: 18.

Grunden ground; sp. of grindan. Grande-sweige, -sweige, -swilge, -swulie. GROUNDSELL; senecio:—*Herbal.* 77.

Grundless, grundlesslic GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo carena, immensus:—*Bt.* 7, 4: *Past.* 53, 6.

Grundlinga, grundlunga; adv. From the bottom, ground or root; funditus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, 5m.

Grundopa Gristle; cartilago:—*Coel.* 32, *Som.*

Grundweall, es; m. A ground-wall, foundation; fundamentum.—*Lk.* 6, 48, 49. Grundweallas, *Ps.* 17, 9, 17.

Grundwelan earl's riches, *Cd.* 46.

Grundwong a region, country, *Beo.* 35.

GRUT. 1. Meal of wheat or barley GROUT; far. 2. Wort, new ale; condimentum cerevisiæ.

3. A GROT, *abugon*, abyss; abyssus:—1. *Cot.* 98. 2. *Som.* 3. *Som.*, v. gryt.

Grymetan, grymetan; p. ede, ode. To roar, rage, clash, grunt, cry out; fremere:—Forhwon grymetidon *quære fremuerant*, *C.* 7. *Ps.* 2, 1. Easoras grymetidon bears grunted, *Bt.* 38, 1. Grymetode, *Cd.* 162.

Grymetung, grymetung, e; f. A snarling, frating, roaring; marmor, fremitus:—*Cot.* 134.

Gryme; adv. Bitterly; acerbè:—*Cd.* 4.

Grynd an abyss, *Cd.* 220, v. grund.

Gryndan to ground, *Cot.* 68, v. gryndan.

GRYK [Plat. grüsung f: Ger. grus m: Dan. grue c: Pol. grza] Horror, terror, dread, shrieking; horror, stridor:—Mid grimme gryre with grim horror, *Cd.* 65: *Bd.* 4, 27: *Lup.* 2, 12: 5, 7.

Grylic; adj. Horrible, roaring; horrendus:—*Cot.* 102.

Grynde Gnashing; stridens. Gryndung, e; f. A gnashing; stridor:—*Lk.* 13, 28.

GRYT, grytta, grut [*Plat. grüt f: Dut. grut, gort f: Frs. grdat n: Ger. grütze f: Dan. grødt, gryn c: Sued. gryt n. gröt m: Icel. gríón n.*] GRIT, fine flour, mill-dust; fursur, pollious:—Hwæte grytta tritici fursur, *R.* 50.

Gryð peace, v. grifð.

Grytte A spider's web; aranea:—*V. Ps.* 89, 10.

Gu if, v. gif.—Gu formerly; quondam:—*R. Mt.* 5, 27.

Guast a spirit, *C. Mt.* 1, 18, v. gast.

Gudæda Old deeds; antiqua gesta:—*Cod. Eron.* 64, a.

Gugeldoppe a water-hen, v. fugeldoppe.

Gugoð a youth, *L. Ps.* 70, 6, v. geoguð.

Gulde, guldon paid, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gyldan.

Gum, prefixed to words, denotes excellence, eminence, as gumcysta choice, precious; pretiosa:—Gum-cystum god in wealth abundant; rebus pretiosis abundans, *Cd.* 85.—Gumrinc a chieftain, prince, patriarch, *Cd.* 75, *Som.*

GUMA, an; m. [*Ot. goma m. homo; Krist.* 1, 27, 27: *Icel. gumla. primipilus: Wel. gwr: Old. Eng. gom a man.* In the compound *Eng.* word bridegroom: *Plat. brögum: Dut. bruidegom: Frs. bredgome: Ger. bräutigam: Dan. brudgom: Sued. brudgum*, it signifies the bride's man.] A man; vir:—Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 14. Gumena baldor chief of men, *Cd.* 128.

Gum-cynn Mankind; humanum genus:—*Cd.* 64.

Gumena of men, v. guma. Gumenian; p. ode. To play, sport; alludere:—Pa Gregorius gumenode to þam naman tum Gregorius alluist circa nomen ejus, *Nat. Greg.* p. 16, v. gamenian.

Gum-rice a kingdom, *Cd.* 180.

Gum-rinc a brave man, a prince, leader.

Gum-peod human race, *Cd.* 12.

Gund Matter, corruption; pus:—*L. M.* 1, 4.

Gung young, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. geong.

Gungling a youngling, v. geongling.

Guona wanting, *C. Mt.* 19, 20, v. wana.

GUD [Upr, udr rage, the fury in battle, the highest god, Odin: *Icel. gudur, guwr battle, belona: Icel. Gud God: Moes. Guth, Goth God; ytas, gytas ravenous warriors, the Jutes: O'dr violent, furiosus: Icel.*

Odin the most fierce in battle, the highest god of the Scandinavians, because he was the first and most heroic of their leaders in war. Woden the god of war, adored by the German nations; in other dialects godan. Gotnar warlike, valiant men: *Icel. Gaur the highest god, Odin.* The name of the Goths implies brave warriors. The name of God is justly also derived from good; but not after the usual mode of thinking, because he is kind and beneficent; but, because he is furious and destructive. It is a common error of etymologists to attribute to the savages, who composed our words, the ideas of a civilized age. Good and a-yað-or are the same word. The first notion of *ayaðos* is that of being quick and vigorous. *Ayaðos ayðpis are Goths, and gotnar stout men.* A coward was called *kaxos*. *Apuros* comes from *aps*, *virtus* from *vis*. When bravery in battle was the first of virtues, and cowardice the meanest of vices, evil and good were indicated by words implying these notions. The intrepid man alone was deemed worthy to be obeyed as judge or commander, and adored as God. The Persians give a further proof of my assertion, for *چو* Choda is not only God, but a lord, commander. *H.] War, battle, fight; bellum:—Jdt. 11: Bt. R. p. 160. Guðe in battle, Cd. 94.—Guð-bil a war-bill, a sword, Beo. 35.—Guð-bord a warlike board, a shield, Cd. 128.—Guð-byrne a coat of mail, Beo. 5.—Guð-cyning a warlike king, Cd. 97.—Guð-cyste a war-tribe, Cd. 160.—Guð-fana, guð-fona a war-vane, a standard, Ors. 4, 1.—Guð-flan a war-dart, Cd. 95.—Guð-freca a warrior, Beo. 34.—Guð-gemot war-mote or assembly, Cd. 95.—Guð-gewædu war-garments, Beo. 3.—Guð-hafoc a war-hawk, a kite.—Guð-herge a hostile band, Cd. 92.—Guð-lac warfare.—Guð-myrcost hostile frontier, Cd. 145.—Guð-plega war-sport, war, Cod. Es. 16, a. 11.—Guð-ræa a warlike attack, Beo. 34.—Guth-aceorp war-clothing, Jdt. 12.—Guð-searo arms, armour, Beo. 3.—Guð-spell war-tidings, Cd. 97.—Guð-præc war-force, Cd. 98.—Guð-breata a war-host, Cd. 151.—*

- Guð-ward a *war-guard*. —
Guð-wigd a *warrior*, *Beo.* 28.
—Guð-win *battle*, *Beo.* 37.
- Guton *shed*, v. *geotan*.
- Gyeel-stan *ice-stones*, *hail*; *crystal-lus*. —*L. Pa.* 147, 6.
- Gyd, ged, gid, dea; m. [v. *ged-dian to sing*] *A song, verses, elegy, proverb, parable*; *can-tilena*. —*Bd.* 3, 12, *S.* p. 537, 27, 30: *Bt. R.* p. 152.
- * Gyddian; p. ode. *To sing*, *Cd.* 97, v. *geddian*.
- Gyddigan, hi *gyddedon to be giddy, troubled*, v. *geddian*.
- Gydena; f. *A goddess*; *dea*. —
Sceolde bion gydena *should be a goddess*, *Bl.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 300, 20: 35, 6.
- Gydenlic *Namlike, vestal*; *vesta-lis*. —*Cot.* 179.
- Gylt f, *Ja.* 3, 12, v. *gif*.
- Gyfa *A giver, bestower*; *dator*. —*Chr.* 1038.
- Gyfe *grace, a gift*, *Lk.* 1, 30; *ac.* of *giftu*.
- Gyfl *Fruit*; *fructus*. —*Cod. Eeon.* 45, a.
- Gyfta, gifta; *no sing. pl. nom. g. ac. a*; *d. um, on, an*; *g.* *seo gyft*, is also found. *The price of a woman, nuptials, dowry, marriage*; *nuptiae*. —*De macode hys suna gyfta*, *Mt.* 22, 2. *Das gyfta synt gearwe*, v. 8. *To þam giftum*, v. 3, 24, 38. *Be þære gyftan mæte according to the dowry of a virgin*, *Ex.* 22, 17. *Gif seo gyft forð ne cume if the dowry come not forth*, *L. In.* 31. ¶ *Gyft-hus a wedding or feasting-room*, *Mt.* 22, 10. —*Gyft-leob a marriage song*. —*Gyft-lic nuptial, belonging to a marriage*, *Mt.* 22, 12.
- Gyftigean *To give in marriage*; *nuptium dare*. —*Mt.* 12, 25.
- Gyfu *a gift, grace*, *Lk.* 2, 40, v. *giftu*.
- Gyfung, e; f. *A consent*; *con-sensus*. —*Bd.* 1, 27.
- Gyht a *refuge*, *Cd.* 169, v. *gihl*.
- Gyl shine; *gyl sunne let the sun shine*, *Hymn*.
- Gylað, gelamp *Happened*; *atti-gisset*. —*Cot.* 184.
- * Gyld *a payment, turn, place, fold, as two-fold, an idol, v. gild*.
- Gylda *a companion*, v. *gegylda*.
- Gyldan, gildan, geldan, gegyldan, he *gylt*; *p. geald*, we *guldon*; *pp. golden*; v. *a. To pay, restore, requite, give, render*, *YIELD, worship*; *reddere*. —*Gylde þæm Cynge pay to the king*, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 32. *He ne meakte mine gife gyldan he could not my gift repay*, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 5: 141, *Th.* p. 176, 31. *Gilde twifealdon*, *Ex.* 22, 9, 12.
- Dat he hit *gilde*, *Ex.* 14: *Bt.* 40, 7. *Ne gylt he gafol*, *Mt.* 17, 24. *Ælc gulde each should render*, *Bt.* 39, 1, *Card.* p. 321, 15. *Geld þæt þu alt to geldanne*, *C. Mt.* 20, 8. *Gyldan sceolde must worship*, *Cd.* 183, *Th.* p. 229, 5.
- Gylden, gilden, gegyld; *def. se gyldena, gyldna*; *adj. Golden, gilded*; *aureus*. —*Dær is geat gylden there is a golden gate*, *Cd.* 227, *Th.* p. 305, 19. *An gylden celf*, *Ex.* 32, 8. *Se gyldna þræd the golden thread*, *Cot.* 26. *To þam gyldnan gyldte to the golden idol*, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 18. *Læfr gylden leaf-gold*, *R.* 58: *Lev.* 3, 9.
- Gylding-wegc *A gold mine, a vein of gold*; *aureifodina*. —*Cot.* 16, 167, *Som*.
- Gyld-seater *A measure belonging to a gild*; *sextarius*. —*Mon. Angl.* 1, 277.
- Gyllan, giellan; p. *gylede* [*Plat.* *Dut. gillen shriek*; *Dut. galmen to sound*; *Fra. gallyen*; *Ger. gällen to sound*; *Ger. gal, gall a sound*; *Ker. calm*; *Ot. galm*; *Icel. gella*] *To make a harsh noise*, to *YELL, roar, shriek, scream, chirp*; *stridere, fremere*. —*Geceod gyllende gryre shed yelling horror*, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 208. *Ic gielle swa hafoc I shriek as a hawk*, *Cod. Ex.* 106. b. *Gylleð græg-hama a cricket chirps*, *Hicket's Thea.* p. 192.
- * Gylm *a handful*, v. *gilm*.
- Gylp *pride, glory*, *Cd.* 4, v. *gilp*.
- Gylp, and its compounds, v. *gilp*, &c.
- GyLT, es; m. [*Dan. gjæld debitum*; *Icel. gjald n*; *Chalita*, in the *Salic laws*, signifies a *fine, amercement*. *Gelte* has the same meaning in the *Schwabenspiegel*, or laws of Swabia. The *Ger. gelten*, in earlier times, not only signified to *pay*, but when there was no restitution, to be obliged to submit oneself to punishment] *GUILT, crime, sin, fault, debt*; *delictum*. —*Forgylt us ure gyltas*, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Ex.* 32, 35: *Deut.* 9, 21: *Ps.* 18, 13. *De-bitum*, *Mt.* 18, 27, 32.
- Gylt *pays*, *Mt.* 17, 24, v. *gyldan*.
- Gyltend, es; m. *A debtor, an offender*; *debitor*. —*Mt.* 6, 12.
- Gylte GELT, *gilded*; *castratus*, *Som*.
- Gyltig; *adj. GUILTY*; *reus*. —*Mt.* 23, 18.
- Gyltic-spræce *blasphemy*, *Mt.* 26, 65.
- Gym a *gem*, v. *gim*.
- GYMAN, begyman, begiman; p.
- gymde; *pp. gymed, gegym* 1. *To take care of, attend, guard, observe, preserve, be curare*. 2. *To govern, to regere*. — 1. *Ic gyme a wedd*, *Lea.* 26, 42, 43. *An ne gymden Amereon non curant*, *Cd.* 113: *Mt.* 16, 6: *gyndon they observed*, *Mt.* 2: *Lk.* 6, 7. 2. *Sutan I hine gyman Satan bede I rule*, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 23: *Lk.* 3, 1. ¶ *Don gymas have care, to regard*, *Orz.* 3, *Bar.* p. 115, 20.
- Gymeleas; *adj. Careless, negligent, wandering, straying*; *ingilena*. —*Gymeleas leofing cattle*, *L. Ecl. Eff.* 42.
- Gymeleasian *To neglect, be careless, despicie*; *negligere*. — 1, 4, 27.
- * Gymeleaslice, gemeleslice; *a Carelessly*; *negligenter*. — *Ben.* 44.
- Gymeleasna, se; f. *Carelessness*; *negligentia*. — *Bd.* 3, 1
- Gymeleast, gimelist, gensic f. *Carelessness, negligen-gentia*. — *Bd.* 3, 1: 1, 6, 1.
- Gymen, gyming, gemen; f. *Ca head, solicitude, diligence, peritendence*; *cura*. — *Gymne do se Abbod curam of abbas*, *R. Ben. interi.* 2: 1, 26: *Bd.* 2, 1.
- Gymend, es; m. *A general gubernator*. — *Sciut.* 32.
- Gymung *a marriage*, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. *giming*.
- GYMAN TO GAIN; *lucrum*. — *B.* p. 398.
- Gynd *beyond*, *L. Edm.* v. *geog*
- Gyngra *youngster*, v. *geog*.
- Gynnan, gynian; p. ode; *pp. a* [*Plat. janen*; *Dut. geveere Ger. gähnen*; *Old Ger. gah-geinon*; *Icel. gin, ginn*. — *A chatier*; *hiare*. — *Ely. f.* 1: *Orz.* 3, 13. *Gyniendum with open mouth*, *Dial.* 2, 2.
- Gynnan [from *gan to go*, v. *ginnan*] *To begin*; *incipere*. — *Sciut.* 22.
- Gyppes-wic [Danel. *Gippes Gern. Gipeswich*; *Kni. If-wich*. — *Thriver-Gipping*; *geap winding, wic a residence*] *IPAWICH, the town of Suffolk*, *Chr.* 591: 1.
- GYR. 1. *A fir tree*; *abies*. — *A marsh*; *palus*. — 1. *C. treow*, *R.* 46. 2. *Gyras, ras marshes*, *Lyc.* v. *gyras*
- GYRD, gird, gyrda, gyrde; f. [*Dut. gaard f.*; *Fra. ger*; *Ger. gerte f.*; *Ker. Nat.*] *Isd. garden*; *Ot. gertum*.
- gurda; *Dan. gaard the gård*; *Icel. girdi n.*] *A garden*

measura, YARD, rood; virga: —Næbbe ge geacy ne gyrdre, *Mt.* 10, 10. Ðæt næs ne an gyrdre landes that there was not a rood of land, *Chr.* 1086, *log.* p. 289, 31: *Ex.* 4, 2, 4. Gyrdre-landes yard land, measurid land; virgata terre, *L.* 1a. 67, *W.* p. 26, 16, 16.—Gyrdre-wite pain bringing rod, *Cd.* 143. Gyrdre, he gyrti p. gyrdre; pp. gyrded [*Plat. Dut.* gorden: *Ger.* gürten: *Ot.* gurten: *Ker.* curtan: *Moes.* gaurdan: *Dan.* giorda: *Iscl.* girda] To GIRD, bind round; cinere:—þu gyrdest þe, *Jn.* 21, 18. Gyrdre sweorde girded with a sword, *Cd.* 138: *Lev.* 8, 7. Oþer þe gyrt another shall gird thee, *Jn.* 21, 18. Gyrdel, gyrdels, gerdels [*Plat. Dut.* gordel m: *Frs.* gerdel f. *Ger.* gürtel m: *Dan.* giord c: *Iscl.* girdel f.] A GIRDLE, belt, girdle; cinere:—Elf. gr. 19: *Ps.* 108, 18. Ne feoh on hyra gyrdlum, *Mt.* 6, 3, v. belt. gyran; p. gyrede. To prepare, *Ps.* 64, 7, v. gearwian. gya clothing, garment, v. gegere. gyman To rear; rugire:—*L.* *Ps.* 37, 8. gyman; p. de. To yearn, desire, require, *Mt.* 11, 24, v. geornian.

Gyrne diligently, *Chr.* 1083, v. georne. Gyrrnes industry, labour, desire, *Bd.* 3, 11, v. geornes. Gyrrning a yearning, desire, endeavour, *Ps.* 9, 41, v. geornung. Gyrran to chatter, *Elf. gr.* 36, v. girran. Gyrrretynde Roaring; rugiens:—*L. Ps.* 21, 11. Gyrrtan-dæg, gestran-dæg [*Plat. Dut.* gisteren: *Ot.* gesteren: *Ger.* gestern: *Moes.* gistradagis: *Lat.* hesternus] YESTERDAY, heri:—*Jn.* 4, 52. Gyrrwa, gyrwe, gyrwe fenn. A marsh, moor, fen; palus, locus palustris:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 33. Gyrrwalond marshy land, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Gyrrwa mægð a country of marshes, Gyrrviorum, sive palustris provincia, *Bd.* 3, 20.—Gyrrvii, so called from gyrr, a marsh. Gyrrwan to prepare, v. gearwian. Gyrr ye, *Mt.* 17, 25, v. gese. Gyrr a guest, v. gest. Gyrrernlic - dæg yesterday, v. gyrrtan-dæg. Gyrrtan To lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari:—*Scint.* 47. Gyrr-sele a guest-hall, *Cd.* 169. Gyrr ye, you; vos:—*Mt.* 5, 19. GYT, get, geot; adv. [*Grk.* ἐτι yet, from ἐτι the d. of εἶος a year: *Heb.* יָרַךְ oud, changed to out, yt, from יָרַךְ od, a continuance, duration, beyond,

further; or from ght, gyte time, as in the compound gebed-ght bed-time] YET, hitherto, moreover, still, as yet; adhuc:—Hys tid ne com þa gyt, *Jn.* 7, 30. Gyt ma yet more. Gyt swiðor yet rather, *Elf. gr.* Gyt pours out; git poured out, *Lev.* 1, 16, v. geotan. Gytan to get, v. getan. Gyte, es; m. [gyt pours out, from geotan] An overflowing, a shedding; inundatio:—Blod gyte blood shed, *Cd.* 75. On þæra witegna bloddes gyte, *Mt.* 23, 30. Gytenesa getting, obtaining knowledge, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. getenya. Gyte-sal an apartment, v. ght. Gyte-streame A catarrh; rheuma:—*R.* 105. Gytsere, es; m. A miser, a rapacious man; avarus:—Gytsunga þæs gytsere desires of the miser, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 9. Gytseras, *L. Cnut.* pol. 74. Gytsian To covet, desire, lust after; concupiscere:—Gytsiende, gytsigende coveting, *Cd.* 42: *Ps.* 100, 6: *Bt.* 26, 2: *Ps.* 61, 10. Gytsung, gytung, e; f. A desire, craving, lust, covetousness, avarice, rapacity, usury; concupiscentia:—Unriht gytsung, *V. Ps.* 118, 86. He ne mæg þa grundleasan gytunga aflylan he cannot the boundless desires fill, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 8: 7, 3.

H

is sometimes used for g; v. Zia. To monosyllables ending in a vowel, the Anglo-Saxons sometimes add an h, corresponding to the *Iscl.* and *Swed.* h; as, feoh money, *Iscl.* fé: hæn he beat, *Iscl.* alþ, alþóg: leand *Dan.* alog; seah he saw, *Iscl.* sé, ség: *Swed.* sag: *Rask's* Gram. ha, he, he. An interjection of anger; interjectio ridentis, hæn. al-stan a fire-stone, a crust, v. al-stan. hæn a long linen vesture which vests wore, a surplice, v. hama. hæn, hæbban, ic hæbbe, hæbbe, þu hæfst, hafaft, he hæfð, hæfð, we hæbbað, hafaða; p. hæfde, we hæfdon; imp. hafa,

habbað, habbe ge; pp. hæfed, hæfd; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* hebben: *Frs.* habbe, ha: *Ger.* Ker. haben: *Moes.* haban: *Dan.* have: *Swed.* hafwa: *Iscl.* hafa] To HAVE; habere, tenere:—Ðat hi hine habban sceoldon that they should have him, *Bt.* 3, 1. Foxas habbað holu, *Mt.* 8, 20. Ic þis leoð asungen hæfde I had sung this lay, *Bt.* 3, 1. Ic hæbbe fordon, *Ex.* 10, 2. Hig habbað him gegoten an gylden celf, *Ex.* 32, 8. Haccan; pp. gehaccod [*Plat. Dut.* haken: *Ger.* hacken: *Dan.* hacke: *Swed.* hacka: *Frs.* hacher.—acas an axe, v. sax] To HACK, cut, hach; concidere:—*Cot.* 93, *Lye.* Haecla, haecele, hæcile, hæcla. 1. A habit for a man of war, a

cloak, mantle; chlamys, pallium, sagum. 2. A coat, cassock; lacerna. 3. An under garment, a shirt; subucula, capsula:—1. *R.* 65: *Ors.* 5, 10. 2. Mæsse haecla a mass or monk's garment. Preostas haecla or haecla a priest's garment, *Cot.* 126. 3. *Cot.* 39: 164, *Som.* Haecla Pusta, *R.* 33. Hæcod, es; m. [*Plat.* heket m: *Ger.* hecht m: *Mons.* haeclid: *Lat.* mid. hacedus] A pike, mullet, hakot, HAKEDS, a large sort of pike; lucius piscis:—*Mugil:* *Elf. gl.* 12. Hæd, es; m. [*Ger.* haupt n. a head, person: *Dut.* hoofd n. *Frs.* haved, haut n: *Dan.* hoved c: *Swed.* hufvud n: *Iscl.* höfuð n. a head: *Iscl.* hæd f. height.—*Plat.* hood m. a

hat, degree, dignity, v. hæst for the other cognate words]
 1. *A person, form, sex; persona, sexus.* 2. *Habit, dress; habitus.* 3. *State, order, degree; ordo, gradus:—1. Þu ne þeeceawast nanes mannes had, Mt. 22, 16. Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one God in tribus persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17. Æghwæðeres hades of both sexes; utriusque sexus, Bd. 7. 2. Þone æfestnessað had underfeng took the habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, Bd. 4, 11. 3. Had ofherogedon halgan lifes desþeard a state of holy life, Cd. 188. Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1. Biacepas oððe oþra hada a bishop's or other degrees, Bd. 2, 6. Hades man a man of degree or orders, Elf. gr. 11. Heahlic had highest degree, L. Const. p. 110. ¶ Had-bote a recompense for violation of holy orders.—Had-breca a violator of holy orders.—Had-bryce a violator of holy orders.—Had-grið peace of holy orders, L. Const. p. 111. —hád [Plat. Dan. hed: Dut. heid: Ger. heit, keit] *Head, hood. At the end of words it denotes, the person, form, sex, quality, state, condition:—Werhád, manhood. Wifhád womanhood. Cildhád childhood. Weoroldhád secular state or habit. Broþorhád brotherhood. Preosthád priesthood.*
 * *Haderung, e; f. [had a person, arung an honouring] The respect of persons; personarum acceptio, Som.*
 Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To ordain, consecrate, give holy orders; ordinare:—Bisceopas hadian to consecrate bishops, Bd. 2, 8.*
 Hading, hadung, e; f. *Ordaining, consecration; ordinatio:—Nat. Greg. p. 22.*
 Hador *A concavity, an arch; arcus:—Under heofones hador under heaven's arch, Beo. 6, 83.*
 Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. [Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light] *Clear, bright; serenous:—On hadrum heofone in serene sky, Bt. 9.*
 Hadrian *To restrain; angustare, Lye.*
 Had-swæpe *a bridemaid, v. heorð, &c.*
 Hæbban *to have, move, v. habban.*
 Hæbbendlic *Fit, handsome, able; habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.**

Hæbbenga *A restraining; cohibitio, Som.*
 Hæbern *A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.*
 Hæca *A bar or bolt of a door, a HATCH; pessulus, Som.*
 Hæcce *A cloak; pallium:—Chr. 1070.*
 Hæccle, hæcla, hæcile *a cloak, mantle, shirt, v. hæca.*
 Hæced, hæcid, a *pike, v. hacod.*
 Hæcewoll *A collector; exactor:—R. 8.*
 Hædern *A cellar, buttery; cellarium, Som.*
 Hæfd head, v. heafod.
 Hæfde had; p. of habban.
 Hæfe [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees: Ger. hefen f.—heafian to heave] *Leaven; fermentum:—Mt. 8, 15.*
 Hæfe [Hunt. Hove] *Heafeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, Chr. 710.*
 Hæfed, hæfd had; pp. of habban.
 Hæfednes, se; f. *Abstinence; retentio, Som.*
 Hæfeg, hæfig heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig.
 Hæfeldan *HELVETIANS; Helvetii:—Ors. 1, 1.*
 HÆFEN [Plat. Dut. haven f: Ger. hafén m: Dan. havn c.—In Plat. havenung, hævenung signify, a place sheltered from wind and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] *A HAVEN; portus:—Chr. 1031.*
 Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat a *haven screamer, a seagull, hawk.*
 Hæfenleás *Poor, needy; inops:—L. Ps. 11, 5.*
 Hæfen-least *Poverty, want; necessitas:—L. Ps. 43, 27.*
 HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m. *A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32.*
 Hæfer-bite *a pair of pincers.*
 Hæfer-blæte *the bleating of a goat.*
 Hæfern *a crab, Cot. 39, v. hæbern.*
 Hæfig heavy, v. hefig.
 Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes.
 HÆFT, es; m. [Dut. Fra. Ger. heft m: Dan. hæfte n: Swed. hæfte n: Icel. hefti n.—captio, captivitas, is in Fra. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft m.] 1. *A HAFT, handle; manubrium.* 2. *A holding, captivity, bonds; captio.* 3. *One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of hæftum from bonds, Cd. 225.* 3. *Hæftas ne willað wurðigean captives will not worship, Cd. 182: 187.*
 * Hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. *To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan.*
 Hæftedóm *Captivity; captivitas:—Bt. R. p. 188.*

Hæftencel, hæftencel *to be bought; captio; 74.*
 Hæftene *Captivity, captivitas:—Chr. 1065.*
 Hæfting *A holding, retention; possessio:—Chr. 1065.*
 Hæftling, es; m. *A captivus:—Beoð hæftling 21, 24.*
 Hæftnod, hæftnod. [Plat. Dut. heftig hefte f: Ger. heftig state of being in captivity, slavery; custodia:—Ps. 61.]
 Hæftneð, hæftneð *or hold, a privation, custody; Het on hæftneð ordered to be brought son, Chr. 1095. On wæs was in custody. Hæftneð, Som. 3.*
 Hæftnian, hi hæftnia lay hold of, capturing. —L. Ps. 93, 21, v. Hæftnian.
 Hæftnung, hæftnung, *talking, captivity:—Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9.*
 Hæg *a hedge, defence.*
 HÆGEL, hægel, hægel-hægles; m. [Plat. Not. hægel m: Fr. Dan. hægel, hæge Swed. hægel n: Icel. hægl n.—So called globular form: Hægelround, 𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌸 𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌸 𐌺𐌿𐌸𐌸 to roll] *HAIR: Hægias and swa et nives, Bt. 39, 14: 77, 52: 106.*
 Hægelan *To hail; Lye.*
 Hægés, se; f. [Plat. f: Ger. hexe f: hex f: Swed. hexa clever] *A HÆG, a fend; larva, furia.*
 Hægsteald, heahsteald gestolt m: Ger. he Old Ger. hægastalt *stead temperate]. 1. A virgin, novice; celeb 2. One high in dignity, prince; princeps:—42, 45: Scint. 77. 2. 160.*
 Hægtes *a fury, E. 112.*
 Hægþorn, hægrþorn THORN; alba spinaria.
 Hæh *A hole, den; fovea.*
 Hæh-sedlan *a pulpit, pulpit.*
 Hæl [Icel. heill n.] *As guess, conjecture; on Hæl whole, health, Lt. 1 hælu, Som.*
 Hælan, gehælan; p. heælod; m. s. [hæl to To HEAL, cure; sun To preserve, keep; see

hæls ðuntrum, *Mt.* 10, 8.
 same gehelan, *Lk.* 9, 2;
 20. 2. Earm heora
 þæð hig, *Pt.* 43, 4. Swe-
 ða ne hæls me, v. 8.
 to conceal, *Orz.* 6, 33, v.
 are health-bearing, v. hal-
 eath, v. hælu.
 hælo, hæleð, es; m.
 at hælo to laud; hence,
 one praised, an eminent
 of brass man, chief, hero,
 heros, vir:—Frod
 a sage hero, *Cd.* 62.
 herð hæle a sagacious
Cd. 112. Boitius se
 ante the man was called
 Boetius hic vir vo-
 est, *Bi. R.* p. 151:
 98. Hæleðas heard-
 heros firm, *Cd.* 15: 59.
 nam hæleðum with the
 112.
 es; m. [hælende heal-
 The healer, saviour; sal-
 —Du nemst þys naman
 ed. He soðlice hys folc
 leð fram hyra synnum,
 21.
 g; e; f. A greeting;
 —*C. R. Mt.* 23, 7.
 d. hælfre; pl. hælf-
 d. halter m: *Dut.* hal-
 elster m: *Ger.* halfter
 a haltra—hala, hæls
 HALTER, headstall;
 capistrum:—*C. P.*
 The] light; levis:—
 4
 v. halig.
 [Ger. heilung f.] Heal-
 amio:—*Nicod.* 10.
 ala a hall, v. heal.
 sha hault, stubble, v.
 Wholeness, health; sa-
 Past. 36, 1.
 hli, v. hælu—a man, v.
 hælend A soothsayer,
 aruspex:—*Cot.* 190,
 to forestel, *Cot.* 14, 17,
 man.
 a divination, *Cot.* 11, v.
 Den. helse, hilse f: *Swed.*
 f: *Icel.* heilsa f.—hælsð
 health or makes hale
 san; sanitas:—*Scint.* 13.
 hælo, hæ; g. hæle; pl.
 g. hælena; d. um; f.
Dut. Fra. Dan. heel
 Ger. heil: *Moen.* haile:
 bel: *Icel.* heil f. health]
 ing, health, care, safety,
 salus:—Ys hæel ge-
 em, *Lk.* 19, 9. Ic hæla
 me, *Lk.* 13, 32. Hæle

gewit salutis scientia, *Lk.* 1, 77.
 Hæle horn salutis cornu, v. 69.
 Hælo beadun salutem dicere,
C. Mt. 5, 47.
 Hæm top, *L. In.* 61, v. healm.
 Hæman, gehæman; p. de; pp.
 ed [Old Ger. heimen to cover,
 tegere.—hama a cover] To lie
 with, cohabit, to commit forni-
 cation or adultery; carnaliter
 cognoscere:—Gif ænig man
 hæme mid oðres wife, *Dout.*
 22, 22: *L. Alf. pol.* 10: 11.
 Hæmdo A marriage; nuptiæ:
 —*C. R. Ja.* 2, 1.
 Hæmed A lying with, cohabiting;
 coitus:—Heora hæmed rithan
 coitus suos emendare, *L. Cnut.*
 pol. 52.—Unriht-hæmed an
 improper cohabiting, adultery,
Ja. 8, 4.—Hæmed-eorla hus-
 band.—Hæmed-gemana mar-
 riage, *Cot.* 129.—Hæmed-gifta
 dowry, *Cot.* 102.—Hæmed-
 scipe marriage.—Hæmed-þing
 a cohabitation, propagation, *Bi.*
 34, 11.—Hæmed-þingian to
 cohabit, *L. Alf. pol.* 18.—Hæ-
 med-wif a matron, wife, *Cot.*
 136.
 Hæmere A fornicator; concubi-
 nus, *Som.*
 Hæmeð A marriage, marriage-
 song; hymenæus:—*R.* 9.
 Hæn a hen, v. hen.
 Hænan To stone; lapidare:—
 Wylle ge me hænan, *Ja.* 10,
 32, v. hynan.
 Hæn-belle, hæne-belle hen-bell,
 hen-bone, *Herbal.* 5, 1.
 Hænep [Plat. hemp, hennep m:
Dut. kennep, hennip f: *Ger.*
 hanf m: *Dan.* hamp c: *Swed.*
 hampa f: *Icel.* hanpr m: *Pers.*
 کنب kunib. Most likely the
 plant, and its Greek and Lat.
 name cannabis, were brought
 over at the same time from
 its native country, the East
 Indies] HEMP; cannabis:—
Herb. 27, 115.
 Hæn-fugul a hen fowl, v. hen,
 &c.
 Hængene A cage, stall; catasta,
Som.
 Hænð want, *Bi.* 11, 1, v. henð.
 Hæp Fit; aptus:—*Coll. Monast.*
 Hæplic Equal, also a compeer;
 compar:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*
 Hæpmlum by heaps, v. heap-
 melum.
 HÆPS [Plat. Ger. *Dut. Dan.*
 hæpe, hespe f: *Swed.* haspa
 m: *Icel.* hepa f: *Dut. gesp*
 a buckle: *Lat. mid.* haspa] A
 HAPSE, hasp; sera:—*Elf. gl.*
 19.
 Hæpsian To hapse, hasp, lock;
 sera includere:—*Elf. gr.* 37.
 Hær here, v. her.
 HÆR, her [Plat. *Dut. Ger. Dan.*

haar n: *Fra.* heer, her, hier
 n: *Wil. har. Tat. haru. Swed.*
 hår n: *Icel.* hår n.] HAIR;
 crinis, pilus:—Mid oluendes
 herum, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Mt.* 3, 4.
 Nostræla her hair of the nos-
 trile, *R.* 16.
 Hæra, hera, an; m. [Icel. harra
 f: *Fr.* haire f.] Cloth made of
 hair, sackcloth; cilicium:—Du
 slite hæran mine, *Pa.* 29, 13.
 Ic scrydde mð hæran, *Ps.* 34,
 15. On hæran and on axan,
Mt. 11, 21.
 Hære an army, *Ex.* 14, 23, v.
 here.
 Hærean-lagol A hedge - hag;
 herinaceus:—*Pa.* 103, 19.
 Hærefest, hærfest, harfest, her-
 fest; m. [Plat. harfat m: *Dut.*
 herfat f: *Ger.* herbat m: *Not.*
 herbit. —Wach. derives it
 from ar yearly produce, and
 fest from son to take] HÆR-
 VÆST, autumn; messis:—Þat
 se hærfest ste wellig on væt-
 mum that the harvest is abun-
 dant in fruits, *Bi.* 14, 1: 21:
Ps. 73, 18. ¶ Hærfest-wæta
 autumn wet, *Orz.* 3, 3.—Hær-
 fest - monað, harfest - monað
 harvest-month, September, *Elf.*
 gr. 9, 13.
 Hærelaf A report, common fame;
 rumor, *Som.*
 Hæren Made of hair; cilicium:
 —*L. P.* 68, 14.
 Hærenes, se; f. 1. Praes; laus.
 2. An assembly, troop, army;
 congregatio:—1. *Bd.* 3, 19.
 2. *Som.*
 Hærg a temple, v. hearge.
 Hærrit Hairy; crinitus:—*Cot.*
 186.
 HÆRING, hærineg, herine, es;
 m. [Plat. hering m: *Dut.* har-
 ring m: *Ger.* haring m: *Icel.*
 hæring m: *Fr.* hareng m.]
 HERRING; halec:—Hwæt
 fehat þu on sæ? Hæringes
 what catchest thou in the sea?
 herrings, *Colloq. Mon. MS.*
Cot. Tib. A. iii. p. 60: *Elf. gl.*
 12.
 Hærlie Laudable; laudabilis:—
Bi. R. p. 151: 161.
 Hærn A full tide, ebbing, and
 flowing water; aestus:—*Cot.*
 81.
 Hær-nædl hair-needle.
 Hærnes The brain; cerebrum:
 —*Chr.* 1137.
 Hærsan Testiculi, pudenda viri-
 lia, *Elf. gl.* 2: *L. Alf. pol.* 40.
 Hæring HEARING; auditus,
Som.
 Hæs [Plat. hets n: *Dut.* eisch
 m: *Ger.* geheiss n. m: *Old*
Ger. till the 16th century ha-
 isse, haiss] A command, behest,
 precept, wages; mandatum:—
 Be his hlafordes hæse, *Gen.*

24, 10: *Ex.* 18, 28. Cininges hæa king's behest, *Cd.* 6: 161: *Elf. T.* 84, 2.
Hæsel *A hat*; galerus, *Som.*
Hæsera *An instructor*; præceptor, *Lye.*
Hæsel [*Plat.* hassel *f.*: *Dut.* hazelaar *m.*: *Ger.* hasel *f.*: *Mon.* hasal: *Dan.* *Swed.* hassel *m.*: *Icel.* haal *n.*] **HÆZEL**; corylus:—¶ Hæal-nutu hazel-nut, *R.* 45, 47.—Hwit-hæal white hazel, *R.* 45.
Hæste [*Lat.* æstus] *A raging of the sea or fire*; æstus maris, vel solis:—*Cd.* 69: 110.
Hæstingas, Hæstingas, Hæstingas-ceaster, Hæstingaport [*Flor.* Hæstinga: *Hunt.* Hood. Hæstinga: *Lat.* Hæstingæ.—hæste *a raging*] **HÆSTINGAS**, *Sussex*, one of the Cinque Ports, *Chr.* 1011: 1066.
Hæswalwe *A hawk*, buzzard; astur, *Som.*
Hæt [*Plat.* hood *m.*: *Dut.* hoed *m.*: *Frs.* hod *m.*: *Ger.* hut *m.*: *Mon.* huoth: *Ker.* Swabenspiegel, hut: *Dan.* hat *c.*: *Swed.* hatt *m.*: *Icel.* hattr *m.*] 1. **HAT**; pileus. 2. *A mitre*, an ornament for the head; mitra, tiara:—1. *Oss.* 4, 10. 2. *Cot.* 131, 189.
Hæt commands, *Bt.* 41, 3, v. hatan.
Hæta heat, v. hætu.
Hætian; p. gehæt; v. a. *To heat*, make hot; calefacere:—*L. In.* 78, v. hatian.
Hætero, hæteru *Clothing*, apparel; vestitus:—Mid his hætron cum vestitu suo, *Ex.* 21, 4. Se hund to tær his hæteru casis dilaceravit vestitus ejus, *Som.*
HÆD [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* heide *f.*] **HEATH**, thymus; erica, thymus:—*R.* 46: 48.—¶ Hæð-berge heath-berry.—Hæð-feld heath-field, *Bt.* 16, 1.
Hæð-cole [hæt *a hat*, col cool] *A cover to keep the head cool*, a cap, mitre, helmet; cassia, gallea:—*Cot.* 32, 36, 50.
Hæðe, Hæðeby, Haitabi [set at, by; hæð heath, by the heaths; so called from the heath which abounds in the neighbourhood] **HADDEBY**, once called Haitaby, a town situate on the south of the small river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig. Though Haddeby is nearer the mouth of the river, it is now eclipsed by Schleswig:—Of Sciringes heale, he cwæð þæt he seglode, on fit dagan, to þæm porte þe mon hæt æt Hæðum, se stent betwuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and

hyrð in on Dene he said that he sailed, in five days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands between the Wineda, Saxons, and Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, *Oss.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 12. Ða twegen dagas ær he to Hæðum come him was on þæt steor-bord Gotland, and Silende, and iglanda fela, on þæm landum eardodon Engle ær hi hider on land comon for two days ere he came to Haddeby, on the starboard was Jutland, Sealand, and many islands, on which lands the Angles dwell before they came hither (England), *Id.* *Bar.* p. 25, 20.

Hæðen *A Sardonian garment*; mastruca.
Hæðen, heðen [*Plat.* *Dut.* heiden *m.*: *Ger.* heide *m.*: *Ot.* heithiner: *Moss.* haithus] **HEATHEN**, gentile, pagan; ethnicius:—Ðæt wif was hæðen, *Mk.* 7, 26: *Jn.* 12, 20: *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hæðen-cynn *a heathen kind*.—Hæðen-cyning *a heathen king*, *Cd.* 174.—Hæðendóm heathenism.—Hæðen-gyld heathen-worship, idolatry, *Elf. T.* p. 7.—Hæðen-man *a heathen man*.—Hæðen-ecype, heðenecype heathenism, *L. Cnut.* pol. 5: *Chr.* 634.

Hæðenisc; *adj.* se hæðenisca; *adj.* **HEATHENISH**; ethnicius:—*Oss.* 3, 3.
Hæðennea, se; *f.* **HEATHENISM**; gentiliusmus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.
Hæt - heortnys hot-heartedness, rage, *Ps.* 6, 1, v. hat.
Hæð-feld *a heath-field*, v. hæð.
Hæð-feld, Heat-feld [*Bd.* Hedfeld: *Hunt.* Hatfeld: *Brom.* Hatfeld.—hæð heath; feld *a field*] *Bishop's* **HATFIELD**, *Herts.*, *Chr.* 680.
Hæðna, heðne heathen, v. hæðen.

Hæð-stapa heath-stepper, an insect found among heath, *Cod.* *Ex.* 87, a.
Hæðung, e; *f.* **HEATING**; calefactio:—*Serm.* *Fid.* *Cath.* Hæting calipatus, *Cot.* 168.
Hæto heat, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. hætu.
Hætol hot, furious, v. hetol.
Hætron clothing, v. hætero.
Hætt calls, v. hatan.
Hættian *To pull the skin over a man's ears*; capillum cum cute detrahere, *Som.*

HÆTU, hæto; g. hæte; d. e; also nom. hæte; g. hætan; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* hitte *f.*: *Frs.* hjitte: *Ger.* hitze *f.*: *Wil.* hizza: *Not.* hizzo: *Dan.* hede: *Swed.* hetta *f.*: *Icel.* hita *f.* hiti *m.*: *Hab.*

[*Plat.* hitte *to keep fire alive*] **HEAT**; calor:—Cileand hæte, *Gen.* 8, 22. On þære hætan, *Gen.* 18, 1. On þyses dages hætan, *Id.*: *Mt.* 20, 12: *Cd.* 21: 187: *Bt.* 33, 4: 34, 10. Mid monegum hætum cum multis feruoribus scilicet animi, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Hæued *a head*, *Chr.* 1137, v. heafod.

Hæwen *A grey*, tawny, blue or sky colour or hue; glaucus, fulvus, cæruleus:—*Cot.* 96, *Som.*

Hafa hæve; hafast hæst; hafð hath; hafedon obtained, v. habban.

Hafecere, es; *m.* *Hawker*; uiceps:—*L. Can.* *Edg.* 64.

Hafen raised; *pp.* of hebban.

Hafenes, se; *f.* Fermentatio, fermentatio:—*Ex.* 12, 12.

Hafenleas poor, v. hæfenleas.

Hafenleas need, want, *W. A. p.* 245, v. hæfenleas.

Hafettan *To applaud*, rejoice; plaudere:—*Elf. gr.* 28: *Ps.* 96, 8.

HAFOC, hafuc, es; *m.* [*Plat.* haviok, haafik, haak *f.*: *Dut.* haviok *m.*: *Frs.* hauck *m.*: *Ger.* habicht *m.*: *Dan.* bøg *m.*: *Icel.* haukr *m.*: *Fa.* haucka] **A HAWK**, falco, levi of prey; accipiter:—*Mon.* 482. ¶ Hafoc-cynn *hawk-kind*.

Hafoc-cynn *hawk-kind*, *Lev.* 11, 13.

Hafud-land headland, a promontory.

HAGA, hagen; *pl.* hagan [*The Ger.* hag *m.*: *Swed.* hage *n.* hägn *n.* signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or space, but also in earlier times a house] **A HAY**, hedge, hay, a small quantity of inclosed land, a dwelling-house; agellus, domus:—Nigan and H hagan syndon nowen et reipet prædia sunt, *Mon.* *Ang.* 1, 234, v. hege.

Hagal, hagal, hagal heil, *Ps.* 11, 14, v. hægel.

Hagal-scure heil-scure, *M. Ps.* 104, 30.—Hagal-stan heil-stone.

Hagan Hæwe, fruit of the wild thorn; mora spine alba:—*R.* 47: *Cot.* 99.

Haga-þorn hæwthorn, v. hæþorn.

Hagian *to be at leisure*, v. on hagian.

Hagal, hagal heil, v. hægel.

Hagolan *To hail*; grandine:—*Oss.* 3, 5.

Hagustald, Hagusteald, Hagan taldesa, Hagustaldes-ce, Haganustaldes-ham, Hagustaldes- [Dan. Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: *Nic.* Hestaldesham

Gen. Hestoldesham: Kni. Ex-
scledesham.—Some say from
hæge-stæd a high place;
others from hægeteald a ba-
chelor, a residence of priests]
Harham, Northumberland, Chr.
681: 685: 766: 780: 806.
 Hæg-swind, eaganswind. *The*
cheek; mala, Som.
 Hæl; *def. se hala; adj. [hæl*
health] Healthy, sound, whole,
safe.—Used in salutation, as
hæl, he health; sannus, salvus,
salvus sis.—Hwæter hira fæder
 wære hal, *Gen. 48, 27:*
Jn. 5, 9, 14: Bd. 4, 25: Mk.
2, 17. Hal wes þu Iudea
 cyning salvus sis tu, *Judeorum*
rex, Mt. 27, 29: Lk. 1, 28.
 Hale wese ge salvi sitis vos,
salvete, Mt. 23, 9. Wesað
 hale wæste, *Col. 184.* ¶ WAS-
 SALLE, wassail bowl, wæs hal
 he whole, healthy; sis sal-
 vus. Haldon, hal gedon to
 make whole, to heal; sanum
 reddere, *Lk. 19, 10.* Ðin ge-
 leða þe hale gedýde, *Mt. 5,*
14. Gedo me halne, *Mt. 14,*
30.
 Hal a hale, *den, Ps. 16, 13, v. hol.*
 Hala-ferða a breathing-hole, *L.*
M. 1, 1.
 Halbere Health-bearing, whole-
 ness; salutaris:—*Scint. 32,*
74.
 Hald, halde bending, inclining,
 stooping, v. heald.
 Haldin is hold, tame, *C. Mk. 5, 4,*
v. healdin.
 Halech holy, *Chr. 890, v. halig.*
 Haleg holy, *Mt. 13, 11, v. halig.*
 Haligeg consecration, v. hal-
 gung.
 Halseta, an; m. *A hero, an emi-*
nent man; heros, vir egre-
gius.—Ic Beda sende gretan
 þine beofstan cyning and ha-
 lettan Ceolulf ege Beda, *mitta*
saltem dilectissimo regi et viro
gregio Ceolulfo, Bd. pref.
Ðinnes se halseta a greet-
ing, saluting, wishing of health:
 hence he would translate Ic
 sende gretan and halettan I
 and greeting and health.
 Halsetan To salute, greet; salu-
 tate.—*Bd. 2, 12.*
 Hætte a greeting, saluting, v.
 halseta.
 Halsetung, e; f. *A greeting, salu-*
lation; salutatio:—C. R. Mt.
23, 7.
 Halwend healthful, v. halwend.
 Halw, *Bd. 4, 26, v. healf.*
 Halwæt qui potest sanare, *R.*
Bn. 46.
 Halwung half frozen or ching.
 Halw, *Mt. 1, 24, v. halig.*
 Halwan, gehalgian; p. ode; pp.
 w; v. e. [halig, halg holy] To
 willow, consecrate, dedicate;

sanctificare:—Halgian Bis-
 ceop to consecrate a bishop, *Bd.*
1, 27, resp. 6: Lev. 8, 12.
 Halgo-land A district belonging
 to the province of Nordland, in
 Norway, lat. 66°. 40', now
 written HALIGELAND or HAL-
 GELAND, *Ora. 1, 1.*
 Halgung, gehalgung, e; f. A
 BALLOWING, consecration, or-
 dination; sanctificatio:—*Bd.*
1, 27, resp. 6: Ex. 29, 22.
 Halian to become well, v. hæljan.
 Halic holy, *Bd. 1, 27, v. halig.*
 Halidóm holiness, *Cat. p. 33, v.*
haligdóm.
 Halier-ern a sacred place, sanctu-
 ary, *Ex. 29, 30.*
 Hálíg, often contracted in the
 cases whose terminations be-
 gin with a vowel, as in *def.*
 se hálga, seo hálge, but not
 when it begins with a conson-
 ant; as, haligra men of holy
 men [Plat. heilig, hillig: *Frs.*
helga, helick, hillig: Dut. Ger.
heilig: Dan. hellig: Swed. hel-
lig: Icel. heilager.—hal sound,
 safe, ig] HOLY; sanctus, sacer:
 —Ðæt halige gewrit, *Jn. 17,*
12. He spræc þurh his hale-
 gra witegena muð, *Lk. 1, 70.*
 Mid halgum þeowdome, *L.*
Can. eccl. 20, W. p. 156, 5.
 Halig-dag holy day.—Halig
 ealond holy island, *Lindisfarne,*
in Northumberland.—Halig-
 Gast Holy Ghost.—Halig-mo-
 nað holy month, September.—
 Halig-munte holy month.—
 Halig-ryft the veil of the tem-
 ple.—Halig-wæter holy water.
 Haligan To consecrate, to become
 whole; sanescere:—*Bd. 4, 22,*
S. p. 59), 10.
 Haligdóm, es; m. [dóm juris-
 diction] 1. A sanctuary; sanc-
 tuary. 2. A sacrament, sac-
 red things, relics; res sacre,
 sacramentum. 3. Holiness;
 sanctimonia:—1. To þæs halig-
 domes dura, *Ex. 21, 6: L. Ps.*
73, 8: 77, 75. 2. Þurh ha-
 ligum haligdom Drihtnes li-
 chaman and blades per sacro-
 sanctum sacramentum Domini
 corporis et sanguinis, *W. Cat.*
p. 79. Hwæt se haligdom is
 þe her on þisum halgan myn-
 stre is quanam reliquie sunt
 quas hic in hoc sancto monaste-
 rio sunt, *Cart. Antiq. in Mon.*
Ang. 1, 223. On þam halig-
 dome swerian per reliquias ju-
 rare, *L. Const. Ethel. p. 117,*
20. 3. Som.
 Halig-monað, es; m. [*Franc.*
uinu-manoth, herbat-monat:
Dan. fiskmanet: Swed. host-
manet: Icel. addrata manudr.
 —halig holy, monað month]
 September; Septembris:—Ha-

lig-monað or harvest-monað
 the holy month or harvest-month,
Hic. Thez. I. p. 215. Septem-
 bres færs September ferce, *Men-*
sol. F. 331. On þam nigoðan
 monða on geare bið xxx daga,
 se monað hatte Leden Sep-
 tembris, and on ure geþeode
 halig-monað, for þon þe ure
 ylðran þa þa hi hæþene waron
 on þam monða hi guldon hi-
 ora deofol getun, *Hic. Thez. I.*
p. 219, 37.
 Halignes, halines, se; f. 1. HO-
 LINESS, holy things; sanctitas.
 2. A sacred place, sanctuary,
 aliyum; locus sacer:—1. *Lk.*
1, 75: Elf. gr. 5. 2. L. P. 12,
17: Lwp. 5. On halignyse
 his, *Ps. 95, 6.*
 Haligung the king's evil, v. hals,
 &c.
 Halines holiness, *Chr. 642, v.*
halignes.
 Halm stubble, *C. R. Lk. 3, 17, v.*
healm.
 Halpenige halfpenny, *H. Lk. 12, 6.*
 Hals a neck.—Halsado a napkin,
 neckhandkerchief.—Hals-be-
 arh, halbeorg a protection of
 the neck, a brigandine, breast-
 plate.—Hals-bec a neck-book,
 phylactery, *Cot. 213.*—Hals-
 ood a napkin, *R. Jn. 11, 44.*
 Halsstæf stiff necked, stubborn,
C. 102.—Halsfang neck-catch,
 pillory, *L. With. W. 11, 29.*
 Halgang a running sore, or
 scrofulous humour in the neck,
R. 115.—Halswuring a sup-
 plication, *Cd. 171, v. heala.*
 Halsere a soothsayer, v. halsere.
 Halsian, healsian, alisian, alisian,
 hælsian, ic halsig; p. ode;
 pp. od; v. a. [heals, hals the
 neck] To beseech, implore, con-
 jure, adjure, prose, try, augur;
 obsecrare:—Ic halsig þe, *Mt.*
26, 63: R. Mk. 5, 7. He hal-
 soode Israhela bearn, *Ex. 13,*
19.—Interrogare, *Ps. 10, 5, 6.*
 Augurari. On wigbede to hal-
 sienne in altari ad auguran-
 dum, *Cot. 17.*
 Haliendlic importunate, *Som.*
 Haliendlic; adv. Importunate-
 ly, earnestly; importune:—
Greg. 1, 2.
 Hal-stan The hard shell, hull or
 crust of a thing; crusta:—*Cot.*
191.
 Halsung, se; f. A praying, sup-
 plication, deprecation, augury,
 divination; obsecratio, adju-
 ratio, exorcismus:—On hal-
 sungum in precibus, *Lk. 2, 37.*
 Halsunga doð preces faciunt,
Lk. 5, 33. On halsunge in
 auspiciis, *Bd. 2, 9: L. Cnat.*
eccl. 4.
 Hals-wyr A daffodil; narcissus,
Herbal. 56; epicureum, Elf.

gl. 15; sinistis albus, *Herbal*. 127; auris leporina, R. 81.
 Halmumnyu custody, v. healdnea.
 Halwend, halwendlic, halewend;
 adj. [hæl health, wendan to turn] *Health-bearing, healthful; salubris*.—*Bd.* 1, 1.
 Halwendlic; adv. *Healthfully; salubriter, Som.*
 Halwendnes, se. *Healthiness, health; salubritas*.—*Bd.* 1, 1.
 Ham a skin, covering, v. hama.
 HAM, hamn, hom; pl. hamma [Plat. Dut. ham f; Frs. hamme f; Old Ger. hamm f.] *The HAM, back part of the knee; poples*.—*Etf.* gl. 2: R. 75.
 HAM, es; m. [Plat. ham: Frs. ham, hem s; Ger. heim s; Ot. heime: Moes. haim: Dan. hien s; Swed. hem s; Lat. mid. hama.—Old Ger. heimen to cover: Chald. [𐤇𐤍] hme to protect] 1. A HOME, house, dwelling; domus. 2. A village, town, farm, property; pradium, villa. The terms hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide appear to be synonymous.—1. Pa he ham eom, *Mt.* 9, 28. Woldon hamas findan *weald find homes, Cd.* 106. Hig cyrdon calle ham, *Ja.* 7, 53. Pa Noe ongan ham stabelian then Noah began to found a house, *Cd.* 76. Et ham at home, *Mk.* 9, 33: *Lk.* 9, 61. 2. Forbærndon feala oþra godra hama burnt many other good towns, *Chr.* 1001. Ciptun calle hira hamas vendebant omnia pradia sua, *Gen.* 47, 20. On hira hamon in possessionibus suis, *Gen.* 46, 6.—Ham-fereld, hamferelt a journey home, *Ora.* 3, 11.—Hamfæst an inhabitants, *Bt.* 16, 2, 3.—Hamfare protection, freedom, *L. Henr.* 1, 80, v. hamsoen.—Ham-ferian to carry home, *Cot.* 8, 196.—Ham-scir the office of an edile; officium ædilis, *Cot.* 71.—Ham-sittend an inhabitant.—Ham-soen protection, v. in alphabetical order.—Ham-stede homestead.—Ham-weard homeward, hamewardes homeward, *Gen.* 24, 61.—Ham-weord neighbours, neighbourhood, *Bd.* 3, 10.—Hamwyrht homevoort, houseleek, *L. M.* 1, 1, 40.
 Ham, -hom, as a termination, denotes a covering, form. Feðerhom a feather covering, a wing, *Cd.* 22. Wuldro-ham a glorious covering, a garb of glory, *Cd.* 190. In the names of places, ham denotes a home, dwelling, village.—Ham-ton home-town, Buckingham, &c.
 Hama, haam, an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hemd s; Frs. hemeth s;

himbd: South. Ger. hemat: Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham a skin, coat: Icel. hama a skin] *A skin, covering, shirt, surplice; cutia, tegmen, camisia*.—*R.* 76: *Cot.* 31.
 Hama [Plat. hemken, ehme f; Ger. heime f.] *A grasshopper, cricket; cicada, gryllus*.—*R.* 37: *Cot.* 39, 96.
 Hamacgað Grouse strong; convalcescit, *Lys.*
 Hamelan To hamstring, to cut the hamstrings; poplitea scindere, *Som.*
 Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.
 Hamere A staff by which the pilot directs the rowers; porticulus.—*Cot.* 158, 202.
 Hamod Covered, clothed; indutus, *Som.*
 Hamor a hammer; hamora of hammers, strikers, swords, *Chr.* 938, v. hamur.
 Hamorwyrht HAMMERWORT; parietaria.—*L. M.* 1, 25.
 Hamsoen, hamfare [Plat. heem-söken to visit: Frs. hamsekene, hamekene a searching, and an attack of a house: Ger. heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its antiquated signification is burglary, and any violation or injury done to the owner of the house or his tenants: Dan. hiemstige: Swed. hemsöka to afflict: Icel. heim-sökn visitatio, invasio hostilis: Lat. mid. hamsoca.—ham home, soen liberty, protection] 1. Protection from assault in one's own house; domus immunitas. 2. The privilege of lords of manors to hold a court, and impose a fine for a breach of that immunity, a breaking of the peace; facultas dominis manerierum concessa inquirendi de immunitatis istius infra maneria sua violatione. Seepius tamen in vet. L. L. pro ipsa violatione seu infractions juris accipitur. Utin *L. Edm.* 6: *Cnut.* 12, 59.—Hamsocna est, vel Hamfare, si quis præmeditate ad domum eat ubi suum hostem esse scit et ibi eum invadat, Hamsocna judicatur: Unwrohtre hamsocne infecta invasio, *Text. Roff.* p. 44.
 Ham-tun. [ham a dwelling, tun a fence; habitatio vallo circumsepta] Used both for SOUTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 994, *Ing.* p. 170, 31; and also NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 917, *Ing.* p. 130, 28.—Ham-tunscire HAMPSHIRE, *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 69, 7: 860, for Northampton, v. Northampton.
 Ham-tun-port Northampton, *Lye.*
 Hamula A steersman; proreta:—*Chr.* 1039.

Hamur, hamer, hamor, hamer. A HAMMER; malleus:—Hamera lafum with relics of hammers, *Chr.* 938. Homera late relics of hammers, *Beo.* 39, 18: *Cot.* 135.
 HANA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. haan m; Ger. hahn m: Salië laune, chana: Ot. hano: Moes. hana: Dan. Swed. hane m: Icel. hani m.] *A cock; gallus*:—Ne crawð se hana to deg, *Lk.* 22, 84, 60: *Mk.* 14, 30, 68, 72.—Han-cred, han-cred a cock crowing.
 HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl. nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f; Frs. hond f; Ker. Ot. hant: Moes. handus: Dan. haand c: Icel. hönd, hand f: Tart. handa] *HAND; manus*.—He æthran hyre hand, *Mt.* 8, 15. Of ure feonda handa alysed, *Lk.* 1, 74. Hyre handa gegripene manus ejus prehensa, *Mk.* 1, 31. ¶ On hand agan to give up into the hands, to yield, *Ora.* 3, 11. Læstan to handle elocare in possessionem, *Chr.* 852. Hand on hand syllan to be idle; manum in manu ponere, *L. Edm.* 9. Swiðra hand a right hand. Winstra hand a left hand.—Hand-beafon have lamented; planximus, *C. Lk.* 7, 32.—Hand-bell a hand-bell.—Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-bred hand's breadth, *Etf. gr.* 8.—Hand-clað a hand-clerk, towel.—Hand-copse a hand-copse, hand-cuffs, *Pa.* 149, 8.—Hand-craft a hand-craft, a handicraft, *L. Cam. Edg.* 11.—Hand-craeftig mechanicus.—Hand-cwyrn a hand-mill; mola trusatilis, *Jd.* 16, 21.—Hand-dæd handy work.—Hand-dæda a deed-deer, *L. Ethel.* 5.—Hand-fæstan to pledge one's hand.—Hand-fæstnung hand-feeftung an assurance, *Cot.* 136.—Hand-full a handful, *Er.* 9, 8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a giving up, *R.* 112.—Hand-gelint the fist; manus collecta.—Hand-geceaft formed by the hand, a creature, *Cd.* 23.—Hand-geworce handy work, *Deut.* 4, 28.—Hand-gewinne handy labour, *Bd.* 4, 28.—Hand-gewrit a hand-writing, *R.* 13.—Hand-grið per manus data, *L. Edm. Guth.* 1.—Hand-hamer hand-hammer *Cot.* 135.—Hand-brægl a hand-cloth, *R.* 30.—Hand-hwile a moment.—Hand-hwyrft a turning of the hand, a moment.—Hand-lea a reward, recompence, *Cd.* 143.—Hand-lin hand-linen, a handkerchief,

napin, *Cd.* 132.—Hand-lin *anastis*, *Elf. gr.* 19.—Hand-lunga *firkwith*, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hand-megen *the power of hand*, *Cd.* 14.—Hand-mitta *pendus pendens quatuor scrupula*.—Hand-plēga *hand-play*, *Cd.* 95.—Hand-rol *famous hand*; *manicus insignis*, *Cd.* 155.—Hand-occaft *a creature*.—Hand-accate *a hand-sheet*, *handkerchief*, *napkin*.—Hand-ecax *a short sword*, *cutlass*.—Hand-selen *a putting into another's possession*.—Hand-sylin *to deliver up*.—Hand-pegen, hand-pēng, hond-pēng *one always at hand, a servant, a domestic*, *Cd.* 224.—Hand-lyrcal *hand-lason*.—Hand-weard *hand-ward, at hand, ready*, *Ora.* 2, 4.—Hand-weerce *a hand-work, workmanship*, *handiwork*, *Cd.* 167.—Hand-worhte *hand-worked, finished*, *Mt.* 14, 58.—Hand-wyrm *hand-worm*, *R.* 24.—Hand-wyrt *a cabbie*; *cubitus*, *Som.*
Handa hart, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. anda.
Hande A HANDLE; *manubrium*:—*Cd.* 167.
Handian *To handle, feel*; *tractare, palpare*.—*Gift min fæder me handlaß*, *Gen.* 27, 12.
Hangian, ic hangige: v. n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* hangen v. a: *Fra.* hang- hian v. a: *Ger.* hangen, hängen: *Ker. Ot.* hangen: *Dan.* hæng, henge: *Swed.* hänga: *Isl.* hänga: *Wel.* hongian] *To hang down, to HANG*; *pendere, dependere*:—*Elf. Gr.* 25, 118, *Som.* p. 29, 11. *Of dunc hangian to hang from a mountain; da monte dependere, Som.* *De mid him hangige*, *Lk.* 23, 39.
Hanne, *highness, v. heakness.*
Har [*Isl.* *hara*: *Heb.* *Chal. Syr. Arab.* *hur* white] *HOAR*, *hoary, grey-haired*; *canus*:—*Har hæð hoar health*, *Cd.* 148: 151: 154. *Of cliffes harum de chlois canis*, *Bt.* R. p. 155.
Hara, haran [*Plat.* *Ger.* *hara* v. *Dut.* *hars* v. *Dan.* *Swed.* *hara* v. *Isl.* *hara* v. *hieru* m.] **HARE**; *lepus*:—*R.* 19. *Haran-hige the herb hare-foot*, *Herbal.* 62.—*Haran-wyrt*, *hare-wyrt* *hare-wort*.—*Hare-fot the herb hare-foot*.—*Hare-mint* *hare-mint*, *R.* 42.—*Hare-wyrt* *hare-wort*.
Hara-hune, *hare-hune* *Hore-hune*; *marrubium*:—*Herb.* 46: *R.* 48.
Hara *an estuary*, *Chr.* 1066, v. *hara*.
Hara *To spare*; *parcere*:—*M.* *Fr.* 77, 56.
Haran-sprecel, *haran-sprecol*,

haran-sprecol wild burrage; *ocius*:—*L. M.* 1, 88.
Harat [*Isl.* *hærad* *a tribe*] *An assembly*; *castris, Lye*.
Hardnys, *se*; *f.* [*heard hard*] **HARDNESS**; *durities*:—*Lev.* 26, 19.
Harfest *harvest*, v. *hærefest*.
Harian *To become grey, hoary, mouldy*; *canescere*:—*Elf. gr.* 26.
Harm *harm*, v. *hearn*.
Harnes, *se*; *f.* **HOARINESS**; *canities*:—*Prov.* 20.
Harra *a lord*, v. *hearra*.
Harung, *e*; *f.* 1. *Greyness, hoariness*; *canities*. 2. *Old age*; *senium*:—1. *Elf. gr.* 12. 2. *L. Pa.* 60, 19.
Harweng, *harweng*, *harwelle* *Hoary, grey; canus, Som.*
Harwengnes *hoariness*, v. *harnes*.
Has [*Plat.* *heesrig*: *Dut.* *heesch*: *Old Fl.* *heersch*: *Ger.* *heisch*: *Old Ger.* *heis*: *Swed.* *hees*: *Dan.* *hæs*: *Isl.* *háa*] **HOARSE**; *rancus*:—*Hase* *gewordene synd goman mine*, *Pa.* 68, 4.
Haseton *Pilots*; *gubernatores*:—*Chr.* 1052, *Inq.* p. 234, 6.
Hasegian, *hasian* *To be hoarse*; *rancere*:—*Elf. gr.* 30.
Haasny, *se*; *f.* **HOARSWISS**: *raucedo*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3.
Haswe. 1. *Livid, a sad colour mixed with blue, russet*; *lividus*. 2. *Dry, rough, rugged*; *aridus, ariditate asper*:—1. *Haswe culfrán a Hoiv dove*, *Cd.* 72. 2. *Haswe here-stræta rugged army roads*, *Cd.* 157.
Hat [*hætu* *head*] *Hot, fervent*; *calidus, fervidus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1. *Hat-heorta hot-hearted*, *Greg.* 1, 3.—*Hat-heortnes hot-heartedness, enthusiasm*, *Mt.* 3, 21.—*Hat-wend hot*, *Cd.* 146.
HATAN, *he hæst*, *we hatað*; *p. het, heht, we heton*; *imp. hæt, hätte* *þu, hætton* *ge*; *pp. hâten, gehâten*; v. a. [*Plat.* *heten*: *Dut.* *heeten*: *Fra.* *heta*: *Ger.* *heissen*: *Moes.* *haitan*: *Dan.* *hede*, *hedde*: *Isl.* *heita*] 1. *To call, name, have for a name*; *vocare*. 2. *To command, ordain, promise*; *jubere*:—1. *God het þa fræstmisse heofenan*, *Gen.* 1, 8. *Ne hat þu*, *Gen.* 17, 15. *Hu ne hatte hysmodor, Maria?* *Mt.* 13, 55. *Þæt we heretoha hatað*, *Boetius* *wæs haten*, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 17. 2. *He hæst fealdan þat segl he commands to fold the sail*, *Bt.* 41, 3. *Hat me*, *Mt.* 14, 28.
Hate *hate*, *L. Ps.* 51, 1, v. *hete*.
Hapoliþan *vena aillariz*, *L. M.* 2, 51.
Hatian, ic hatige; *part. hatigenes*; *p. ode*; v. n. 1. *To become or be hot*; *æstuare*. 2. *To*

HATE; *odium*:—1. *Hatode heorte min*, *C. T. Ps.* 38, 4. 2. *Ne mæg middan-earde cow hatian*, *as he hatað me*, *Ja.* 7, 7.
Hatigendlic *Hateful*; *odiosus, Som.*
Hatlice *hardly*, v. *heardlice*.
Hatlo *Hateful*; *odiosus*:—*Prov.* 14, 30.
Hätte *call, command*, v. *hâtan*.
Hatte-fagol *a hedgehog*, *M. Ps.* 103, 19.
Hatung, *e*; *f.* **HATING**, *hæted*; *odium*:—*Ge boot on hatunge*, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Lk.* 21, 17.
Hauelest *poverty*; v. *hafenleast*.
Hawad *Clown*; *farvus, Som.*
Hawe *A view, aspect, sight*; *visus*:—*Bt.* 32, 4.
Hawere *An inspector, a favourer*; *spectator, fautor, Som.*
Hawing; *p. gehawode*. *To view, look on, regard*; *spectare*:—*Hawa nu mildlice look now mercifully*, *Bt.* 4.
He: *pron.* [*Plat.* *he*: *Dut.* *by*: *Fra.* *hi*: *Ger.* *er*: *Isl.* *ir*, and other old writers of South-ern Germany, *her*: *Dan.* *Swed.* *han*: *Isl.* *hann*: *Heb.* *אני* *ania*] *He*; or indefinitely, *some one, any one*; *is, ille*:—*He wæs rihtwis*, *Mt.* 1, 19.
Hea, *heach high*, *Ex.* 6, 6, v. *heah*.—*Hea-deor a roebuck, stag*, *Chr.* 1086.—*Hea-deor-hunta a hunter of stags*, *Æthelet. Test.*—*Hea-dor-hund a stag-hound*.
Heabur-cabg [*heah high, burh a town, &c.*] **HABROUGH** or **EGBOROUGH** *island*, *Yorkshire*, *Chr.* 686.
HEAF, *es*; *m.* *A groan, mourning*; *ululatus*:—*Cd.* 2.
Heafd *a head*, v. *heafod*.
Heafd-bolstal *capitale*, *C. R. Ben.* 67.
Heafde *with a head*, *Fr.* 39, 11, v. *heafod*.—*Heafdicthe headed*; *capitatus*:—*Heafde-penic head-penny*.—*Heafde-weard head-ward*; *tribunus*.
Heafdian; *pp. od.* *To behead*, v. *beheadian*.
Heafian *to mourn*, v. *heofian*.
Heafig *heavy*, v. *hefig*.
Heafod; *f.* *heafdes*; *d.* *heafde*; *pl.* *heafdu*; *n.* [*The cognate words, v. hād*] **A HEAD**; *caput*:—*On heafde boc gewriten is*, *Ps.* 39, 11. *Smyra þin heafod*, *Mt.* 6, 17.—*Heafod-ædre the head vein*.—*Heafod-beah a crown*, *Bt.* 37, 2.—*Heafod-bolla a skull*; *heafod-bollanetow Golgotha*.—*Heafod-bolster a pillow*, *R.* 70.—*Heafod-burh head borough, a metropolis*, *Ora.* 4, 8.—*Heafod-claß, head-cloth, a handkerchief*, *R.* 64.—*Heafod-*

cyric a *head-church*, mother-church, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 3.—Heafod-ecce *head-ack.*—Heafod-fæder a *patriarch.*—Heafod-foreward a *forehead.* *L. Eccl.* 29.—Heafod-frætwines a *head-ornament, head-pin.* *Cod. 65.*—Heafod-gemaca an *equal, a mate, fellow.* *Bd. 4, 22.*—Heafod-gewæd a *vell.* *Gen. 20, 16.*—Heafod-gim the *eye.* *Cod. Ex.* 27, a. 20.—Heafod-gylt *head-guilt, a capital offence.* *Off. Reg.* 3.—Heafod-hær *hair of the head.* *R. 70.*—Heafod-brieffo *scabies.* *L. M. 2, 30.*—Heafod-leahter a *capital offence.* *Off. Reg.* 15.—Heafod-leas *headless.* *Elf. gl.* 26.—Heafod-maga a *chief relation, prince.* *Cd. 78:* 60.—Heafod-man a *head-man, general, leader, prince.* *Num. 1, 16.*—Heafod-mynster a *mother-church.*—Heafod-pann *head-pan, skull.* *Golgotha.* *Mt. 27, 33.*—Heafod-port a *chief port.* *Chr. 1087.*—Heafod-rice a *monarchy.* *Ors. 2, 1.*—Heafod-sare a *head-sore.*—Heafod-sien *power of sight.*—Heafod-slege an *ornament for the head.* *Cot. 50.*—Heafod-stede, heafod-stol, heafod-stow a *capital, metropolis.*—Heafod-swima a *head-swimming;* vertigo. *Cd. 76.*—Heafod-werc a *head-sore.* *Cot. 209.*—Heafod-wisa a *chief ruler.* *Cd. 79.*—Heafod-wylm *capitis fervor, astus.* *L. Md.* 1, 1.

Heafodlic, heafodlic; *adj. Capital, chief; capitalis.*—Heafodlicu ricu *capitalis regna.* *Ors.* 2, 1.

Heafodling *A fellow, mate; coequalis.*—*C. Mt.* 11, 16.

Heafre a *heifer.* *Lev. 3, 1, v. heaffore.*

Heaf-sang an *elegy.* *Cot. 118.*

Heaftling a *captives, v. heaftling.*

Heafuc a *hawk, v. hafoc.*

Heafud a *head, top.* *C. Lk.* 19, 17, v. heafod.

Heag a *hedge.* *R. Mt.* 21, 33, v. hege.

Heag hih, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. heah.—Heag-engel an *archangel.*

Heago-steald, Heago-stealdæca, *Hexham.* *Bd. 5, 23, v. Hagustald.*

HEAH, heag, heach, hea; *comp. hyrra, hyra; sup. hyra, hebst; adj. [Plat. Dut. hoog. Fra. hoeh: Ger. hoch: Isd. Ot. hoh: Moes. hauhs: Dan. høj: Swed. hög: Icel. háa: Heb. 22] agg. from 22] gag the roof of a house] HIGH, lofty, noble, excellent; altus, sublimis:—Heah in bodige.* *Bd. 3, 14.* Ofer þa hehstan duna, *Gen. 7,*

20. Heahran on heofonum *higher in heaven.* *Cd. 15.* On hean earne, *Ex. 6, 6.* Swiþe heage astigan, *Joe. 8, 20.*—Heah-bisceop an *archbishop.* *Bd. 2, 3.*—Heah-boda an *archangel.* *Cod. Exon. p. 12, b.*—Heah-burh a *metropolis.* *Bt. 1.*—Heah-bytlere a *master-builder, an architect.*—Heah-cining the *high king.* *God. Cd. 6.*—Heah-craeft *architecture.*—Heah-craeftiga an *architect.* *Bd. 5, 21.*—Heah-ealdor a *chief ruler of the synagogue.* *Mt. 5, 38.*—Heah-ealdorman a *patriarchian.* *Bd. 1, 13.*—Heah-engel an *archangel.* *Bd. 5, 2.*—Heah-fæder a *patriarch.* *Bd. 1, 34.*—Heah-gereta *high-sheriff.* *Chr. 778.*—Heah-gesamnunga *archisynagogus.* *Mt. 5, 22.*—Heah-græfte *high-graved, much engraved.* *Cot. 7.*—Heah-had *high order, high degree.* *Off. Reg. 11.*—Heah-heort *high of heart, proud.* *Cd. 202.*—Heah-læca a *chief physician.* *Cot. 3.*—Heah-landrica a *justice of peace.* *Cot. 114.*—Heah-lareow an *abbot, prior, prelate.* *Cot. 4.*—Heah-mod *proud.*—Heah-run *one who prophesies or divines.* *Cot. 171.*—Heah-sacerd a *chief priest.* *Mt. 14, 1.*—Heah-sæ-peof a *notable pirate; archipirita.* *Cot. 9, 171.*—Heah-sangere a *leader of a choir.* *Bd. 4, 18.*—Heah-setl *high settle, a throne.* *Bt. 37, 1.*—Heah-pungen *illustrious, famous.* *Ors. 1, 1.*—Heah-tid, a *festival.* *Bd. 4, 19.*—Heah-torras *the Alps.*

Heahfore, heafre A HEIFER; vacula:—Fæt heah-fore a *fat heifer.* *R. 22.*

Heahlic *high, v. healic.*

Heahmodnes, se; *f. Pride; superbia.* *Som.*

Heahnes, heanes, heannes, hannes, se; *f. 1. HIGHNESS, height, top, an end, a pinnacle, a fortress; celsitudo, culmen. 2. Excellence; excellentia:—1. Drihtig fæðma on heahnesse.* *Gen. 6, 15.* Of eorþan heahnesse oþ heofones heahnesse, *Mt. 13, 27. 2. Bd. 2, 16: 3, 13.*

Heahsteald, heahstald a *youth, virgin.* *R. Mt. 1, 23, v. hægstæald.*

Heahþo *height, excess.* *Cot. 60, v. heaðo.*

Heal An *angle, a corner; angulus.* *Som.*

Heal, alh, hæll [*Dut. hal f: Ger. halle f: Moes. alh: Swed. hall m: Lat. mid. hala: Icel. höll f.] A HALL, place of entertainment, palace, an inn, a house; aula, cænaculum:—Healle,*

Mt. 9, 23: Mt. 14, 15: Bd. 2, 13. Hælc8 in healle men a hall. *Cd. 210.*

Healand *weighty, v. healede.*

Heald [*Plat. healden, halda, hellen to incline: Dut. hellen to hang or lean over: Fra. halda, hilda, helde f. a derivivity: Ger. halde f: Old Ger. haldo, halda: Dan. held c.] Icel. halla inclinare aliquid] Inclined, bowed down; propensus, incurvatus.—Pider heald iðthier inclined.* *Bt. 24, 4.* Of dune healde damwards inclined. *Bt. 41, 6.*

HEALDAN, be hylt, we healdst; *p. heold; pp. healden; 2. s. [Plat. holden, holden: Du. houden: Fra. halde: Ger. halten: Ker. Ot. Wlk. halze. Isd. haldan: Dan. holde: Swed. hålla: Icel. halla.] 1. HOLD, secure, fasten, key; tenere. 2. To regard, observe, watch, take heed of, to tend, feed; observare, pascere:—1. Þe healdst8 te seruuht.* *Gen. 12, 12.* Hig heold8 þa wifmenn to life, *Num. 31, 14.* 2. Heald þa beboda, *Mt. 14, 17.* Heald8 and wyræd. *Mt. 23, 3.* Hat nu heald8 þa byrgene, *Mt. 27, 64.* Þe he heolde, *Lk. 15, 15: J. 2, 15, 16,*

Healdend, es; *m. One who keeps a prisoner, general, pascitor:—Behæfod healdere.* *Jdth. 12.*

Healdnes, healdnays, gehealtsumnes, haltsummys, gehealtnes, gehealtsumnes, *m: f. f. keeping, custody, captivity, regarding, chastity, observance; observatio:—Bd. 2, 4.*

Healede *Weighty; ponderans.* *Past. 11, 7.*

HEALF, half [*Plat. Dut. Smal. half: Ger. Ot. Moes. halb: Dan. halv: Icel. half:] Half, part, side; dimidium, pars:—Ic healde þa swiðran heald.* *Gen. 13, 9.* Ic sylle heald8 mine mhte, *Lk. 19, 8.* On hwilce healde an wald8 heald. *Cd. 91.*—As a numeral it is generally placed after the ordinal, which it diminishes by half; that is, one half may be taken from the number expressed. Oþer healf hund one hundred and fifty, *Gen. 4, 3.* Pridde healf two and a half. Pridde healf hund one hundred and fifty, *Num. 16, 2.* Gilde aix healf marc *pay for and a half mark.* *L. Const. p. 118.*—Healf-clypiend, healf-clypiend, healf-clypiendicis semi-ovul, *Elf. gr. 2.*—Healcuce, healf-cwic *half alive.* *Ors.*

3, 9.—Healf-cald *middle aged*.
 —Healf-heofod *the fore part of the head*.—Healf-bund *semicamis; cyncephalus, Cot. 209*.
 —Healf-ester *semi-estarius, Cot. 131*.—Healf-tryndel *a hemisphere, R. 49*.
 Healfunge; *adv. By halves, in parts; dimidiatum, ex parte:—Past. 31, 1*.
 Healf-stan *a crust, v. halstan*.
 Healic, heilig; *def. se healica; adj. Highest, most high, chief, remarkable; summus, precipuus:—Se healica God, Gen. 14, 19, 20. Healic gemot principalis conventus, panygyria, Elf. T. p. 15. Healices of importance; magni momenti. Sma of swa swig þing healices is often as any thing of importance, R. Ben. 3*.
 Healice, hehlice; *adv. HIGHLY, chiefly, perfectly; altè, præcipue:—Healice intimbred perfectly built, Bd. 5, 9, 19. Heahcrot and swiðost præcipue et maxime, R. Ben. 33*.
 Heahly high, proud, *Cd. 15, v. healic*.
 heall *a hall, v. heal*.
 healic; *adj. Belonging to a hall or palace; sulicis:—Cot. 194*.
 heall-reat, heall-wahrift *topography, Wulfar. Test.*
 heallm, healm, healm, hielm, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. Dan. Sued. healm m: Icel. hálmr m.]*
 1. *HAULM, stubble, straw; culmna. 2. A helmet; galea:—1. Ex. 5, 7. Healm-streaw healm-straw, stubble, Ps. 82, 12. Healmes laf a leaving of straw, stubble, R. 59. 2. Elf. T. Lye.*
 healm *a helm, R. 104, v. helma*.
 ealp *assisted; p. of helpan*.
 estrap *to weigh, v. heoloran*.
 heals, hals [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moes. Dan. Sued. Icel. hals m: Ker. halsa: Chm. halse] *The neck; col-lum, cervix:—Cd. 19. ¶ Heals-þec neck-book, phylac-tory, Mt. 23, 5.—Heals-fang a neck-catch, pillory, L. With. W. p. 11, 13, 23.—Heals-gund the king's suit.—Heals-mægeþ beloved damela, Cd. 98, Th. p. 130, 6.—Heals-mene, heals-nyne a neck-chain; monile, torquis, Gen. 41, 42. mised A hood, hooded, covered with a hood; caputium:—Cot. 170.*
 healian *to beseech, Bt. 22, 2, v. halstian*.
 healan *a crust, v. halstan*.
 healsung *a beseeching, Bd. 1, 16, v. healsung*.
 healt [Frs. halte: Dan. Sued.

halt: Icel. haltr.—The imp. of the A.-S. healdan: Ger. halten] *HALT, lame; claudus:—Mt. 18, 8*.
 Healtian; *p. de; pp. od. To HALT, to be lame; claudicare:—Bd. 5, 22. Healtedon claudicaverunt, Pa. 17, 47*.
 Heamol, beamul *Frugal, thrifty; frugi:—Cot. 86*.
 Heamstede [ham home, stede a place, dwelling-place] *HAM-STEDE, Finchamstead, Berkshire, Chr. 1103*.
 Hean; *pp. head. To raise, ex-alt, elevate; evchere:—Bd. 2, 4*.
 HEAN; *def. se heana, seo þæt heane; adj. [Frs. hana the offender and also the offended, Hat: Frs. hena to hurt, damage] Poor, needy, humble, mean, worthless; pauper, humilis:—Demaþ þam rican swa þam heanan, Deut. 1, 17. Swa rice swa heane, Bd. 3, 5*.
 Hean high, v. heah.
 Hean-byrig *HANBURY, Hunting-donshire, Chr. 675*.
 Heandifa *Rocks, steep hills or banks; rupes, Som.*
 Heanes highness, *Bd. 1, 1, v. heahnea*.
 Heanlic; *def. se heanlica. Poor, vile; pauper:—Bt. 11, 1*.
 Heanlic; *adj. [hean to elevate] High, lofty, excellent, famous; excellens:—Ora. 2, 5*.
 Heanlice; *adv. Basely, meanly; turpiter:—Ora. 3, 10*.
 HEAP [Plat. hoop, hope, hupe, hupen, hupel m: Dut. hoop f: Frs. heap: Ger. haufe m: Wil. Not. huffo: Dan. hob c: Sued. hop m: Icel. hópr m:]
 1. *A HEAP, pile; acervus. 2. Men standing close together, a legion, troop; legio, turma:—1. On heap bið gesamnod in a heap be collected, Cot. 136. 2. Cot. 39, 128, 196. ¶ Heapum in heaps, by crowds, Cd. 189*.
 Heap *a hip, bush, v. hiop*.
 Heapian; *p. geheapode; pp. geheapod. To HEAP, pile up; acervare:—Lk. 6, 38*.
 Heapmælum, hæpmælum; *adv. In heaps, by troops, bands, companies; acervatum, per turmas:—Num. 1, 3: Bd. 1, 15*.
 Heaping, e; *f. A HEAPING; cumulatio:—Bd. 5, 13*.
 Hear hair, v. hæp.
 Heár high, proud, *Cd. 122, Th. p. 156, 26, v. heah*.
 Hearch *a temple, an idol, Lev. 20, 2, v. hearge*.
 HEARD [Plat. hard, harde: Dut. hard: Frs. hird: Ger. hart: Ker. Ot. harto: Moes. hardus: Dan. haard: Sued. hård: Icel.

hard] *HARD; durus:—Du eart heard mann, Mt. 25, 24: Jn. 6, 60. ¶ Heardra harder, Bd. 3, 5.—Heard-beawa a chisel; scalprum, Som.—Heard-heort hard-hearted, Ex. 33, 3, 5.—Heard-heortnis hardness, Deut. 31, 27.—Heard-mod stern, cruel, Cd. 15.—Heard-nebbe hard-nibbed, a bill of a rapacious bird.—Heard-ræd steadfast, Cd. 107.—Heard-sæld misfortune, v. heard-sæls.—Heard-sælig unhappy, Bt. 31, 1.—Heard-sælnes misfortune, Ora. 3, 5.—Heard-sælð a hard lot, an unhappiness, misfortune, misconduct, Bt. 18, 3.—Heard-stan hard stone, v. hwit, &c*.
 Heard *a shepherd, leader, Bt. R. p. 188.—Heard-man a herdsman, v. hyrde*.
 Heard *an herd, v. heord*.
 Hearde; *sup. heardost; adv. Severely, greatly; durè:—Dis folc nu heardost ondæt this people now most dreads, Bt. 36, 2*.
 Heardian *To HARDEN; dure-scere:—Elf. gr. 35, 37, v. aheardian*.
 Heardlic *Hard, cruel; durus:—L. Const. W. p. 148, 29*.
 Heardlice; *comp. heardlicor; adv. HARDLY, immoderately, hastily, quickly; duriter:—Bd. 4, 25: Gen. 42, 8: Elf. T. p. 34, 22*.
 Heardnes, se; *f. Hardness; durities:—Mt. 19, 3: Mk. 10, 6*.
 Heardra *A sort of fish, a miller's thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil:—R. 102: Elf. g. 12*.
 Heardwendlice; *adv. [wend a turn] Severely, stiffly, rigidly; severe:—Bd. 4, 25*.
 Hearepa *a harp, Bt. 35, 6, v. hearpa*.
 Hearge, hærg, hearh, hearhg, hearch, es; *m. 1. A temple, church, an altar; templum. 2. An idol; idolum:—1. Bd. 2, 13: Ora. 3, 9. 2. Ex. 34, 15: Lev. 26, 1, 30. ¶ Hearfodlice hearge capitale templum; capitolum:—Cot. 49*.
 Hearge *Hercules, Cot. 102, 193*.
 Hearg, hearhg *a temple, Bd. 2, 13, v. hearge*.
 Hear-loccas *hair-locks, Som., v. hæp*.
 Hearm *an arm, Pa. 88, 11, v. earm*.
 HEARM, es; *m. [Ger. Dan. Sued. harm m. grief, offence: Icel. harmr m. grief] HARM, hurt, damage, calamity; damnus:—L. Cnut. pol. 45, 73. Hearmes swa feala of calamity so much, Cd. 27: 37: 38: Bt. 41, 3.—Hearm-cwedan, harm-cwæð-*

an, harm-cwidian, harm-cwedelian *do calumniare, slanderer*, *Bt.* 18, 4.—Harm-cwibile *a calumniator*, *R. Mt.* 5, 44.—Harm-cwyde *a malediction*, *Cd.* 29.—Harm-fullic *damni plenus*, *Soma.* 117.—Harm-hornes *a murmuring, muttering*, *Cot.* 187.—Harm-loca *hell; damnatorum claustrum*, *Cd.* 5.—Harm-plega *contention, strife*, *Cd.* 90.—Harm-sceare *vengeance, punishment*, *Cd.* 38.—Harm-spræcchorm *speaking, slander*.—Harm-spræcol calumniosus.—Harm-spræcolnys *a slandering*.—Harm-staf *a writ of evil, a sentence*, *Cd.* 45.—Harm-tan *a germ of evil*, *Cd.* 47.

Hearma *A sling for to support a wounded arm; mitella*:—*Cot.* 130.

Hearmian *TO HARM; lædere*:—*Soma.* 91.

Hearming *HARMING; læsio, Som.*

Hearmlic; *adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnous*:—*Hezaem.* 18.

Hearpa, hearpea, carpa, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harphe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Sued. Icel. harpa, f.*] *A HARP; lyra*:—*Bd.* 4, 24. Hearpa, *Ps.* 56, 11. Mid hearpan, *Ps.* 80, 2.—Hearp-nægl *harp-nail; plectrum*, *R.* 71.—Hearp-sang *harp-song*, *R.* 34.—Hearp-sleg *a harp*, *L. Ps.* 96, 6.

Hearpene *A nightingale; ædon*:—*Cot.* 19.

Hearpere, herpere, es; *m.* *A HARPER; citharædus*:—*Dæd* hearperes *wif the harper's wife*, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearpestre *A female harper; citharistria*:—*R.* 114.

Hearpian; *p. ode; pp. od. TO HARP; citharizare*:—*Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearpung, e; *f. HARPING; cithare pulsatio*:—*Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearra, an; *m.* [*Plat. hear m. particularly a clergyman: Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. Icel. herr: Ot. Wll. herro: Dan. Sued. herre m: Icel. herra, heri, harri m. a king. — hearra, hearra; comp. of heah Mgh*] *A lord, master, leader; dominus*:—*Hearran to habbane to have a lord or superior*, *Cd.* 15. Wið his hearran *against his master*, *Cd.* 14, 30.

Hearre *a hinge*, *Elf. gl.* 22, v. heor.

Hearste-panna *A frying-pan; sartago*, *v. hyrting*.

Hearsumian *to obey*, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. hyrsumian.

Hearð *a hearth*, *v. heorð.*

Heart-hama *the heart-covering, caul*, *Ec.* 29, 22.

Hearwian *To cool; refrigerare*:—*Prov.* 29, *Lye.*

Heat heat, *v. hætu.*

Heatfeld *Hatfield, Herit.*, *Chr.* 675, *v. Hæðfeld.*

Heaperian; *p. geheaporade*, *we heaporodon*, *v. To restrain; cohibere*:—*Bt.* 39, 5.

Heaþo, heaþu, heoþo, heaþo. *Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high; culmen, altitudo*: *Cot.* 60.—Heaþo-lind *a high banner*, *Chr.* 938.—Heaþo-rinc *a chief-tain*, *Cd.* 154.—Heaþo-welm, heaþo-wylm *excess of heat, intense heat or anger*, *Cd.* 17: 149: *Menol.* 25.

Heapungen *illustrious*, *R. Ben.* 7, *v. heah, &c.*

Heaw hæw, colour, *Ps.* 44, 3, *v. hîw.*

Hea-waldas *nobles, rulers.*

HĒAWAN, geheawan, he heaweb; *p. heow, geheow; pp. heawen, geheawen; s. a.* [*Dut. houwen: Plat. Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houwen: Lat. mid. houzare. — hîw, heaw a form*] 1. *TO HEW, carve, cut, beat; secare. 2. To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spar; fodere*:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11, *Cd.* 224. 2. *Heow þat hors mid þam spuram thrust the hors with the spurs*, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 25: *Mt.* 21, 8.

Heawan *to show*, *Bd.* 5, 2, *v. ywan.*

Heawgas images, *Ps.* 134, 15, *v. hearge.*

Heawi - grei *HUE - GREY, sky colour; color glaucus*, *Som.*

HEBBAN, þu hefast, he hefst; *p. hóf, ahóf, we hófon; imp. hefe, pp. hafen, hefen, heafen, aha-fen; s. a.* [*Plat. heven: Dut. heffen: Fra. hefa: Ger. heben: Kev. heffan: Ot. heffen: Isd. heffan: Winsboek. haben: Mœs. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Sued. háfwa: Icel. hefa*] *TO HEAVE, elevate, raise; elevare*:—*ic hebbe to heofena mine hand*, *Deut.* 32, 40. Hebbað upp *cowre eagan*, *Jn.* 4, 35.

Hebel, hebeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium, Som.*

Hebel-geard *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Som.*

Heben heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24, *v. heofon.*

Heben-hus *The chief beam of a house; lucunar.*

Heber *a goat*, *v. hæfer.*

Hecen *A kid; hædus*:—*Soma.* 4. Hecga-swind *The eye-lid, cheek; gena*:—*R.* 71.

HEDAN; *p. we heddon* [*Plat. hōden, hōen: Dut. hoeden: Fra. hoda, huda: Ger. hūten, hūthen: Dan. hyte, bytte:*

Sued. hälla: Icel. hálka The *Ger. halten, hüten, hîthen* are closely related. In the South, particularly in Austria, the pasture ground is called *halke*, and a herd *halke*. *TO HEED, take care of, attend, cavere, curare*:—*Of. Episc.* Heden his *caveat ab ep.*, *I. In.* 74, *v. healdan to keep.* Hed-clæð *vestrale, Med. a. Quadr.* 4, 14.

Hedd-ern, hed-ern. *A circle granary, barn, hiding-place* horreum:—*Hedderm*, *Den.* 28, 8. Nabbað *big heider*: *Lk.* 12, 24: *Bd.* 3, 8, 2, *p.* 311, 19.

Heddon headed, *v. heðan.*

Heder *a hedge, covering, haem, edor*:—*Heder-bryce a help or house-breaking, Som.*

Hef *Sorrow; luctus*:—*C. R. B.* 37.

Hefe *house; imp. of heðan.*

Hefe, es; *m.* *A weight, pile, lap pondus*:—*Prov.* 20.

Hefed *a head*, *Chr.* 1137, *v. he fod.*

Hefeg heavy, *Bt.* 31, 1, *v. hef; Hefegode made sad*, *Bd.* 4, 1, *heðgan.*

Hefeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium*:—*R.* 110, *Som.*

Hefeld-gyrd *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium*:—*Cot.* 120.

Hefelic heavy, *afflicto, Elf. Em.* 32, *v. heflisc.*

Hefelice; *adv. Heavily, patiently; graviter, egre*:—*Mt.* 16.

Hefel-præd *A thread; licium*: *Jud.* 16, 9, *Cot.* 193.

Hefen heaven, *v. heofon*:—*Heofen waru doethers in heofen.*

Hefetime, hefigtyme *Heavy, troublesome; molestus*:—*Nam.* 10.

Hefl *Scarce, hardly; v. C. Lk.* 9, 39.

HEFIG, hæfig, hefig [*Fr. hevig great: Dut. hevig great: Fra. heftich: Ger. Da heftig vehement: Ot. hefig Not. Tat. hevig: Sued. häfte Icel. höfgr heavy*].—The idea gravity being prevalent in the word, it has a relation to *A. S. hefo hæmas, from hebban*. *Mœs. hafjan: Old. Ger. heffan: Dut. heffen, heve: Plat. heven: Ger. heben takes* 1. *HEAVY, weighty; gravit.* 2. *Afflicted; afflicto*:—1. *H bindað hefige byrðena*, *Mt.* 4. Hefigan þære æ *ferre legis*, *Mt.* 23. 2. *Ps.* 4, 3, 15.—*Hefig-mod a heavy man*, *T. Ps.* 54, 3.

Hefigan, hefigean, *p. hefigean* gehefegode; *pp. hefigod, gehefegod. To make heavy*

*ad, to grieve, aggravate, to be heavy or sad; contristare, contristari:—*Heora synn ys swiðe gehæfegod, *Gen.* 18, 20. Pælas cower heortan gehæfegode syn, *Lk.* 21, 34: *Ps.* 37, 4: *Bd.* 4, 19.

*Hæflice; adv. HEAVILY, with difficulty, grievously; graviter, agre:—*Bd. 4, 12. Undernam hæflice þas word, *Gen.* 21, 11.

*Hæfnes, hæfnes, se; f. HEAVINESS, sorrow; gravitas, ægritudo:—*Ja. 16, 21.

Hæfgtyme troublesome, L. Ps. 34, 15, v. hefteme.

Hæfgtymes, se; f. Heaviness, grief; miseria, Som.

*Hæflic, hæfelic; adj. Heavy, sorrowful, afflicted; afflictus:—*Ne sig þe hæflic gæpuht, *Gen.* 21, 12.

Hæfnes heaviness, Bt. R. p. 184, v. hefgnea.

Hæfic heavy, Chr. 868, v. hæflic.

Hæfene to heaven, Bt. 35, 4, v. hefton.

**Hef, for he eft he again, Cd. 121.*

Hefð hevea, v. hebban.

Hefning captivity, Chr. 1079, v. hæftung.

Hefnið, heftnið captivity, C. Pt. 13, 11, v. hæftned.

Hefung, e; f. HEAVING, exaltation, speculation; elevatio.

Heflice heavily, v. heflice.

*Hio, hig, es; n. [Plat. heu, hau s: Dut. hooi s: Frs. hea s: Omsbrisk. hæg, høg s: Ger. heu s: Old Ger. hou: Mon. hoo: Moes. hawi: Dan. hœ s: Swed. hō s: Icel. hey n.] HAY, grass; fœnum:—*Ps. 36, 2: *Bd.* 1, 1. Ofer þat grene hig, *Mk.* 6, 39.

Heg high, difficult, Ex. 14, 22, v. heah.

*Hegge, heag, hæg, es; d. hegge; n. [Plat. hagen m: Dut. haag f: Ger. hag m. hecke f: Dan. hekke c: Swed. hage m. an enclosed pasture: Icel. hagi m. e meadow: Lat. mid. haga] A HEDGE, fence, enclosure; septa, septum:—*Bd. 2, 13.

Hegga, Pa. 88, 89: L. In. 42. Mid hegge beymed with a hedge enclosed, Chr. 547.

Hegge-sogge cicada, vicetula, R. 37.

Hegh-stald a virgin, v. hægstæald.

Hegian; pp. gehæged [hege a hedge] To HEDGE, Cd. 151.

Heg-rewe HEDGE-ROW; contextura sepiæ, Som.

Hegtys a hag, fury, v. hægesa.

*Heh high, C. Lk. 14, 15, v. heah.—*Heh-burh high borough, a metropolis, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2.—*Heh-fæder supreme father,*

*Cd. 228.—*Heh-gerefa high-sheerif, *L. Lond.* p. 71.—*Heh-hwiolad high-wheeled, R. 49.—*Heh-seld, heah-seld, hæhseldan a place for orations, a pulpit.—*Heh-seðl a throne, C. Mt. 5, 34.—*Heh-stald a virgin, *C. Mt. 1, 23.—*Heh-stald-had virginity, *C. R. Lk. 2, 36.—*Heh-synne high sin, great wickedness, *C. R. Mt. 12, 35.—*Heh-þegn a highthane; summus minister.—*Heh-þeod a province; primaria gens, Guth. Vit. p. 1.—*Heh, &c. that is, for the other compounds of heh, v. heah, &c.

Hehlice highly, Cart. Edw., v. healice.

Hehnys highness, Mt. 2, 18, v. heahnes.

Hehsta highest, Bt. 35, 4, v. heah.

Heht bade, commanded, v. hatan.

*Hehtan To pursue, persecute; persequi:—*He hehtende wæs persequutus est, *Ps.* 108, 15, v. ehtan.

Hehð hanga, v. hon.

Hehðe height, Cd. 17, v. hihð.

Hel, &c. hell, v. hell, and its compounds.

Hel health, Ex. 15, 2, v. hælu.

*Hel [Dut. hiel f: Dan. hæl: Swed. hæl m: Icel. hæll m.] HELL; calx:—*Hela, *Cot.* 51, 163.

Hela alas, M. Ps. 119, 5, v. eala.

*HELAN; p. helode; pp. heled, geheled, gehelgod; v. a. [Ger. hehlen, hüllen: Ind. chiholan: Ker. helan: Ot. hilan, halan: Moes. huljan: Schw. hilen: Dan. hæle, hylle: Swed. hülja: Icel. hylia, hilma] To HELL, HILL, conceal, cover; celare:—*Du me helan woldest, *Bd.* 1, 7. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen.* 38, 15.

Helapynn HELATHYR or Elterion, Yorkshire, Chr. 778.

Helcol Hercules, Alcides, Cot. 10, 179.

*Held The herb tansy or kind heal; tanacetum:—*Elf. gl. 15.

*Helda, helde Fidelity, loyalty, security, power, jurisdiction; fidelitas, jurisdictio:—*Swa ic age Pharaones helde, *Gen.* 42, 15. On þæs cynges Willemes heldan in regis Willelmi ditioe, *Chr. 1097.* On godes helde in Dei fide, *L. Cnut.* p. 21.

*Heldan, he helt, we heldað To keep, hold; servare:—*Bt. 33, 4: *P.* 102, 17, v. healdan.

*Heldan To bend; inclinare:—*Bt. R. p. 178, v. hyldan.

*Held-rædenne Fidelity; fidelitas:—*Hicks's Dis. Ep. p. 20.

Helerung, e; f. The turning of

*the balance; trutinæ inclinatio:—*Cot. 136.

*Helf, hylf, hielfa HELVE, handle; manubrium:—*R. 52.

*Helfa Comfort; solamen:—*Cot. 18.

Helfelic, helfenlic hellish, v. hellic.

*Helfing. 1. Two pounds; pondium. 2. A piece of money; nummulus:—*1. Som. 2. Lk. 12, 6.

Hel-hama A grasshopper; cicada.

Helian to cover, L. Can. Edg. 47, v. helan.

Helig, heliga, helige ELY, Cambridgeshire, Bd. 4, 19, v. Elig.

HELL, hyl, e; f. [Plat. höll, hülle f: Dut. hel, helle f: Frs. hol c: Ger. hülle f: Ker. Ot.

*&c. hella, helli, hullo: Dan. hveldeu: Swed. hällvite: Icel. hel, helia f. death, the goddess of death.—*The old Halla or Wallhalla, the abode of death of the northern nations, may be the origin of hell. The Swed. vite and Dan. vede punishment, in combination with hel or hæl, the Old Swed. death corroborate this derivation]

*HELL; infernum, tartarus. 2. The grave, tomb; hades, sepulchrum:—*1. Seo hell, *Nicod.* 27. Swa þat fyr on þære helle, *Bt.* 15, 2. Of handa helle de manu inferi, *Pt.* 48, 16: *Gen.* 37, 35: *Ps.* 6, 5. ¶ Hel-deoful hell-devil, *Pluto, Cot.* 145.—*Hel-dor hell-door, Cd. 19.—*Hel-god hell-god, *Bt.* 35, 6, C.—*Helle-bearn a child of hell, Mt. 23, 15.—*Helle-broga dread of hell, *L. Ps.* 48, 16.—*Helle-dor door of hell.—*Helle-fyr hell-fire, *Mt.* 18, 9.—*Helle-gatu hell-gates, Mt. 16, 18.—*Helle-hund hell-hound, *Bt.* 35, 6.—*Helle-locan pits of hell, Bd. 5, 13.—*Helle-mere, hell-mere the Stygian lake; Styx, *R.* 54.—*Helle-rune hell-mystery, divination; tartari mysta, R.* 112.—*Helle-sceað hell-miscreant, the devil, Cd. 33.—*Helle-smið hell-smith; vulcanus, *Cot.* 169.—*Helle-wite punishment of hell, Bd. 1, 7.—*Hell-geþwin hell-torment, *Cd.* 33.—*Hell-trega hell-torment, Cd. 4.—*Hell-wara hell-inhabitants; inferni incolæ, *Bt.* 35, 6.—*Hel-wered the host of hell.*

*Hellelic, hellic HELLISH, HELL-LIKE; infernus:—*Elf. gl. p. 63: *R.* 54.

*Helm An elm tree; ulmus:—*Cot. 175.

HELM; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Ot. Pol. helm m: Dan. Swed.

hielm m: *Icel.* hiálmr: *Lat.* *mid. helmus*: *It.* elmo: *Fr.* heaume.—*from* helan *to cover*. The old Suab. poets wrote heln, and it signified *any kind of covering, a roof, &c.* 1. *The top or head of any thing, crown*; culmen, corona. 2. *A helmet, protection, defender*; galea, praesidium:—1. Oð þone helm *to the top*, *Bt.* 34, 10: *Mt.* 15, 17. 2. *Etf. gr.* 43. Gasta helme *to the protector of spirits*, *Cd.* 86: 216: 219.

HELMA, healm [Plat. Dut. Ger. helm: rudder or rather the head or handle of the rudder, which often has the form of a helmet] HELM, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—*Bt.* 35, 4.

Helmiht *Full of branches*; frondosus:—*Cot.* 75, 198.

Helo health, v. hælu.

HELPE, helpe [Plat. Dut. hulp f: *Frs.* help: *Ger.* hülf f: *Ker.* helfa: *Ot.* helpha: *Not.* helfa c: *Dan.* hielp c: *Swed.* hielp m: *Icel.* hiálp f.] HELF; auxiliium:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Helpan, gehelpan, he hylpð; p. healp, we hulpon; *pp.* holpen. *To* HELF, assist, preserve; *adjuvare*:—*L. Cnut.* pol. 66. *Dat* wif eowrum life geheolp, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Lk.* 5, 36.

Helpend-ber Help-bearing, succouring; *opifer*:—*Cot.* 148.

Helpendic Helping, profitable; auxiliarius, *Som.*

Helrun, helrynegu *One possessed with a spirit of prophesying*; python:—*R.* 115.

Hel-spura, hell-spura, an; m. *A heel, footstep*; calcaneum:—*C. Pa.* 48, 5: 55, 6.

Helt *a bill, handle*, v. hilt.

Helur *a turning of the balance*, *Cot.* 26, v. helerung.

Hem HEM; *margo*:—*R.* 28.

Hemeðo marriage, *Cot.* 198, v. hæmeð.

Hemleac, hemlyc HEMLOCK; *cicuta*:—*E.* 43.

Hemming *A shoe made of rough hide*; *pero*:—*Cot.* 155.

HEN, hæn, henn; g. henne; f. [Plat. hen, hâne f: *Dut.* hen f: *Frs.* hoyn f: *Ger.* henne f: *Not.* henna: *Dan.* høne f: *Swed.* höna f: *Icel.* hœna f.] A HEN; *gallina*:—*See* henn, *Mt.* 23, 37. ¶ An henne æg *a hen's egg*, *Bd.* 3, 23.—*Hen-fugel* *hen fowl*, *Herb.* 4, 10.

Henan *to humble, hinder, oppose*, v. hynan.

Hengcn *a prison*, v. hengen.

Hengp hemp, v. hænep.

Heng, hængcn hang, v. hon.

Henge-clif hanging-clif, *R.* 101.

Hengen, hengcn [Plat. Ger. henge f.] *A prison, house of correction*; ergastulum:—*Hengen* *witnuncg* *prison punishment*, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 111, 31.

Hengest [Plat. Dan. Swed. hingst m: *Dut. Ger.* hengst m: *Böhm.* hynst: *Frs.* hanxt m. In Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies *a horse*, in general also *Dan.* heat and *Swed.* häst, but the *Plat.* hingst: *Dut. Ger.* hengst are only used for *a stallion*. The *Icel.* hængla f. signifies *a steril, meager creature*; animal effctum et macrum, corresponding with the *A.-S.* hengest] *A gelding, a horse, jade*; cantherius, cabalus:—*Cot.* 41, *Som.*

Hengest-dun, Hengestes-dun [Hunt. Hengistuntune] HENGIST'S DOWN, Hengston hill, *Cornwall.*

Henise *A treading, trampling*; calcatio:—*C. Lk.* 10, 19.

Henne-belle *henbane*, *Herb.* 5, 1, v. hæn-belle.

Heno [Icel. hana] Behold; en, ecce, *Lye.*

Henon *from* hence, v. heona.

Henon-forð henceforth, *C. Pa.* 118, 8, v. heona.

Hentan, gehentan [Icel. henda *to lay hold of*: *Chauc.* hent took.—*hunta* *a hunter*] *To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi*:—*Dat* he mote hentan æfter his agenan, *L. Cnut.* pol. 18.

Hentð, hentþ, hentþu, hentð, hynþ; d. hentþe, hænþe [hentþ *from* hentan *to humble*] Loss, damage, misfortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hindrance; *damnum*:—*Hentþ* gepoliath shall suffer punishment, *Cd.* 222. *Hynþ* ne woldon þolian injury would not endure, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 16: *Bt. R.* p. 166. *Mid* hentþe with poverty, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 5.

Heo; *pron. nom. s. f.* [Plat. se: *Dut.* zy: *Ger.* sie: *Ker. Ot.* si, sie: *Moes.* si: *Dan.* hun: *Swed.* hon: *Icel.* hún] She; illa:—*Heo* cwæð, *Gen.* 3, 13. ¶ Heo dæg this day, *Cd.* 30. Heodor-hund *a stag-hound*, v. hea, &c.

Heof Lamentation; *luctus*:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 29, 13.

Heofl *a head*, *W. B.* p. 168, v. heafod.

Heofelic Sorrowful; *funeris*, *Som.*

Heofen heaven, *Lk.* 16, 17, v. heofon.—Heofen-cund celestial, *Bt.* 5, 1.

Heofen-feld [caelestis campus] HEFENVELD, in *Northumberland*, *Bd.* 3, 2.

Heofen-hæbbend *one having a bow, an archer*.

Heofen-hrof *an arched roof*, *Cd.* 119.

Heofenic heavenly, *Gen.* 24, 4, v. heofonic.

Heofesham Evesham, v. Efsaham.

Heofian, beheofian; p. ode; *pp.* od; v. s. *To mourn, lament*; lugere:—Heofdon lamentation, *Lk.* 8, 52. *Ge* heofiað and wepað, *Ja.* 16, 20.

Heofigende, *Pa.* 34, 17. Heofigende, *Bt.* 2.

Heofing, heofingc Heaving, lamentation, mourning; *luctus*:—*Jac.* 4, 9: *Scint.* 55.

Heofne *to* heaven, v. heofon.

Heofod elevated, the head, *Pa.* 3, v. heafod.—Heofod-burh head-borough, *a metropolis*, *Hon. Nat. Greg.* p. 34.—Heofod-weard head-ward; *principalis custodia*, *Jeth.* 12.

Heofod, &c. *that is*, with its other compounds, v. heafod, &c.

Heofon, heofen, heofun, heofan; g. heofones, heofnes; d. heofone, heofne; *pl.* heofona, heofenas; *m.* [Plat. heven s.—hafen, heafen *what is elevated*; *pp.* of hebban *to raise*]; HEAVEN; *caelum*:—Heofon and heofuna heofun, *Dest.* 10, 14. *He* genesah opene heofonas, *Mt.* 1, 10. *Da* tugh heofnes the stars of heaven, *Bd.* 39, 13. Heofenas, *Gen.* 2, 1.—Heofon-beacn heavenly beam, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-beacn heavenly bright, *Cd.* 190.—Heofon-candel heavenly candle, the sun, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-col heaven's coal, heat of the sun, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-cund celestial, *Cod. Ec.* 33, b.—Heofon-gigende *one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, bachelor*.—Heofon-ricc kingdom of heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Heofon-timber heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8.—Heofon-torht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-tungol; *caeli sidus*, *phasbus*, *Bt.* 2, p. 182.—Heofon-waras heavenly inhabitants, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heofawerend heavenly host.

Heofone, an; f. Heofon; *caelum*:—*Gen.* 1, 1, 14, 17, v. heofon.

Heofon-heanne heaven-high, very high, *Cd.* 202.

Heofonic; *adj.* Heavenly; *caelestis*:—*Ors.* tit. 3.

Heofonlic, heofonlic, heofonic; *def.* *se* heofonica, *seo* *part.* *adj.* Heaven-like, HEAVENLY; *caelestis*:—*Swa* deð min se heofonica Fæder, *Mt.* 18, 35.

Gif ic eow heofonlice þing scega, *Jn. 8. 12.*
 Heofonlice; *adv. From heaven, heavenly; adverbially.*—*Elf. gr. 38.*
 Heofan *To applaud, to clap the hands; plaudere.*—*Heofsteð handum plaudens manus, T. Ps. 97, 8: 46, 1.*
 Heofan heaven, v. heofon.
 Heofing, e; *f. A mourning, grieving; lamentatio.*—*L. Ps. 29, 13. Heofung-dagan, Deut. 34, 8.*
 Heofra *Hail, hear frost, rime; grando, pruina.*—*L. Ps. 118, 83, v. hegel.*
 Heold held; *p. of healdan.*
 Heofre *Foul blood, gore; tabum.*—*Cd. 166.*
 Heofrig *Covered with gore, bloody; cruentatus.*—*Jdth. 11, 12.*
 Heoloran, heolran, ahiloran. *To weigh in a balance, to poise; trutinare.*—*Heolorende ð-brantes, Cot. 123, 180.*
 Heofra *The scale of a balance; lux, Som.*
 Heolster, heolstor; *g. heolstres; d. heolstre [Cham. hultred hidden] A den, cave, cavern, hiding-place; spelunca.*—*Cd. 40: 215. Heolster-socado cavern-shade, gloom, Cd. 5.*
 Heoltric, heolstrig *Full of caverns, dark; latebrosus.*—*Cot. 69.*
 Heol halt, lame, v. healt.
 Heom to them; *illius: used for him; d. pl. of he.*
 Heona, heonan, heonun, heonone, heoname; *adv. Hence, from hence; hinc.*—*Heonane gehyran hear from hence, Cd. 37. Far heonane go hence, Mt. 17, 20. Gað heonun ite hinc, Mt. 9, 24. Heonun nyð-er down from hence, Lk. 4, 9.*—*Heonanforð henceforth, afterwards, Gen. 8, 21.*
 Heon behold; *ecce, Som.*
 Heonan hence, v. heona.
 Heop a heap, v. heap.—*a hip, bramble, v. hiop.*
 Heop *Fruit or hips of a sycamore tree; sycamora, Som., v. hiop.*
 Heope *bisulcus, R. 40.*
 Heor, hior, heorre, heorra. *A hinge of a door, bar, bolt; cardo, sera.*—*Elf. gr. 3, 9: L. Ps. 147, 2.*
 Heora of them; *illorum, illarum: used for hira; g. pl. of he.*—*Heora ægðer both of them.*—*Heora weofra of themselves, Bd. 2, 2.*
 Heornian [*Plat. harken, horten: Ger. horechen: Wil. horehen*] *To harken; auscultare.*—*R. Ben. interi. 6.*
 Heornung, e; *f. HEARKENING; auscultatio.*—*Cantic. Habacc. 2.*
 Heord, hiord; *g. e; d. e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat.*

Ger. heerde, herde f. Not. herto: Moss. hairda: Dan. Sweed. hjord c: Icel. hiörd f.] A HERD, flock; grex: He draf his heorde, Ex. 3, 1: Mt. 8, 30: Jn. 10, 16: Gen. 29, 2.
 Heordan, heordas *Hards, the refuse of tow; stupa.*—*R. 68.*
 Heord-claefre *the germander, v. heort-læfre.*
 Heordleas *Without a shepherd; non habens pastorem.*—*R. Mt. 9, 36.*
 Heordnes a keeping, *C. R. Ben. 6, v. hyrdnes.*
 Heordon, heard obeyed, v. hyran.
 Heord-rædenne *A pastoral charge, a custody, watch; pastoralis munus, custodia.*—*Ge habbað heord rædenne, Mt. 27, 65.*
 Heorl an earl, *R. 68, v. eorl.*
 Heornest earnest, *Cot. 180, v. earnest.*
 Heorod *A herd, an assembly; conventus monachorum.*—*Heming. p. 138, v. heord.*
 Heorot a hart, *Bd. 3, 24, v. heort.*
 Heorot-berg *Hertberry, bilberry; vaccinium, vitis Idææ bacca.*
 Heorot-brere *Hert-briar; vitis Idæa, morua.*
 Heorot-crop a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.
 Heorot-ford, Heort-ford [*Bd. Herudford: Brom. Kni. Hertford: West. Hertford.*—*heort a hart, to form a ford, cervorum sodum*] *HERTFORD, the chief town in Hertfordshire, Bd. 4, 6: Chr. 873: 913.*—*Heort-ford-scyre Hertfordshire, Chr. 1011.*
 Heorra a hinge, lock, *L. Ps. 147, 2, v. heor.*
 Heora horse, *Habac. 3, 15, v. hors.*
 Heorsumian to obey, *Et. 3, 4, v. hyrsunian.*
 Heort, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. hartm. hert n: Ger. hirsch m: Wil. Not. hirtz, other Old Ger. writers, hira: Dan. Sweed. hjortm: Icel. hiörtr m.] HART, stag; cervus.*—*Bd. 1, 1: Ps. 41, 1. Heortes-heafod cervi caput, R. 6.*—*Heort-berg a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.*—*Heort-ea [hart-water cervi aqua] Hartspool, Hartlepool Durham, Bd. 3, 24.*—*Heort-ford Hertford, v. Heorot-ford.*
 Heortas, an; *f. [Plat. Dut. hart n: Fra. hert, herte n: Ger. Iud. Ker. Ot. and other old writers, herz n: Moss. hairto: Dan. hjerte n: Sweed. hierta n: Icel. hiarta n.] HEART; cor.*—*Ðær is þin heorte, Mt. 6, 21: Ex. 14, 5: Bd. 4, 25.*—*Heort-coða a disease or grief of the heart.*—*Heort-ecce heart-ache.*—*Heort-hama covering of the heart, a caul.*—

Heort-hoge anxiety; cordis sollicitudo, Bd. de Sap.—*Heort-seoc heart-sick, Cot. 209.*—*Heort-seocnes heart-sickness.*
 HEORD, heorð [*Plat. Ger. herd m: Dut. haard, heerd m: Fra. hirth, hird m: Moss. harja: Dan. arne c: Sweed. hård m: Icel. ar, arin, arn m: Junius derives heorð from ardere: Heb. חרור to burn*] *HEARTH; focus.*—*Cot. 86, 92: R. 30.*—*Heorð-bacen hearth-baken, baked on the hearth, Gen. 18, 8.*—*Heorð-cniht a domestic, Past. 47, 3.*—*Heorð-fæst a master of a family, L. Cnut. pol. 19.*—*Heorð-pening a hearth-penny, Rome-cot, Rome-penny, Peter's pence, L. Edg. 4.*—*Heorð-æwpe a hearth-sweeper, bride's maid.*—*Heorð-werod a family, Cd. 78.*
 Heortlæfre *The herb germander; chamædrys.*—*Herb. 25.*
 Heort-berg a bilberry, *Cot. 131, v. heortberg.*
 Heorð height, deep, *Cd. 228, v. heahþo.*
 Heow a fence, hedge, *Bd. 2, 13, v. hege.*
 Heow hue, colour, *Bd. 3, 14, v. hiw.*
 Heow hewed, spurred, v. heawan.
 Heowwalice a fam. Familiarly, as one of the family; familiariter:—*Bd. 4, 27, v. hiwalice.*
 HER; *adv. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hier: Iud. hear: Ker. Ot. hiar: Moss. her: Dan. her: Sweed. här: Icel. hér] HERE, now, at this time; hic, nunc.*—*God is þæt we her beon, Mt. 9, 5: Jn. 19, 26, 27. An. xxxiii. her was Crist aongen, A. D. 33, now was Christ crucified, Chr. 33.*—*Her-after hereafter, Bd. 3, 30.*
 Her hair, *C. Mt. 5, 26, v. her.*
 Hera one higher, a lord, *C. Mt. 11, 11, v. hearra.*
 Hera a servant, *C. R. Jn. 12, 26, v. hyra.*
 Hera hair-cloth, *Gen. 37, 34, v. hæra.*
 Heracleian *A water-hily; heracilium.*—*Herb. 74.*
 Heran; *p. de. To hear, obey; audire.*—*C. R. Mk. 4, 41, v. hyran.*
 Hercnung a hearing, v. heorc-nung.
 Herd herd, v. heord.
 Her-dracan arrows, *Hicks's Thes. p. 192.*
 Here Fame; fama:—*Et. R. p. 162.*
 HERB, herge, herige, hire; *g. herges; d. here, herge; m. [Plat. Dut. heer, heir n: Fra. hera m: Ger. heer n: Ot. heri: Moss. harji: Dan. her c: Sweed. här m: Icel. her m.] An army, expedition, host, legion, multitude, troop, chafly of enemies, any number of men above thirty-*

see, v. hloð; exercitus:—Se cyning sende hys here to, *Mt.* 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives.— ðtherre an army of foreigners.— Gangend-here infantry.— Ríden-de-here cavalry.— Here-beacen, here-beacen a watch-word, a beacon.— Here-beorgan to harbour.— Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, *Chau.* herborow, *Som.*— Here-byrna a war-trumpet, *Cd.* 147.— Here-byrnere a war-trumpeter.— Here-byrgan to harbour.— Here-cist a warlike band, *Cd.* 151.— Here-fare a predatory excursion of a foreign army.— Here-feoh booty, *Ors.* 3, 7.— Here-folc military men, *Jðth.* 11.— Here-fong a bone-breaker; oasifragus, *Elf. gl.* 11.— Here-fugolas war-birds, *Cd.* 150.— Here-gang an irruption, attack, *Bd.* 1, 14, *B.* Here-geat a heriot, v. more in alphabetical order.— Here-geold, here-gyld a military tribute, *Chr.* 1040.— Here-hand a hostile hand, *Bd.* 4, 28.— Here-huðe, here-huðe plunder, prey, *Bd.* 4, 16.— Here-mæcg a principal man, a leader, *Cd.* 114.— Here-man a soldier, *C. In.* 18, 3.— Here-pað, her-pað an army-path, *Cd.* 174.— Here-reat plunder, spoil, *Jos.* 7, 21.— Here-rine hostilis consiliarius, *Bt. R.* p. 162.— Here-stræt a military way, *Cd.* 157.— Here-team the conduct of an army, spoil, *Cd.* 97: 98.— Here-teama, here-tema a leader of an army, *L. In.* 16.— Here-þreat an army-band, an army, a company, *Cd.* 170.— Here-þrym an army-band, an army, *Cot.* 94.— Here-tyma a martial leader, *Cd.* 205.— Here-wæþa a leader of an army, *Jðth.* 11.— Here-wisa a general, martial leader, *Cd.* 160.— Here-wop army-cry, *Cd.* 166.— Here-word military fame, *Chr.* 1009, *Cot.*— Here-wosa hostile band, *Cd.* 5.— Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, *Cd.* 94.

Hered; comp. ra. Praised, v. herian.

Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of HEREFORD, *Chr.* 918.— Herefordscyre [scire a share, division] Herefordshire, *Chr.* 1051.

* Heregas armies, v. here.

Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military apparatus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse, cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; militaris apparatus, armamentum.

Heregendlice; adv. Commendably; laudabiliter:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Heregung, hergung, e; f. An invasion, inroad; incurio:—*Jos.* 10, 40, v. heregang in here.

Herelic; def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Da herelican res militares, *Cot.* 47.

Herenes, se; f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:—1. *Bd.* 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, *Bd.* 4, 14. 2. He him to herenyse geteah he brought them to obedience, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. hynes.

Herenig A expedition; expeditio:—*Cot.* 73.

Heretoga, heretoha, an; m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:—Of þe forþ-gæð se heretoga, *Mt.* 2, 6. Pa heretohan hi woldon utadri fan the consuls they would expel, *Bt.* 16, 1. Pa wæs sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, *Bt.* 1.

Herewian, herwian To despise; contemnere:—We herewiað us selfe we despise ourselves, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 26. Herwodon me aspernabantur me, *V. Ps.* 21, 6.

Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence] A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp; hence the name of HARWICH, Essex; militaris vicus, castra:—*Cd.* 97: *Cot.* 48.

Herfest harvest, *Elf. gl.* 10, v. hærfest.

Hergadan captives.

Hergan, hergean to praise, v. herian.

Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go] An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio:—*Chr.* 894.

Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, *Cd.* 145, v. here.

Herge An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum:—To þam herige to the idol, *Cd.* 181: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hergendlic, herigendlic; adj. Praise-worthy; laudabilis:—*V. Ps.* 117, 14.

Hergian, herian, hergian; p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren; Not. herron; Dan. herge, hæрге]

Swed. härja: Icei. heria arm circumferre.—here, herge a army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, or destroy; vastare:—He herge gode æghwar he plundered every where, *Chr.* 1009. Hwurdon þa hergeode, *Jd.* 10, 8. Ongan herian herge to vez, *Cd.* 102.

Herginge, hergöð an invasion *Jud.* 16, p. 162, v. hergik.

Hergung an invasion, *Bd.* 1, 11 v. here, &c.

Herian, hergan, hergean, ic herige, herge, we herien, herigen; part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gele red; v. a. [Ger. chren; Dan. ceren.—here fame] To praise commend; laudare:—Hergidrihten praise the Lord, *Cd.* 214: 187. Heredon hig be foran him, *Gen.* 12, 15: *Ps.* 174: *Lk.* 2, 20.

* Herige an army, v. herge.

Herigean to praise, v. herian.

Herigendlic laudable, v. hergendlic.

Herinc, hering a herring, v. hering.

Hering, herung, e; f. Prae-commendation, favour, commendation; laus:—*Bt.* 27, 3: 30, 1.

Hering-man a hearing-man; subject, *Som.*

Herm-bealow noxious, *Cd.* 228 v. harm.

Hern a horn, v. hyrne.

Hernia, se; f. A tax, tribute; census:—*R. Mt.* 17, 25.

Hernise A mystery; mysterium:—*C. Mk.* 4, 11.

Hernisse obedience, *Bd.* 3, 30, v. hynes.

Her-pað a military way, *Jd.* 12, v. here, &c.

Herpere a harper, *Gen.* 4, 21, v. hearpere.

Herra for heora, hira of thera—herra for hehra higher, v. heara— a master, lord, v. hearra.

Hersta A fagot, fire-brand; cremium:—*V. Ps.* 101, 4.

Herstan to fry, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. hyrtan.

Hersting-hlaf a bread-crust, *Cd.* 45.

Hersum obedient, v. byrsun.

Hersumian to obey, *C. Mk.* 4, 41 v. byrsunian.

Hersumnes obedience, v. bysumnes.

Herð-belig [herðan testicus belig venier] viscus, scrotum, *Cd.* 163.

Herung praise, favour, commendation *Ps.* 110, 10, v. hering.

Herwendlic; adj. Despicable contemptibilis:—*Cot.* 37.

Herwian to despise, v. herwian.

* Herwic a camp, v. herewic.

Het called, v. hatan.

Hette, hate [*Plat. Dut. haat m.*]
het c: *Ger. hass m; Ot. haz; Mos. hatiza; Dan. had n; Swed. hat n; Icel. hatr n.*—*hat hat* HATE, hatred, indignation, envy; odium:—*Bd. 5, 23. Hete bæfde he hate he had, Cd. 16: 103. On he hete bæfde odio habebat, Bd. 3, 21. Hia hete berh avoided his hatred, Bd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28.*

Hete heat, v. hætu.

Hetele sharp, fierce, v. hetol.

Hetic: *adj. Hatful; odious:*—*Ors. 1, 8.*

Heticelice, hatollice *Hatefully, hotly, vehemently; odious, vehementer:*—*Jos. 11, 8; Chr. 616.*

Heten promised, v. hatan.

Hetenð *Iniquity, partiality; iniquitas:*—*T. Ps. 72, 8.*

Hete height, v. heaðo.

Heten heathen, with its compounds, v. hæþen, &c.

Hetfelda. [*Flor. Headfeald: Hunt. Hatfield: Stub. Hetfeld.*—*hæþ heath, feld a field*] HATFIELD-MOOR, *Yorkshire, Chr. 633.*

Hetol; *def. se hetola; adj. Hatelish, severe, cruel, vehement; odious, cruelis:*—*Elf. T. p. 32.*

Hetollice *hatefully, vehemently, abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v. hetelice.*

Hetan *To pursue, drive, persecute; persecuti:* generally used as a participle, hetende *pursuing;* or, perhaps, as a noun, hetend an *enemy; persecutors:*—*Cd. 94: 184: Jdth. 12. Hettende beoþan shall be persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11. Hettendra herga of pursuing armies, Cd. 97.*

Hettian *to pull off the skin, L. Cnat. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v. hættian.*

Hetul *hateful, cruel, v. hetol.*

Hetuld *thread, v. hefeld.*

Heten heoven, &c., v. heofon.

Hezet, heoven a *head, v. heafod.*

Hewen *green, v. hæwen.*

Hewen a *violet, a purple-coloured lily, hæwen.*

Hewendlice; *adv. Disdainfully; contemptum, Som.*

Hewgas *for heavgas images, C. Pt. 134, 15, v. herge.*

Hexta *highest, L. Ps. 9, 2, for heht, v. heah.*

Hi *They, them, her; illi, illas, illos, illas, illam, from he.*

Hibernia, Ybernia *Ireland; Hibernia:*—*Chr. 891, v. Yrland.*

Hica [*Dut. Kil. huycke, hoedke from hoeden to cover*] *A wig; galericulum.*—Hence our *huke* or *hyke* a *sort of cloak, v. hacula.*

Hicemase *A wren; parrax:*—*R. 38.*

Hicgan, gehicgan, behicgan, hiegan, hycgan, hyggan, hygian; *p. hygde* [*Moes. hugian: Icel. hyggia*] *To study, think, consider, explore, seek vehemently, attempt, endeavour, strive, struggle; studere:*—*Ne mæg ic þæt gehicgan nor could I search out that. Hycgab his ealle all strive for this, Cd. 22. Hig þe genlice strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18.*

Hidd, hidde *hid, v. hydan.*

Hide a *hide, v. hyde.*

Hider, hyder; *adv. HITHER; huc:*—*Come þu hider ær tide, Mt. 8, 29. Hiderer nearer, Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36.—Hider and geond, Bd. 5, 12.—Hider and pider, hidres þidres hither and thither, Bt. 40, 5.—Hider-cyme hither-coming, Bd. 1, 34.—Hider-ward hitherward, Chr. 1085.*

Hieder *hither, v. hider.*

Hieg *hay, T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.*

Hiegian *to strive, Past. 14, 6, v. hiegan.*

Hieh *high, &c., v. heah, &c.*

Hieldon *Made a tumult; sonuerunt:*—*T. Ps. 82, 2.*

Hielfa *a handle, Past. 21, 7, v. helf.*

Hielm *stubble, C. Ps. 82, 12, v. healm.*

Hielt *a handle, v. hilt.*

Hiene *him, Bd. 5, 8, for hine.*

Hiened *humbled, v. hynan.*

Hienð, hienðu *loss, destruction, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. henð.*

Hieordas *coarse tow, v. heordan.*

Hiera, hira *of them; g. pl. of he.*

Hieran *to hear, Past. 18, 2.—Hierde obeyed, Cd. 37, v. hyran.*

Hierde *a shepherd, Cot. 167, v. hyrde.*

Hiere, hire *of her; g. of heo.*

Hiere-borg *borrowing for hire, usury, Cot. 170, Som.*

Hiered *a family, v. hired.*

Hier-mon *a hearer, one obedient, Past. 25, 1.*

Hiermð *Craftiness, deceit; astutia, Som.*

Hiernys *obedience, v. hynnes.*

Hierosolim-waru *men of Jerusalem.*

Hierra *higher, v. heah.—a lord, v. hearra.*

Hierstan *to fry, Past. 21, 6, v. hyrstan.*

Hierste-panna *a frying-pan, Past. 21, v. hyrstant.*

Hiersting *a frying, v. hyrsting.*

Hiersunnes *obedience, v. hysunnes.*

Hiertan *to encourage, Past. 8, 1, v. hyrtan.*

Hierusalem, Jerusalem *Jerusa-*

lem; Hierosolyma:—*Chr. 71: 448.*

Hiest *highest, v. heah.*

Hiew *a hue, form, v. hiw.*

Hiewe *heued, cut, smoothed; dolatus:*—*Hiewe stan, Ors. 4, 12.*

Hiewete *A striking, smiting, hewing; percussio:*—*Past. 36, 5.*

Hig, hyg *they, v. hi.*

Hig *hay, grass, Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.*

Hig, hih *high, v. heah.*

HIGAN, higan [*Icel. haggja to move*] 1. *To HIE, to make haste; tendere. 2. To endeavour, strive; niti:*—1. Higað *festinat, R. p. 169. 2. Higað micitur, Bt. 30, 1. Þat he higie eallan mægne that he strives with all might, Bt. 37, 2. Higið-fatu Calidilia, scilicet, vasa quadam, Coll. Monast.*

Hige, higo *A family, household, society; familia:*—*C. R. Lk. 2, 4.*

HIGe, hyge, hogu [*Old Plat. Dut. Ger. huge: Dut. heugen to remember: Al. hugi, biugi: Ot. hugu: Swed. håg, hug m: Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugian*] 1. *The mind, thought; mens. 2. Application of mind, study, diligence, care; mentis applicatio, cura:*—1. *Ne meathe he set his hige findan he might not find in his mind, Cd. 14.—He minne hige cuþe he knoweth my mind, Cd. 19: 206. 2. R. Ben. 36, 53, Som.—Hige-craeft power of mind, Cd. 176.—Hige-frod wise, prudent in mind, Cd. 92.—Hige-rof magnanimous, Cd. 82.—Hige-sorga anxiety, mental griefs, Cd. 37.—Hige-strang strong in mind, Menol. 80. Hige-te-one mind's hate, Cd. 103.—Hige-þancol cautious, provident, thoughtful, Cd. 176.*

Hige; *adj. Studious, diligent; diligens, Som.*

Higeleas; *adj. Negligent, careless, saucy; negligens, Som.*

Higelealice; *adv. Negligently, disorderly; negligenter, Som.*

Higeleat, higeleat, higelist. *Negligence, carelessness; negligentia:*—*R. Ben. interl. 6, 43.*

Higen *society, v. hige.*

Higere *A wood-pecker, a picus; picus avis:*—*R. 37.*

Higgan *to strive, Bt. 33, 2, v. hiegan.*

Hig-hus *a hay-loft, R. 109.*

Higian *to endeavour, v. hiegan.*

Hig la: *interj. Hab, alas; hei:*—*Ps. 119, 6.*

Higna-hæder *A master of a family; paterfamilias:*—*C. R. Lk. 13, 25.*

Higo *a family; higu servants, R. Mt. 10, 36, v. hige.*

Higre *A slave, one born in a house; verna:*—*Cot. 23.*

- Higscipe** *Familyship; familiar status*:—*Bt.* 21.
- Higð** *An endeavour; niasus, Som.*
- Hih** *Mgh, v. heah.*
- Hihsend** *Hiesing; subsannans, Lye.*
- HIRT**, *hyht, gehyht* *Hope, expectation, refuge, joy, exultation; spes*:—*Elf. gr.* 12: *Gaudium, T. Ps.* 46, 1.
- Hihthan, gehihtan, ic** *hihte, we* *hihten, gehyhtað; p. ic* *gehihte, hihte; pp. gehyhten.* 1. *To hope, trust; sperare.* 2. *To rejoice, exult; exultare.* 3. *To increase; augere*:—1. *ic* *hihte on God, Ps.* 68, 4: 30, 18. *Peoda* *gehyhtað, Mt.* 12, 21. 2. *Muntas* *gehihtað, Ps.* 118, 6: 117, 18. 3. *He* *gehihte folc* *his, Ps.* 104, 22. *Hihte, M. Ps.* 104, 22.
- Hihthful, hyhtful; adj.** *Full of joy, pleasant; gaudii plenus*:—*Cd.* 46.
- Hihð** *height, T. Ps.* 55, 3, *v. heaðo.*
- Hihthleas; adj.** *Joyless, hopeless; gaudii vacuus, Som.*
- Hihthlic, hyhtlic; adj.** *Joyous, glad, exulting, hopeful, desirable, sublime; jucundus, sublimis*:—*Cd.* 95: 8.
- Hihthlice; adv.** *Gladly, diligently; studioso*:—*L. Eccl.* 4.
- Hil** *the island Hy, v. Ii.*
- Hila, hi** *Alas; heu, Som.*
- Hilan** *To hill, conceal; tegere*:—*Hilð* *conceals, Bt.* 27, 1, *v. helan.*
- Hile** *a turning, Cot.* 18, *v. hylca.*
- HILDE** [*Iscl. hildur f.*] *A battle, fight; pugna*:—*Hildegrædige* *greedy of battle, Cd.* 160: 166. *Memol.* 481.—*Hilde-calla* *a man of war, Cd.* 166.—*Hilde-leoð* *a military song, Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-nædran* *military serpents, arrows, Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-rinc* *a soldier, Æthelst. Epimic. Chr.* 938.—*Hilde-sweg* *battle crash, Cd.* 98.—*Hilde-bræc* *martial violence, Cd.* 98.—*Hilde-wulfas* *soldiers.*
- Hilde** *affection, v. hyld.*
- Hil-hama** *A grasshopper; cicada*:—*R.* 37.
- HILL, hyll, es; m.** [*Plat. hüll, hövel* *m: Dut. heuvel* *m: Ger. hügel* *m: Dan. høj* *c: Iscl. höll* *m: tumulus: Iscl. hvoll* *m.*] *A HILL, mountain; collis, mons*:—*C. Ps.* 71, 3: *R.* Lk. 23, 30.
- Hil-song** *A timbral, drum; tympanum*:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.
- Hilt, gehilt, holt, hylt, an.** *HILT, handle; capulus*:—*Pa* *hiltan, Jud.* 3, 22.—*Hiltleas* *without a handle, R.* 52.
- Him** *to him, or them; illi, illo, illis; d. s. and pl. of he.*
- Himming** *a shoe, v. hemming.*
- Him-self** *HIMSELF; ipse*:—*Gen.* 18, 7.
- Hina** *A domestic, servant; domesticus*:—*Cd.* 107.—*Hina-caldor, hine-caldor* *the good man of the house, Bd.* 3, 9.—*Hine-man* *a farmer.*
- Hinan** *hence, Bt. R.* p. 156, *v. heona.*
- Hindan** *behind; post*:—*Ora.* 6, 36.
- Hind-beri, hind-berig** *HINDBERRY, raspberry; fragum, acinus*:—*Cot.* 72, 91.
- Hind-cealf, hind-calf** *A little hind, hind-calf; hinnulus*:—*R.* 19.
- Hinde, hynd** *A HIND; cervæ*:—*Chr.* 1086.
- Hinder-geape, hinder-gepewer-cutus, R. 84: *Coll. Monast.***
- Hinderling** [*hinder remote, ling a pattern*] *Not like the original; a prototype prorsus abhorrens, Lye*:—*Wilk. L. A.-S.* p. 208.
- Hinder-scipe, es; m.** *Naughtiness, negligence; nequitia, Som.*
- Hind-hele, hind-heleðe, hind-heolaðe, hind-heoleðe, hind-hioleðe.** *HIND-HEEL; pæonia*:—*Elf. gl.* 16.
- Hindrian; pp.** *gehindred* [*Plat. Dut. hinderen; Frs. hindera; Ger. hindern; Not. hintern; Dan. hindre; Swed. Iscl. hindra*] *To HINDER; impire*:—*Chr.* 1003.
- Hindward** *HINDWARD; a retro*:—*L. Alf. pol.* 32.
- Hinekin, illum, se; ac. s. m. of he.**
- Hine** *is it not, are they not; nonne*:—*Ps.* 13, 8.
- Hine** *a domestic, v. hina.*
- Hine-ward** *INWARD; intrinsicus*:—*C. R. Mt.* 7, 15.
- Hin-gong** *A departure; abitus*:—*Cod. Exon.* 30, b.
- Hingrian, hyngrian; p. ede; pp. od** [*Dut. hongern; Plat. Ger. hungern; Not. hungere; Moes. huggrian, pronounces hungrian; Dan. hungre; Swed. hungra; Iscl. húngrar*—*hunger* *hunger*] *To hunger; esurire*:—*Hingriað* *esuriunt, Mt.* 6, 6: *Lk.* 6, 21.
- Hingrende, Cot. 83. **Hingrende, Cod. Exon. 27a. **Hingrigende, Mt. 25, 37. Also used impersonally, *Me* *hingrað I hunger, Elf. gr.* *Hine* *hingrende* *he was hungry, Lk.* 4, 2.******
- Hinoð** *the bowels, Ps.* 50, 11, *v. innoð.*
- Hinsitð, hinnitð** *Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio*:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.
- Hio, heo** *She; illa; non. s. f. of he.*—*hio* *is used for he, hi, heofon.*
- Hiofion** *heaven, Bt.* 33, 4, *v. heofon.*
- Hiofion** *homely, Bt.* 33, 4, *v. heofonlic.*
- Hiolestr** *a den, v. heolstr.*
- Hiom, heom, him** *Then; illud. d. pl. of he.*
- Hion; f.** [*Swed. hinna; Dan. hinde*] *A membrane; cuticula*:—*L. Ethelð.* 37.
- Hion, him** *To him; illi; d. s. of he.*
- Hiona, hionan, hionca** *heop* *Bt.* 36, 2, *v. heona.*
- Hiop, heap, heop** *A* *nut, the fruit of the dogrose, a bush, bramble; rosea sylvestris bacca, rubus*:—*Bret. pe* *hiop* *on-weaht* *a briar which eateth hips, L. M.* 1, 38. *Hiop* *brymel* *a hip-bramble, R.* 64.
- Hior** *a hinge, Bt.* 24, 7, *v. heor.*
- Hiora, heora, hira** *Of them; illorum; g. pl. of he.*
- Hiord, hiored** *a herd, Col.* 17, *v. heord.*
- Hiort** *a heart, v. heort.*
- Hiort** *heart, Col.* 20, *v. heort.*
- Hiow** *a base, Cd.* 14, *v. hior.*
- Hiowealce** *familiarly, Bd.* 2, *v. heowesalce.*
- Hipe** *a hip*:—*hipes* *ban* *hip* *ban. v. hype.*
- Hiran** *to hear, v. hyran.*
- Hird, hirda** *a shepherd, v. hylde.*
- Hird-clere** *a domestic chaplain.*
- Hirdelic; adj.** *Pastoral; pastoralis, Som.*
- Hirdnys** *a prison, Gen.* 42, 1, *v. hyrdnes.*
- Hirdwendlic** *familiar, contemptible, Cot.* 37.
- Hire** *an army, Gen.* 14, 17, *v. here*:—*hire* *usury, v. hyre.*
- Hired, hyred, es** [*hyred* *pp. of hyrian* *to hear, obey, &c.*] 1. *A family, household; familia* 2. *A palace, court; palatium* 3. *An army, a host, crew, an assembly, convent; exercitus*—1. *Gen.* 12, 17: *Mt.* 24, 46: *Lk.* 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. *Or.* 6: 30: *Chr.* 1085. 3. *Lk.* 24, 11.—*Hired* *heaven's host; heaven, Cd.* 221.—*Hiredes* *caldor, Mt.* 21, 33.—*Hiredes* *fæder, Mt.* 10, 25.—*Hiredes* *hlaford* *master of the family, Elf. gl.* 5.—*Hiredes* *modor* *a mistress.*—*Hired* *gereða* *excused* *R.* 6.—*Hired* *man* *a domestic* *Gen.* 50, 7.—*Hired* *witan* *a maid servant, Wulfst. Tot. Hicks's* *Theas. Dic. Ep.* p. 54.—*Hired* *wist* *familiarly, Scot.* 78.
- Hirniende** *attentus.*
- Hirsum** *obedient, Es.* 24, 7, *v. hyrsum.*
- Hirsumian** *to obey, v. hyrsumian.*

Hirnes contempt, *T. Ps.* 118, 141, v. hyrwna.
 His, hys, his, of him; illius; g. s. m. of he.
 Hiscan *To repress; exprobrare*: *L. Ps.* 32, 10.
 Hisc, hysc [Plat. he, heken: *Ger. er: Dan. Swed. han: Icel. hann*] *A male; mas, masculus*:—Hisc-cild, hysc-cild, hysc-rinc *a male child*, *Ors.* 1, 10: *Gen.* 17, 10, 12.
 Hiscan *to deride*, *Ps.* 2, 4, v. hyscan.
 Hispanie, Hispanie *Spain*; Hispania:—*Chr.* 1087.
 Hiscipe *Cabria, Lys.*
 Hit, hyt [Plat. het, idt, et: *Dut. het: Ger. es: Isd. izs: Mæc. ita: Dan. det, dette: Swed. thet, det: Icel. thad or that*] *It; id. nom. oc. s. n. of he*:—Ic hit com it to I, *Gen.* 21, 24.
 Hitan *to eat*, *Lev.* 7, 25, v. ytan. *It's a haven, part.* v. hys.
 Hiscende *destroying*, *Cot.* 95, v. hyscan.
 Hiscer hither, v. hider.
 Hiscill *Hateful; odiosus*:—*Isid.* 1.
 Hisc, heo she; illa; nom. s. f. of he.
 Hisc, he; Lys.
 Hisc, hew, *Lk.* 3, 22, v. hiw. v. hew, hiwe, hycw, es. *Plat. hau m: Dut. houw m: Fra. hei f: Ger. hiel m.* 1. *A form, fashion, face, appearance; species, forma.* 2. *HUE, color*:—1. On oðrum iwe, *Mt.* 16, 12. Whitig on iwe, *Gen.* 12, 11. Heofones iwe, *Mt.* 16, 3. 2. *HELOES iwe of every colour*, *Bd.* 1, 1. *ines hives of one colour*, *Elf.* s. 49.
 Hisc, an; m. [*Icel. hion: Swed. isen*] *A family, in the pl. nouns of the same family, domestic, servants; familia, domestici*:—Heora hiwan eall *of their domestics*, *Cd.* 133, *¶* p. 168, 10. To hire hiwan, *Gen.* 39, 14. Mid hira iwan, *Ex.* 1, 1. To þinum iwan, *Mt.* 5, 19, v. hiwen.—*Hisc-gedal a separation of a wife, a divorce*, *Mt.* 5, 31. *Hisc known to a family, familiar*, *R.* 115.
 Hisclice; *adv. Familiarly; militarily*:—*Bd.* 5, 2. *Hiscwædnes, se; f. Acquaintance, intimacy; familiaritas*:—*R.* 116.
 Hiscwædnes; *domestici*:—*Hiscwædnes be þurfon domestici dignat*, *Gen.* 42, 33, v. hiwa. *tere, es; m. [hiw a form] to who puts on a form, a hyrcer, a fabricator, an inven-*

tor, a fowler; simulator, fabricator, auceps:—*Elf. gl.* 25, *Proc.* 6.
 Hiw-gedal *a divorce*, v. hiwa.
 Hiwian, hywan, gehiwan; *part. gehiwynde; p. ode; pp. od, gehiwod; v. a.* 1. *To form, fashion, shape, hew, transform; formare.* 2. *To feign, pretend, counterfeit; simulare*:—1. *Ðe hiwode eage*, *C. Ps.* 93, 9. *Ðu hiwodest me*, *C. Ps.* 138, 4. *Siogodcunde fore teohhung eall ping gehiwað the divins Providence fashions every thing*, *Bt.* 39, 6. 2. *Hiwigende lang gebed*, *Lk.* 20, 47. *Deah hit gehwyod wære though it were pretended*, *Job.* p. 166.
 Hiwing, hiwung, gehiwung *a pretence*, *Num.* 12, 8, v. hiwung.
 Hiwince *A family; familia*:—*Æt hic hiwice per familias*, *L. In.* 44.—*Hiwisc-fæder a master of a family*, *C. Lk.* 13, 25.
 Hiwialice; *adv. Familiarly; familiariter*, *Som.*
 Hiwleas; *adj. Without form, deformed; deformis*:—*Elf. gl.* 3.
 Hiwleasnes, se; *f. Deformity, foulness; deformitas*, *Som.*
 Hiwlic; *adj. [hiw a form] Assuming a form, beautiful, figurative; formosus, figurativus*:—*Som.* 101, 244.
 Hiwlic; *adj. [hiwa a family] Relating to a family; matronalis*:—*Cot.* 129.
 Hiwraeden, e; *f. [hiwa family, raeden state, condition] A house, family, tribe; familia*:—*To þam sceapum Israela hiwraedene*, *Mt.* 10, 6: *Ex.* 2, 1. *Hiwraedene þinre fæder familes tuw pater*, *Gen.* 28, 2.
 Hiwscipe, es; *m. A house, family; familia*:—*L. Ps.* 113, 17.—*Hiwscipas families*, *L. Ps.* 21, 28.—*Hiwscipes fæder master of a family*, *Bd.* 5, 12.
 Hiwing, hiwing, hiwung, gehiwung, gehywung, e; *f.* 1. *A forming, creation; creatio, formatio.* 2. *A pretence, counterfeiting, hypocrisy, scoff, irony, ambiguity; simulatio, hypocrisis*:—1. *C. Ps.* 102, 13. 2. *Mid þære hiwunga with the pretences; cum speciebus*, *Bt.* 20.
 Hiwung, e; *f. [hiwa a family] A marriage; matrimonium*:—*Ors.* 2, 2.
 Hlad Load; *onus*, *Som.*
 HLA'DAN, þu hlestæt, he hlest; *p. hlód, gehlód; pp. hlæden, gehlæden; v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Tat. Ot. laden: Dan. ladde: Swed. ladda: Icel. hlada: Fin. ladan: Pol. laduje.* *If the sense of heaviness*

be considered as the first, this word belongs to hlad or lad a load] 1. *To LOAD, burthen, heap up; onerare.* 2. *To LADE, draw out, empty; haurire*:—1. *Ongan ad hladen began a pile to load*, *Cd.* 140. *Gehlodon him*, *Cd.* 174. 2. *Wæter to hladenne*, *Ex.* 2, 16. *Hlod wæter*, *Ex.* 2, 19.
 Hladung LADING; *haustus*, *Som.*
 Hlæd *A heap; agger*:—*Past.* 21, 5.
 Hlædder, hlæder; *g. hlædre, hlæddre; d. hlædra.* [*Plat. ledder f: Dut. ladder f: Fra. bladder n: Ger. leiter f: Not. leitero: Schw. laiter m: Ker. hleitar*] LADDER; *scala*:—*On ufewardre þære hlædre*, *Gen.* 28, 13. *Hlædræ wærdon ladders reared*, *Cd.* 80.
 Hlæddisc *satira*, *R.* 30.
 Hlæden *A bucket; hauritorium*:—*R.* 25, v. hladen.
 Hlædle [*Plat. Dut. lepel m: Ger. löffel m. hlædle from hladen to lade*] LADLE; *spatha, cochleare*, *Som.*
 Hlæd-weogl, hlæd-wiogl. *An engine or wheel of a well to draw water; antlia*:—*Cot.* 9, 101.
 Hlæfdie, hlæfdig, hlæfdige, an; *f.* [*Icel. lavdi f.*] *Lady, queen; domina*:—*Agar forseah hire hlæfdian*, *Gen.* 16, 4: *Ps.* 122, 3. *Hlæfdigan hete a lady's hate*, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 4, 3: *L. Ps.* 44, 11. *Hiredes hlæfdig a mistress*, *Elf. gl.* 5.
 Hlæhter, hlæhter laughter, v. hlehtor.
 Hlæn *a loan*, v. læn.
 Hlænna *to lend*, v. lænan.
 Hlæne, &c. *loan*, *Gen.* 41, 3, v. læne, &c.
 Hlæst [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. last f: Fra. hlest f: Icel. hlæs n.*] *A burthen, loading, the loading of a ship, merchandize; navis onus, merces*:—*Mid hlæste with lading*, *Cd.* 71. *Holmes hlæst burthen of the sea*, *Cd.* 74.—*Hence our LAST, a quantity of corn, and BALLAST, is from bat a boat, and hlæst.*
 Hlæstæt; *pp. gehlæsted. To freight, load; onerare*:—*Gehlæsted þæt scip loaded the ship*, *Bd.* 5, 9.
 Hlæst-scip *a ship of burthen.*
 Hlæstæt ladest, v. hladen.
 Hlæw, hlaw [*Mæc. hlaw*] 1. *A heap, barrow, a small hill; agger.* 2. *A tract of ground gently rising; hence denominated A LOWE, LOE, frequently used in the names of places; tractus terre paulatim ascendens*:—1. *Bt. E.* p. 162. *On hlæwe*

on a hill, *Menol.* 500. 2. Hundes-hlaw *Hound's-law*; canum tumulus. Leod, Lude-hlaw *Ludlow*; populi tumulus. Winnes - hlaw *Winnes-law*, *Winslow*; pugnas tumulus, *vet foran Windes-hlaw ventosus tumulus*. Mere - hlaw *Mer-low*; maricis circumdatus tumulus; denique East-hlaw *East-low*; orientalis tumulus. West-hlaw *West-low*; occidentalis tumulus, &c.

HLAƿ, ea; m. [*Ger.* lab, laib, laib a. most commonly connected with brot *bread*, but also used alone to designate bread: *Old Ger.* hlaƿ: *Moes.* hlaifs, hlaibs: *Lat.* mid. leibo, libo] *Bread*, LOAF; panis:—Pinne hlaƿ etan to eat thy bread, *Cd.* 43.—Ic eom lifes hlaƿ, *Jn.* 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas wrycan to make loaves, *Cd.* 228.—Cnapa hæff ƿif berene hlafas, *Jn.* 6, 9.—Hlaf-æta a leaf-eater, domestic, menial servant, *L. Ethelb.* 25.—Hlaf-gang the procession of the host, *L. Const.* p. 112.—Hlaf gebrocht broken bread, *Menol.*—Hlaf-leaste wast of bread, *Nath.* 7.—Hlaf-messe loaf-mass, v. in alphabetical order.—Hlaf-ofn loaf-oven, an oven.

Hlaftig, hlaftia a lady, *C. Jn.* 20, 16, v. hlaftie.

Hlaf-messe [messe a mass] *The loaf-mass or feast, the feast on the first of August, called Lammas-day*, when the Saxons offered an oblation of loaves made from new corn. After rejecting h and f, we have lamasse, hence LAMMAS; panis [sive frumenti primitiarum] festum, *Ors.* 6, 19.

Hlaford, es; m. [*Icel.* lávardr tutor collegij] A LORD; dominus:—Of his hlaforðes goðum, *Gen.* 24, 10: *Mt.* 21, 30. ¶ Cyne - hlaforð, Gecynde-hlaforð his lawful or liege lord.—Hlaford - hyd allegi-ance to a lord, *Ors.* 6, 37.—Hlaford-searwe, hlaforð-swice *disloyalty, infidelity*; domini proditio.—Hlaford-swica a traitor.

Hlafordleás LORDLESS; sine domino:—*L. Ethel.* 2.

Hlafordóm, es; m. *Dominion, lordship*; dominium:—*Past.* 28.

Hlafordscipe, es; m. *Lordship*; dominatio:—*Ps.* 144, 13: *Bt.* 7, 2.

Hlagole *Ridiculous*; promptus ad risum:—*Off. Reg.* 15.

Hlahende laughing, v. blihan. Hlammeasa lammas, *Chr.* 1009, v. hlaƿmesse.

Hlanca Lent; macilentus:—*Jdkh.* 11.

Hland, hlond [*Icel.* bland a.—hence in *Lanc.* to this day they use, in the same sense, land or laut] *Urine*; lotium, urina:—*Cot.* 176.

Hlaw an elevation, a hill, v. hlaw. Hleaf-gewrit [hleaf leave, gewrit written] *A written license, a diploma*; cautio, diploma.

Hleahor, hleahter [*Plat. Dut.* lach m: *Ger.* gelächter n: *Ker.* hlatre, hlahtre: *Dan.* latter c: *Swed.* löje n: *Icel.* hláter m.] LAUGHTER; risus:—*Bt.* 16, 2. ¶ Hleahtor-bære a laugher, *C. R. Ben.* 4.—Hleahter-ful full of laughter, *Guth. vit. pref.*—Hleahter-lic laughable, *Id.*—Hleahtor-smith laughter-smith, laugher, *Cd.* 144.

Heap a leap, v. hlyp.

Hleápan, he hlypð; pp. hleop, we hleoƿon; pp. gehleáƿen [*Plat. Dut.* loopen: *Frs.* hla-pa: *Ger.* laufen: *Ot.* laufen: *Wil.* lofen: *Mons.* louffan: *Ker.* hlauffan: *Moes.* hlaupan: *Dan.* løbe: *Swed.* löpa: *Icel.* hlaupa, hleypa: *Heb.* 𐤇𐤇𐤇 hlp a passing] *To LEAP, jump*; saltare, salire:—Hleop on ƿæs cyninges stedan leaped on the king's steed, *Bd.* 2, 13. Hleapende, *Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleáƿere, es; m. 1. A LEAPER, messenger, courier; saltator, cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus:—1. Butan twegen hleáƿeras but two couriers, *Chr.* 889. 2. *Som.*

Hleáƿestre *A female dancer*; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hleáƿ-wince *Lapping*; vanel-lus, *Som.*

Hleáƿpettan *To leap up*; exsilire:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleapung, e; f. LEAPING; saltatio, *Som.*

Hleat the cheek, jaw, face, *R.* 71, v. hleor.

Hleat bowed, v. hlutan, lutan.

Hlece Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece scip a leaky ship, *Past.* 57, 1.

Hleda, hlede *A seat*; sedile:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 2.

Hlega *A traitor*; proditor:—*C. Lk.* 6, 16.

Hleglende *A humming*; sonans:—*Cot.* 24.

Hlehter a laugher, *Gen.* 21, 6, v. hleahtor.

Hlehter-full full of laughter.

Hlem a sound, *Past.* 26, 5, v. hlyn.

Hlemman *To make a noise, to crackle*; crepitare ut flamma:—*Cod. Exon.* 97, b.

Hlence the proud, *Cd.* 161, v. hlence.

Hlenortear hyssopus, *L. Ps.* 50, 8.

HLEO, hleow [*Plat. löve dower: Dut. lante f. a calm place: Frs. hliƿ. a Ger. laube f. a bow: 1 Swed. löge m: Dan. lö: 1 hliƿ f. hlie a. 1. A shelter, a banking in the while sheltered from the wind umbraculum, spricata. 2. arylum, refuge; arylum, n. gium:—1. On þises ho hleo in the shadow of this Cd. 39. Under swegles sub atheris umbraculo, *Exon.* 16, b. 2. Ha recce hleow his dwellings *Mid. Cd.* 112. Earmum hleo a fuge of the poor, *Cd.* 203. hlywðe. — Hleo-bræstas supplanter, *L. Ps.* 40, 10.*

Hleohtor laugher, v. hleahter.

Hleom a limb, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. h.

Hleomæg, es; m. [hleo a mixæg a relation] *A human relation*; consanguinitas: can ic hleomæges sib (is not a kinsman's path, *Cd.* 44. Hleomoc, hleomocce *The pimpernal*; anagallis:—*L.* 1, 2, 38.

Hleonade, hleonodon *bra rested, inclined*; p. of hlym.

Hleonung *Seat*; diacrita *C. Lk.* 20, 46, v. hlining.

Hleor leaped, v. hleoƿan.

HLEOR, hleor [*Plat. glaci face, countenance, civit. vultus:—Tearig hleor face, Cd.* 104: 43.—Hleor-maxilla, *L. Ps.* 131, 5.

Hleor-lora *A scholar*; discipulus:—*Cd.* 92.

Hleótan, he hlyt; p. hleót hleat, we hlutan: pp. 2. gehloten [*Plat. loten loten: Ger. losen: Fr. tax, v. hlot a lot*] *To call to appoint or order*; v. sortiri:—Uton hleótan, 19, 24. Hi hlutan the lots, *Bd.* 5, 11.

Hleoþo, hleoþu, hliþu *Mountain tops*; juga:—*Cd.* 73: 24. hleoþo.

HLEODOR. 1. *A mountain, strepitus.* 2. *A vision, an oracle*; revelatio.

1. Ða cwom waldres then came a glorious man, 162: 181. Hleodorum de in sounds divided.

2. Æt hleoðre by *Mid. Cd.* 64.

Hleoðor-cwyd, es; m. *A shady place*, *Dor. Thry a saying*] *The speech of an oracle, a revelation*:—Abraham wand þa hleoðor-cwyd hige sinum *Abraham these revelations in his Cd.* 107: 109.

Hleodor-stede [stede a place]
A place of an oracle, a tabernacle; oraculi locus:—*Cd.* 109.

Hleodre by revelation, v. hleodor.
Hleodrian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To make a noise or tumult, to rebuke; resonare. 2. To sound, sing; canere. 3. To fall to, betake himself to; incumbere:—1. Forþan efne find þine hleodrodon, *Ps.* 82, 2: *Bd.* 3, 19. 2. Hleodrade sang, *Cd.* 188: *C. Ps.* 57, 2. 3. Geornlice on gebede hleodrede stæmre in precibus voce mea incumbabat, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Hleodrung, e; f. A noise, rebuking, chiding; increpatio:—*Ps.* 37, 15.

Hleow a shade, an asylum, v. hleo.—Hleow-feast warm; calidus, *R. Ben.* 55.—Hleow-feðeras guardian wings, *Cd.* 131.—Hleow-magas relations.—Hleow-stede a sunny place, *Elf. gr.* 27.—Hleow-stole place of defence, an asylum, *Cd.* 94.

Hleowan, hleowan [Icel. hlúa]
1. To bubble, to make the noise of boiling; ebullire. 2. To warlike, cherish; fovere:—1. Oð hit hleowe to wylme till it bubbles with heat, *L. In.* 78. 2. *Som.*

Hleowð A warmth, as of the sun while sheltered from the wind, a shade, an asylum; apricitas, umbraculum:—*Elf. gr.* 27, v. hleo.—Hleowð-magas relations, v. hleomag.

Hlet a lot, *Bd.* 2, 20, v. hlot.

Hlewan to low as a cow, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. hlowan.

Hlicetung, e; f. Lightning; curusatio:—*V. Ps.* 143, 8.

Hlichan to laugh, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. hlihan.

Hlid, gehlid [Plat. Dut. lid n: *Frs.* lid n: *Ger.* lied n. still used in the compound word augmented eye-lid: *Ker.* lid: *Tat.* lid: *Moes.* lith: *Dan.* lid: *Swed.* led n: *Icel.* hlid a door] A lid, cover; tegmen:—*Mt.* 27, 60.—Hlid-feast a fast lid.—Hlid-gata a back door, *R.* 29.

Hlida - ford [Flor. Lidforda: *Brom. Hunt.* Lidford.—Lida the name of a river, ford a ford] Lidford, Devonshire, *Chr.* 997.
Hlidan; p. behlad, hi behlidon; pp. gehlidad, gehlyd; v. a. [hid a cover] To cover with a lid, to cover, close, shut; tegetere:—Hi þone pytt eft behlidon, *Gen.* 29, 3. Heo siððan wæðdere behlad the [eorðe earth] then closed together, *Ors.* 3, 3.

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Hlifendre Red lead; minium, *Som.*

Hlifian, hlifigan, hlifigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To arise, raise up, tower, soar, to be conspicuous; eminere. 2. To smear, cover with vermilion; linire:—1. Geseah þa gearo hlifigan an saw then arise complete, *Cd.* 66. Gesawon salo hlifian saw halls arise, *Cd.* 109. Se wer geseah hlifigan hea dune vir vidit eminere altum montem, *Cd.* 139. Hlifigan, *Cd.* 205. 2. *Som.*

Hligað, probably for hnigað incline; inclinans:—*Cd.* 190, *Lye.*

Hlihan, hlihhan, ic hlihhe, hlihð, we hliað; p. hlóh, ah-lóh, gehlóh, þu hloge we hlógon, gehlógon. [Plat. Dut. *Ger.* Not. lachen: *Frs.* hlaka: *Tat.* lahan: *Moes.* hlajan: *Dan.* lee: *Swed.* le: *Icel.* hlæa] To laugh, deride; ridere:—Ne hloh ic—ac þu hloge, *Gen.* 18, 15. Hlogon on bysrom, *L. Ps.* 21, 6. Hlihende laughing, *Cd.* 95.

Hlihtan To LIGHT, alight; descendere ab equo:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Hlinc A LINCH, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; agger limitaneus:—*Cod. Exon.* p. 56, a, *Heming.* p. 144.

Hlinian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlning, hlinung, e; f. A sitting down, a seat; discubitus:—Þa forman hlininga, *Lk.* 20, 46.

Hlinode leaned, v. hlynian.

Hlionian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hliosæ fame, *Bt.* 39, 11, v. hliosa.

Hlioðo mountain-tops, v. hleoðo.

Hlioðrian to make a noise, to sing, v. hleoðrian.

Hlip a leap, v. hlyp.

HLISA, hlysa, hliosæ, an; m. [Dut. leus, leuze f. a sign: *Icel.* lysa] Fame, rumour, renown, glory, favour, esteem; fama:—Þære bræðinge his hliisan of a spreading of his glory, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 2: *Elf. T. p.* 18, 22: *Mt.* 24, 6. To habbenne þone idelan hliisan to have vain fame, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 104, 24. — Hlis - bære fame bearing, famous.—Hlis-eaðig renowned, famous, *Bt.* 18.—Hlis-eaðigne celebrity, *Bt.* 33, 1.—Hlis-full famous, *Gen.* 6, 4.—Hlis-geaðig famous, *Bt.* 33, 1.

Hlistnere A listener, one who is obedient; auscultator, *Som.*

Hlið. 1. A declivity, slope, the side of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe, gentle, quiet; flexilis, mollis, v. lið:—1. Be hliðe heare dune by a slope of a high hill, *Cd.* 122. On hliðe nerede

preserved on a mountain's side, *Cd.* 173. 2. *Som.*

Hliðu heights, *Cd.* 166, v. hleoðo.
Hliwð warmth, *L. Can.* *Edg.* pn. 16, v. hleoð.

Hlocan To rush on; irruere, *Lye.*

Hlód loaded; p. of hladan.

Hlodd a portion, lot, v. hlot.

Hlógæ laughedst.—hlóh laughed, v. hlihan.

Hlond urine.—hlond-ædle the strangury, v. hland.

Hlosan to perish, v. losian.

Hlosnan, hlosnian; part. hlosnende, hlosniende. To expect with anxiety, to fear; expectare suspense:—*C. R. Lk.* 19, 48.

Hlot, hlyt, gehlot [Plat. lott n: *Dut.* Fr. lot n: *Frs.* hlot n: *Ger.* los n: *Ot. loz, loza: Tat.* lozze: *Swed.* lott m: *Icel.* hluti m. pars] LOT; sors:—

Wurpon hlot miserunt sortem, *Mt.* 27, 35. Wurpon hlotu miserunt sortes, *Lk.* 23, 34. On handum þinum hlyt min, *Ps.* 30, 18. On hlyte by lot, *Elf. gr.* 38. — Hlot-beod a lot-bead, a balloting-box.

Hloten lotted, v. hleoatan.

HLÓÐ. 1. A band or company of robbers, from seven to thirty-five; prædonum turma. 2. What is taken by robbers, booty, spoil; præda:—1. Peofas we hatað oð seofon men, from seofon hloð oð fif and þrittig, and siððan bið here thieves we call to seven men, from seven to thirty-five a band, and after that number an army, *L. In.* 12, *W.* p. 17, 11: *Ors.* 3, 1. 2. *Bd.* 1, 34: 2, 20.—Hlóðum in crowds, v. þeof, here.—Hlóð-bote compensation for robbery, *L. Alf. pol.* 26, *W. p.* 40, 24, 26.

Hlóa a blanket, *Cot.* 118, v. loða.

Hlóaere A robber; prædator:—*Cot.* 170.

Hlóaian To rob, plunder; prædas agere:—*Bd.* 1, 12, 14.

Hlóaum in crowds, v. hloð.

Hlowan [Plat. lüen, luyen: *Dut.* loeyen: *Old Ger.* lutan: *Lips. gl. ludon*] To low, bellow; mugire, boare:—*Cot.* 188.

Hloweng bombus, *Cot.* 27, *Lye.*

Hlowung, e; f. A LOWING; mugitus, *Som.*

Hlúd, lud [Plat. lud: *Dut.* lud: *Frs.* hlud: *Ger.* laut: *Isd.* hlud: *Ot.* lut: *Icel.* hlíud, lud m. a trumpet] LOUD, talkative; sonorus:—On stemme hluðre cum voce sonora, *Ps.* 32, 3. — Hluð-clipol calling aloud, *R. Ben.* interl. 7. — Hluðdra-sang a chorus, *R.* 34.

—Hlud-stefn, hlud-stem a loud voice, *Cot.* 105. — Hlud-swege a loud sound; altisonus, *Elf. T.* p. 25.

Hlud-geat a back door, v. hlid, &c.

Hludnes, se; f. Loudness; sonoritatis, *Som.*

Hludur concitus; *Cot.* 53.

Hluin a sound, *Jðth.* 11, v. hlyn.

Hluta A fortune-teller, v. hlyta.

Hlutan; p. heat. To bend, bow, *C. Mk.* 5, 22, v. lutan.

Hlutan, hlutor, hluttur, hlucher; g. hluttres, hlutres; m. hluttre; f. def. se hlutra; seo, þæt hluttre [*Plat.* luter: *Dut.* louter: *Ger.* lauter: *Old.* lutar: *Isd.* hlutro: *Dan.* Sued. lutter: *Wel.* llather bright, shining] Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple, unmix'd; purus: — Gif þin eage byð hluttur, *Lk.* 11, 34.

Mid hluttrum eagum his modes with pure eyes of his mind, *Bt.* 34, 8: *R.* p. 182.

Hlutor wæter pure water, *Cd.* 191.

Hluttre willan pure wells, *Bd.* 2, 16.

Hluttres ealoð, þritig ambra of pure ale, thirty tubs, *L. In.* 70.

Twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð two barrels full of pure ale, *Chr.* 852.

Hluttur gebed pura oratio, *R. Ben.* 20.

^a Hlutan cast lots; p. of hleotan.

Hlutorlice; adv. Purely, simply, merely; luculenter: — *Greg.* 2, 20: *Bd.* 4, 22: 5, 13.

Hluttornes, se; f. Purity, simplicity, sincerity; puritas: — *Bd.* 2, 5, 15.

Hlyd a noise, *T. Ps.* 9, 7, v. gehlyd.

Hlydan; p. hlydde. To make a noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate, chatter; tumultuari, clamare: — Þine fynd hlydað inimici tui tumultuantur, *Jud.* 5.

Þa hlyddon hig, *Lk.* 23, 5.

Hlydende, *Mt.* 9, 23.

Hlydanford Lidford, v. Hlida-ford.

Hlydde loud, loudly, *Jðth.* 10, v. hlud.

Hlyd-monað [hlyd loud, tumultuous; monað a month] March; Mensis Martius: — *Menol.* 71, v. hreðe-monað.

Hlyhende laughing, v. hlihan.

HLYN, hlynan, hlem [*Old.* Ger. lamm, limme, laimb, lami m.; *Icel.* bliómr m.] A sound, noise, din; sonus: — Hlyn awehte sonum excitavit, *Cd.* 52: 119: *Ora.* 1, 12. Hlynn wearð on ceastrum a din was in cities, *Cd.* 119.

Hlynan, hlynnan To sound, make a noise, resound; sonare: — Hlydde hlynde tumultuose obstrepebat, *Jðth.* 10.

HLYNIAN, hlinian; part. hlyniende, hlinigende; p. hlinode, hleonade, we hleonodon [*Plat.* *Dut.* leunen: *Ger.* lehnen: *Ker.* hlinen: *Wil.* leinen: *Dan.* læne: *Sued.* luta] To LEAN, incline, rest on; recumbere: — Hlinode on þæs Hælendes bearme, *Ja.* 18, 23. Hlyniende, *Bd.* 3, 17.

^b Hlyнна A brook; torrens: — *R. Ja.* 18, 1.

HLYP, hlip, hleap, es; m. A LEAP, jump; saltus: — Heorta hlyppum with hart's leaps, *Cd.* 208.

Hlypa A stirrup; scansile: — *Ora.* 6, 24.

Hlyrian To play, sound an instrument; buccinare: — *L. Ps.* 80, 3.

Hlysan To celebrate, illustrate; celebrare, *Som.*

Hlyse, hlysa fame, v. hlysa.

Hlys-full famous, v. hlysa.

Hlysnend attentus, *Cot.* 7, *Lys.*

Hlyst, gehlyst The sense of hearing; auditus: — On þæs folces hlyste, *Lk.* 7, 1: *Cd.* 181.

Hlystan, gehlystan; v. a. [*Plat.* hlystern, lustern: *Dut.* luisteren: *Ger.* lauschen: *Old.* Ger. and in the dialect of the common people in South. Ger. laustern, losen, luzen: *Moes.* hlausjan: *Dan.* lure to lurk, listen: *Sued.* lura: *Icel.* hlysta] To LISTEN, hear, attend to, obey; audire: — Sunu min hlyste minre lare, *Gen.* 27, 8. Hig hlyst him, *Lk.* 16, 29.

Hlyt a lot, v. hlót.

Hlyt cast lots, v. hleótan.

Hlyta, hlytta, an; m. One who casts lots, a fortune-teller; sortilegus: — *Ora.* 4, 7. Hlytan, hlyttan fortune-tellers.

Hlyðe slender, empty; tenuis: Þa seofon hlyðran ear septem tenues aristæ, *Gen.* 41, 27.

Hlytte A collector; tributi exactor: — *Chr.* 911.

Hlyttrian To melt, purify; liquare: — *Elf. gr.* 37.

Hlyttrung, e; f. A melting; liquatio, *Lys.*

Hlywa warm, v. hleo.

^c Hlywing A refuge; refugium: — *R. Conc.* 11.

Hlywð A refuge, support, sustenance; refugium: — *L. Eccl.* 32, v. hleo-wð.

Hnæcan [*Dut.* nekken to slay, kill secretly: *Plat.* nikken to bend the neck, from whence is called in *Plat.* nikker m. an executioner, and the devil: *Ger.* nicken: *Ker.* keneiken: *Not.* nichen: *Dan.* nikke: *Sued.* nicka. — from *Dan.* nokken, nõkker: *Sued.* necken: *Icel.* nikr, nykr m. a water spirit,

the devil] To kill; necare: — *Elf. gr.* 24.

Hnægan [*Plat.* neitern, nichen: *Dut.* grinniken: *Swed.* gunga: *Icel.* hnægga] To NEIGH: hinnire: — *Elf. gr.* 22, 30.

Hnægung, e; f. NIGITING; hinnitus: — *Elf. gr.* 1.

Hnæp, hnæpp, nappe [*Fiz.* napp m: *Dut.* nap m. napp e: *Ger.* napf m: *Old.* Ger. napp: *Mon.* napho: *Schs.* napp: *Old.* Fr. hanap, napf: *Swed.* napp m: *Icel.* hnapp a.] A cup, goblet, bowl; calix: — *Elf. gl.* 21.

Hnæppian, hnæppian; p. oð. pp. od; v. n. To NAP, tab a nap, to sleep, rest, lie; dormire: — Se þe hnæppað, *Ps.* 40, 9.

Bt. 39, 7. Hnæppode, *Ps.* 4, 5. Hnæppiende, *Ps.* 77, 7.

Hnæppung, hnæppung, e; f. Napping, sleeping; dormitio: — *Ps.* 131, 4.

Hnæp bowed, v. hnigan.

Hnæw Sparing, sparingly, covetous; tenax: — *Cd.* 136.

Hnæwlice; adv. Sparingly, covetously; tenaciter: — *Cd.* 66.

^d Hnæwnes, se; f. Parsimony, sparingness; tenacitas, *Som.*

Hnæcca, an; m. [*Plat.* naken m: *Dut.* nek m: *Ger.* nacker m: *Dan.* nakke c: *Swed.* nack m: *Icel.* hnacki m. scrips: *Fr.* nuque f: *It.* nuca: *Lat.* nyak: *Leop.* nikke] A neck, cervix, occiput: — Fram þæt fot-wolnum of þone hnæcc. *Deut.* 28, 35.

Hnæcst softened, v. hnescian.

Hnæcomagas relations, v. næcomagas.

Hnæsc, hnesc, nesc; adj. Tender, soft, NESH; tener: — Þæt hys byrd byð hnesc, *Mt.* 23, 32. Hnæcomag gyltum crydne, *Mt.* 11, 8. Hwi kenð ge to gesonne þone man æt hnæcomag reafum gescryte. *Lk.* 7, 25. Hnæsc lufu sear love, *Past.* 17, 11. Þæt æt wuht bið innanweard hnæccost that every creature is inwardly softest, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian: p. hi gehnescod, hnescod; pp. gehnescod. To make soft, to soften, mitigate, mollify, femininate; mollire: — Hi hnescodon spræca his, *Ps.* 54, 23: — *Ora.* 5, 3.

Hnesclic; adj. Soft, effeminate; mollis: — *Ora.* 1, 12.

Hnesclice; adv. Gently, softly; molliter: — *Past.* 21, 5.

Hnescnys, se; f. Softness, tenderness, delicacy; mollities: — *Scint.* 43.

Hnescian to soften, *Elf. gr.* 30, v. hnescian.

Hnitle, hnifol *The brow, forehead; frons, Som.* — Hnifol-crumb, hnifol-crump *wrinkled brows, Cot. 45, 56.*
Hnigan, hnigan, ic hnige, he hnið; p. hniáh, we hnigon; pp. hnigen. [*Plat. nigen; Dut. nygen: Ger. neigen: Ot. neigan: Ker. kehneigen: Al. hneigen: Moes. hneiwan: Dan. neje: Swed. niga: Icel. hne-gia*] *To bow, bow down, descend, sink; caput inclinare:—Hnigan mid heafsum to bow with (our) heads, Cd. 35. Ða he to helle hnigan sceolde when he to hell must descend, Id. 221. He hnah to eorðan, Num. 22, 31.*
Hnipan [*Icel. hnipaz concidere*] *To bend or cast down; concidere:—Hnipað of dune he bends downwards, Bt. R. p. 197. Hnipod of dune inclinacil deorum, concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5.*
Hnitau [*Plat. niten: Icel. hniótta labare: Icel. hniþba cornu petere*] *To butt, push, gore with the horns; cornu petere:—Gif oxa hnite, Ex. 21, 28.*
Hnit-cudu *mastic, v. hwit-cudu.*
Hnitel, hnitel; *adj. Butting, pushing, prone, bent down; petulcus:—Gif se oxa hnitel were si bos petulcus esset, Ex. 21, 29, 36.*
Hniti [*Plat. nete f: Dut. neet f: Ger. niese, niese pl: Old Ger. nize: Dan. gnid c: Swed. gnet f: Icel. nyt f.*] 1. A *NET*; lens, dia. 2. *A lentil; lens, tis:—I. R. 28: Cot. 16, 167. 2. Hnite, Gen. 48, 11.*
Hnoc *A seal; mutinus:—R. 22.*
HnoL *KNOLL, top, summit, crown, pate; vertex:—Pa. 7, 17, v. cnoll.*
Hnoppa [*Plat. nobben, nubben f: Dut. nop f.*] *Nap of cloth; villus, Som.*
Hnot *Shorn, cut, notted; tonsus, mutilum:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*
Hnot, hnutu [*Plat. nót, nut f: Dut. noot f: Fra. noth f: Ger. nues f: Wil. nus: Dan. nód c: Swed. nót f: Icel. hnytf, nyt f.*] *A nut, walnut; nux, juglans:—R. 46.—Hnut-beam, hnutte-beam a nut-tree, an almond-tree, Num. 17, 8.—Hnute-hula nut-hulla.*
Hnygela *Locks, cut wool, parings; tomentum:—R. 64. Hnyglan parings, shreds, Cot. 152.*
Hnytung *KNEELING; accubitus:—R. 65.*
Hnysc *soft, R. 63, v. hnesc.*
Hnyte *a nut, Som. 181, v. hnut.*
Hó *hang, v. hón.*
Ho; g. ho. A heel; calx, calcaneum:—Ahefð hys ho on-

gean me, Jn. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Unrithwysnys hos mine iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.
Hobanca *A bedstead; sponda:—Cot. 168.*
Hoc, hoce, hooc, es; *m. [Dut. haak: Plat. Ger. haken m: Old Ger. hahgen: Dan. hage c: Swed. hake m: Icel. haki: Pol. hak: Heb. חֲרָחַץ hce a hook, from חָרַץ hc to scratch]* *A hook, a smith's instrument; uncus, hamus:—Cot. 102: C. R. 18, 27. Hocas, Bd. 1, 12, Som.*
Hoc *a hollyhoc, v. holihoc.*
Hocer, hocor, hocor-wyrd *A mocking, reproach; irrisio:—Lup. Serm. 17.*
Hoc-leaf *A mallow, hollyhoc; malva:—Elf. gl. 14.*
Hocnera-tun, es; *m. [Flor. Hocneretune: Hunt. Hockenere-tune: Brom. Hockemeretune: Hook-norton, Oxfordshire, and Hockerton, Notts., Chr. 917. Hod [for cognate words, v. hád] Hood, a covering of the head; cucullus, caputium:—Cot. 31.*
Hoeg *hay, R. Mt. 6, 30, v. heg.*
Hoehan *to persecute, R. Mt. 5, 12, v. ehtan.*
Hoehnis *persecution, R. Mt. 5, 10, v. ehtnes.*
Hoelende *Calumniating; calumnians:—R. Mt. 5, 44.*
HóR, hófe [*Plat. hoof n. horse's hoof: Dut. hoef m: Ger. huf m: Dan. hov c: Swed. hof m: Icel. hófr m. horse's hoof*] *HOOR; ungula:—Elf. gl. 3: R. 7.—Readhofe redhof, L. M. 1, 2, perhaps hedera terrestris alehoof.*
HóR; pl. hófa; n. [Plat. hof m. hove f. a farm, and the house upon it, also the court of a prince: Dut. hof n. the court of a prince, and of justice: Fra. hoof a garden, a court of a prince: Ger. hof m: Dan. hof n: Swed. hof n: Icel. hof n. the court of a prince] A house, dwelling, cave, den; domus, spelunca:—Cynges hof a king's dwelling, Prov. 20. On-gan þat hof wyrcan began the house to build, Cd. 66. On þat hof into that house, Cd. 67. On hofun, Ex. 8, 24.—Lyf hof a small house, R. 107: hence hofel a HOVEL.—Hof-weard a house-steward, R. 8.
Hof, he hófe, we hófon *HOVE, lifted; p. of hebban.*
HofeR *A swelling on the back; gibbus:—Elf. gr. 28, Som.*
HofeRed, gehofeRed *Humpbacked; gibbosus:—Elf. gr. 28.*
Hofingas *Spheres; orbis, Lye.*
Hof-rede *a bedridden person, R. 77.*

Hof-pela *rough places, woody, hard of access.*
Hofull *Careful; sollicitus, Som.*
Hoga, hogu, hige, hyge [*Icel. hagr dexter, hagsynn prudens*] *Prudent, careful, anxious; prudens:—Hogo prudentes, C. R. Mt. 10, 16. Hoga wosan sollicitus, esse, C. R. Lk. 12, 11.*
Hoga, hoge *anxiety of mind, care, fear, R. Ben. 53, v. hige, oga.*
Hogan *to take heed, v. hogian.*
Hogascipe, hogascipe, es; *m. Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:—R. Lk. 1, 17.*
Hogfæst, hogofæst; *adj. Wise, prudent, skilful; prudens:—C. Mt. 11, 25.*
Hogfull *full of care, v. hohfull.*
Hogfullice; *adv. Anxiously; sollicité: Fulg. 32.*
Hogian; *p. hogode, gehogode, behogode, we hogodon; pp. gehogod [Plat. hōgen to think: Dut. heugen to recollect: Icel. huga to have care.—hogu, hige the mind.] 1. To meditate, study, think, to be wise; studere. 2. To think too much, to be anxious, to lament, grieve; sollicitus esse. 3. To determine, condemn, despise; spernere:—1. Ymb ðeam hogodon thought about flight, Bd. 3, 18. 2. Ne beo ge na hogiende, Mt. 6, 34. 3. God hogode hig, T. C. Ps. 52, 7.
Hogofæst *wise, C. Mt. 25, 2, v. hogofæst.*
Hogoscipe *wisdom, C. Lk. 2, 47, v. hogascipe.*
Hogu *care, R. Ben. 36, 53, v. hige.*
Hogung, e; *f. 1. Care, effort, endeavor; cura. 2. Contempt; contemptus:—1. Hymn. 2. Som.*
Hoh *A heel, HOUGH, ham; calx, poples:—Elf. gr. 9, 72. ¶ On hoh on the heels, behind, Cd. 69, v. ho.—Hoh-fot a heel, footstep; calcaneum, L. Ps. 55, 6.—Hoh-scanc the hough-shank; crus.—Hoh-sin hough-sinew; poplitis-nervus.—Hoh-spor the heel; calx, R. 75.*
Hoh *hang, v. hón.*
Hoh *high, v. heah.*
Hohfull, hogfull; *adj. Anxious, full of care; sollicitus:—R. Ben. interl. 2: Scint. 9.*
Hohfullnys, se; *f. Grief, vexation, anxiety; dolor:—Bd. 3, 22.*
Hoh-hwyrfling *A circle, ring, course; orbis, Som.*
Hohing-rode *The yoke or suffering of the cross; patibulum crucis:—W. Cat. p. 294.*
Hohmod [*mod the mind*] *Anxiety,**

sorrow; sollicitus animo, mæstus:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Lye*.
 Hohmodnys, se; *f. Anxiety, grief, vexation; sollicitudo, Som.*
 Hol, hal; *pl. holu [Plat. holl, hól, hól f: Dut. hol n: Ger. höhle f: Not. Wíl. hol m: Moes. holund: Dan. hule: Swed. håla f: Lettish ula: Icel. hola f.]* 1. A HOLE, cavern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum. 3. A little hole, dot, point; apex:—1. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, *Bl.* 2. Foxas habbað holu, *Lk.* 9, 58. On holum, *Ps.* 16, 13. 2. *Som.* 3. Hol stæfes, *R. Mt.* 5, 18.
 Hol Detraction, slander; calumnia:—*Off. Episc.* 8.
 Hol; *adj. HOLLOW; cavus:*—Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, *Cot.* 93. Hoine hlaf *cavus panis, colligra, Ex.* 29, 23. Hole-dene *cava vallis, Ps.* 59, 6.
 Holan To rush in; irruere, *Som.*
 Holc a vein, *L. M.* 1, 72, v. hylca.
 HOLD, ahold [*Plat. Ger. Nold* hold: *Dut. hulde f. holda m: Moes. hulths: Dan. huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr*] Faithful, friendly, true; fidus:—*Gen.* 39, 21. Heþþegen and hold high minister and faithful, *Cd.* 196.—Hold-að oath of fidelity, *Chr.* 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; fidelis animo.—Hold-scipe fidelity, *Chr.* 1070.
 Hold, es; *m. A nobleman who was higher than a thane, governor, captain; præpositus, imperator:*—Holdes and heþþegrefan wergylid is IIII þusend þrymsa, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, *Chr.* 911. He gesohte þa holdas he sought the captains, *Chr.* 918.
 HOLD [*Icel. hold n. flesh*] A dead body, carcass; cadaver:—Swa hwær swa hold byð, *Mt.* 24, 28: *Gen.* 15, 11.
 Hold Friendship, entertainment; hospitium:—*Cot.* 85, 203.
 Holdoranes, se; *f. [hol deora nesse cana Deira promontorium]* HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire, *Som.*
 Holdlice; *adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter:*—*Cd.* 220.
 Hole-dene a valley or dale.
 Hologn, holen Holly or HOLM-tree; aquifolium:—*Cot.* 6, 165.
 Holen hidden, *C. Lk.* 8, 17.
 Holenga, hologna, holonga, holunge; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause; nequiquam, frustra:*—*Cot.* 193: *Bd.* 2, 20.

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol.
 Holian To hollow, to make a hole, dig through; excavare, *Som.*
 Holierende calumniating, *L. Ps.* 118, 121, v. hoelende.
 Holio-hoc HOLLYHOC; malva hortensis, *Som.*
 Holinga in vain, *Bd.* 2, 15, v. holenga.
 Holl a cavern, *R.* 110, v. hol.
 HóLM, es; *m. [Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. an island]* 1. Water, sea, ocean, abyss; aqua, mare. 2. A river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green, meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called, HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; insula, planities aquis circumfusa:—1. Holmas dædle waldend ure our ruler parted the waters, *Cd.* 8. Ofer holm boren born over sea, *Cd.* 6. Ofer holmes bringc over the orb of ocean, *Cd.* 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, *Chr.* 902.—Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a ship, *Cd.* 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, *Cd.* 166.
 Holmeg Wet, stormy; pluviosus, procellosus:—*Cd.* 148.
 Holoce a vein, v. holec.
 Holonga in vain, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. holenga.
 Holpen helped; *pp. of* helpan.
 Holt a handle, *Cot.* 48, 147, v. hilt.
 Holt, es; *m. [Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wíl. holza]* A HOLT, grove; lucus:—Plantode æne ne holt, *Gen.* 21, 35. Innan on pisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, *Cd.* 39.—Holt-hana a woodcock.
 Hol-tihte Slander; calumnia:—*R.* 15.
 Holunga, holunge in vain, *Cd.* 48, v. holenga.
 Hom a garment, jacket, v. hama.
 Hom the ham, back part of the knee, *Med. Quad.* 8, 13, v. ham.
 Hom. 1. Bile; cholera. 2. Rust; rubigo:—1. *L. M.* 1, 2. 2. *Prov.* 25, v. om.
 Homa The erysipelas; ignis sacer:—*Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 1.
 Homela, an A fool, an idiot, discredited; morio:—To homelan with discredit, *L. Alf. pol.* 31.
 Homer a hammer, *Beo.* 39, 18, v. hamur.

Hón, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anhó, hólh, he héhð, we héhð; *þ. heng, aheng, we hengo; imp. hóh, hób ge; pp. hangen; v. a. [v. cognate words in hangian]* To hang, crucify; suspendere:—He het hon æ gealgan, *Gen.* 40, 22. Þaræ hætt þe abon on rode, *Gr.* 40, 19. Hine man heng hæ-ille suspendit, *Gen.* 41, 13. Hoh hyne crucifige illan, *Mt.* 15, 13: *Jn.* 19, 6. Nime þe hyne and hób, *id.* Seeal: hon eowerne cyning, *Jn.* 19, 15.
 Hona a cock.—hon-cred cec-crowing, *Bd.* 3, 19, v. hana.
 Hond a hand, *Chr.* 853.—Hond-dyntas, hond-smellas the with the hands, cuffs, *C. J.* 18, 22.—Hond-seten a settir, of the hand, a signature, *B-ming.* p. 164.—Hond-steerc limpas, *Cot.* 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hælð &c.
 Honed Calcanear, *R.* 77.
 Hong hung, v. hón.
 Hooe a hook, *R. S.* v. hoc.
 Hood a hood, v. hod.
 Hóp HOOP, circle; circulus, *S.*
 HOPPA [*Plat. hop, happe f: Dut. hoop, hope f: Frs. happe: Swed. hopp n: Icel. hupp v. bona sors*] HOPE; sper-Scint. 2, 8.
 Hop-gehnastes, hoga-gehnastes hope of victory, *Cod. Ex.* 101.
 Hopian; *p. ode; pp. od. þ. HOPE, trust; sperare:*—He hopode þæt he gesawe sum in-cen, *Lk.* 23, 8. Þæt we be-pien to Gode that we shad trust in God, *Bl.* 42. Þa þa-þiendan on þe sperantes n. *Ps.* 16, 8.
 Hoppa A stud, brooch; bulla:—*Ors.* 4, 10.
 Hoppada A monk's grant; ependyton:—*R.* 112.
 Hoppn [*Plat. huppen, hëppern, hippen: Dut. kuppelen: Ger. hüpfen, hüpfen. Dan. hoppe: Icel. hupp-* from the Moes. hup, or the A.-S. hype the hip. In West-phalia the hip is called hupp.] To hop, leap, dance; saltir. *Som.*
 Hoppere A HOPPER, dancer, saltator, *Som.*
 Hoppestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*
 Hoppetende leaping for joy, *Par.* 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppnan.
 Hopp-scyta, an. A sheet; litteramentum:—*Wulfar. Tust.*
 Hopu Priest; ligustra:—*Cd.* 122.
 Horas Phlegm, silt, excrement; pituita:—*R.* 78. ¶ Horsa-seaþe a sink, priory, *Bl.* 5, 2.

Hor-cwen a harlot, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.

HÓRD [Ger. hort m: *Id. Ker. Tat. Moes. haurd or haurda*] HOARD, treasure; thesaurus:—*Elf. gl.* 27. Horde onfengun a treasure received, *Cd.* 71. ¶ Hence boc-hord book-hoard, a library.—Gold-hord a gold-hoard, treasure.—Hord-ærn a storehouse, *V. Ps.* 143, 16.—Hord-burh a treasury, *Cd.* 93. Hord-cleofe, hord-cofa a cupboard, *Es.* 8, 3.—Hord-ern a storehouse, *Bd.* 3, 8.—Hord-fata a treasury, *Jos.* 7, 11.—Hord-gestreon gain, riches, *Bt. R.* 170.—Hord-mægen a treasure-house, *Cd.* 209.—Hord-rædn a keeping, *R. Ben. interi.* 6.—Hord-weard a treasurer, *Cd.* 144.

HORDAN TO HOARD, store; thesaurizare:—*Ass. S. Jn. Lye.*

Order A keeping; custodia:—On epla hordera in pomorum custodiam, *Ps.* 78, 1.

Hordere; g. horderes, hordrea. A HOARDER, treasurer; thesaurarius:—*L. Ethelst.* 3.

Hordres of a treasurer, v. hordere.

Horehte Plegmatic; phlegmaticus, *Som.*

Horewen Filth, excrement; sordes, *Som.*

Horg, horh [Plat. hor, hoor: *Frs. hor f.*] Phlegm, filth; phlegma, sordes:—*Cot.* 86, v. horga.

Horig; adj. Filthy, dirty; sordidus:—*Scint.* 7, 21.

Horines, se; f. Filthiness; sordes, *Som.*

Horingas Adulterers; adulteri:—*Lup.* 1, 19, *Lye.*

Horipi, horiti THE HORITI; Harudes, populus:—Be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horipi east of the Dalmatians are the Horiti. Be norðan Horiti is Mæghaland to the north of the Horiti is Maxovia, *Ora.* 1, 1.

Horlic filthy, v. horig.

HORN, hyrne [Plat. hoorn n: *Dut. hoorn m: Frs. hoorn n: Ger. Horn. Swed. Icel. horn n: Moes. haurna.* All these words signify a horn, and a corner; but the *Dan.* use hjørne, and the *Swed.* hörn, to denote a corner.—*Heb.* קרן קרן a horn, what shoots forth or extends] 1. A HORN; cornu. 2. A trumpet; buccina:—1. And bið upahafn swa anhyrnende horn, *Ps.* 91, 10: 17, 3: 74, 4. 2. Aoth blew bealdlice his horn *Ehud inflavit fortiter ejus buccinam, Jud.* 3, 27: *Cd.* 151.—Horn-bær horn-bearing; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8.—

Horn-blawere horn-blower, *Elf. gl.* 6.—Horn-boga cornuus arcus, *Játh.* 11.—Horn-bora a horn-blower, *Cot.* 42.—Horn-pic a pinnacle, *C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.—Horn-sale a pinnacled dwelling, a pinnacle, *Cd.* 86.—Horn-sceaðe a pinnacle, *C. Mt.* 4, 5.

Hornléas; adj. HORNLESS; cornua non habens:—*Somn.* 410.

Hornung, e; f. Whoring, adultery, fornication; mœchatio, adulterium:—Hornung-sunu a son of fornication, a bastard, *Cot.* 142.

Horo-seaða a sink, *Bt.* 37, 2, C., v. horas, &c.

Horr a hinge, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, v. heor.

HORS, heors, es; n. [Plat. *Dut. ros n: Old Dut. hors, ors: Frs. hors m: Old Ger. hors: Dan. hest: Swed. häst m: Icel. hross n. a mare: Icel. hestr m. a horse: Old Icel. hors a mare*] A HORSE; equus:—Nyllege beon swa swa hors, *Ps.* 31, 11: *Bd.* 3, 5.—Horsa-stæll horse-stall, a prison, *R.* 61.—Horsa-hnægung horse-neighing.—Hors-bær a horse-bier, hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-camb a horse-comb, *Elf. gl.* 22.—Hors-cræt a cart or chariot drawn by two horses.—Hors-ele, hors-elene horse-heal; helenium, *Elf. gl.* 16.—Hors-ern a stable.—Hors-hera a horse-army, cavalry.—Hors-hierde, hors-hyrde a horse-keeper, hostler, *Cot.* 172.—Hors-hwæl a horse-whale, *Ora.* 1, 1.—Hors-mint horse-mint.—Hors-syðða a hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-pegen a horse-thane, an equery, *Chr.* 897.—Hors-wain a horse-wain, waggon, *R.* 48.—Hors-wealth an equery, *L. In.* 33.—Hors-weard horse-ward, hostler.

Horsc; adj. Sagacious; prudens:—*Cd.* 191.

Horalice; adv. Prudently, sagaciously, valiantly; prudenter:—*Cot.* 138.

Horu, horuwe filth, v. horewen.

Horwa Filth, dirt; sordes:—*Job.* p. 161.

Hor-weg Out of the way; devius:—*Cot.* 61.

Hos the heels, *Ps.* 48, 5, v. ho.

Hos hosa [Plat. hase f: *Dut. hoze, hoos f: Dan. hose c: Icel. hosa f. a hose*] Stockings, hose, hosen, a bramble; caliga, ocrea, rhamnus:—*Elf. gl.* 19.—Hose-bendas hose-bands, garters.

Hosr Reproach, scorn, mockery; opprobrium:—*Ps.* 14, 4: 21, 5: *Lk.* 1, 25. Na ic do hosp

non faciam irritum, *Ps.* 88, 34. To hospe gedon contumelia offerre, *Elf. T.* p. 12.

Hóð hang; imp. of hón.

Hou A mountain; mons, *Lye.*

Hr, the Anglo-Saxons frequently aspirated r by prefixing h, as in

Hraca, an [Plat. *Ger. rachen m: Dut. kaak f: Rab. Maurus. hracho: Icel. hráki m. spittle*] A throat, the jaws, a cough, phlegm; guttur, tussis:—On hracan heora in gutture suo, *Ps.* 113, 15.

Hraca The RACK, neck, the hinder part of the head; occiput, *Som.*

Hracod RAKED, ragged; laceratus, *Som.*

Hrád rode, *Bd.* 3, 9; p. of ridan.

Hrad ready, rash, *Ps.* 13, 6, v. hræd.

Hradian; p. geradode; pp. geradod. To hasten, to be ready, prosper; properare:—*V. Ps.* 15, 3.

Hradung, e; f. A hastening; festinatio:—*R. Ben.*

Hracan To retch, hawk; niti ad vomitum:—*Elf. gr.* 26.

Hræc-gebræc The rheum; branchus:—*R.* 10.

Hræctung, hræcung, e; f. Retching, hawking; sreatio, saliva, pituita:—*R.* 78.

HRÆD, hræd, ræd, gæræd; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. [Plat. reed, rede: *Dut. gereed: Frs. red: Ger. bereit: Dan. reede: Swed. reds: Icel. hradr quick*] READY, swift, nimble, quick, rash; celer:—On hrædum ferelde in a swift course, *Bt.* 4. Se gast is hræd, *Mt.* 26, 41.—Hræde spræce, geræde spræce prose; prompts loquela, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 27.—Hræd-bit a quick biter, a beetle.—Hræde-monað march, v. hreðe-monað.—Hræd-fernes a swift course, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Hræd-hydignes rashness, *Past.* 49, 1.—Hræd-wene a ready waggon, a vehicle, *Bt.* 36, 2.—Hræd-wilnes vehement desire, rashness, *Past.* 23, 2.

Hrædels a riddle, v. rædels.

Hrædinge; adv. Shortly, quickly; brevi:—*Lup.* 1, 20.

Hrædlic; adj. Quick, speedy, sudden; citus:—Hrædlice deað sudden death, *Bd.* 4, 23: *Ora.* 1, 10.

Hrædlice; adv. READILY, shortly, quickly, immediately; statim:—*Mt.* 3, 16: 13, 5, 20.

Hrædlicor more quickly, very soon, *Bd.* 3, 14.

Hrædlicnys, se; f. Readiness, haste, quickness; celeritas:—*Guth. Vit.* 2.

Hrædnes, se; f. READINESS,

quickness, swiftness; agilitas:—*Greg.* 2, 9. On hrædness quickly; cito, *Bd.* 1, 14.

Hræfen a raven, the Danish standard, v. hrefen.—Hræfen-fot raven-foot, *horae-thyme*, cinquefoil, *Herb.*

Hræfnan to support, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 24, v. ræfnan.

Hræge *A doe, goat; damula*:—*R.* 19.

¹ Hræge-head [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in *Durham, Bd.* 8, 21.

HRÆGL Clothes, raiment, a garment, BAIL; vestimentum:—Ge gemetað a cild hraglum bewunden, *Lk.* 2, 12. On hragle in raiment, *Cd.* 195. *Spolium, Ps.* 67, 13. ¶ Nihtea-brægl night-rail or clothing.—Hrægle-gewæd clothes, *Cot.* 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, *C. R. Ben.* 67.—Hrægl-hegn a groom of the stole, *C. R. Ben.* 55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of clothes, a vestry-keeper, *Cot.* 175.

Hræglung, e; f. Clothing; vestitus:—*R.* 62.

Hræm a raven, *Elf. gr.* 6, v. hrem.

Hræm a shout, v. hream.

Hræman to cry out, v. hreman.

Hræmde hindered, *L. Ps.* 77, 37, v. hremman.

Hræmna a raven, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. hrem.

Hræn *A little goat, a kid; capreolus, Som.*

Hræron should fall, *Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.

Hræs *A gushing; impetus*:—*C.* *Mt.* 8, 32.

Hræsto *Resting; accubitus, Som.*

Hræswan *To meditate; meditari*:—*Bt.* 22, 2, *C.*

Hræð swift, *Bd.* 4, 6, v. hræd.

Hræða *A garment of goat-skin; melotes, Som.*

Hræð-bitra a beetle, v. hræd, &c.

Hræðe quickly, *R. Mt.* 4, 17; hræðor sooner, v. hræðe.

Hræð-fornea, se; f. Quickness; celeritas, *Som.*

Hræð-monað *March*, v. hræðe-monað.

Hræw a corpse, *Cd.* 144, v. hreaw.

Hræfyl *Rapine, ruin; rapina*:—*Beo.* 4, 40.

Hrægra [Plat. reier n: *Dut. Ger. reiger m: Dan. heire m: Sued. hägr m.*] *A hern, heron; ardea*:—*Elf. gl.* 11: *Cot.* 12.

¹ Hragyfra *Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus*:—*Cot.* 90.

Hralic *Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris*:—*Cot.* 88.

Hramma [Plat. ramm m.] 1. *A canker in the flesh; cancer.* 2. *A cramp; spasmus*:—1. *Cot.* 208. 2. *R.* 10.

Hramsra, hramse, an. *Hembane;*

allium urinum:—*Cot.* 7, 166.

Hramsran crop *allis sylvestris cime.*

Hran *A whale; cetus*:—*Cot.* 23. *Musculus, R.* 102, v. hrón.

Hrán touched, v. hribran.

Hranas [*Dan. rensdyr: Icel. hreinn m. hrein dyr n.*] *Reindeer; cervi quidam cornua habentes ramosa*:—*Da deor hi hatað hranas the deer they call reins, Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. lect.* p. 62, 6.

Hræfe, hræfe; comp. rhaðor; adv. [hræd ready] *Of one's own accord, readily, quickly, soon, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro*:—*Ga hræfe on þa stræta, Lk.* 14, 21: 16, 6. *To hræfe too readily, too soon, Bt.* 3, 1: *Bd.* 4, 1.

Hræfre to a mind, *Bt. R.* p. 187, v. hreðer.

Hrawlic *mournful, v. hralic.*

Hreac, es; m. *A rick, stack, heap; strues*:—*Hreacas ricks, Cot.* 18. *Hræges-hreac hay-rick.*

Hread *a reed, R. Mt.* 12, 20, v. hreed.

Hreadydon *Hastened; accelera-verunt, v. hradian.*

Hreafian to seize, *L. Ps.* 49, 23, v. ræfian.

Hræam; m. [*Icel. hreimr m. a sound: Heb. רור rum elevated, from רר rm to lift*] *A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor*:—*Gen.* 18, 20.

Hreamig *exulting, v. hremig.*

Hrean *A consumption; phthisis*:—*L. M.* 2, 41.

¹ Hreas fell; p. of hreosan.

Hreape-mus *a bat, v. hreremus.*

Hreaw, reaw; adj. [*Plat. Ger. roh: Dut. raauw: Dan. raa: Sued. rå: Icel. hráí m. rawness*] *RAW; crudus*:—*Herb.* 135, 2.

Hreaw, repented; p. of hreowan.

Hreaw, hræw [*Dut. rif n: Fra. hres n: Isd. breve: Ot. reve: Glos. Lips. ref*] 1. *A carcass; cadaver.* 2. *What relates to a dead body, funeral; funus*:—1. *Heora fædera hreaw beon fornumene, Num.* 14, 38. *Hræwas carcasses, L. Ps.* 78, 2. 2. *Elf. gl.* 26.

Hreeca *a neck, v. hracca.*

Hrecc a back, v. hric.

Hreconlice; adv. *Quickly; cito, Som.*

HREDDAN; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. reddden: Ger. retten: Dan. redde: Sued. rädla: Icel. rétta jus in aliquem ezequi*] *To RID, seize, take; rapere*:—*God wolde hreddan hea rice God would take (his) proud kingdom, Cd.* 208.

Hredding *A RIDDING, deliver-*

ing, redemption; erepcio:—*Bd.* p. 310.

Hredlice readily, *L. Ps.* 6, 10, hrædice.

Hred-mod *ferve, cruel; ferus Som.*

Hred-monað *March*, v. hræðe-monað.

Href *A person diseased w. leprosy; leprosus*:—*R. Mt.* 2: *Lk.* 17, 2.

Hrefen *A crab; cancer*:—*Hrefen, þe sumemenn hataðora þa, W. Cat.* p. 168.

HRÆFEN, hræfen, ræfen; g. hrænes; m. [*Plat. rave c: Dut. raaf m. rave c: Ger. rabe c: Wil. raban: Not. raven: Dan. ravn m: Sued. ravn m: Icel. hrafn m.*] *A RAVEN; Danish standard; corvus; Beacae-wiað þa hrefna, Lk.* 12, 24: *Chr.* 878. *Coel. Hrefn-cynn raven-kind, Lk.* 11, 17.—*Hrefnes-fot raven-foot, Herb.* 28, *crow; fæt. Hrefnes-leac raven's leg: tyrrion, Herb.* 16.

Hrefnan *to suffer, Cd.* 224, ræfnan.

Hrege *a she goat, Bd.* 3, 52, hræge.

Hregle *with a garment, v. hreggan*

Hregnan *to rain, C. M.* 3, 15, rignan.

Hreh *A deluge; inundatio.*

HREM, hrem, hreman, hrem-hremna [*hream a noise, a raven; corvus*:—*Ger. A hremnes-fot raven's foot, gl.* 14, v. hrefen.

Hreman to cry, weep, cry, boast, *Mk.* 5, 7, v. hremman.

Hremig *Noisy, exulting, impatient, querulous; querulus, stridulus, Comb., compo. L.*—*Since hremig with exulting, Beo.* 26, 132. *Fr. wum hremig with exulting, Beo.* 28, 179.

Hremman; p. hremde; p. hremmed. *To hinder, disrupt, impediture*:—*L. Ps.* 77, 57.

Hremming *A hinderance, impeding; impedimentum*:—*Bt.* *R.* 2.

Hrendan *to read, C. Lk.* 13, v. rendan.

Hrenian *To scent; redolere*. *Sciut.* 28, *Lys.*

Hreo rough, v. hreog.

Hreoece *A roach, rocket; rutilio, Som.*

HRÉÓÐ, hread, reod, es: [*Plat. reet, riet, reit n: riet n: Fra. reid n: Ger. rühr n: Moss. raus: Sued. n.*] 1. *A REED, sedge; arca* 2. *A path; orbita*:—1. *Du. wyldor hreodes, Ps.* 67, *Mt.* 11, 7. *Hwi ferde gescon þat hreed, Lk.* 7,

2. *Cot.* 145. — Hreod - bedd hreod-ihgt a reed-bed, a place where sedge grows, *Ex.* 2, 3. — Hreod-writ a writing reed, a pen, *C. P.* 44, 2.

▼ Hreodea *Rough*; asper:—*Bd.* 4, 27.

Hreoford [hread a reed, ford a ford] *Redbridge, Hants, Bd.* 4, 16, *S. p.* 584, 29.

HREOF [Plat. rüdig; Dut. rapping; Ger. rüdig; Not. rüdig] *ROUGH, rugged, scabby*; callous, scabious:—*Cot.* 47. Leprosus, *R. Mt.* 8, 2.

Hreof *A scab*; scabies:—*Past.* 11, 5.

HREOFL, hreoffic, hreoffig; *def. se hreoña*; *adj. Scabby, leprous*; scabious:—*Ex.* 4, 6.

Hreoña, an; *m. A leprous man, a leper, leprosy*; leprosus, elephantiasis:—On Simonea huse anes hreoñan, *Mk.* 14, 3. Se hreoña hym fram ferde, *Lk.* 5, 13.

Hreofny, se; *f. Roughness*; scabbiness, leprosy; callositas, *Mk.* 1, 42.

HREOG, hreoh [Plat. rau, rü; Dut. row: Ger. rauh, roh; Old Ger. rug: Dan. raa: Swed. rå] *Rough, fierce, stormy, cruel*; turbidus, ferus:—Hreoh weder, *Mt.* 16, 3.—Hreoh sæ, *Jn.* 6, 18.—Hreoh-mod *savage minded*, *Cd.* 186.

Hreohehe *Famus, piscis*, *Cot.* 213.

Hreohfull; *adj. Rueful, stormy*; turbidus:—Hreohfull gear *turbidus annus*, *Cal. Jan.*

Hreohmodnes, se; *f. Cruelty*; ferocitas, *Som.*

Hreohnes, hreones, se; *f. A ROUGHNESS, tempest, storm*; tempestas, scabrities:—*Ps.* 49, 4: *Bd.* 3, 15.

HREOL, reol [Plat. rull f; Dut. rol f; Ger. rolle f; Dan. rul, ruld; Swed. rulle m; Icel. hræll m; Lat. mid. rollus] *A REEL*; gurgillus:—*R.* 111.

▼ Hreopan, we hreopon, hweopon [Plat. ropen; Dut. roepen; Frs. hropa; Ger. rufen; Isd. hreofun; Moes. hropan; Dan. raabe; Swed. ropa; Icel. hrópa] *To cry, scream*; clamare:—*Cd.* 150: 151.

Hreopan-dun, Hreope-dun, Hrypa-dun, e; *f. Flor. Hreopandun*: *Malm. Rependuna*; *Hunt. Rependun*; *Dunel. Repadun*, *Reopedun*; *Hood. Repandun*; *Brom. Repandune*.—*litoralis, collis, Som.*] *REPTON*, now only a village in Derbyshire, situate on an eminence near the river Trent. It was anciently a large town, and had a monastery, where the

Mercian kings were buried. The Danes, opposing Burhred, king of Mercia, wintered here in A. D. 874, and destroyed the monastery. *Inguif* says, "Monasterium que celeberrimum omnium regum Merciorum sacratissimum mausoleum funditus destruxissent," 26. It is remarkable, in the present day, for its well-endowed and celebrated grammar school. All the feelings, arising from gratitude and juvenile recollection, are associated with the name of Repton, for here the writer of this article was educated:—Æþelbald, Myrcna cyning lið on Hreopandune Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, lieth at Repton, *Chr.* 755. Her for se here from Lindease to Hreopedune and þær winter-setl nam here the army went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, *Chr.* 874. Her for se here from Hreopedune, *Chr.* 875.

Hreop-sæte, Hrypp-sæta *the people of Rippon*, v. Ripum.

HREOSAN, behreosan, gehreosan, he hryst; *p. ic, he hreás, hrysede, þu hrure, we hruron*; *sub. thyre*; *pp. gehroren* [Plat. risan: Old South Ger. and Swiss dialects, risan, zerisan, reysen, abreysen; Ger. rauschen to rustle, riseln to fall drop by drop; Moes. druisan; Icel. hrása] *To RUSH, shake, waver, fall, fall or tumble down*; ruere:—*De hreosað, C. P.* 144, 15. He hreas and feoll on eorðan, *Bd.* 4, 31. Behreosað on helle *rush into hell*, *Lwp.* 5, 8.

Hreose; *adj. Frail, ruinous, rushing on, violently approaching*; caducus, ruiturus:—*Bt.* 41, 3.

Hreosendlic; *adj. Frail, perishable*; caducus:—*Bt.* 14, 2.

Hreoða, an; *m. [reow raw] What is made of raw hides*; quidvis e crudis coris confectum:—*Bord-hreoða, scyld-hreoða a buckler.*

Hreoðny, a raging, *C. Lk.* 8, 24, v. hreohnes.

Hreoðor, hreoðor-hyde *an ox*, v. hryðer.

Hreoung *shortness of breath*, v. hristung.

Hreow, hrere *Raw, REAR, cruel, fierce*; crudus:—*Ne eton ge of þam nan þing hreowes, Ex.* 12, 9: *Cd.* 220.

Hreowan, hreowsian, behreowsian, he hrywð; *p. hreáw, gehreáw, we hruwon*; *pp. hrowen. To RUE, repent, to be sorry*

for, grieve, lament; pœnitere:—*Ne hit furðum him ne læt hreowan nor indeed suffer himself to repent of it, Bt.* 39, 12. Mec hreoweð, *R. Mt.* 16, 32. Hreaw him, *P.* 105, 42.

Hreowe [Plat. rou, roue, rau f. beroue, berauf; Dut. rouw m; Ger. reue f; Isd. hreouw; Ker. hriuun; Ot. riu; Moes. reigo] *Repentance, penance*; pœnitentia:—Hreowe don pœnitentiam agere, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Hreowe; *adj. Repenting, pœnitens*:—Hreowum tearum pœnitentibus lacrymis, *Bd.* 4, 25.

▼ Hreowig *Penitent*; pœnitens:—Hof hreowig mod penitent minded wept, *Cd.* 37: 38.

Hreowlic, hrywlic; *adj. Cruel, mournful*; crudelis:—*L. Laud.* 12.

Hreowlice; *adv. Cruelly, mournfully*; crudeliter:—*Bd.* 1, 16: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hreownes, se; *f. 1. Repentance*; pœnitentia. 2. *Cruelly, roughness*; crudelitas:—*1. Mt.* 21, 29. 2. *Elf. T. p.* 35, 10.

Hreowsian *to repent*, *Mt.* 27, 3, v. hreowan.

Hreowsung, e; *f. Repentance*; pœnitentia:—*Bt.* 44, 3: *Lk.* 10, 13.

HREPPAN, hreppan; *pp. gehreppod, ahreppod*; *v. a. [Plat. Old Dut. reppen; Swed. repa to catch, to take] To touch*; tanger:—*God bebed us þat we ne æton, ne we þat treow ne hreppodan, Gen.* 3, 3. Ic hreppæ, *Ex.* 11, 1.

Hrepingas *Lipigale, Lincolnshire, Chr.* 675, *Ing.*

Hrepsung *The evening*; vesper, *Bridf. Names.*

Hreping, hreppung, e; *f. Feeling, touch*; tactus:—*Elf. gr.* 11, 43.

HREPPAN [Plat. rören; Dut. roeren; Frs. rieren; Ger. rühren; Isd. Ot. Not. ruoren; Moes. reiran; Dan. røre; Swed. röra; Icel. hræra] *To move, agitate, raise*; agitare:—*Swa swa yða for winde þa sæ hre-rað as waves, through the wind, agitate the sea, Bt.* 39, 1: *Bt.* *R. p.* 191, v. ræran.

Hrere *rear, raw, v. hreow.*

Hrere-mus *A REREMOUSE, bat*; vespertilio:—*Elf. gl.* 12.

Hrerenes *a tempest, v. hreohnes.*

Hresigende *Sick of a fever*; febricitans:—*H. Mk.* 1, 3.

▼ Hrestan *to rest, stop, Bt. R. p.* 164, v. restan.

Hretan *To spread*; sternere:—*Prov.* 10.

Hrédð, hreðe *savage, cruel, Cd.* 103, v. reð.

Hreða *a garment, Cot. 133, v. hræða.*

Hreðe-monað, hrede-monað, hrede-monað, hred-monað [Hreð *severe, rough; Hræd, Bd. says, "from the goddess Rheda, to whom the A.-S. then sacrificed;"* others say, from hræd *prepared, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; monað a month*] *The month of March; Martius:—Se Hreð-monað Martius, W. Cat. p. 106. On þæm þriddan monþe on gearde bið an and þrittig daga, and se monað is nemmed on læden Martius, and on ure geþeode hred-monað, Menol. Sax. Hick. Thea. I. p. 218, 70.*

Hreðer; *d. hreðre. The breast, mind; pectus, animus:—Hreðer-gleaw prudent in mind, Cd. 143. Heafde on hreðre had in mind, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 2. Of þam hatan hreðre of the hot mind, Cod. Exon. 24, b.—Hreðer-cofa the mind's case, the breast, Cod. Exon. p. 27, b.—Hreðer-locra the mind's enclosure, Cod. Exon. 23, b.*

Hreðian; *p. we hreðdon. To rage, excite, cheer; seivre:—Cd. 170.*

Hreðig *severe, proud, Jdth. 11, v. rebig.*

Hreðleas; *adj. WRATHLESS, mild; mitis:—Cod. Exon. 46, a.*

Hraic, hricc, hryc, hrycce, hrycg; *ea [Plat. rug, rugge m: Dut. rug m: Frs. hreg, reg f: Ger. rücken m: Ker. hrucki: Isd. hrucra: Ot. rugge: Nöt. rukke: South Ger. ruck, ruggen: Dan. ryg c: Sued. rygg m: Icel. hryggr m.] RIDOR, back of a man or beast; dorsum, fastigium:—Fynd mine þu sealdest me on hricc, Ps. 17, 42. On hrycce urum, Ps. 65, 10. Þa estrar hrices posteriora dorsi, Ps. 67, 14. Þonne bið tobrocen hrycg, Ps. 31, 4. Þæs temples hricg templi fastigium, Lk. 4, 9.—Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone, L. Ps. 31, 4.—Hricg-hrægl back-clothing, clothing, Wulfari. Test.*

Hridel *A sieve, RIDDLE; cribrum, Som.*

Hridder, es; *m. [Plat. ridder m.] A fan to winnow corn; capisterium:—R. 60: Cot. 170.*

Hridrian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. To sift, shake; ventilare:—Satanas gyrnde þat he eow hridrude, Lk. 22, 31.*

Hriefþo *Scabs, scurf, scales; scabies:—Heafod hriefþo scabs or scales on the head, L. M. 2, 30. Hwite hriefþo white scurf, the leprosy, id.*

Hries *A rushing; impetus, Som.*

Hrif, hrife, hryfe, rif [Plat. rif, rif: *Dut. rif n. a carcass: Ger. rif n: Isd. hrere venter*] *The womb, bowels; uterus, venter:—C. Lk. 11, 27: Ors. 1, 12. Uferre and niðerre hrife superior et inferior venter, Som.*

Hrifteung, e; *f. A pain in the bowels; iliaca passio:—R. 10.*

Hrifþo *scabs, v. hriefþo.*

Hrifwerc *a pain in the bowels, R. 10, v. hrifteung.*

Hrig *a rick, v. hreac.*

Hrilæcung, e; *f. Reasoning; ratiocinatio, Ben.*

Hrim, hrime RHIME, hoar frost; pruina:—*T. Ps. 118, 83.*

Hriman *to cry out, Num. 13, 31, v. hryman.*

Hriman *to number, Past. 57, 1, v. riman.*

Hrimig; *adj. RHIMY; pruinosus:—Menol. 459.*

Hrin *A touch; tactus:—Solid. 2, v. hrinenea.*

Hrinan, he hrinð; *p. hrán; pp. hrienen. To touch, strike, adorn, bewail, v. gehrinan.*

Hrinc, hringc *a ring, v. hring.*

Hrindrind, R. 69, v. rind.

Hrinenes, gehrines, se; *f. The touch, a touching, contact; tactus:—Bd. 4, 19, 31.*

Hring, hrinc, hringc, ring [Plat. ring, rink, kring m: *Dut. ring, kring m: Frs. hring m: Ger. Dan. Sued. ring m: Icel. hringr m.] A RING, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens a girdle, a buckle; annulus, orbis, ambitus:—Syllað hym hring on his hand, Lk. 15, 22: Bd. 4, 18. Lytel hring a little ring, R. 65. Ofer holmes hringc over ocean's circuit; super maris ambitum, Cd. 69.*

Hringc þæs hean landes the circuit of the high land, Cd. 137.—Hring-fag, hring-faag *a ringed or variegated garment, Gen. 37, 3.—Hring-mæled ring-hilled, Cd. 93.—Hring-seta a contender in a circus, Cot. 43.—Hring-sete, hring-stede a circus, Cot. 183.—Hring-windle a sphere.*

Hringan; *pp. gehringed [Ger. ringen: Dan. ringe: Sued. ringa: Icel. hringia] To RING, to sound a bell, to give alarm; pulsare campanas:—Hringe tacn sonet signum, R. Concord. 47.*

Hringedu byrne *a shirt of mail, Cot. 121, Som.*

Hrinbn *to touch; tangere:—Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11, v. hrinan.*

Hrinung, e; *f. A touch; tactus:—Solid. 3.*

Hriofol *Leprosy; lepra:—C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriof rough, *Bl. R. p. 155, hreog.*

Hriones *a tempest, v. hreacung.*

Hriopan *to pluck, R. Mt. 12, v. ripan.*

Hriord *a feast, C. Lk. 14, 12, geord.*

Hriordian, riordian *To rejoice; rejoice; prandere:—C. Mt. 12.*

Hriung *a shortness of breath, hreoung.*

Hrip *the womb, v. hrif.*

Hripe-man *a reaper, C. Mt. 59, v. ripere.*

Hripnis, hrippe *a harvest, C. Mt. 13, 39, v. rip.*

Hris [Ger. reis n: *Dan. ris Icel. hris a shrub*] *Top of small branches, rices; rices des:—Cot. 93.*

Hriscian *To shake, vibrate, rize, to make a rattling, v. vibrare:—Hriscende, Cd. Som.*

Hriseht *Bristly; setosus:—186.*

Hrisel, hriale *A weaver's radius textorius:—k. 11, ebreddio, Cot. 71.*

Hristenda *astridatus, Cot. 71.*

Hristlan [Plat. russela] *risitelen: Ger. russel. rasle: Sued. rasla: Icel. rustla: To RUSTLE; crepere, Som.*

Hristlung, e; *f. A strepitus, Som.*

Hristung, e; *f. A difficulty of breathing; difficultas, Som.*

Hrið-adl *A fever, as ebris, Som.*

Hriðer *an ox or cow, v. hryðer.*

Hriðian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. To be sick of a fever or ague, citare:—Mt. 8, 14: W. 1.*

Hriðing *Feverishness; ratiatio, Som.*

Hriung *an asthma, v. hriung.*

Hrook [Plat. rook, roke] *roek c: Dut. kaauw*

kolkrabe *m: South Ger. m., and, in some parts, rook, crow; cornix, Som.*

lus:—*Se selð nýttast and briddum hrook, hine, Ps. 146, 10.*

Hroden, gehroden *Adorned, ranged; ornatus, insculptus:—Jdth. 14, Th. p. 21, 2.*

Hroder *the sky, R. 94, v. hroder.*

Hroeran *to move, C. R. Mt. 39, v. hreran.*

Hroernes, se; *f. A mourning, tus, Som.*

Hróf, es; *m. [Dut. roof] A cabin of a small vessel; roof n. a roof] A ROOF; culmen:—Hi openod, hrof, Mt. 2, 4: Lk. 3, 19.*

þæs hean hrofes *terred high roof, Bl. 51, 5. U.*

hrofas under roofs, *Cd.* 170.—
Hrof-gelar a roofed vessel, *Cd.*
67.—Hrof-tigel roof-tile, *R.*
58.—Hrof-wyrhta a roof-work-
er, carpenter, *R.* 9.
Hrofe-ceaster, Hrofe-ceaster,
Hroue-ceaster [Flor. Rhove-
ceastre: *Malm.* Rovecestra:
Heut. Roueceastre, Roueceas-
tre: *Demel.* Roveceaster.—ceas-
ter the city: *Bd.* says Hrofeas
of *Rofer*: *Som.* hrof covered,
because enclosed with hills, or
rof eminent] ROCHESTER,
Kent. On Hrofeas-ceastre, *Chr.*
664: 604: 986.
Hrohung, *o*; *f.* Excreatio, *Mod.*
conf. 5.
Hroese acitula, *Cot.* 206.
Hró, hran, *es*; *m.* *A* whale;
grampus, balæna:—*Cot.* 161.
Hróas delphini, *Bd.* 1, 1.—
Hron-mere a whale-pond, the
ss. *Bl. R.* p. 155.—Hron-rad
the whale's road, *Cd.* 10.
Hrod-sparwa *A* sort of sparrow;
paserum genus:—*C. Mt.* 10,
29.
Hroc a rook, cricket, *v.* hroc.
Hrop *A* distaff; colus:—Hrop-
wyr call-opus, *R.* 11.
Hroa; *adj.* *Prone*, bent down;
proam:—*Bt.* 41, 5.
Hroen fallen, desolate, *v.* gehro-
ren.
Hroenlic Ready to fall or fail;
ruiturus, *Som.*
Hrost [Plat. rust, rast *f.*: *Dut.*
roest *m.*] *A* ROOST; petaru-
rum.—Henna-hroast *A* hen-
roost.
Hrot Fith, acum; sordes:—*L. M.*
2, 28.
Hróð a commotion, *v.* hruð.
Hróðer cattle, *Cd.* 48, *v.* hryðer.
Hróð-hund *A* useless dog; in-
utilis canis:—*Elf. gl.* *Som.* p.
59, *v.* riðða.
Hrowen repented; *pp.* of hreo-
wan.
Hrug, hruh, hruhge rough, *v.* rug.
Hrum, hrym [Icel. hrim] Soot;
fuligo:—*Martyr.* 25. *Aug.* Ca-
robatus, *Cot.* 42.
Hrumig; *adj.* Sooty; fuliginos-
us:—*Cd.* 31.
Hrur, hruron fell, *L. Ps.* 19, 9,
v. roetan.
Hruse, an; *f.* [Plat. *Dut.* rots
f.] 1. *A* rock, hill; rupes.
2. Earth, land, region; terra,
regio:—1. Myllas and hrusan
þec wurbiað hills and rocks
thee adore, *Cd.* 192. 2. Hefig
hrusan ðæl ponderosa terra
roles, *Bl. R.* p. 195. Snav
hrusan leccað snow moistens
lands, *Bl. R.* p. 196. Hungor
oler hrusan fames per regio-
nem, *Chr.* 975.
Hrut balidus, *Cot.* 28.
Hruwan To root in sleeping,

smore, smart; atertere:—*Elf.*
gr. 28.
Hrub *A* commotion, raging; æs-
tus:—*L. M.* 2, 24.
Hruðer cattle, *Ex.* 34, 19, *v.*
hryðer.
Hruwan repented; *p.* of hreo-
wan.
Hruxle *A* noise, rustling; stre-
pitus, *Som.*
Hry, *es*; *m.* *A* thorn; spina:
—Hrygas thorns, *C. Mt.* 7, 16:
13, 7.
Hrycce, hrycg a back, *Ps.* 31, 4,
v. hric.—Hryc-rib, hrycg-rib
a back rib, *Cot.* 163.—Hryc-
ryple, hrycg-riple the vertebra.
Hryle the bowels, *Ps.* 21, 8, *v.*
hriř.
Hryft a cloak, *R. Mt.* 5, 40, *v.* rift.
Hryg a back, *v.* hric.—Hrygile-
buc a wooden vessel, a pail,
back bucket, *v.* sæcen.—Hryg-
mærh-lið back-marrow-joint,
the vertebra.
Hryman To give way, depart;
discedere:—*Elf. gr.* de 3 con-
jugat.
Hryman, hreman, hriman; *p.*
de [Plat. rōmen: *Dut.* roe-
men: *Ger.* rühren: *Ot.* ru-
amen: *Ker.* ruomen: *Dan.*
berømme: *Swed.* berömma to
boast: *Swed.* råma magire:
Icel. hreima reasara: *Icel.* ry-
mia.—hream a cry] To cry
out, vociferate; clamare:—
He hrymð clamat, *Mt.* 12,
19. Cnapan hrymað to hyra
efengelicum, *Mt.* 11, 16. *Isa*
hrimde clamavi, *Gen.* 39, 15.
Hrymde clamavi, *Gen.* 39, 14.
Hig hrymað to me, *Ex.* 22,
28.
Hryme soot, *Cot.* 82, *v.* hrum.
Hrympelle *A* rumple, fold; ru-
gula:—*Cot.* 178.
Hrypa-dun Repton, *Guth. vit.* C.
2, *v.* Hreopandun.
Hrypan to rip, break through,
C. Mt. 6, 19, *v.* rypan.
Hryp-sæta the people of Rippon,
v. Hreop-sæta.
Hryre Should fall; caderem:—
C. T. Ps. 117, 13, *v.* hreosan.
HRYRE, *es*; *m.* *A* rushing, fall-
ing, violence, destruction, ruin;
prolapsio, ruina:—Hægles
hryre a falling of hail, *Mk.* 5,
13. Gemænigfyld is on heom
hryre, *Ps.* 105, 28. He gē-
fylded hryras implebit ruinas,
Ps. 109, 7: *Ors.* 4, 9.
Hryrednes, *se*; *f.* Hastiness;
precipitatio:—*L. Ps.* 51, 4.
Hryre-mus a bat, *Prov.* 30, *v.*
hreremus.
Hryrenes, *se*; *f.* *A* storm; pro-
cella:—*L. Ps.* 106, 25.
Hrysc, hrysc *A* bursting or rush-
ing in; irruptio, *Som.*
Hrysedde, hrysedon shoak, rushed,

Ps. 21, 6; as if from hrysan;
p. ede for hreosan.
Hrysel, hryal *Fat* of a hog or
swine, lard; adeps, abdomen:
—*R.* 73.
Hrysiende shaking, *T. Ps.* 28, 7,
v. hreosan.
Hryst falls, *v.* hreosan.
HRYÐER, hriðer, bruðer, hró-
ðer [Frs. reder, rather *m.*:
Icel. hrátr *m.* a ram] Neat,
cattle, an ox, a cow, heifer;
quadrapes, bos:—Twentig
hryðera twenty of red cattle,
Ors. 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 62, 10. Of
hriðerum de bovidis, *Lev.* 1, 2.
Hryðeru boves, *L. In.* 70.
Hryðera of cattle, *Deut.* 14,
26: *Jos.* 8, 21. Heo þe hroðra
oftihð she shall deny thee her
cattle, *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 62, 21.
lung hryðer juuenculus, *R.* 22.
An þri wintre hryðer a heifer
of three years. Hryðera heard
a herd of cattle, *Cot.* 3: *Gen.*
45, 10.—Hryðer-heard, hryð-
er-hyrde a herdsman.—Hryð-
er-heawere a cattle-hewer, a
butcher.
Hryðða a mastiff, *v.* riðða.
Hrywð lamenta, *v.* hreowan.
Hrywlic cruel, Nathan. 8, *v.*
hrowelic.
Hrywsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To
lament, be sorry for; deffere:
—Hi heora synna sceoldon
hrywsian they should lament
their sins, *Ors.* 6, 2. Hrywso-
de him pærmit eum, *C. Ps.*
105, 42, *v.* hreowan.
Hú [Plat. wo: *Dut.* hoe: *Frs.*
ho: *Ger.* wie: *Ot.* wio: *Tat.*
so: *Wil.* suie: *Dan.* hvor:
Swed. huru] How, in what
manner; quam, quomodo:—
Hu god how good, *Ps.* 72, 1.
Hu mæg man, *Mt.* 12, 29.
Hu magon ge how can ye?
Mt. 12, 34. Hu fela how many?
Ps. 77, 7: *Mt.* 27, 13: *Mk.* 5,
20. Hu lange, *Mt.* 17, 17.
Hu micel quam multus, quam
magnus. ¶ Hu ne not, whether
or not; nonne, *Mt.* 6, 26.—
Hu geares however.—Hu
hugu, hu hwego about, almost,
Bd. 4, 19.
Hua who, *v.* hwá.
Hueastrian To murmur; murmu-
rare:—*C. Jn.* 7, 32.
Huestrung, *e*; *f.* *A* murmuring,
muttering; murmuratio, *Som.*
Hualf a convexity, *v.* hwealf.
Huars Space, distance; spatium:
—*C. Lk.* 24, 13.
Hucas, hucce, hucx [Plat. jux]
HOAX, irony, slight; ironia:
—Mid hucce with slight, *Cd.*
107. Purh hucx per ironiam,
Cot. 186.
Hudenian [hude, hyde a hide]
To unhide, examine; excutere:
2 c

—Hudenige great hine selfne *excusati prius scipsum, Past.* 64.

Hudig heedful, v. hydeg.

Hueol a wheel, v. hweohl.

Huer an ewer, v. hwer.

Huf A round spongy substance covering the glottis, a disease; uvula:—R. 71.

Hufe [Plat. huve f: *Dut.* huif f: *Frs.* huwe f: *Ger.* haube f: *Old Ger.* schaupe f: *Dan.* hue f: *Swed.* hufwa f: *Icel.* hufa f: a hat: *Lat.* mid. cuphia, coiffa] A round ornament for the head; cidaris, tiara:—R. 64. Biscopos hufe a bishop's mitre. Hufan haettes mitres.

Hufan To put on a head-dress; tiaram sive mitram imponere:—Hufode tiaram imposuit, *Lev.* 8, 13.

Hugu, hugu-dæl; *adv.* A little, but a little, at least; parum:—Hwylice hugu tid *quantillum temporis*, *Bd.* 4, 22. Hu hugu about, nearly, *Bd.* 3, 27.

Hui, huig; *interj.* Ho; hui:—*Etf. gr.*

Huile while, *C. Mt.* 26, 40, v. hwil.

Hul, hula a hill, v. hill: a hull, shell, v. halstan.

Hulc, hulcl A den, cabin, cottage; cubile:—*Etf. gr.* 8: *gl.* 26.

HulfeStre Rainy; pluvialis:—R. 88.

Hulic of what sort, *Ors.* 4, 12, v. hwylic.

Hulme HULME, *Holm-castle, in Normandy, Chr.* 1094.

Hulpon helped; p. of helpan.

Hul-wyrt HILL-WORT, wild thyme; pulegium montanum, *Som.*

Humber HUMBER, a river in Yorkshire.—Be sudan Humbre near south of Humber, *Chr.* 827. Humbran muða *Humber's mouth*; Humbri ostium, *Chr.* 993.

Humeta How, in what manner; quomodo:—*Mt.* 22, 12.

Hun, hune consumption; tabes:—*Cot.* 192.

Hunas THE HUNNS; Hunni:—Etila Huna cyingne *Attila, king of the Hunns, Chr.* 443.

HUND, es; n. [Plat. Ger. hundert: *Dut.* honderd: *Frs.* hundert, hondert: *Tat.* hund: *Moes.* hund, hunda: *Dan.* hundred: *Swed.* hundra, hundrade: *Icel.* hundrad: in the poem upon Saint Anno, hunter: in older dialects the latter part of this word is not found; for instance, in the Saliic laws, chunna: the *Moes.* and *A.-S.* hund: *Weish.* and *Celt. Bret. cant.* Albanish, kinn, to which corresponds

the *Lat.* centum, derived by some from the *Grk.* κεντρα, to prick; it being a practice, in earlier times, to make a dot after each hundred. The terminating syllables ert, red or ret, which took their origin by transposition of red, rath, signified, according to *Wachter*, a number; but, according to *Ihre*, more justly, a stroke; it being the ancient custom to count or number by strokes or lines. The *Plat.* ret signifies a rent or line, which the ancients made on the wooden staff or stick, used to cast up their accounts. For this reason, the syllables red, ert, rad, have been added in the *Swed.* and other northern languages to the tens instead of the *Ger.* zig, as the *Swed.* attraed, *Ger.* achtzig, eighty; niraed, *Ger.* neunzig ninety. In ancient times hund only signified ten: *Moes.* taihun-taihund: *A.-S.* hund-teontig designates ten times ten. In the *A.-S.* hund-seofontig is seventy. In old *Ger.* MSS. they use, instead of hundred, zehenzig: *Iad.* zehanzo. Fragment on Charlemagne, zehenzig. For two hundred, *Wil.* uses zuirenenzenzog, and *Ot.* zuirozehanzug; and for a thousand years zenzunt zenzech iuro] A HUNDRED; centum. The *A.-S.* prefixed hund to numerals, from seventy to a hundred and twenty, but it was sometimes omitted, when hund preceded; as, sepps an hund eahtatig of ships one hundred and eighty. When units are combined with tens, the units, as in *Dut.* and *Ger.*, are placed first with and; as, an and twentig twenty-one; but in *A.-S.* after the word hund or hundred, the smaller number is last, and the substantive repeated; for if the smaller number were set first, it would denote a multiplication; as, an hund wintra and prittig wintra a hundred and thirty years; hund teontig wintra and seofon and XL wintra a hundred and forty-seven years; feower hund wintra and prittig wintra four hundred and thirty years; preo hund manna and eahtatyne men three hundred and eighteen men. Instead of twa hund, we find also tu hund. The others are simply thus; preo hund, fif hund, &c. *Rask*:—Gyf hwylic mann heofð hund sceapa, and him losað an of þam hu ne forlæt he þa

nigon and hund nigontig on þam munnum, *Mt.* 18, 12.—Hund-eahtatig eighty, *Gen.* 16, 16.—Hund-eahtatig of hundred and ten.—Hund-fiftig hundred and fifty, *Mt.* 13, 8.—Hund-nigontig ninety, *Gen.* 9.—Hund-seofontig seventy.—Hund-teontig a hundred.—Hund-teontig-faldie a hundred-fold, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Huntwelftig a hundred and twelf.

HUND, es; m. [*Dut.* hond a Plat. *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* hund: *Icel.* hundr m: *Moes.* hund:] A HOUND, dog; canis:—Yrb-sealdon me hundas maxie circumdederunt me canes max. *Ps.* 21, 16. Hundes beoð, bee, dog or horse-fly, *Cot.* 54. Hundes floega, *Id.* *Ors.* 1: Hundes lue, *Id.* *Etf.* *gl.* 1: Hundes berien hund or squiberry.—Hundes tunga hund's tongue; cynoglossa, *Id.* *Etf.* *gl.* 42.—Hundes-wyrn squiborn; ricinus, *R.* 24.—Hunda hus dog's house, a kennel.—Hund-wæalh canum seruis, *R.* 8.

Hundhoge HUNCOG, *Lincolnshire, Chr.* 1124.

Hundrað Hundredd; centum:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hundred, hundryd, es; a pl. nom. ac. hundreda. A hundred, a division of a county; centuria:—Innan his hundred within his hundred, *L. Col. pol.* 16.—Hundred-man centurion; centurio, *Mt.* 15, 14.—Hundredesman, *Id.*—Hundredes-caldor, *Id.* *Mt.* 4, 1.

Hunduella A hundred-fold; centuplus:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hu-ne, hu-la-ne whether want; numquid:—*Mt.* 5, 46, 47, v. hu.

Hune the Hunas, *Bd.* 5, 9, v. Hunas.

Hune Horsehound; marium, *Som.*

Hunel Shameless, canis; pro-cax, *Som.*

HUNGER, hungor, hunger; hungeres; a. hungre. [*Dut.* *Frs.* honger n: *Plat. Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* hunger n: *Icel.* hung n: *Ot.* hungar] HUNGER, famine; famas:—On hungor forwurðe, *Lk.* 15, 17.—Hunger biten hunger-bitten, *Chr.* 1096.—Hunger-lawa one affected with hunger; famelicus:—*Cantic.* Anna.

Hungreg, hungrig, hungri Hungry; famelicus, esuriens:—*Cot.* 191: *Cd.* 72.

Hungrian to hunger, v. hingat.

Hungrie HUNGARY; Hungaria:—*Chr.* 1096.

HUNIA, huni [Plat. honnig m : Frs. huninge f: Dut. Ger. honig m: Ker. Isd. honec: Not. honanc: South Ger. hö-nig: Dan. honning c: Swed. honing, häning m: Icel. hún-ning n.] HONEY; mel:—*Nim.* 16, 14. Feld-beon honey-feld-bees' honey. Wudu hunig wood-honey; sylvestre mel, *Mt.* 3, 4: *Mk.* 1, 6. Huniga drops drops of honey; mel stillatium, *L. M.* 2, 46.—Hunig-æppel honey-apple; pastillus, *Cot.* 155.—Hunig-camb honey-comb, *R. Cmc.*—Hunig-sucle honey-suckle.—Hunig-swete honey-meeting.—Hunig-teare honey-tears, drops of honey, *Cot.* 43.—Hunig-tearic like nectar, *Cot.* 138.—Huni-sage priwet; ligustrum, *R.* 47. Huspura, hunapura *A staff or stick with a spear in it; dolo:—Cot.* 62. HUNYA, an; m. *A HUNTER;* venator:—*Proet ne beo hun-ta a priest should not be a hun-ter, L. Can. Edg.* 64. Butan þæt huntan gewicodon except where hunters dwell. Ianta, an; m. *A spider; araneæ genus:—Huntan bite a spider's bite, L. M.* 1, 68. Huna, þæt swiðre oðre na-man gangel-wefra, *L. M.* p. 1, c. 68. Istantan, Huntundun [Hunt. Huntundune: Sic. Huntadun: Hond. Huntendun: Brom. Huntindon: Km. Huntungdon.—hunta n hunter's, dun a hill] HUNTINGDON; venan-tidunum, oppidum Icenorum:—*Chr.* 656: 921: 963.—Huntandune-scyre, Huntadun-scire HUNTINGDON-SHIRE, *Chr.* 1011. antað, huntöfe [huntað from huntian to hunt] *A hunting; venatio:—Ora.* 1, 1: *Gen.* 26, 28. untian, ic huntige; p. ode; pp. od. *To HUNT; venari:—Coll. Monast. Elf. gr.* 24. untigend, es; m. *A hunter; venans:—Ofgrine huntigendra e laqueo venantium, Ps.* 90, 3: 123, 6. untigepere HUNTING-SPEAR; venabulum:—*R.* 61. antað, huntöð *A hunting, chase; venatio:—L. Can. pol.* 77: *Bd.* 3, 14. untung, e; f. *A HUNTING; venatio:—Bd.* 1, 1. unu How now; nonne:—*Pa.* 28, 11. ðoerf exchange, *C. Mk.* 8, 37, v. hwert. comu a corner, v. hwom. luan a little, few, v. hwon.

Huonlice a little while, v. hwon-lice. Hup-ban a hip-bone, *Cot.* 126, v. hipe. Hup-seax *A dagger, short sword; pugio, gladius:—Jdth.* 12. Hure [hyre a reward, hyrian to hire] WHORE; meretrix, *Som.* Huredóm, es; m. WHOREDOM; meretricium, *Som.* Huru, huru-þinga *At least, at all events, yet, only, indeed, especially; saltem, tantum:—Elf. T. p.* 36, 17: *Gen.* 16, 2: *Jos.* 1, 18. Hu's, es; n. [Plat. Dan. huus n: Dut. huis n: Ger. haus n: Frs. Isd. Ker. Ot. and all the other old South Ger. writers, Moes. Swed. Icel. hus n: Slavon. and Wendish. hisha: Wach. derives this word, as well as the Ger. haut skin, and Ger. hütte cottage, from the Old Ger. hütten to cover, protect, hide; so that it would properly designate a covered or protected place] *A HOUSE, building, cot-tage; domus, ædes:—Mt.* 12, 25.—Hus be wege a house by the way, a stable, *Elf. gl.*—Hus of bredan a tavern; taberna, *R.* 55.—Hus-bonda, husbunda husband; domus magister, *Ex.* 3, 22.—Hus-brec, hus-bryce house-breaking, *L. Cmt. pol.* 61.—Hus-bricel, hus-brycel house-breaker, *Cot.* 209.—Hus-carl, hus-ceorl a house-carl, house-churl, servant, *Chr.* 1036.—Huse-hera a dwelling, *T. Ps.* 101, 7.—Hus-hefen an arched roof, *Cot.* 119.—Hus-hiwæden, hus-hywræden a dwelling, *Ps.* 117, 3.—Hus-hlaford the house-lord, master, *Lk.* 22, 11.—Hus-leow house protection, hospitality, *L. Can. Edg.* 15.—Husincle, hus-incleof a dwelling, *Ps.* 101, 7.—Hus-ræden a dwelling, *L. Ps.* 47, 12.—Hus-scipe, hus-scype house-ship, domestic state, a family. Hus-stede the place or site of a house, *Herb.* 52, 1.—Hus-weard a house-ward, master.—Hus-wist a house, *L. Ps.* 5, 8. Husa *A domestic; domesticus:—C. Mt.* 10, 36. Husce slight, *Cd.* 109, v. hucse. HUSAL, husul; g. husles [Ger. hostie f: Moes. hunsal, hunale: Icel. husl: Lat. mid. hostia a sacrifice] *The sacrament; pa-nis sacer, sive eucharisticus:—Bd.* 2, 5: 4, 24. Husl sylan to give the sacrament. Husles wyrð worthy of the sacrament. ¶ Husel-box the sacramental box, palen.—Husel disc the sacramental dish,

palen.—Husel-fatu the sacramental vessels, *Bd.* 1, 29.—Husel-gang a going to the sacrament or partaking of it, *L. Can. Eccl.* 19.—Husel-genga a goer to the sacrament, a communicant, *L. In.* 19.—Husel-portic a vestry, *Bd.* 2, 1. Husian; pp. gehused. *To HUSZ, entertain; domo excipere:—L. Can. Edg.* 14. Husl the sacrament, v. husel, &c. Huslian; pp. gehuslud. *To administer or celebrate the communion or sacrament; eucharistiam celebrare:—L. Can. Alf.* 16, 31. Husol *A subdeacon or an attendant on the priest at the sacrament; acolythus, Som.* Hustinge [hus a house, þing a thing, cause, council] HUSTING, a place of council; conciliabulum, concilium:—*Leadon hine to heora hustinga led him to their place of council [hustings], Chr.* 1012. Husul the sacrament, *C. Mt.* 12, 7, v. husel, &c. Hu-swife how great. Huð, huðe. 1. *Prey, booty, spoil; præda.* 2. *A port; portus:—1. Mid micelre huðe, Num.* 81, 12: *Jos.* 8, 2: *Cd.* 174. 2. *L. Ps.* 106, 80, v. hyð. Huðe permitted, for uðe; from unnan. Huxlic Disgraceful, vile; turpis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 21. Huxlic Disgracefully, shamefully; turpiter:—*Elf. T. p.* 16. Hw, or the w aspirated. The modern English always places the h after the w; thus, hwa who, hwæðer whether, hwile while, &c. Hwá Who; qui, quis:—*Mt.* 21, 23. Hwæcca [Chauc. wiche] *A HUTCH, chest; arca:—Corn-hwæcca a corn-chest, Som.* Hwæde, gehwæde; adj. *Small, little, mean, moderate; exiguus:—Ge hwædes geleafan, Lk.* 12, 28. *Ge gehwædes geleafan, Mt.* 6, 30. Hwæder; adv. *Whither; quò:—Hwæder ga ic quam abido, Gen.* 37, 30: *Ex.* 21, 13. ¶ Ellea-hwæder else whither, *Elf. gr.* Swa hwæder swa whither-sover, *Mt.* 8, 19. Hwæð [Plat. waje, waddik, hei, heu s: Dut. wei, hui f: Dan. valde, valle c: Swed. wasla f.] *WHY; serum lactis:—R.* 53. Hwæl, hwal, es; m. [Plat. wal, walfisk m: Dut. walvisch m: Ger. walfisch m: Tat. uual: Dan. hval, hvalfisk m: Swed. hwal, hwalfisk m: Icel. hvalr,

hvalfskr *m.* From the old word *bal*, wall *great*] **WHALE**; cetus:—On þæs hwæles innoðe, *Mt.* 12, 40. Hwalas þec herigað *whales praise thee*, *Cd.* 192. ¶ Hwæl-hunta *a whale-hunter*, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Hwæl-huntað *whale-hunting*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Hwæl slaughter, *a carcass*, *Cd.* 151, v. wæl.

Hwæl around, *Cd.* 150, v. hweohl.

Hwæm *a corner*, *T. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

• Hwæm, hwam *to whom*; *d.* of hwá.

Hwænc, hwone *Whom*; quem, quam; *ac.* of hwá.

Hwæne, hwene *Somewhat*, almost, a little, scarcely; aliquantum:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3. ¶ Hwæne ær or hwene ær *a little before*, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Hwæne læs *a little less*, *L. Ps.* 8, 6.

Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, ahwænne *When*; quando:—*Mt.* 2, 7.

Hwær, hwar [Plat. waar, woor: *Dut.* waar: *Ger.* wo: *Ot.* waar: *Wil.* wa: *Moes.* hwar: *Dan.* hvor: *Swed.* hwar: *Icel.* hvar] **WHERE**; ubi:—*Mt.* 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær awa wheresoever, *Mt.* 24, 28.

Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel *a frying-pan*.

Hwærð departed; *p.* of hweorfan.

Hwærþung, e; *f.* Error; aberratio:—*C.* *Mt.* 24, 24.

Hwæs; *adj.* Bitter, sharp; acerbus:—*Cod. Ex.* 29, a, 6.

Hwæs Whose; cuius; *g.* of hwá.

Hwæstran, hwæstrian *to murmur*, *C. Jn.* 6, 43, v. hwastran.

Hwæstrung *a murmur*, *C. Jn.* 7, v. hastrung.

Hwæt quick, brisk, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. hwat.

Hwæt; *pron. nom. n.* of hwá. 1. **WHAT**; quid. 2. Used for hwa who; quis:—1. Hwæt wenst þu quid sentis tu? *Mk.* 4, 41. 2. Hwæt wæs se þe quis erat ille qui? *Gen.* 27, 33. Hwæt is þes quis est hic? *Mk.* 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what else.—Hwæt lydes *a little, somewhat*.—Hwæt þa what then, but, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26.—Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, *Bd.* 2, 5, 6.—Hwæt-hwæga, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hwugu, hwæt-hwygu about, a little, somewhat, *Lt.* 39, 7.—Hwæt-hwara somewhere.

• Hwæt; *adv. conj.* Moreover, besides, but, whersore, but yet, in short, indeed, because; hinc, tandem:—*Gen.* 9, 23.

Hwæte, es; *m.* [Plat. weten *m.* *Dut.* weit *f.* *Ger.* weitzen *m.*

Moes. wait, waitet: *Dan.* hvede *n.* *Swed.* hwete *n.* *Icel.* hveiti *n.* *Heb.* חֵטֶה *hthe wheat*. These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] **WHEAT**; triticum:—Fulne hwæte on þam eare, *Mk.* 4, 28.—Hwæte-god *wheat-goddess*, *Ceres*.—Hwæte-gryttan *wheat-gritts*, *R.* 50.

Hwætene; *adj.* **WHEATEN**; triticus:—Hwætene hlaf *wheat-en loaf*, *R.* 66.—Hwætene corn *a wheat corn*, *Jn.* 12, 24.

Hwæðer; *pron.* **WHETHER**, which of the two; uter:—Hwæðer þara twegra, *Mt.* 21, 31. Hwæðer is mare, *Mt.* 23, 17, 19.

Hwæðre; *conj. adv.* *Whether*, nevertheless, yet, if, but; utrum, tamen, verum:—*Gen.* 18, 21: *Mt.* 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, þe --- þe whether --- or.

Hwætlice; *comp.* hwætlicor; *adv.* Shortly, soon, diligently; cito:—*Cot.* 138: *Coll. Monast.*

Hwætnes, se; *f.* Quickness, velocity, vigour; velocitas:—*Bt.* 24, 3.

Hwætscype, es; *m.* Quickness, valour; virtus:—*Ors.* 1, 10.

Hwæt-stan *a whetstone*, v. hwetstan.

Hwæl, hwale *a whale*, *Gen.* 1, 21, v. hwæl.

Hwalf *a climate*, *Cot.* 50, v. hwealf.

Hwalfian *to arch*, v. hwealfian.

Hwall Wanton; procax:—*Cot.* 171.

Hwalwa Declining; devexus:—*Cot.* 67.

• Hwám *To whom*; cui; *d.* of hwá.

Hwamm *a corner*, *V. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

Hwan, hwane, hwone *Whom*; quem:—*Mt.* 26, 8; *ac. s.* of hwá.

Hwan Calamity; calamitas, *Som.*

Hwanan, hwanon *Whence*; unde:—*Mt.* 13, 27, 54.

Hwanung, e; *f.* A waning; deficientia, *Som.*

Hwar where, *Mt.* 15, 33, v. hwær.

Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf.

Hwarne, ne hwarne long *Not far*; non procul:—*C.* *Mt.* 8, 30.

Hwastas molles, *Som.*

Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstri-an; *p.* we hwastrædon. *To murmur, whisper, rumble*; susurrare:—*L. Ps.* 40, 8.

Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; *f.* A murmuring; murmuratio:—*Confess. Peccat.*

Hwæt, hwæt; *def. se* hwata; *adj.* Quick, brisk, ready, strenuous; acer:—Se hwa esne fortis vir, *Bt.* 40, 3.

Hwata [Icel. hvata *f.* the goddess *Hertha*, *Ertha*, the earth, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, continues still, at Hlethraburg, the remains of the temple *Hertha Omens, divinations, soothsaying*; omnia, anguria:—*Aggimon* hwata, *Len.* 19, 2: *Dent.* 18, 10.

Hwæðre whether, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. hwæðer.

Hwating, e; *f.* Soothsaying, divination, *Som.*

Hweal Urine; lotium:—*R.* 75.

Hwealf; *adj.* *Convex*, *beating*, *convexus*:—Hwealfum *is dum convexis sculis*, *Jdth.* 11.

Hwealfa [Plat. welte, welf; gewolfte *n.* *Dut.* verwelt; welf *n.* *Ger.* wölbung *f.* gewölbe *n.* *Dan.* hvelving; *Swed.* hwallfing; *Icl.* hveiting *f.*] *A convexity, arch, passage, climate*; convexitas:—Þæs heofones hwealfa *heaven's expanse*, *Bt.* 19.

Hwealfian *To coil*, *to walk*; *a-*merare, *Som.*

Hweal-hafoc *Welsh* *land*; *a* stranger, v. wealh.

Hweallæge [Danel. Waleh; *WHALEY*, *Lancashire*, *Chr.* 74]

Hwear where, v. hwar.

Hwearf *A wharf, bank, shore*; *crepido*:—*Cd.* 169.

Hwearf turned; *p.* of hweorfan.

Hwearfian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [Plat. werveln: *Ger.* wirbeln: *Os*

Ger. werben, werveln: *Dan.* hvirvle: *Swed.* hvarfa: *Icl.* hverfa] *To fly, turn or swerve round*, *to change, advance*:—*C.* *Con. ecc.* 4. Swa swa hwænes eaxe hwearfað þarðas on a waggon's axle the wheels always turn upon herself; *Bt.* 33, 4. Guð hwearfoð ær advanced; *prelium con-*

swarum est, *Cd.* 149, v. hwearfian.

Hwearfian *to turn*, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26.

Hwearfian by turns, *Jdth.* 12, v. hwyrtum.

Hwearfung, gehwearf; *e. f.* *A turning, change, mutability*

versio:—Þe wæs þeos hwearfung selða *to thee was a change better*, *Bt.* 7, 3.

• Hweg whey, v. hwæg.

Hwega; *adv.* At least, otherwise, *Som.*

Hwelan; *pp.* hweled. *To enter one away, purify*; contabescere:—*Scrit.* 15.

Hwelc who, what, v. hwyk.

Hwele *Putrefaction, rottenness; putrefaction, Som.*

Hwelp, es; *m. [Plat. wōlp, wulp; Dut. welp *n.*: Old Ger. welp *m.*: Dan. hvalp *m.*: Swed. hwelp *m.*: Icel. hvelp *m.*] WHELP; catulus:—Hwelp leona catulus leonis, Ps. 16, 13. Ða hwelpas etað of þam crumum, Mt. 15, 27: Mt. 7, 28.*

Hsehung, e; *f.* The sound of a trumpet; clangor tubæ:—Cot. 109.

Hwern corner, quarter, v. hwom. Hwene scarcely, a little, Bt. 23, v. hwæne.

Hwenne when, Gen. 19, 35, v. hwæne.

Hweog, hweogul a wheel, Cot. 143.

Hweoh, HWOL, hweowol, es; *n.* [Dut. wiel *n.*: Dan. Swed. hjul *n.*] A WHEEL, circle, the world; rota, orbis:—Ðæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan the wheel turns round, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 21. Ðæs hweohles feiga fellies of the wheel, Id. Card. p. 340, 21. Stefn þu nurrada þinne on hweohle, Ps. 76, 17.

Hweolere, es; *m.* A soothsayer, diviner; augur:—R. 4.

Hweolp a whelp, C. Mt. 15, 27, v. hwelp.

Hweop A WHIP; flagellum, Som.

Hweop WHOOPED, called out, said, Cd. 166: 125, v. wepan.

Hweop cry, Cd. 148, v. wop.

Hweopan TO WHIP, scourge; flagellare, Som.

Hweor-ban, hwyrf-ban WHIRLWIND; vertibulum, vertebra, Som.

Hweorf [Plat. Frs. warf *m.*: Dut. werf; Ger. werft *n.*: Dan. werft *n.*: Swed. hwarf *n.*: Icel. hvarfi *n.*] WHARF, distance; spatium:—R. Lk. 24, 13.

Hweorfa A whirl, what is hastily turned round, a spool; verticillum:—Cot. 161: mola. 133.

Hweorfan, hwyrfan, gehweorfan, þu hweorfast, he hwyrfð; *p.* hwearf, gehwearf, hi hwurfon, gehwurton; *pp.* hworfen, gehworfen, gehwyrfed, ahworfen, ahwerfed [Dut. Kil werve-len] To turn, turn or go away, depart, change, convert, wander, return; vertere, discedere, convertere:—Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot if the fortune may so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. Ðæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde the fortune should so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 124. On wraechweorfan into exile, to depart, Cd. 48. Letað hine eft hweorfan to minimum larum let him again

return to my precepts, Bt. 3, 1, Card. p. 6, 19.

Hweorif A beast of burden; judgmentum:—R. 20.

Hweosan To WHEeze, foam; difficulter respirare.

Hweoð, hweoða a gale, Ps. 106, 29, v. hwið.

Hweoðerung a murmuring, v. hwastrung.

Hweowol a wheel, Ps. 82, 12, v. hweohl.

Hwer, huer An ewer, a kettle; cacabus, lebes:—R. 26: Cot. 120.

Hwerf, huorf An exchange, a loan; commutatio:—C. Mt. 16, 26.

Hwerfa vertigo, R. 74.

Hwerfan, he hwerfð; part. hwerfende. To turn, Bt. 39, 7: 7, 2, v. hweorfan.

Hwerflic Changeable; mutabilis:—Bt. 11, 1.

Hwerfung, e; *f.* A changing, change; mutatio:—Bt. 7, 3.

Hwer-hwetta, hwer-hwette a wild cucumber, R. 40.

Hwern nowhere, v. na-hwær.

Hwer-wille, Hwere-wille [Flor. Malm. Werwella: Brom. Werewell: Kni. Warewell]

WHERWELL or WHORWELL, Hants., Chr. 1048.

Hwet wet, Cot. 120, v. wæt.

Hwetstan WHETSTONE; eos:—Ors. 4, 13.

Hwettan, ahwettan; *p.* we hwetton; *pp.* gehwettet [Plat. Dut. wetten: Ger. wetzen: Ot. wezzan: Dan. hvæde: Icel. hvessa] To whet, sharpen; acuere:—Hi hwetton swa swa sweord tungan heora, Ps. 63, 3.

Hwi; *conj. ado.* [Plat. Dut. waarom: Frs. hwerom: Ger. warum: Dan. hvi: Swed. hwi: Icel. hví] WHY, wherefore, for what, indeed; cur, quamobrem:—Hwi didest þu þat, Gen. 3, 13. Hwi yt eower lareow, Mt. 9, 11. For hwi for why, wherefore, Jn. 7, 45.

Hwiccas [wic a creek, from the winding of the Severn] People of Worcestershire; Huiccii:—Hwicca mægð Huicciorum provincia, Bd. 4, 23. Hwicca bisceop Huicciorum episcopus, Bd. 5, 23: Chr. 800.

Hwider whither, Gen. 16, 8.—

Hwider-wega somewhere, v. hwyder.

Hwider whether, Bt. 22, 2, v. hwyder.

Hwig why, v. hwi.

Hwil, hwile, huile [Plat. wile *f.*: Dut. wyl *f.*: time: Frs. wile *f.*: rest: Ger. weile *f.*: Ker. wilu: Ot. wila: Moes. hweila. The latter three also under the signification of an hour: Dan.

hwile *c.*: rest: Swed. hwila *f.*: rest, leisure: Pol. chwila: Icel. hviðilf.] A WHILE, time, space, duration; tempus:—On dægges hwile in a day's space, Cd. 191. On an byrntm-hwile in momento temporis, Lk. 4, 5. Ic be sume hwile mid eow, Jn. 7, 33. ¶ Ða hwile or þa hwile þe the while, so long as, Mt. 5, 25.—Hwil-fæc a while, space, a pause.—Hwil-sticce a fragment of time, a short time, L. Alf. pol. 39.—Hwil-tid a while, time, a moment, C. Lk. 4, 5.

Hwilc what, which, who, v. hwylc.

Hwilcnes, se; *f.* A quality, manner, sort; qualitas, Som.

Hwilendlic, hwilwendlic, hwilewendlic For a time, temporary; temporalis:—Mt. 13, 21.

Hwilon, hwilum, hwyllum [Dut. wylen: Ger. weiland: Ot. wila: Poem on St. Anno wilen; hence Spen. Old Eng. whilom] Sometime, awhile, for a time, once, now; quondam, aliquando:—Hwilon ser jam antea, Gen. 48, 20. Hwilon an, hwilon twa now one, now two. Hi hwyllum gelyfað, Lk. 8, 13.

Hwiolad WHEELED; rotas habens, Lye.

Hwiol-fag A kind of woman's garment; cyclas:—Cot. 49.

Hwioða a gale, Cot. 13, v. hwið.

Hwisprian [Plat. wispeln: Ger. wispern, wispeln: Dan. hviaks: Swed. hviaka: Icel. hviála] To WHISPER, murmur; susurrare:—R. Lk. 19, 7.

Hwisprung, e; *f.* A WHISPERING, murmuring; susurratio:—R. Jn. 8, 12.

Hwistlan [Swed. hwiisla: Dan. hwiðle, hwiðle] To WHISTLE; fistulari, Som.

Hwistle A WHISTLE; fistula:—Elf. gl.

Hwistlere, es; *m.* A WHISTLER, piper; fistulator:—Geseah hwistleras and hlydende menigeo, Mt. 9, 23.

Hwistlung, e; *f.* A WHISTLING; sibilatio:—R. 49.

Hwit, hwite [Plat. Dut. wit: Frs. hwit: Ger. weiss: Moes. hweits: Dan. hvid: Swed. hwit: Icel. hvít] WHITE; albus:—Swa hwite swa anaw, Mt. 17, 2: 28, 3: Mk. 9, 3. His reaf hwit scinende ejus oestis candide splendens, Lk. 9, 29. ¶ Gedon hwitne, Mt. 5, 26. Hwite gedon to make white, Mk. 9, 3.—Hwit-cudu, hwite-cweodu mastic.—Hwite-clæfr white clover.—Hwit-fof white foot, Cot. 12.—Hwit-leac white leek, R. 41.—Hwit-metas white meats, what is made of milk, Mod. conf. 7.—Hwit-

- papi, hywt-popig *white poppy*, *Herb. 54.*—Hwit-stan *white stone, a medical stone.*—Hwit-stow *a white place, mount Libanus, Ps. 71, 16.*—Hwitman *a white man, a man clothed in white.*—Hwit-wingeard *a white vine, R. 44.*
- Hwita *A worker; faber.*—Used in composition as sword-hwita *a sword-maker, L. Alf. pol. 19.*
- Hwit-circe [hwit *white*, circ *a church*] WHITCHURCH, *Hants. and the name of many other places, Chr. 1001.*
- Hwitel; d. hwitle. 1. A WHITTLE, *a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium.* 2. *A whittle, carving-knife; cultellus.*—1. Sem and Isafeth dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, *Gen. 9, 28.* Mid hire hwitle, *Jud. 4, 18.* 2. *Som.*
- Hwitarne [hwit *white*, ern *a place; Bd. says, candida casa*] WHITTARNE, *Whitehorse, in Galway.*—*Chr. 560: 763: Bd. 5, 28, S. p. 646, 31.*
- Hwið, hwiða *A blast, a gentle wind; aura lenis.*—*L. Pa. 106, 21.*
- Hwitian; pp. gehwitod. 1. *v. a.* To WHITEN; candefacere. 2. *v. n.* To be or become white; albescere, *Som.*
- Hwiting-treow *Variculus arbor, Elf. gl.*
- Hwitod *Whited; dealbatus, Lye.*
- Hwit-sand [hwit *white*, sand *sand*] WHITSAN; *nomen loci maritimi prope Calais.*—*Chr. 1096.*
- Hwolf *an expanse, a covering, v. hwealf.*
- Hwom, hwem, hwæm, wæm, me; w. *A corner, quarter, coast; angulus.*—Heafod hwommys *head of a corner, C. Ps. 117, 21.* Ða feower hwemas *alles middan-eardes the four corners of all the world, Som. On stræta hwomnum, C. R. Mt. 6, 6.*—Hwom-stan *a corner-stone, C. Mt. 21, 42.*
- Hwon; *adv. A little, little while, rarely; paululum.*—Ðanon hwon agan, *Mk. 1, 19.* Us hwon restan, *Mk. 6, 31.* ¶ On hwon, to hwon *how little.*—Be hwon unde, *Bd. 2, 2.*—For hwon *quare, Bd. 4, 3.*
- Hwona, hwonan, behwon *Whence, where; unde.*—*C. R. Lk. 1, 18.* Na hwonan utane *nowhere without, Bt. 34, 7.*
- Hwonlice; *comp. hwonlicor; sup. hwonlicost; adv. A little, a little while; parumper.*—*Equ. Vern. R. Ben. 30.*
- Hwon *a little, v. hwon.*
- Hwonne *when, Bd. 3, 12. v. hwænne.*
- Hwonon *whence, Bt. 5, 3, v. hwona.*
- Hworfen, hworfon *turned, wandered, Cd. 214, v. hweorfan.*
- Hwosta *A cough; tussis.*—*Elf. gr.*
- Hwostan [Plat. *hosten: Dut. hoesten: Ger. husten: Ot. huasten: Dan. hoste: Swed. hosta: Icel. hósta*] To WHOOST, *HOOST, cough; tussire, Som.*
- Hwoðeran [Plat. *wooden: Dut. woeden: Ger. wüthen: Old Ger. wüthern: Not. wuoten*] To murmur, to make a rumbling noise; *murmurare.*—*Se brym hwoðerod the sea murmured, Som.*
- Hwrædel *A button, buckle; fibula.*—*R. 65, Lye.*
- Hwreopan *screamed, Cd. 151, v. hreopan.*
- Hwu *how, v. hu.*
- Hwugu *at least.*—Hwugu *fecit a moment's space, v. hugu.*
- Hwurp *An error, deceit; illusio.*—*C. Mt. 27, 64.*
- Hwurf-fulnes, se; f. *Changeableness; mutabilitas.*—*Bt. 20.*
- Hwurfon *turned; p. of hweorfan.*
- Hwy *why, v. hwi.*
- Hwyccas *people of Worcestershire, Bd. 4, 13, v. hwicca.*
- Hwyder, hwider. WHITHER; *quo.*—Hwyder he gæð *quod abis, Jn. 3, 8: 12, 35.* Hwyder gæst þu *quoniam iturus es, Jn. 13, 36.*
- Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc; *pron. [Plat. Dut. walk: Frs. hwelk: Ger. welcher: Ker. Led. huwelich, welicher: Moes. hweileiks: Dan. hvilken: Swed. hwilken: Icel. hvilikr.*—*hwa who, lic like*] WHICH, *who, what, what sort, any; quis, quænam, quidnam, qualis, ullus.*—Hwylc man is of cow, *Mt. 7, 9: 12, 11: Lk. 15, 4.* Hwylc is min modor? *Mk. 3, 38.* Hwilctactan sy? *Mt. 24, 3.* Hwylcum bigspelle? *Mk. 4, 30.* On hwylcum anwealde? *Mk. 11, 28, 29.* Hwylc is man! *Ps. 24, 13.* Gif hwylc cyning, *Lk. 14, 31.* ¶ Hwylce hugu *what little, somewhat, Bd. 3, 10.* Swa hwylc swa *whoever, Mt. 10, 42.* Swa hwylcere swa *of or to whomsoever; cujuscunque, cuiusque.*
- Hwylca *variz, R. 76.*
- Hwylum *awhile, for awhile, Lk. 8, 13, v. hwilon.*
- Hwyrfan, he hwyrfe *to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan.*
- Hwyrfban *the whirlbone, R. 11, v. hweorban.*
- Hwyrf-pole *a whirlpool, Cot. 59.*
- Hwyrfolung, e; f. *A changing; mutatio, Som.*
- Hwyrf *A circle, circuit, revolution, orbit; orbis, circuitus.*—*Sume tongue habbað scytrum hwyrft þonne some habbað some stars have a shorter revolution than others have, Bt. 33, 2.* Ðu wille hwyrft don *tu te circumscire facere, Cd. 91, 190.*
- Hwyrfð *turns; from hweorfan.*
- Hwyrftrum, hwearfum *in turns round; alternatim.*—*Cd. 22, 55, v. hwitel.*
- Hwyt-popig *white poppy, v. hwi. papi.*
- Hycend *Accusing; accusans Lye.*
- Hycgan *to think, endeavor, Cd. 22, v. hiegan.*
- Hyd *a hide, v. hyde.*
- HYDAN, gehydan; p. gehyd; gehyde, behyd, hi ahyðan pp. hidden, gehyded, gehyðen; *v. a.* [Plat. *hiden Dut. hoeden: Ger. hiten: Lat. Moes. huotan: Dan. hys*] all in the sense to take care of, to protect, to shelter; HIDE, conceal; abscondere.—*He fande hidde he found hid Chr. 963.* Ðat hi hyðde gryn, *Ps. 63, 6.*
- Hyd-ern *a hiding-place, Elf. gl.*
- HYDE; g. hyde; f. [Plat. *hude huut f: Dut. huid f. Frs. hude f: Ger. haut f: Ot. huz: N. hiute: Dan. hud, ham f. Swed. hud f: Icel. hydi s.] L. HIDE; corium, cutis. 2. hide of land, which was also one hundred and twenty acre (Gale Script. p. 472: 474: 481.) Also as much land as could be tilled with one plow or support one family, or joint possession, families; *tanta pars di portio, quanta unico pro annuum coli poterat arare: ut ad alimoniam unius faxi sufficeret.* Beda *vocat possessionem familie.*—1. Ða nan heora ægeare hyde *and in their own skin, Bt. 14, 2.* Card. p. 68, 12. For his hydum *pro equalitate case, B. 6, 124.* Ða hyde bringe *bring the hide, Orr. 4, 6, Bd. p. 147, 13.* 2. Hyde *landes hide of land; hida terra. Wa þæs landes calles hund-twintig hida duodecim possessiones—singula vero possessiones decem erant familiarum, i. e. cum omnes centum signati, aridi familie, Bd. 3, 24.* Scote and hund-eahtig hida *land terram LXXXVII familiarum Bd. 4, 13.* Is þæs ylean *cal ondes gemet efter Angelynes æhte, twelf hund hida autem ejusdem insule mensura juxta Anglorum estimatio-**

MCC *familiarum*, *Bd. 4, 16*. Land-syx hund hida regio DC *familiarum*, *Bd. 4, 19*.—Hyde-pænic, hyde-penic *hide-pænic*; denarius quem quisque solveret debuit ratione cujusvis Hidæ, *Hicks's Ep. Diss. p. 108*.—Hyde-gyl, *hide-gelt*, *hide-money*; pecunia ab aliquo solvenda ne vapulet, *L. Can. 42*.

Hydeg *cautious*, v. *hydig*.

Hydels *A hiding-place, den*; latibulum:—*R. Mt. 11, 1*.

Hyder *hither*, *Mt. 17, 17*, v. *hider*.

Hydig; *adj. Heedful, cautious*; *cautus*:—*Cd. 82, Th. p. 102, 25*.

Hydig-fæt *bulga*, *R. 29*.

Hyd-scipe *a ship covered with hides*; *myoparo*, *Som*.

Hye *a form*, *Ps. 49, 2*, v. *hiw*.

Hyfe *A HIVE*; *alveare*:—*Cot. 7, 164*.

Hyfel *evil*, v. *yfel*.

Hygge *Pride*; *superbia*:—*C. Ps. 73, 4*.

Hyge *The jaws*; *fauces*:—*Cot. 87, 162*.

Hyge *the mind*, *Cd. 22*, v. *hige*.—Hyge-least *folly, madness, perversity*, *Cd. 18*.—Hyge-rof, *hige-rof magnanimous, excellent in mind*, *Cd. 75*.—Hyge-sceaft *the mind, the thought*, *Cd. 15*.—Hyge-ponc *the mind*, *Cot. Ex. 27, a, 20*.

Hygeleas; *adj. Mindless, void of mind, foolish*; *amens*:—*Cd. 4*.

Hyggan, hygian *to study, to be solicitous, anxious*, *Bt. R. p. 172*, v. *hiegan*.

Hyhre *higher*.—*hyht highest*, v. *heah*.

Hyht *hope, refuge*.—Hyht-willa *a hope, vow*, *Cd. 216*, v. *hiht*.

Hyhtan *to increase*, v. *hihtan*.

Hyhtfull *hopeful*, *Cot. 108*, v. *hihtful*.

Hyhte, *hytho height, exaltation*, v. *heaðo*.

Hyhtlic *joyful, pleasant*, *Cd. 8*, v. *hihtlic*.

Hyll *A hill*; *collis*:—*Elf. gl.*

Hylca *Hooks, turnings, a wrinkle*; *anfractus, sinus*:—*Cot. 18, Som*.

HYLD [Plat. hilde f; *Dut. hulde f*; *Ger. huld f*; *Tat. huldi*; *Ot. hulde*; *Wil. hulte*, sometimes also taken in the signification of *love*: *Dan. huld e. hylding f*; *Swed. huldhet f. kindness*; *Icel. hylli f. favour*] *Affection, favour, fidelity*; *affectio, gratia*:—*Durh hyldo through favour*, *Cd. 26*. *For ealdre hyldo for older affection*, *Ors. 3, 9*.—*Hyldleas favourless*, *Cd. 189*.—*Hyldemaga, hyldemæg a beloved kinsman*, *Cd. 52*.

HYLDAN, *aheldan, ahildan, ahylidan* [Plat. *Dut. Ger. huldigen*; *Dan. hylde*; *Swed. Icel.*

hylla] *To incline, bend*; *inclinare*:—*He on hyldes hine inclinabit sese*, *Ps. 9, 33*. *Na hyldo heorte min ne inclines cor meum*, *Ps. 140, 4*. *Hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldun eorum vultus in terram inclinabant*, *Lk. 24, 5*. *Ne ahilde ge*, *Deut. 5, 32*.

Hyldo *Contentus*, *R. Ben. interl. 7*.

Hyldere *A verger, an executioner, a butcher*; *lictor, lanio*:—*Cot. 19*.

Hyldo-ring *a soldier*, *Chr. 938*, v. *hilde*, &c.

Hylding *A bowing, bending, inclining*; *inclinatio*:—*Cot. 56*.

Hyldo favour, v. *hyld*.

Hyll *heloe*, *Dial. 2, 6*, v. *helf*.

Hyll *hell*, *Cd. 221*, v. *hell*.

Hyll *a hill*, *R. Lk. 23, 30*, v. *hill*.

Hyll-hama *a grasshopper*, v. *hil-hama*.

Hyllp *help*, v. *help*.

Hyllþ *helps*, *Lk. 5, 36*, v. *helpan*.

Hylstene *Crooked, writhed*; *tortus*:—*Hylstene hlaf tortus pennis*, *Som*.

Hylt *an hilt*, *Bt. 37, 1*, v. *hilt*.

Hylt *holds*, v. *healdan*.

Hyl-wyrt *wild thyme*, *R. 44*, v. *hul-wyrt*.

Hymene *A Hymn*; *hymnus*:—*Bd. 4, 19*.

Hymlice *Hemlock*; *cicuta*:—*Cot. 34, 127*.

Hynan, *henan, gehynan, gehinan*, *he hynyð*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [*Frs. hena to hurt, offend*; *Plat. Dut. honen*; *Ger. hōnen*; *Ot. honen, gihonen*; *Not. huonon*; *Dan. haane, forhaane*; *Swed. hån n. reproach*.—*hean poor, lovely*] 1. *To humble, abase*; *humiliare*. 2. *To hinder, oppose, repress, put down, oppress, hurt, vex, waste, destroy*; *impedire*:—1. *Eagan ofermodra þu gehynyst*, *Ps. 17, 29*. 2. *Ic wolde helpan þæs þe þær unscyldig wære and henan þone þe hine yfelode I would help him who was innocent, and oppose him who injured him*, *Bt. 38, 6*. *Hi magen henan þa yflan and fyrþrian þa godan they can repress the evil and promote the good*, *Bt. 39, 2*. *And uton gehynan hit*, *Ex. 1, 10, 11*; *Ors. 4, 1*.

Hynd *a hind*, *Cot. 55*, v. *hinde*.

Hyndan *behind*, v. *hindan*.

Hynden *A society, company, class; societas*:—*L. In. 54*: *L. Lund. 3, W. p. 66, 15, 18*. Hence the following words, which, from the supposed value of men's lives in different stations, denoted among the *A.-S.* three grades in society: *twy-hyndne-mon two hun-*

dred men: *six-hyndne-mon six hundred men*; *twelf-hyndne-mon twelve hundred men*, *Som*.

Hynder *hindermost*; *retrosum*: *T. Ps. 9, 3*, v. *hyndan*.

Hyngrian *to hunger*, *Mt. 4, 2*, v. *hingrian*.

Hyngns, *se*; *f. Destruction*; *vastatio, incendium*:—*Bd. 1, 6*.

Hynt, *hynþe, hynþo loss, injury*.—*Hynta damna*, *Dial. 1, 7*, v. *henþ*.

Hype, *hyppel A heap*; *acervus*:—*Elf. gl. Som*.

HYR, *hipe, hyppe, hypp* [Plat. *huppe, hōp f*; *Dut. heup f*; *Ger. hütte f*; *South Ger. huff, hüf, hupf, huß*; *Moes. hup*; *Dan. høfte c*; *Swed. höft m.*] *The HIR*; *coxendix, femur*, *Past. 49, 2*.—*Hypeban hipbone*, *R. 70*.

Hype-seax *a dagger*, *R. 52*, v. *hup-seax*.

Hyra, *heora of them*; *eorum, earum*:—*Mt. 27, 48*.

Hyra, *hera, an*; *m. One hired, a hireling*; *mercenarius, subditus*.—*Se hyra fihþ, forþan þe he byð ahyrod*, *Jn. 10, 12, 13*.

Hyra, *gehyra higher*, v. *heah*.

Hyran *To spit upon*; *conspuere*:—*R. Mk. 14, 65*.

Hyran, *ahyrian, hiran, heran, geheoran, gehyran*; *p. rde*; *pp. red, rd* [Dut. *hooren*; *Frs. hera*; *Plat. Ger. hören*; *Ker. horan*; *Dan. høre*; *Swed. hōra*; *Icel. heyra*. *The Old Ger. dialects use a instead of r, so is the Moes. hausjan*; *Heb.*

𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 *to hear*; *Old Lat. ausis for auris*.—*heran, or geheoran, from eare the ear, which Tat. spells with h, ho-ra*] 1. *To HEAR, hearken, listen*; *audire*. 2. *To obey, follow, serve*; *obedire*:—1. *And woldon gehyran þat ge gehyras, and hig hit ne gehyrdon*, *Lk. 10, 24*. *Hyrdon Gode*, *Ex. 14, 31*. 2. *Hyran þa bysene*, *Bd. 2, 4*. *Far ut, and eall þat folo þe þe hiran sceal*, *Ex. 11, 8*. *Hie Moyses hyrde they obeyed Moses*, *Cd. 148*.

Hyrcnian *to hearken*, v. *heorc-nian*.

Hyrcnung *a hearkening, v. heorc-nung*.

Hyrde *obeyed*; *p. of hyran*.

HYRDE, *hirde, hierde, es*; *m.* [Plat. *harder, hōder m*; *Dut. herder m*; *Ger. hirte m*; *Ker. Ot. Wil. hirti, hirto, hirt*; *Moes. hairdeis*; *Dan. hyrde m*; *Swed. herde m*; *Icel. hir-dingi m.*] *A shepherd, keeper, guardian*; *pastor, custos*:—*Durh þæs hyrdes slege byð*

seo heord todræfed, *Mt.* 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdas, *Gen.* 46, 32: *Ex.* 2, 17, 19: *Lk.* 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Scep-hyrde, scea-pa-hyrde *a shepherd*, *Jn.* 10, 2.—Hyrdemann herdsman, *Gen.* 13, 7.—Hyrdewyrt *shepherd's plant*, *a pig-nut*, *L.* *M.* 1, 2.

Hyrdel, hyrdl [*Plat.* horđt *f*: *Dut.* horde *f*: *Ger.* hurde *f*: *Old Ger.* huirate.—*Old Ger.* hirten *to protect*] A HURDLE; crates.—*Elf. gl.*: *R.* 29, 49.

Hyrdelæas; *adj.* Without *a shepherd*; *pastore carens*:—*Bd.* 2, 20.

Hyrdnes, gehyrdnes, se; *f.* A *keeping, custody, prison*; *custodia, carcer*:—Gif hwa befeast his feoh to hyrdnyssa, *Ex.* 22, 7. Syllað eow on hyrdnyssa, *Lk.* 21, 12.

Hyrd-ræden, ne; *f.* A *keeping, guard*; *custodia*:—Da gesette God æt þam infere engla hyrd-ræden, *Gen.* 3, 24.

Hyrding instructio, *R.* 62.

HYRE [*Plat.* hürf: *Dut.* huur *f*: *Frs.* hira *f*: *Ger.* heuer *f*: *Dan.* hyre *c*: *Swed.* hyra *f*: *Arab.* اجر *ajr a recompence, hire*] HIRE, *usury, interest*; *conductio, usura*:—To hyre *ad usuram*, *Deut.* 23, 19: *Lk.* 10, 23.—Hyre-gildan *hired by money, mercenarius*, *R.* 8.

Hyre, hire of or to him or her; *ejus, ei*; *g. d.* of he.

Hyred a family, v. hired.

Hyrednes, se; *f.* *Hearsay, report*; *fama*, *Som.*

Hyre-æfter hereafter, *L. With.*

Hyre-man an auditor, a parishioner, v. hyrman.

Hyreneas, se; *f.* *Obedience, imitation*; *obediencia*, *Som.*

Hyrian, ahyrian, ic hyrige; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [hyre a reward] 1. TO HIRE, *to procure assistance or obedience by a reward*; *conducere*. 2. To follow, imitate, resemble; *imitari*:—1. Us nan man ne byrode, *Mt.* 20, 7. De uteode ahyrian, *Mt.* 20, 1. He bið ahyrod, *Jn.* 10, 13. 2. Hio hyrigað monnum they imitate men, *Bt.* 41, 5. Hyrigende imitating, v. hyran.

Hyrgan a hearer, parishioner, *L. Eccl.* 28.

Hyrling HIRELING, *servant*; *mercenarius*:—Hi heora fæder Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, *Mk.* 1, 20.

Hyrman A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant; auditor, subditus.—Cwist þu bist þu ure cnyning, oððe beoð we þine hyrmen, *Gen.* 37, 8.

Hyrnde Horned; *cornutus*;—Hyrnde ciolas *rostrata naues*, *Bt. R.* p. 188.

Hyrne, an; *f.* A HORN, *corner*; *cornu, angulus*:—On þæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar, *Ex.* 29, 12: *Lev.* 4, 18; 8, 15. On stræta hyrnan in vicorum angulis, *Mt.* 6, 5, v. horn.

Hyrded, hyrned, hyrned Horned, *horny*; *corneus*:—Hyrded-nebba a horned nib or beak, *Jðth.* 11.

Hyrnes, se; *f.* What is subject or obedient, a province, parish; *subjectio, subjecta terra, parrocchia*:—*L. Eccl.* 4.

Hyrdnet, hyrdnete, hyrdnet [*Plat.* hornke *f*: *Dut.* horzelm: *Ger.* horniss *f*: *South Ger.* horness] A HORNET; crabro:—Ic asende hyrdnetta, *Ex.* 23, 28.

Hyrdstana corner-stone, v. hyrne.

Hyron to obey, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. hyran.

Hyra a hinge, *Prov.* 26, v. heor.

Hyra, hyrre higher, v. heah.

HYRST An ornament, decoration; ornamentum:—Hyrdte gerim tell (its) ornaments, *Cd.* 100.

Hyrdta ornaments, *Cot.* 88: *Jðth.* 12: *Bt. R.* p. 170.

Hyrdt þu hearest thou, hark you, v. hyran.

Hyrdtan; *pp.* hyrdted, gehyrdted, hyrdt. To adorn, dress, deck; ornare:—Hyrdted gold fretted gold, *Cd.* 98.—Hyrdtedne hrof adorned roof, *Cd.* 46.

Hyrdtan, hierstan, gehyrdtan To murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying; *murmurare*:—*C. R. Lk.* 15, 2; *frigere, Elf. gr.*

Hyrdting, hiersting, hyrdstingc, hyrdstung, e; *f.* A frying, hearth; *frixio, focus*:—*L. Ps.* 101, 4.—Hyrdting-panne a frying-pan.

Hyrdaudon assembled; *concurrerunt*, *Bd.* 3, 14, b.

Hyrdsum, hirsam, gehyrdsum; *adj.* Hearing, obedient; *obediens*:—*Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 12: *Ex.* 24, 7: *Mt.* 6, 24.

Hyrdsumian, hersumian, gehyrdsumian To obey; *obedire*:—Windas and sæ hym hyrdsumiað, *Mt.* 8, 27: *Lk.* 8, 25.

Hyrdsumnes, hersumnes, gehyrdsumnes, se; *f.* *Obedience*; *obediencia*:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Hyrt [*Ger.* hurt, hort m.] Hurt, wounded; *læsus*, *Som.*

Hyrtan, heortan; *pp.* gehyrted, gehyrt. To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort; *animare*:—*L. Can. Edg. pn.* 3: *Ex.* 23, 12.

Hyrdil a hurdle, v. hyrdel.

Hyrdling an earthing, a farmer, v. yrðling.

Hyrdling-beri [yrðling a fern burh a town; *agricolæ burgus, sive vicus*] ILLIN BOROUGH, ARLEBOROUGH Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 115

HYRWE A HARROW; *oca*, *L.*

Hyrdwend, es; *m.* A blasphemy, *blasphemus*:—Led ut þu hyrdwend, *Lea.* 24, 14.

Hyrdwian; *p. ode, de*; *pp. gehwed.* To blaspheme, *condemnarum, ocr, afflic*; *blphemare, condemnare, v. are*:—Hyrdwe Godes nam *Lev.* 24, 11. Da hyrdwian calle hyne, *Mk.* 14, 64. Hyrdwe ge utan-cymene *Lev.* 19, 33.

Hyrdwines, hirwines, se; *f.* *Ctempt, reproach, blasphemy, contemptus, veratio*:—Gef led we synd hyrdwinesum, *Ps.* 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; *ejus, illius*: of he.

Hyse a male, v. hise.—Hyrdberðling, berðling *parvulus*, *R.* 5.

Hyrdtan To HIAS, meet; *iride*:—Se þe eardað on beaða: hysed hy, *T. Ps.* 2, 4.

Hyrdtop HYRST; *hypostomus*, *S.*

HYSPAN, hispan; *p. de, n. v.*

To deride, slander, reprove, reprove; *irridere, exprobrare*:—To geanes me hyrdtan, 40, 8. Hu lange, *God.* 1, 1; peð feond, *Ps.* 73, 11; ongan he hispan þa beoð *Mt.* 11, 20: *Bt.* 18, 4. Hyrdpudun eam exprobrum *Mt.* 27, 44.

Hyse *formaculum, fornicatio*

Hyrdpend, es; *m.* A scandalum, *calumniator*:—Fram his hyrdpendes, *Ps.* 43, 13.

Hyrdping, e; *f.* *Reproach, insult, exprobatio*:—Et his hyrdspnes, se; *f.* *Reproach, braiding*; *exprobratio*:—*Bt.* *Ps.* 43, 15.

Hyssa, hysses, es; *m.* A *stripling, one past fourteen of age*; *hirquillus, juvenis*:—Noldon beah þa hysas the youths would not; *conrunt autem juvenes*, *Cd.* 1. Het scufan þa hyssas im blyse commanded to shoo youths to the pile black, 184: 188: 195: 196.

Hyrt a whirlwind, storm, v. Hyt it; *id.* illud, v. hit.

HYD [*Plat.* hode *f.* a *Ger.* hut *f.* protection] Hyrdport, haven; *portus*:—Hyrd byð simle smyte it ystum this is the only ever calm after storms, *Bt.* 8.—Hyrdward a keeper-port, *Beo.* 27.

Hyð a wave, flood, v. yð.

Hyð; pl. hyðða. 1. *A measure*; modus. 2. *Gain, profit*; com-modum.—1. *Sciat.* 12. 2. *Elf.* gl. R. 81.

hyð, as a termination of names of places, denotes that they are situate on the shore, and convenient for landing goods.

*Hyðe HITHZ, in Kent, one of the

Cinque Ports.—On Hyðe at *Hith*, Chr. 1052.

Hyðegung, e; f. *Profit*; com-modum, Som.

Hyðian, ahiðian; p. de. *To rob, destroy*; grassari, vasta-re:—Hyððe devastavit, Bd. 3, 16.

Hyðlican Combats in honour of *Portumnus*, the protector of

ports or gates; Portunalia, vel Portunalia, Som.

Hyððe, behyðlic *Sumptuous, costly, seasonable*; sumptuosus, opportunus, Som.

Hyw, hywe a *form, hue*, v. hiw. Hywan, hywian to *form*, Pa. 93, 20, v. hiwian.

Hywraeden a *family*, v. hiwraeden. Hywung a *pretence*, v. hiwung.

I

**i*, and *ge* are often changed into *i*, and *ie*.

i, *e*, and *y* are often interchanged; words, therefore, which are not found under *i*, may be sought for under *e* or *y*.

Is *yes*, Gen. 27, 24, v. gea, gese.

lacinus HYACINTHUS, Past. 14, 4.

lagul A *GARGLE*; gargarismus, Cat. 96.

laid *beyond*, L. Ps. 88, v. geond. lara *year, formerly*, R. Mt. 11, 21, v. geara.

late a *gate*.—late-ward a *gate-ward, door-keeper*, Chr. 656, v. geat.

ic [Plat. *Dat. ik*: Ger. *ich*: *South Ger.*, since the seventh century, *ih*, in the common dialect, *i*, ei: *Dan. jeg*: *Swead. jag*: *Icel. eg*, in earlier time, *ec*, *ek*, now commonly like the *Dan. jeg*: *Moes. ik*: *Grk. iyw*: *Sp. yo*: *Port. eu*: *Slav. ia*, *ga*: *Wend. jest*: *Let. es*: *Heb. i* i as a postfix to verbs] I; ego:—*Ic sylfhyt eom egomet ille sum*, Lk. 24, 39: *Deut.* 1, 9, 12.

Ican to *add*, Lk. 12, 25, v. ecan. Icanhoe [CANROE, a *Saxon abbey*, Boston, Lincolnshire, Chr. 664. Icestre *She that increaseth*; *antrix*, Som.

icgbuend, igbuend, es; m. [ig an *island, buend an inhabitant*] *A person inhabiting an island, an islander*; insularis, *Elf.* in *pref. Past*.

Icingas A *Mercian family*: familia, sive tribus inter *Mercias*, *Fit. S. Guth.* 1.

Icton *added*; p. of ican, v. ecan. I-dages the *same day*, Som.

idel, ydel, idele; *adj.* [Plat. *idel*: *Dat. ydel*: *Ger. eitel*: *Ot. idal*: *Dan. Swed. idel*] IDLE,

vain, useless; otiosus, vanus:—*Hwi stande ge idele*, Mt. 20, 6. *Idel* and *unnyt idle and useless*, Cd. 5. Eorðe was ydel and sæmtig, Gen. 1, 2.

¶ On idel in *vain*, Mk. 7, 7.—

Idel gelp, idel gylp *vain glory*, Bd. 3, 17.—*Idel gild idol worship, idolatry*, Deut. 32, 21.—

Idel-hend *idle handed, idle*.—

Idel-georn [georn *desirous*] *careless, idle*, Bt. 40, 4.—

Idel-sangere *an idle singer, a player*, R. 61.—*Idel-werðscype, idel-wuldor vain glory*.

Idelice, idellice; *adv.* IDLY, in *vain*; ignave, pigre, Som.

Idelness, ydelnys, se; f. IDLENESS, *vanity*; ignavia, vanitas:—*Tohwon lufiað ge idel-nysse*, Ps. 4, 3: 2, 1. Eall ydelnys elc man lifigende, Ps. 38, 8: 143, 5, 10, 13. Ða idelnesse *superstitioses*, Bd. 2, 15. On idelnesse, on ydel-nysse in *vain*, Ps. 77, 37.

Idelud *Emptied*; exinanitus, T. Ps. 74, 8.

IDES; g. *idese*; f. [Icel. *ysia mulier immodica*] *A female, damsel, woman*; foemina:—*Blac hleor ides pale faced damsel*, Cd. 92. *Idesa seo betate of women the best*, Cd. 27. Ðat him Abraham idese brohte *that for him Abraham should bring a female*, Cd. 83. Of idese bið eafora wæned of (the) *woman shall a son be born*, Cd. 109. Ðu Abrahames idese gename *thou Abraham's wife hast taken*, Cd. 125.

Idl, idlo *idle*, Bd. 4, 19, v. idel.

Idle a *river in Nottinghamshire*, Lye.

Idlian *To provoke*; irritare, *Cantic Moys*, Lye.

ie a *river*, Ors. 1, 2, v. ea.

ie is used, by later writers, for the particle *ge*, as will be evident by the following words:

Iecan to *eke, increase*, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. ecan.

Ieden, iedon, eodon, *went*, Chr. 1137, v. gan.

Iegbuenda *an islander*, *Past. pref.*, v. icgbuend.

Iegland *an island*, Bt. 15, v. ealand.

Iehtan to *follow, persecute*, C. Ps. 82, 14, v. ehtan.

Iel a *hedgeway*, v. il.

Ield; *comp.* ieldra; *sup.* ieldst old, *ancient, elder*, Bt. 8, v. eald.

Ieldean to *delay*, *Past.* 33, 4, v. ealdian.

Ielding *Delay*; *mora*, Cot. 128.

Ieldo *Age*; *senectus*, Som.

Iemæsted *fattened*, Cot. 174, v. amæstan.

Ieming a *marriage*, Cot. 171, v. giming.

Ieo *formerly*, Bd. 1, 1, v. geo.

Ieoguð *youth*, v. geoguð.

Ieornian to *desire, seek for, inquire*, v. geornian.

Ierde a *yard*, C. R. Mt. 10, 10, v. gyrd.

Ierie *an inheritance*, Cot. 103, v. yrf.

Ierm *an arm*, v. earm.

Ierman to *harm*, *Past.* 17, 8, v. hearman.

Ierming *Little, small, base*; *pussillus*, Som.

Iermð *poverty, misery*, *Past.* 36, 4, v. yrmð.

Iernan to *run*, *Past.* 16, 4, v. yrnann.

Ierra, irra *angry*, *Past.* 40, 1, v. yrrre; *adj.*

Ierre *anger*, *Past.* 40, 1, v. yrrre.

Iersian to be angry, *Cot.* 182, v. yrisian.
 Ierð-land the earth, *Cot.* 15, v. yrð, &c.
 Ierusalem Jerusalem, *Chr.* 448, v. Hierusalem.
 Iesendas *Benevolus*; exta: — *Cot.* 77: 177, *Som.*
 Iest east, *C. R. Mt.* 24, 27, v. east.
 Ietan to confirm, *Chr.* 675, v. geatan.
 Ieteld a tent, *Cot.* 174, v. geteld.
 Ieð easy, *Ors.* 2, 6, v. eað.
 Ieðelic easy, v. eaðelic.
 Ieðian to flow, v. yðian.
 Ieðnes cariness; quies, v. eð-neas.
 Iette yet, v. get.
 Iewan, cowian to shew, *Cd.* 30, v. ywan.
 IFRIG [*Plat.* iloof, ewig n. ive: *Ger.* epheu, eppich m: *Old Ger.* ebeheue] Ivr; hedera: — Ifig þe on stane weax ivy which grows on stone, rock-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 3.—Ifig þe on eorðan wixð ivy which grows on the earth, ground-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 81: *Som.*—Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries.—Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, *L. M.* 1, 58.
 -ig [*Ger.* -ig: *Icel.* -igt, -ugt: *Eng.* -y.—Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i. e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present *Eng.* ig is changed into y; as, dreorig dreary; hefig heavy; sarig sorry; twentig twenty.
 Ig An island; insula, v. ealand.
 IGBERNIA HIBERNIA: — Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Hibernia.
 Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.
 Igdæges of the same day, v. idæges.
 Iggæð, iggeð, iggeð, iggeð. An island; insula, *Chr.* 894, v. ealand.
 IGI, igl a hedgehog, *R.* 24, v. il.
 Iglan island, *Pa.* 96, 1, v. ealand.
 IGLEA, Æglea [*Asser.* Æglea: *Flor.* Egglea.—ig an island, lea plain; campus insularis] *Key Mead, near Melksham, Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 18.
 Iglond an island, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. igland.
 Igoð an island, *Elf. T.* p. 32, v. iggæð.
 Iht increased, v. ecan.
 -iht [*Ger.* -icht: *Lat.* -osus: *Eng.* -ous] a termination of adjectives.
 II, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, HY HU, now called Iholmkill or Colmkill, contracted from Columbkil, that is, Columbe cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull: — Iglan þe man li nemnað an island which men call Ii, *Chr.* 560: 728.
 Iil a hedgehog, *Past.* 35, 5, v. il.
 Iken-yld-stræt [*Iconoruz antiqua via, Som.*] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it passed through the Iceni, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.
 IL, iel, il, igil, igl; m. [*Plat. Dut.* egel m: *Ger. Not.* igel m: *Swed.* igelkott m: *Icel.* igull m.] A hedgehog; erinaceus:—*Elf. gl.* 13: *L. Ps.* 103, 19. Selænas il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; histrix, *Cot.* 116.
 IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum: — Fram his hnolle ufewardan, oð his ilas neoð-ewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus dorsum, *Job.* p. 166: *R.* 78.
 Ilc the same, *Cot.* 113, v. ylc.
 Ildan to delay, *Past.* 35, 4, v. yldan.
 Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiving; dilatio, *Lye.*
 Il-fetu A swan; olor, *Som.*
 Ilitend infundens, *Cot.* 111.
 Ill hardness, v. il.
 Ille-racu A surfeit; crapula, *Cot.* 52.
 Imb about, v. ymb.
 Imbeffiten Placito curis adjudicatus, *Test. Elfred. D. Mann.*
 Imb-erding, imb-yrding [ymb about, yrlding, yrðling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, *Gen.* 17, 27.
 Imb-gæð goes about, *Gen.* 2, 13, v. ymb-gan.
 Imbutan about, *Lev.* 3, 8, v. ymbeutan.
 Imen ambrosianum, *C. R. Ben.* 25.
 Immerca A superscription; inscriptio, *C. Mk.* 12, 16.
 Imne a hymn, *C. T. Ps.* 64, 14, v. ymn.
 IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, ge-impod. [*Ger.* impfen: *Not.* impton.—from the *Wel. Eng.* imp: *Swed.* ymp m: *Dan.* ympe a cion] To IMP, engraft, plant; plantare, *Lye.*
 In in, into, *Bd.* 2, 3.—In on into, *Mt.* 27, 5, v. on, innan.
 In-ād an inward disease.
 In-afaran to go into, *L. Ps.* 62, 9.
 In-asendan to let down, *Mk.* 2, 4.
 In-bærnis incense, v. anbærny. In-belædan; p. unbelæd. To lead in, introduce.
 In-beerman to light, *R. Mt.* 5, 15.
 In-bealean to prick, stab.
 In-beunden wrapped up.
 In-birding a native, v. imb-erding.
 In-birig A porch; vestibulum, *Som.*

In-blawen puffed up.
 In-borh InBOROH, bail, pledge.
 pignus ad damnum resarcien-dum datum, *L. Edu.* 6.
 In-bryrdny compaction, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. onbryrdny.
 In-burh A hall, house, dwelling; atrium, *Elf. gl.*—Inburh-feste a steward, porter.
 In-byran to bring in, *L. In.* 78.
 In-byrd, in-byrding a native, *Gen.* 17, 12.
 In-byrdny, se; f. Instrucion; instructio, *Bd.* 4, 17.
 Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. pro. Ia, ye, you two; vos, vos duo.—Wariað inc (twegen) wið þone wæstm beawre you (two) of that fruit, *Cd.* 13, *Ta.* p. 13, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yrð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13. Gelyfe gyt þat ic inc (twegen) næg gehælan, *Mt.* 9, 28. Nys ze inc (twegen) to sylleas we est [apud] me wobis (dubio) concedere, *Mt.* 20, 23: *Mt.* 10, 40. Inc (twam) secal sæt wæter wumian to you (two) shall (the) salt water abide, *Cd.* 16, *Ta.* p. 13, 6.
 INCA, an; m. A scruple, doubt, fault, offence; scrupulus, querela: — Butan incan ættwæ doubt, *Bd.* 5, 6. Hi næaz incan to him wiston ðis man querelam contra eum nunt, *Bd.* 4, 24.
 Inca of you, your, *Cd.* 163, v. incer.
 Ince An INCH; uncia, *Som.*
 Incer, incere, incre your, of you. *Es.* 10, 17: *Cd.* 10; g. d. e. inc.
 Incit [inc gyt] You, you two: vos duo:—Restað incit be rest you here, *Cd.* 169.
 In-cleof, in-clyfe a bed, rest, *Bd.* 4, 5: 35, 4.
 In-cnapa a servant.
 In-cniht a servant, offic.
 In-cofa a bed-chamber, *L. Ps.* 4, 5; the mind, *Bt. R.* p. 183.
 In-coða, in-coðe Choler; cholera, *Som.*
 Incre of or to your, v. incer.
 Incrum to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, *Cd.* 43; d. e. inc.
 In-cuman to come in, enter, *Es.* 21, 3.
 In-cund; adj. Internal, inward intimate; intime notus:—Ic-cund freond an intimate friend. *Som.*
 Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna. *Som.*
 Incuð ignorant, unknown. *C. In.* 3, 10.—Incuðlice ignorantly, unconsciously, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.
 INDEA INDIA; India, *Chr.* 383.
 INDEAS INDIANS; Indi, *Ors.* 1, 2.

Indic Indian; Indicus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
Indra expressed, *Cd.* 214, v. drian.

In-drihten-wicg [*Wicg blatta*, wigas ear-wig] *A* crabfish, a little worm; ippus, ipsa, scilicet vermiculus quidam super arborum folia generatus, *Lye.*

In-eddiac Household-stuff; suppellex, *R.* 68.

In-elf, in-elue, in-illf. *The bowels, entrails or inwards of a man or beast; viscera, Cot.* 166.

In-erfe, in-orf [inn within; yrf cattle, property] *Provision, household-stuff, furniture; suppellex:—Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 31, 36.

In-faran *An entrance; ingressus, Gen.* 3, 24.

In-færed *an entrance, access, passage, Jos.* 2, 11.

In-færd cetera, v. faran.

In-fangen-þef, in-fangen-þeof. [*Plat.* dieve infangen] *The right of the lord of a manor to apprehend and judge thieves, taken within his jurisdiction; infra (scilicet jurisdictionem) captus latro. Ipsa jurisdiction, are jus cognoscendi de latrone ita capto, Chr.* 963.

In-faran to go in, enter, *Jn.* 35.
Infandan to find, *C. Mt.* 7, 7, v. findan.

In-flesca, se; f. *Taking flesh; incarnatio, Som.*

In-foster one brought up at home, *L. Esm.*

ing [In Ger. it denotes a young man, and in a more extended signification, a son, a descendant, progeny, offspring. The greater part of these words are antiquated; as, *Ok.* ediling a page; the *A.-S.* Bryning Bryn's son; *Swed.* Skiolding the son of Skiohd; Carolinger the descendants of Charlemagne; Merowinger the descendants of Merowius.—*Wach.* derives this from the *Welsh.* engi to produce, to bring forth, which also would be the root of the *Ger.* enke, enkel a grandson. The syllable ing often changes in the *Swed.* &c. into ung]. A termination of *A.-S.* nouns denoting, 1. *An action; actio.* 2. *Originating from, son of; patronymicum nomen:—*1. *Burning burning; adu-tio. Feeding feeding; pastio. Preparing framing; fabricatio. Gaming gaming; lusus. Hearing hearing; lausio.* 2. *Some [naman] syndon patronymica, þat synde fiederlice naman aseo Greciscum þeawe; ac seor Leden spræc ær þa naman. Hi sind awa*

þeah on Engliscre spræce, *Ex. gr.* Penda, and of þam, Pending, and Pendingas; Cwicelm, and of þam, Cwicelmingas and fela oðre, *Efj. gr.* 5, 66, *Som.* p. 4, 52. Se Æþelwulf was Ecgbrihting, Ecgbriht Ealhmunding Æþelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmond, *Chr.* 495, *Ing.* p. 19, 15, v. ung.

In-ge, inge [*Icel.* einge: In Ger. it signifies field, tract of land. This signification is only preserved in some proper names, and is now written ingen; as, Lotharingen the country of Lothar; Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen, &c. In *Dan. Swed.* there are also many places terminating in ing or inge. This is certainly the *A.-S.* and *Wel.* inge a field, inclosure, &c. Many *Ger.* nouns, terminating in ung, are the same as ing, viz. Waldung woodlands; Hölzung a district, field, region with wood; Hütung pasturage, a meadow; Feldung a field; Stallung a place on which stables are built, &c.] *An Ing, a pasture, meadow; pratium, pasuum.—*It occurs in the end of names of places; as, Basing, Kettering, Reading, Godelming, Yelling, Exning, &c. *Lye.*

In-gan to go in, enter, *Mt.* 12, 29.

Ingang an entrance, *Ps.* 120, 8.

Ingangan to enter, *Ps.* 23, 7, 9.

In-geat *A* bed-chamber; cubiculum, *Lye.*

In-gebugan to inhabit, *Cod. Exon.* 30, a.

In-geceigan to call upon, *Som.*

In-gedon Put in; inditus, *Bd.* 5, 12.

In-gefoht *a* civil war, *Bd.* 1, 22.

In-gehigd *A* reverence, intention; observantia, *Bd.* 2, 1.

In-gehyd, es; m. *Knowledge, conscience, intention, care; scientia:—*Treow in-gehydes godes and yfeles, *Gen.* 2, 9: *Lk.* 11, 52: *Bd.* 2, 12.

In-gehygðnes, se; f. *A* dark saying; ænigma, *L. Ps.* 48, 4.

In-gehylde reverence, v. in-gehigd.

In-gelædan to bring upon, *Bd.* 4, 9.

In-gelaðode, ingelaðod invited, *Lk.* 7, 39: 14, 8; p. and pp. of gelaðian.

In-gemen in common, *Cd.* 151.

Ingere of old, *Cd.* 144.

In-gerece *A* tumult, confusion; tumultus, *Bd.* 2, 9.

In-gerife *The* bowels; venter, uterus, *T. Ps.* 21, 8.

In-geseted insertus, *Cot.* 114.

In-geawel *a* swelling, *R.* 10.

In-geþanc, ingeþonc *the* mind, thought, intention, conscience, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. geþanc.

In-geweaxen indred.

In-gewinne *a* civil war, *Ors.* 2, 5.
In-gewitnes knowledge, conscience, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

In-gingan; p. in-gonn. to begin, *R. Mt.* 20, 8.

In-gitan to enter, *C. Mt.* 8, 8.

In-gong an entrance, *Bd.* 1, 27.

In-gongan to enter, v. ingangan.

Ingter Your; vester, *Som.*

Ing-wyrt [ing a meadow; wyrt plant] *Meadow-wort; herba pratensis, L. M.* 1, 33.
In-head Shaved about, polished; interrasilia, *Cot.* 109.

In-hired *a* family, house, *Gen.* 17, 27.—Inhiredan associates, *Som.*

In-hiwan domestic, *L. In.* 50.

In-hringe *a* circle, *Cot.* 112.

In-hroered moved, agitated; pp. of hroeran.

Inif, inilue *the* bowels, *Cot.* 163, v. inelf.

In-innan within, *R. Mt.* 9, 8, v. innan.

In-lenda *an* inhabitant, *L. Ps.* 118, 19, v. inlenda.

In-lendisc indigenus, v. inlandisc.

In-lagian; p. ge-inlagode. *To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law; inlagare, ex-legem restitueret patrocinio legis, L. Cnut. ecel.* 2.

In-land Dememe land, domain; in [manibus domini] terra, terra dominica, *L. Edg.* 1.

In-landisc, in-lendisc Born in the land, indigenus; indigena, *Lev.* 19, 33, 34.

In-laðode received, *Mt.* 25, 35, v. gelaðian.

In-lenda, in-lende Inhabitant people; incolæ, *Cd.* 148.

In-lendisc indigenus, v. inlandisc.

In-lendiscnys, se; f. *Dwelling in a strange land, a pilgrimage; incolatus, peregrinatio, 1 Pet.* 1, 17.

Inlic; adj. *Internal, intimate, domestic; internus, Bd.* 8, 15.

Inlice; adv. *Indy, internally, from the mind; interne, Bd.* 5, 19.

In-lihtan to enlighten, revive, *Cod. Exon.* p. 34.

In-lixan to shine, draw near, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 54.

In-mede precious, *R. Ben.* 72.

In-merca an inscription.

INN, inne [*Icel.* inni n. a house: *Heb.* חדר hne to dwell, to fix a tent] 1. *A* chamber, cell, case; cubiculum. 2. *An* inn, house; diversorium.—1. *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. *Com* to his inne, *Mt.* 13, 36: *Ors.* 1, 1.

Inn, inne *into, within, Lk. 11, 40, v. innan.*
 Inna *The womb; uterus, C. Lk. 1, 15.*
 Innan; *adv. [Plat. Dst. binnen: Ger. inn, inne, innen: Ker. inne: Moes. inn, inna: Dan. inden: Swed. Icel. innan, inni] Within, inwardly; intus, intra:—Ge synt innan fulle reafaces, Mt. 23, 25, 27, 28: Mk. 7, 21.*
 Innan, innon; *prep. d. ac. In, into, within; in:—Da he sæt innan huse, Mt. 9, 10. Innan þa sæ, Ex. 14, 17: Mt. 21, 21. Ne ga ge innan Samaritana ceastre, Mt. 10, 5.*
 Innan *To go in, to enter; ingredi:—He werodað syððan he innað it grows sweet after it enters in, Bt. 22, 1.*
 Innan-cund *inward, v. in-cund.*
 Innane *within, Mt. 7, 15, v. innan.*
 Innan-forbæfd *constipated bowels, L. M. 2, 55.—Innan-fortogennes a drawing together of the bowels, the cholick, L. M. 2, 33.*
 Innan-teon *to draw within, to introduce, Equ. Vern. 34.*
 Innan-weard *inward, Bt. 34, 10.*
 Innað *the womb, Past. 54, 1, v. innof.*
 Inn-bewunden *wound round.*
 Inne *within, v. inn.*
 Inne an inn, v. inn.
 Innefse, innelue, innilue *the bowels, v. inelf.*
 Innemest, Innemyst *INMOST; intimus, Elf. gr.: Scint. 4.*
 Innendisc *Household-stuff; suppellex, R. 58.*
 Inner INNER; *interior, Bd. 4, 13.*
 Inneðas *the bowels, Cot. 183, v. innof.*
 Innewærde, innerwerde *the inwards, bowels, Ex. 12, 9.*
 Inneward, inneward, inward; *adj. INWARD, internal, entire; internus, interior:—Mid innewardum mode, mid innewardan mode with inward mind; intima mente, Bt. 22, 1. He draf his heorde to innewardum þam westene, Ex. 3, 1.*
 Inneweard; *adv. Inwardly; intus:—Eall inneward all within, Cd. 216.*
 Inn-faran *to go in, to enter, Deut. 28, 63.*
 Inn-gehyd *Conscience; conscientia, Scint. 60.*
 Inn-heard-men *soldiers, C. Mt. 8, 9.*
 Inn-here *An army of natives, militia; exercitus popularium, Chr. 1006.*
 Inn-hiwan *domestics, L. In. 5.*

Innian *To enter, to receive as a guest; ingredi, hospitari, Chr. 1048.*
 Innierf *furniture, Bt. 14, 2, C, v. in-erfe.*
 Innihit *Within; intus, v. bebor-nen.*
 Innilue *the bowels, v. in-elf.*
 Inn-lændisc *indigenous, R. Conc., v. inlandisc.*
 Innon *within, Bt. 35, 3, v. innan.*
 Innor Inner; *interior, Lye.*
 Innorf *household-stuff, v. in-erfe.*
 Innost *Inmost; intimus, Lye.*
 INNOD, es; *m. [Ger. innerte n: Icel. innisti] The heart, stomach, bowels, womb; interior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus:—Ealle þas yfelu of þam innofes cumað omnia hæc acclera a corde proveniunt, Mk. 7, 23. Ineode swa swa wæter on þa innofas his intravit sicut aqua in intestina ejus, Ps. 108, 17. Bið swiðe liðe on þam innofe is very mild in the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Eadig is se innof þe þe ber, Lk. 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innof potest ille resurreire in ejus matris uterum, Jn. 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innof costive bowels, Herb. 12.—Fæstnes innofes costiveness of bowels, Herb. 62.—Tobrocene innof ruptured bowels, L. M. 2, 3.—Innofes astyrung a rumbling of the bowels.—Innofes flewsa a flux.—Innofes forbæfdnes costiveness of bowels.—Innofes melting digestion, L. M. 2, 64.—Innofes sar pain in the bowels.—Innof-tidernes tenderness of bowels, the flux, L. M. 2, 33.*
 Innung *[Ger. innung f. a guild, society: Icel. inni n. a house] That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, Bt. 32, 2.*
 Innewardlice; *adv. Diligently; diligenter, C. Mt. 2, 7, 8.*
 Innrya, an; *m. The bowels; interior, C. Ps. 108, 17.*
 In-orf *household-stuff, Gen. 31, 36, v. in-erfe*
 Inra *the bowels, v. innrya.*
 Inræcan *To heap up; ingerere, Cot. 105.*
 Inræsan *To rush on; irrupere, Cot. 106.*
 Inre Inner; *interior, R. 74.*
 Insegl *a seal, v. insegel.*
 Inseglian *to seal, v. inseglian.*
 In-segel. 1. *A seal; sigillum. 2. A sealing, signing; obsignatio. 3. A jewel; monile:—1. Elf. gl. 22. 2. Som. 3. R. 29.*
 Inseglian; *p. geinsegelode; pp. geinsegelod, geinsegluded. To*

seal, to impress with a seal; obsignare:—Inseglodum þoestan, Mt. 27, 66: Deut. 32, 34.
 Insettan *To appoint; instruere:—Insette instituit, Bd. 4, 23.*
 Insiht *A narration, history; narratio, Jn. prof. M.S. C.*
 Insiðian *to enter, enter in, Cd. 76.*
 In-somnian *to assemble, Bd. 4, 4.*
 In-spinn *Opificium netorum, L. 110.*
 In-stæpe, in-stepe *Forthwith, quickly; immediate, Bd. 2, 12.*
 In-steppan *to step in, L. P. 25, 4.*
 In-sticce *in pieces.*
 In-stice *a prick or stitch in the side, L. M. 2, 54.*
 In-stondlic *substantialia.*
 In-swane *the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place.*
 In-swapan *inwardly moved, provoked, Cot. 105.*
 In-swogennis, se; *f. An invasion; invasio, Bd. 2, 5.*
 In-þing *a cause, C. Mt. 19, 1, v. intinga.*
 In-tihtan *to invite, Chr. 97.*
 In-timbernes, se; *f. Instructio provision; instructio, Sm.*
 Intimberd *Furnished, instructus, instructus, Bd. 5, 8.*
 In-tinga, an; *m. 1. Cause, reason; causa rationalis. 2. Judicial cause, action, querela causa judicialia. 3. A cause, causa condemnationis, cap. 4. Business; negotium:—Min sawul lybbe for þæt intingan, Gen. 12, 13. 1. hwilcum intingan seles þæt Gen. 12, 19. Buton intingan without cause, in sein, Ps. 137, 1. 2. Tosceat intingan minne decessum meum, Ps. 42, 1: 73, 25.*
 Ne finde ic nanne intingan on þyssum men, Lk. 24, 1, 4. Bd. 4, 5.
 Into; *prep. d. INTO, in:—Into þam arce, Gen. 6, 18: 7: Mt. 4, 24.*
 In-trahnung *an interpretation.*
 In-trifeling *a grinding, Cat. 1.*
 In-trymedun *prevailed, Lk. 23, v. trymian.*
 In-undor *in, under, within, Cd. 112.*
 In-weard *inward, Nic. 31, v. inward.*
 In-weardlice; *adv. INWARDLY, thoroughly, entirely; intus, penitus:—Dat ic mæg þæt inweardlice lufian that I thoroughly love thee, Bt. 2, 149: Bd. 1, 26.*
 In-werdlic *internal, Med. Quadr. 3, 1, v. inneward.*
 In-wid *deceit, T. Ps. 14, v. inwit.*
 Inwidd; *def. se inwidda; d. Deceitful, bad, wicked; dicit*

am:—Ealle weleras inwiddren
omnia labia dolosa, T. Ps. 11, 3.
luid poncas wicked thoughts.
 Se inwidda the deceiver, *Bt. R. p. 159.*
 Inwit [in; wit understanding]
Consciousness, conscience, guilt, deceit; scientia interna, conscientia:—De wyrme of pine inwit the worm of thy conscience. Swa hie on þweorth sprecað facen and inwit as they pererely speak fraud and guile, Cd. 109. Inwitspell tale of we, Cd. 94.
 Inwit; *adj. Deceitful, guileful; dolosus:—Wordum inwritum with guileful words, Cd. 229.*
 Inwifull *Deceitful; dolosus, Cd. 45: 64.*
 In-wonne *Dwelling in, inhabiting; inhabitatio, Som.*
 In-wunde *wounded within, L. M. 2, 9.*
 In-wunenes, *se; f. Perseverance; instantia, Cot. 112.*
 In-wunian *to inhabit.*
 In-wunung *an indwelling, a residence, cloister. See more in w, which was more used by the A.-S. than in.*
 lo *formerly, v. geo.*
 Iob, Iofea, *es; m. JOVE; Jupiter:—Erculea, lobes sunu Hercules, Jupiter's son, Bt. 16, 3: 39, 4.*
 Ioc *a yoke, Ps. 2, 3, v. geoc.*
 Ioclet *A little farm, in some parts of Kent, called YOKELET, as requiring a small yoke of oxen to till it; m. maniuacula, prædolum, Som.*
 Ioc-sticca *a yoke-stick, R. 3.*
 Ioc-tema *a yoke-team, R. 3.*
 Iofes *Jove, Ors. 4, 1, 2, v. Iob.*
 Iogob *a youth, v. geoguð.*
 Ioc A *JOKE; jocus, Lye.*
 Iona, an; *m. YONNE, in France, Chr. 887.*
 Iong *young, v. geong.*
 Ionna *the womb, R. Lk. 1, 15, v. inna.*
 Ionna-word *inward, R. Mk. 7, 23, v. innan-ward.*
 Iored *a legion, v. eored.*
 Iorman *to run, Cot. 51, v. yrnan.*
 Iorod *a legion, v. eored; a family, v. hired.*
 Iorsian *to be angry, C. R. Ja. 7, 23, v. yrsian.*
 Iotas, Iutas, Geatas. *THE JUTES, a people of ancient Germany, who inhabited what is now called Jutland, the north of Denmark; populis Germanie antiquæ:—Þa comon þa menn of frim wægdum Germanie of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum of Jotum. Of Jotum comon Cantware and Whitware then came the men from three provinces of Germany, the Old Saxons, the*

Angles, the Jutes. From the Jutes came the men of Kent and the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.
 Iow you; *lower your, R. Jn. 3, 28, v. eow.*
 Iowian *to shew, Cod. Exon. 12, b, v. ywan.*
 Iowih you, *R. Jn. 1, 26, v. eow.*
 Ira, Ire *An Irishman; Hibernus, Som.*
 Iraland *Ireland, v. Ireland.*
 Irceingafeld [*Brom. West. Irche-nefeld.—feld a field, ircinga of hedgehogs*] *ARCHENFIELD, Herefordshire, Chr. 918.*
 Ireland, Iraland. *IRELAND, Ors. 1, 1: Chr. 938, Ing. p. 144, note. h, v. Yrland.*
 Iren iron, *Bd. 1, 1, v. isen.*
 Iren, irenn, irene. *IRON, made of iron, Cd. 19.—Iren-hiorð iron hearth, Cot. 20.—Iren-smið ironsmith.—Iren-geloma iron utensils.—Iren-sid iron-side, v. yren, isen.*
 Iren - hard *Vervain; verbeña, Som.*
 Irfe *property, v. yrf.*
 Iringes-weg *a shireway; via sec-ta, Som.*
 Iris *IRIS; Flou, Som.*
 Irmed *wretched; miser, v. yrmian.*
 Irminge *Wretchedly; misere, Som.*
 Irming-sul [*Er, "Apus Mars; mund a defence; sul a column*] *IRMINSULA, ARMENSULA, a Saxon idol; fanum et idolum Saxonicum. The predominant figure was an armed warrior. Its right hand held a banner, in which a red rose was conspicuous; its left presented a balance. The crest of its helmet was a cock; on its breast was engraven a bear, and the shield depending from its shoulders exhibited a lion in a field full of roses, Sax. Chr. Mentz, A. D. 1492, p. 9.*
 Irming-stræt, *v. Erming-stræte.*
 Irnan *to run, Prov. 6, v. yrnan.*
 Irne *with iron, v. iren.*
 Irra *angry, Past. 40, 1, v. yrre; adj.*
 Irre *anger, Cot. 135, v. yrre.*
 Irsian *to be angry, Bt. 33, 4, v. yrsian.*
 Irsung *anger, Bt. 33, 4, v. yrsung.*
 Irðling *a farmer, v. yrðling.*
 Is Is; *est, Jn. 1. 47, v. wesan.*
 Is, iss, isa, *es; n. [Plat. is n: Dut. ys n: Frs. ise n: Ger. eis n: Not. is: Dan. iis c: Swed. is m: Icel. is m.] ICE; glacies:—Hwi þat is worðe why the ice is formed, Bt. 39, 3: Elf. gl: Bd. 3, 2. Ise-gicel icicle, R. 16.*
 -isc [*Ger. isch: Moes. iska: Icel. iskt: Eng. -ish*] *denotes the*

external quality of a subject, like: as, Ceorlic churlish, like a churl; Folcisc glebeam, like the folk, or common people; Denisc Danish; Englic English; Francisc French: Grecisc Grecian; Græcus.
 Is-calde *Scaalda, an island of Zealand, Bt. R. p. 191, Lye.*
 Ise *yes, v. geae.*
 Isen the bowels, *Cot. 13, 73, v. iesendas.*
 ISEN, isern, iren, e; *d. irne. [Plat. isen, isern n: Dut. yzer n: Frs. irsen n: Ger. eisen n: Ker. &c. isar, isarn: Dan. jern n: Swed. jern, järn n: Icel. járn n.] IRON; ferrum:—Eorðe swilce isen terra sicut ferrum, Deut. 28, 23. Isen purh-for sawla his, Ps. 104, 17. Wolde cyning wall onsteallan iserne would the king erect a wall of iron, Cd. 186.*
 Isen, isern, issern, yren; *adj. Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—Drihten sett isen geoc on eowerne swuran, Deut. 28, 48, v. yren.—Isen-græg iron-grey, Cot. 84.—Isen-helm a helmet, R. 51.—Isen-panna, isen-panne an iron pan, frying-pan, Elf. gl.—Isen-smið a blacksmith, Gen. 4, 22.—Isen-tang pincers, snuffers, Elf. gl.*
 Iserre *iron, d. of isen.*
 Isern iron, *Bd. 1, 1, v. isen.—Isern-bend a fetter.—Isern-fetor, isern-feter a fetter, R. 15.—Isern-aceru a pair of shears.—Isern-scoðl, isern-scoð an iron or fire-shovel.*
 Isern-grei *iron-grey, v. isen.*
 Isig *ICE; glacialis, Bt. 36, 2.*
 Ispanie *Spain; Hispania, Chr. 1087.*
 Ise ice, *Ps. 148, 8, v. is.*
 -isse, -esse, -ysse, [ides, idese afe-male, damsel, softened into ies, isee, isse] *a feminine termination of nouns; as, abbadiisse an abbess.*
 Issern iron, *Bd. 4, 28, v. isen.*
 -istre, *a feminine termination of nouns; as, sangistre a songstress, v. estre.*
 Itemyt *utmost, Ez. 13, 20, v. yte.*
 Iðan-cestar [yð *water, or hyð a haven; ceaster a city, Som.*]
 YTHANKESTER, *a castle sometime standing about St. Peter's in the wall, in Dengy hundred, Essex, Som.*
 Iðelic *easy, v. eæbolic.*
 Iðelnes *idleness, vanity, v. idelnes.*
 Iðende *depopulating, Cot. 177, v. hyðian.*
 Iðnes, *se; f. Delight; delectatio, Som.*
 Itogen *Skilful; peritus, Som.*

Ityng a way, v. yting.
 Iu you, *R. Mt.* 5, 32, v. eow.
¹Iu formerly, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. geo.
 Iuc a yoke, *Cot.* 110, 164, v. geoc.
 Iuc - boga a sign of the zodiac, called Orion.
 Iuch to you; vobis, *C. Mt.*, v. eow.
 Iucian; pp. geiuked. To yoke, to join together; jugare, *Som.*
 Iudan-byryg *Jedburgh, Scotland,* *Chr.* 952.
 Iudea, JUDEA; Judæa: — On Iudea, *Mt.* 2, 22: 4, 25: *Mk.* 3, 7. On þam westene Iudeæ in deserto Judææ, *Mt.* 3, 1.
 Iudea peod, *Mt.* 3, 5.
 Iudeas; m. Jews; Judæi: — Ða Iudeas cwædon to hym, *Jn.* 2, 20. Iudea caldras, *Lk.* 7, 3.

Betwux þam Iudeum, *Jn.* 10, 19.
 Iudeisc JEWISH; Judaicus: — Iudeisc rice, *Mk.* 1, 5. Eom ic Iudeisc sum ego Judæus, *Jn.* 18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce endas in Judaicos fines, *Mt.* 19, 1.
 Iueg, iuig ioy, v. ifig.
 Iuer, iuerr your, *C. Mt.* 6, 14, v. eower.
 Iugoð, iugð youth, *Gen.* 8, 21, v. geoguð.
 Iuh, iuih you, *C. Mt.* 10, 41, v. eow.
 Iule yule, Christmas, v. geol.
 Iunglic, iunglic young, *Eif. T.* p. 33, v. geonglic.
 Iung young, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. geong.

Iunga a young man, a youth, *Ps.* 67, 29, v. geong.
 Iunglic young, v. inneglic.
 Iungling, iungling A vorvelling, youth, young man; ablescentulus: — Sum iungling him fylgde, *Mk.* 14, 61. Iungling, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Bd.* 5, 19, v. geongling.
 Iur, iure your, *Chr.* 656, v. eow.
 Iurpymyl Rust; ruhigo, *Ct.* 218.
 Iutas the Jutes, *Chr.* 443, v. Iuta.
 Iw [*Plat.* ibe f. ive: *Ger.* ch f.: *Fr.* if m.: *Lat.* mid. ium, euves: *Swed.* id f.] Isv, unus: — *Eif. gl. R.* 46: *Ct.* 164.
 Iwh you, *C. Mt.* 26, 21, v. eow.
 Iwian To think; putare, *Sol.* 2.

K

¹Though the *A.-S.* generally used *c*, even before *e*, *i* and *y*, as *k* is sometimes found, the following words are given. Those words not found here, must be sought for under *C*.
 Kadum Caen in Normandy; Cadomus, *Chr.* 1070.
 Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, Yorkshire, or Newton-kyme; Calcaria Antonini, *Bd.* 4, 23.
 Kalend, kalendus The first day of the month; calendæ, *Menol.* 13, 59.
 Kantwara - byryg Canterbury, *Chr.* 656, v. Cantwaraburhge.
 Karleasnea, se; f. CARELESSNESS; incuria, *Lye.*
 Kasere an emperor, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. casere.
 Keld A fountain; fons, *S. Dunelm,* an. 1070.

Kene keen, *Past.* 33, 4, v. céne.
 Kentingas Kentish men, *Som.*
 Kersan To grow; crescere, *R.* 42.
 Kertl a kirtle, garment, *H. Mt.* 7, 25, v. cyrtel.
 Ketering KETTERING, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.
¹Kizres-burh CHERBOURG, in Normandy, *Chr.* 1091.
 Kicena a kitchen, *R. Ben.* 53, v. cycene.
 Kine-cynn royal race, *Ors.* 1, 2, v. cyning.
 Kingea-tun Kingston, *S. Dunelm.* an. 924, v. cyngestune.
 Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, *Cot.* 174.
 Kitte [*Dut.* kit f. a tankard, pot: hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-pail] A vessel, bottle; uter: — *T. Ps.* 118, 83.

Kok a cock, *Past.* 63, 64, v. cocc.
 Kyggl, kygel A dart; jaculum, *Past.* 40, 5.
 Kyf a vat, *Dial.* 1, 9, v. cf.
 Kyneg, kyng, a king, *Jn.* 13, 3.
Chr. 963, v. cyning.
 Kynren a generation, *Dial.* 2, 11, v. cynnryn.
 Kyntingum [*Flor.* Kynting. Hoed. kirding: *Brom.* Kyling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 977.
 Kyrriole [*Plat.* krijole. De krijoleen to cry out for help hence our CAROL] A dance at the nativity.
 Kyð a relation, *T. Ps.* 73, 9, v. cuða.
 Kyðan to make known, *Dial.* 2, 7, v. cyðan.

L

¹The *A.-S.* sometimes aspirated the *l*; hence *h* is placed before *l*, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlot a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in *H.*
L and *s* are often written dou-

ble, or single, indiscriminately at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well or wel well; call all; ac. calne

all; omnem: ic sylle I ges; þu sylst thou givest; he gifeð he gives.
 La O! Oh! Lo! Behold. — La neddrena cyn O superum generatio, *Mt.* 3, 7: 12, 31

La þu liccetera, *Mt.* 7, 5. La freond, *Mt.* 22, 12. Wel la men well O men, *Bt.* 34, 8. Ðæt la wes fæger O that was fair, *Cd.* 223. La þus to thus, *Cd.* 229. Hwæt is þat la þinga Oh what thing is that, *Bt.* 38, 3. Hwæt is þat la Oh what is that, *Bt.* 34, 5. We la wa well away, *Bd.* 2, 1. La hu oft Lo how oft; ecce, quam sepe, *Ps.* 77, 45.

Lac *An elegy; elogium, Som.*
Lac-rinc *a general, L. Ethelb.* 7, v. lac-man.

Laam laam, *R.* 56, v. lam.

Lacð abomination, *C. Lk.* 16, 15, v. lað.

LA'c, lac, lic. *A gift, offering, sacrifice; munus: — Ne nim þu lac ne accipito tu munus, Gen.* 23, 8. Ðe bringað cýnings lac tibi offerent reges sumera, *Ps.* 67, 32. On lacum cum muneribus, *Ps.* 44, 14: *Mt.* 5, 23.—**Lac-ðad** munificence.

Lac, laca, luh. [*Plat.* lake *f.* *Ger.* lache *f.* a puddle: *Fr.* lac *m.* *Sp. Port.* *It.* lago: *Scot.* loch: *Ir.* lough a lake] **ALAKE**; lacus.—**Þas meres and laces** the meres and lakes, *Chr.* 656.

Lacan *To offer, sacrifice; offerre, sacrificio placare: — Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame, Cd.* 197.

Lacan *To play; ludere: —Bt.* R. p. 184: *Menol.* 523.

Lach *A garment; chlamys, Som.*

Laclic *Belonging to a sacrifice; sacrificialis, Ep.* 38.

Lacnian, lacnigan; p. ode, ude; pp. gelacnod; v. a. [**lacce** a physician *To heal, cure; sanare: —Bd.* 4, 22. *Hyne lacnude, Lk.* 10, 34.

Lacnung, e; *f.* **Lacung**, healing; sanatio, *Lk.* 9, 11.

Lactuca *A lettuce; lactuca, Ex.* 12, 8.

LA'D, e; *f.* [*Plat.* leide *n.* a conducting: *Dut.* ley *a way: Old Ger.* leit, leige *a journey: Old Ger.* geleite *n.* geleit *n.* a conducting: *Swed.* led way: *Icel.* leid *f.*] 1. *A way, journey; iter.* 2. *A way of escape, an excuse, a clearing, defence; purgatio.* 3. *A LODGE, canal; fluentum canalis.* 4. *A load, burthen; onus: —I.* On þære lade on their way, *Cd.* 72, 89. 2. *See* lad, *L. Cnut.* pol. 8, *W.* p. 134, 60. *Nu hi nabbað name lade* be hyra synne, *Jn.* 15, 22. 3. *Mon. Angl.* 1, 260. 4. *Som.*—**Lade-wyrð** one who deserves pardon.

Ladan *To load, Chr.* 1187, v. hladan.

Ladian, beladian, geladian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [**lad** an excuse] 1. *To clear, vindicate,*

excuse; purgare. 2. *To wash out, clear away as by running water; extergere: —I.* *Bd.* 3, 7. **Ladie** hine, *Ex.* 22, 8. 2. *Som.*

Ladlic ugly, v. laðlic.

Lad-man *A governor, leader, general; domitor, ductor, Gen.* 12, 20, v. laderere.

Ladscipe *A leading; deductio, ducatus, Cot.* 176.

Lad-teow, lad - þeow *a leader, general, Bd.* 2, 5, v. lateow.

Lad-teowdóm, lad-þeowdóm, es; m. *A guiding, leading; ducatus, deductio, Bd.* 4, 3.

Ladung, beladung, e; *f.* **Lacung**, a clearing; purgatio: —*L. Cnut.* pol. 31.

Læ *A bush of hair on a man's head; caesaries, Som.*

Læas-spell *a fable, Bd.* 4, 22, v. leas.

Læc *a gift, T. Ps.* 14, 6, v. lac.

-læcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan *to approach or draw nigh; efen-læcan to be even, to imitate; ed-læcan to repeat; geriht-læcan to justify, correct; sumor-læcan to approach towards summer; winter-læcan to approach towards winter.*

Læccan; p. læhte. *To seize, take, v. gelæccan.*

LÆCH, lece, lyce, es; m. [*Fr.* lech *m.* a physician: *Ger.* lech *m.* *Moss.* leik, lek *m.* *Dan.* læge *m.* *Swed.* läkare *m.* *Icel.* læknari *m.* *Russ.* lekar, likar: *Ir.* liagh.—**læcan** *to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift*] 1. **A LEECH**; hirudo. 2. *A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon; medicus.* 3. *A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper; hospes: —I.* *Eif.* gl. 14. 2. *Eala læce gehæl þe sylfne, Lk.* 4, 28. *Nys halum læces nan þearf, Mt.* 9, 12. *Seo fordælde on læcas eall þat heo ahte, Lk.* 8, 43. 3. *Sealde þam læce dedit hospitii, Lk.* 10, 35.—**Læccraft** the art of a physician, a cure, remedy, *Bt.* 16, 3.—**Laccedóm**, es; m. *a medicine, remedy, cure, Bt.* 22, 1.—**Læccdomnessa** sealf *a poultice; cataplasma, Cot.* 44.—**Læccfinger** the little finger, *Eif.* gl. R. 73.—**Læce-hus** *a house of relief, an hospital, an inn, Lk.* 10, 34.—**Læce-sealf** ointment, salve, *Cot.* 170.—**Læce-seax** *a surgeon's knife, a lancet, Past.* 26.—**Læce-wyrð** the lesser plantain, wild campion, crow's-foot, *Cot.* 166: *Herb.* 132.

Læcctfeld *Lichfeld, v. Licedfeld.*

Læcing *Reproof, rebuke; redargutio, Som.*

Læcnian, læcnigan *to cure, Cot.* 181, v. læcnian.

Læctrigas *ivy-berries, v. leactrog.*

Læd lead, v. lead.

Læd laid, *Lk.* 16, 20, v. lecgan.

LÆDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædað; p. lædde, gelædde, hilæddon; pp. gelæded, gelæd, læded, læd; v. a. [*Plat.* Dut. leiden: *Fr.* leda: *Ger.* leiten: *Dan.* lede: *Swed.* leda: *Icel.* leida.—**lad** a journey] **TO LEAD, take; ducere, deducere: —Segat** þu mægse blindra þæne blindan lædan, *Lk.* 6, 39. *Ic þe læde ongan to þison lande, Gen.* 29, 15. **Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe, Gen. 6, 19. **Se** blindra, gýf he blindne læt, *Mt.* 15, 14. **Ic** gelæde horn Daud, *Ps.* 5, 9. **He** was gelæd, *Lk.* 4, 1. **Used** with prepositions; thus, lædan ut *to lead out; lædan to, on, &c. to lead to, &c.***

Læddra, lædra *a ladder, Somn.* 227, v. hlædder.

Læden *Latin, Roman, Bt.* 41, 1, v. leden.

Læden, lædenlio *loaden, v. lead-en.*

Lædere *A leader; ductor, Cantic. Moyses.*

Lædnys, se; *f.* **A leading, producing, translation; ductio: —Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.**

Læf *a leaf, v. leaf.*

LÆFAN; p. de; pp. læfed, gelæfed; v. a. [*Fr.* leva: *Icel.* leifa] **TO LEAVE; relinquere: — Ic læfe eow þæsse, Jn. 14, 27: *Mk.* 12, 19. **Læfed** left, *Mt.* 24, 2, 40, 41: *Lk.* 17, 35. **Wearð** dead, na læfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine, *Mt.* 12, 20.**

Læfdige, læfdigea *a lady, Bd.* 4, 9, v. hlæfdie.

Læfel, læfyl. 1. **A LEVEL**; libella, manile. 2. **A jug, vessel; scyphus: —I. *Cot.* 132. 2. *Gen.* 44, 2, 5.**

Læfeldre; adj. **LEVEL, even; planus, R. 26.**

Læfed *seductor, R.* 85.

Læfer *A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the sword-grass; scirpæa, i. e. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juncus, gladiolus.—Læfer-bed* a bed of bulrushes, *R.* 47.

Læfel, læfyl *a jug, bowl, Gen.* 44, 2, v. læfel.

Læg lie, v. Leah.

Læg *a flame.*

Læg lay, *Gen.* 9, 21, v. licgan.
 Læge a law, *H. Mt.* 5, 17, v. lagu.
 Læge-ceaster, Lega-ceaster, Lig-ceaster. [*Brom. Lega-ceastre: Wel. Caër-legion, Caër-leon castra legionis West-Chester, Chester, Bd. 2: Chr.* 894.]
 Læge-gleaw a lawyer, *H. Lk.* 11, 45.
 Læget, lægt lightning, *Chr.* 1086, v. liget.
 Lægre-ceastre-scire *Leicestershire, Chr.* 1088, v. Legra-ceaster.
 Læhte seized, taken, v. gelæccan, læccan.
 Læi lay, for læg, v. licgan.
 LÆL, læle, lela. *A mole, freckle, scar, mark from beating, a weal; nevus, tumex:—L. Alf. eccl.* 19: *Ex.* 21, 25.
 Læland LAALAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonodland.
 Lælian To be black and blue; livere, *Cot.* 119.
 Læmen Made of earth, earthen; fictilis:—Læmen fet earthen vessel, *R.* 26.
 LÆN, læne [*Plat. Dut. leen n: Dut. leening f: Ger. lehen n: Old Ger. len: Dan. laan, len n: Swed. län n: Icel. leen, lien n. feudum censuale*] A LOAN, gift, reward; mutuo datum, commodatum, præmium:—Se þe æt his nehstan hwæt to læne abit, *Ex.* 22, 14. Þe biddað manega þeoda þines þinges to læne, *Deut.* 28, 12. Læne syllað make a loan; mutuum date, *Lk.* 6, 35. Syle him to læne *da ei mutuum, Deut.* 15, 8. Lænan læn an enemy's gift, *Cd.* 29. Læn Godes a reward of God; præmium Dei, *Cd.* 32. Of þysum lænan from these rewards, *Cd.* 60, v. lean.
 Lænan; p. gelænde; pp. gelæned, alæned; v. a. [læn a loan] To LEND; commodare:—Hig lænað eow and ge ne lænað him, *Deut.* 28, 44. Ealne dæg he miltaað and lænað, *Ps.* 36, 27. Læn me þry hlafas, *Lk.* 11, 5. Alæned feoh lent money, a pledge, *R.* 4.
 Lænten the spring, *Elf. gr.* v. lencten.
 Læntenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic.
 Lændenu the loins, v. lendena.
 LÆNE, hlæne; adj. [*Plat. leen lean*] Fragile, LEAN, slender, frail, passing; fragilis:—Læne dream a slender joy, *Cd.* 169. Lænes lifes of fragile lives, *Cd.* 156. On oþrum lænum wordescipum on other frail advantages, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 9. Hu lytel he bið and

hu læne how little he is and how transitory, *Bt.* 18, 1. Æghwile þing lænu sindon omnes res fragiles sunt, *Bt. R.* p. 182. Ofær lichoman læne and sænne super corpus fragile et seque, *Bt. R.* p. 191.
 Læne, es; m. *A lender on usury; fenerator, Som.*
 Læng long, *Elf. gr.* v. leng.
 Længian to long for, v. langian.
 Længten spring, v. lencten.
 Længian, geblænian; pp. ed. To be lean, to make lean; macrere, *Cot.* 133, 137.
 Lænian To restore, repay; red-dere, *Gen.* 50, 15.
 Læniġ weak, lean, v. læne.
 Lænis, se; f. LEANNESS; tenuitas, *Lye.*
 Lænlīc; adj. Fragile, temporary; temporalis, *L. Eccl.* p. 173.
 Lænten the spring, *Cal. Jan.* v. lencten.
 Læp a basket, v. leap.
 Læpeldre level, v. læfeldre.
 Læpeo a part, *L. Edw. Guth.* 10, v. læppa.
 LÆPPA, lappa, an; m. [*Plat. Fro. lappe f: Dut. Dan. lap m: Ger. lappen m: Mon. lappa: Swed. lapp m: Icel. lappi m.*] 1. A LAP, border, hem; sūmbria. 2. *A piece, portion; part:—1. Þæt niðer astygeð on læppan his hrægles, C. Ps.* 132, 5. 2. Līfre læppan jecoris portiones, *R.* 76.
 Læran, gelæran; p. lærde; pp. gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learning] 1. To teach, instruct, inform; docere, erudire. 2. To advise, suggest, persuade, exhort; suadere:—1. Þu lært us, *Ja.* 9, 34. Ic lære I will teach, *Ps.* 33, 11. Lær us, *Lk.* 11, 1. Lærað ealle þeoda docete omnes gentes, *Mt.* 28, 19. 2. We lærað hyne nos suadebimus ei, *Mt.* 28, 14. Lære Pharao, *Gen.* 40, 14: *Bd.* 4, 19, *S. p.* 587, 30.
 Lære doctrine; ac. of lar.
 Lærestre *A female teacher, an instructress; doctrix, Scint.* 77.
 Læriġ Teachable, a tyro; docilis, tyro, *Mann.—Mr. Thorpe translates it a shield, Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 192, 29.
 Lærinc-man a disciple, *R. Ben.* 5.
 Lær-leat Unlearned; indoctus, *Som.*
 Lærnes, se; f. [*Dut. Kil. laer empty*] Emptiness; vacuitas, *Herb.* 1, 18.
 Lær-wita a teacher, doctor.
 Lærystre a female teacher, v. lærestre.
 LÆS; adv. LESS; minus:—*Bd.* 4, 25. An læs twentig one less than twenty, nineteen. Mid læs worda with less words,

Bt. 35, 5. ¶ Læs hwan læs, þe læs þe, þy læs læs þe læst, læst that; in forte, ne quando:—Þe læs swelton ne moriantur, *Ex.* 21, 24. Þe læs þe þe o ne ille veniat, *Gen.* 32, 11. læs þe we swulton ne mear, *Gen.* 3, 3.—Læs-b less-born, inferior birth. *L. Edg.* 13, v. læss, leas.
 LÆS, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [Lese f.]—hence LESSOWS; tures] *A pasture, a LEAN common; pastura, pasca*—On læsum in pascat. (*37*), 12. Sceap læse þe owes pastura tue, *Ps.* 77, 78, 14. Fint læse we pasturam, *Ja.* 10, 9. Gem læs a common pasture, *R.* 7. Læse false, *Scint.* 33, v. læs.
 Læsest least, v. lytel.
 Læsew a pasture, v. læs.
 Læsewian to feed, *Elf. gr.* v. læsian.
 Læs-hosum [læs læs, injri] hos calcamus, i. e. *incedens super calcem, R. 20.*
 Læstan, læstian; p. de; pp. gelæswod. To pasture, to pascere:—Hig man læst on Morium lande, *Gen.* 41, 2. Læswiende, *Mt.* 8, 50. Læwigende, *Mt.* 5, 11.
 Læss; def. se læssa:—Læsse; adj. [*comp. of LESS*]; minor, inferior:—læsse leoht the less light, 1, 16. Gaderodon sum læsse, *Ex.* 16, 13. eom læssa þonne cald miltsunga, *Gen.* 32, 11. þe læssa is, qui minor, *Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 28.
 Læst; adj. [*sup. of lytel*] Minimum:—An of þysum læst bebodum, *Mt.* 5, 19. læst fæc the least speck, 13.
 LÆSTAN, gelæstan; p. læsten, læsten; *Dut. Fro. lasta: Ger. Ot. Na. leisten*] 1. To observe, fulfill, execute; observare. To follow, pursue; sequi. LÆST, endure, continue; durare:—1. Heo Godes læn lengest læsten they will long performed. 2. Þu læstan scealt *fulfill, execute, Cd.* 26. Þu bið gelæstan thou cease *it, Bd.* 36, 3, *Card.* p. 2. Gif bi læstan dost thou durst follow, *Bt. R.* p. And sýmle him glead 13, 22. 3. Eowre bi læstion, *Ja.* 15, 16. Gælestan woldon they adhere to him, *Chr.* 924.

Læste a last, *foetstep*, Ps. 76, 19, v. last.
 Læst-wyrhta a shoier, shoemaker, R. 2.
 Læsw, læwe a pasture, v. læs. Læswian to feed, v. læsian.
 Læt, lat; comp. lætra; sup. lættest; *adj.* [Plat. laet, late: Frs. late, leta: Dut. laet: Ger. lass: Moes. lata: Dan. lad idle: Swed. lat idle: Icel. latr slow] LATE, slow, tardy; tardus:—*Col.* 99, 124. Ic hæfde þe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10.
 Læt leads, v. lædan.
 Læt [Plat. late] A person enjoying nearly all the privileges of a freeman, L. Ethelb. 26, v. læð.
 Leta, letē [Frs. letza m.] A physician; medicus:—Bead his þeowan læston, Gen. 50, 1: Or. 6, 80.
 LĒTAN; ic læte, we lætað; p. let, we leton; pp. læten; v. a. [Plat. Dut. laten: Ger. lassen: Ker. lazzan, lazin: Moes. letan: Dan. lade: Swed. låta: Icel. láta] 1. To LET, suffer, permit, to let be, leave; sinere, 2. To let go, release, send, dismiss; mittere. 3. To hinder, let, trifle; impede. 4. To admit, think, suppose, pretend; admittere, putare. Most of the meanings of lætan may be explained by filling up the ellipsis with *firan*, &c.:—1. Ne lætan nanne lybban, Ex. 14, 5. Lætað þa lydingas to me cuman, Mt. 18, 6. Læt þær þine lac, Mt. 5, 24. 2. Gif ic hi læstende to hyra husum læt, Mt. 8, 3. Lætað þat nett dimmittite rete: Hi leton illi dimiserunt, Ju. 21, 6: Mk. 1, 16. Ic let mine wilne to þe, Gen. 16, 5. 3. Wela læt men wealth hindere men, Bt. 32, 1. Ne læta þu ne tardus cwo tu, T. Ps. 39, 24. 4. Bd. 3, 19. Ða þe hi rihtwise letton, Lk. 20, 20.
 Læte, læt, late; comp. or; sup. out; *adv.* LATE, at last; sero:—Min hlaford læte doeð, R. Lk. 12, 45. Ne beoð æfre to læte non sunt unquam nimis sera, *Col.* 140. Donne cume wit: late to ende þisse bec then came we at last to an end of this book, Bt. 42. Latost wealrowigan latest to fall to decay, Bt. 34, 10.—Læt-ræde late ward, slow, Past. 20.
 Lætelice, lætlice; comp. lætlicor; *adv.* LATELY, slowly; tarde, R. Ben. interi. 5.
 Lættest LATEST, last; novissima, Fulg. 43, v. læt.
 Læteceastre-acire Leicestershire, v. Lægre-ceastre-acire.

Lædo an injury, C. Mt. 12, 13, v. lað.
 Læððan to hate, C. Lk. 1, 71, v. laðian.
 Læððe hatred, injury, Dial. 2, 37, v. lað.
 Læððe Led, driven; ductus, Bd. 3, 18.
 Læting, letting, letting. A hindering, letting; impeditio, Somn. 190.
 Lætelice lastly, v. lætelice.
 Lættest last, v. lættest.
 Lætnys, se; f. A permitting, letting, slowness; permissio, Som.
 Lætsam Late, slow; tardus, Chr. 1089.
 Lætta asseres, R. 29.
 Lætting a hindering, Chr. 1101, v. læting.
 Læwel level, R. 26, v. læfel.
 LĒWA, belæwa, an; m. A betrayer, traitor; proditor:—Her is þæs læwan hand, Lk. 22, 21: Mk. 14, 44.
 Læwan to betray, v. belæwan.
 Læwd, lewed, lewd, leaved, læwe. Laical, belonging to the laity; laicus:—Bd. 5, 6: Elf. gl.
 Læwes [hlæw a mound] LEWES, in Sussex, L. Athel. 14.
 Læx a lax, salmon, v. leax.
 Læf a loaf, v. hlaf.
 LAF, tolað, e; f. [Plat. Dut. laf, laffe fat, insipid: Ger. laff unsavoury, as the remnants of beer: Frs. laws f. heritage: Icel. leifar c: Moes. laiba] 1. The remainder, what is left; superstes. 2. A relict, widow; vidua:—1. Ða gegadrode sio laf micelne here then the remnants gathered a great army, Chr. 894, Ing. p. 119, 5. Seo wæpna laf the remnant of weapons, Cd. 93. Hæfde lafe had a remnant, Cd. 161: 162: 167. Ne an tolafe not one left, Ex. 10, 19. Healmes laf stipula reliquie, R. 59. Hi namon þa lafa twelf wilian fulle, Mt. 14, 20. Lafa arlesara forwurðað reliquia injustorum peribunt, Ps. 36, 40. Ðat tolafe was quod reliquum erat, Mt. 15, 37. 2. For his broðor lafe Philippus propter ejus fratris viduam Philippi, Mk. 6, 17: L. Cnut. eccl. 7.
 Laferc [Plat. leverke, lewerk f: Dut. leeuwerik, leeuwrik f: Ger. lerche f: Dan. lerge f: Swed. lerka f.] A LARK; alauda, Som.
 Lage, lagon Lay; jacuit, v. licgan. Lagiað submit, v. lecgan.
 LAGU, lah, e; f. [Frs. laga, lade, lawe f: Dan. lov c: Swed. lag m: Icel. lög n.] A LAW, tradition; lex, traditio:—Deuteronomium, þæt ys oðer lagu

Deuteronomy, that is another law, Elf. T. p. 10, 24. Þis synd þa bebodu and domas and laga hæc eunt statuta et judicia et leges, Lev. 26, 46: Deut. 4, 7, 45. Hwi forgy-mað þine leorning-cnihtas ure yldrena lage, Mt. 15, 2. Lage lufu legis dilectio, Rom. 13, 10.
 LAGU, lago; m. [Icel. lögr m: Bret. lagen f.] Water, sea; aqua:—Lyft and lagu land ymbclyppað air and water surround land, Bt. R. p. 160. Ða geaundrod was lago wið lande then was water parted from land, Cd. 8. Lagu land ge-feoll water deluged land, Cd. 167.—Lago-flod ocean-flood, Cd. 6.—Lago-siða watery path, Cd. 61.—Lago-stream water stream, Cd. 91, v. lac.
 Lah a law, L. Const. W. p. 118, v. lagu.—Lah-breca a law-breaker, Scint. 2.—Lah-bryce law-breach, L. Const. p. 109. Lah-ceap, lah-coop a purchasing the rights of law.—Lah-man a lawyer, L. Wal. 3.—Lah-riht the right of law, law, L. Const. p. 110.—Lah-alite a breach of the law, L. Edu. Guth. 2.—Lah-wita a lawyer.
 Lahlic Lawful; legitimus, Scint. 9.
 Lahlice; *adv.* Lawfully, justly; legitime, juste, Elf. ep. 8.
 LAM, laam, e; f. [Plat. Dut. leem n: Frs. liem n: Ger. lehm, leim m: Not. leim: Dan. leer n: Swed. ler n: It. Sp. limo m: Grk. λυμα.—from its sticking quality, related to leim glue] LOAM, mud, clay; lutum:—God ge sceop eor-nostlice man of þære eorðan lame, Gen. 2, 7. Afæstnod ic eom on lame, Ps. 68, 2. Genera me of lame, Ps. 68, 18. Worhte lame fecit lutum, C. R. Jn. 9, 6.—Lam-wyrhta a potter.
 LAM [Plat. laam: Dut. Frs. Tat. Dan. Swed. lam: Frs. lam, them: Ger. lahm: Icel. lama: Pol. lamæ] LAMB; claudus:—Bd. 5, 5. Se was lama, Lk. 5, 18. Laman-legeras adle paralytici morbus, Bd. 3, 9.
 LAMB, es; n. [Dut. Frs. Dan. lam n: Plat. Swed. Ger. lamm n: Tat. lamp: Isd. lambu: Moes. Icel. lamb n.] LAMB; agnus:—Ðat lamb sceal beon an wintre, Ex. 12, 5. Her is Godes lamb, Ja. 1, 29, 36. Swa swa lamb betwux wulfa, Lk. 10, 3. Seofon lamb septem agni, Gen. 21, 28, 29, 30. Lambeserse lamb's cress; nasturtii genus, L. M. 1, 1.

Lamb-hyðe [lam mud; hyð a haven, port] LAMBHITHE, now Lambeth, a village in Surrey, Chr. 1041. Forðferde Harð-acnut cyng æt Lamb-hyðe decessit Harthacnutus rex apud Lambhithe, Chr. 1041.

Lamene Muddy, dirty; luteus, Som.

Lampreda, an; m. A LAMPREY; muræna:—Hwile fixas gefest þu? Lampredan what fishes catches thou? lampreys, Coll. Monast. MS. Cot. Tib. A. III, p. 19.

Lange long, Coll. Monast., v. lange.

LAND, lond, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. land n: Ot. lant: Frs. land, lond, laahn n.] 1. LAND, ground, earth, a field; terra, ager. 2. A region, country; regio:—1. Hi tugon hyra scyfu to lande, Lk. 5, 11: Jn. 21, 8, 9. Fægernys landes pulchritudo agri, Ps. 49, 12. 2. Suð land, Gen. 24, 62. And þæs landes gold ys golda selost, Gen. 2, 12: 9, 20. Þæs landes menn, Ex. 34, 14. ¶

Land in the country.—Landes rica, land-hlaford the lord of the land, LANDLORD, Gen. 42, 30.—Land-selæne land-elves, fairies.—Land-agenð owning land, indigenous, L. Ia. 52.—Land-ar landed property, Bd. 4, 18.—Land-are tilled land.—Land-begenga, land-bigenea, an; m. land-bigend; es; m. as inhabitant, native, farmer, Past. 40, 3: Bd. 1, 15.—Land-boc land-book, a charter or book by which land is conveyed or held; terræ liber, terraria; hence, TERRIERS.—Land-bræc land-breach, a ploughing, R. 1.—Land-buend, land-bugend as inhabitant, native, L. Eccl. 35.—Land-ceap money given for land, purchase money, L. North. Pres. 67.—Land-cofa Shechem, a cave, L. Ps. 59, 6.—Land-cop purchase money, v. land-ceap.—Land-ferde, land-fyrdæ an expedition, a journey, land army, Bd. 3, 15: Chr. 999.—Land-folc people of the province, Num. 13, 20.—Land-gemæro, land-gemæru, land-gemære a land-mark, boundary, geography, Deut. 27, 17: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 19, 15.—Land-gemercu, land-gemyrcu a land-mark, boundary, Ors. 1, 1.—Land-hlaford a landlord.—Land-léas landless, without possession, L. Athel. 8.—Land-leod inhabitants, natives, Jos. 7, 9.—Land-macan neighbours.

—Land-man a native, farmer, L. Wal. 6.—Land-mearc land-mark, boundary; terræ limites, Ps. 59, 7.—Lando-penung terra prociisio, R. 57.—Land-rica a landlord, L. Cust. pol. 34.—Land-rice a region, country, Ors. 1, 1: 2, 2.—Land-riht law of the land, Cd. 91.—Land-sæta, land-seta a native, farmer, R. 8.—Land-scipe landscape, Cd. 19.—Land-sitend an occupier of land, tenant, Chr. 1085.—Land-socc land search or investigation, Cd. 80.—Land-sped landed property, substance, L. Ethel. priv.—Land-spedig rich in land, Elf. gl. R. 88.

LANG, long; comp. lengra; sup. lengest; adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Ger. Ker. Ot. lang: Moes. laggs, pronounced lang: Frs. long: Swed. lång: Icel. láng] LONG, tall; longus:—Hiwige-gende lang gebed simulantes longam precationem, Lk. 20, 47. Lange hwile a long while, Lk. 8, 27, 29. Swa lange tid, Jn. 14, 9. Lang on bodige long in body, tall, Bd. 2, 16. Hafað lengran dagas has longer days, Bd. 1, 1. Ða ontoð lengestne dom, Mk. 12, 40.

Lang along, by, along of, v. and-lang, ondlong.

Langa-land LANGLAND, as island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Lang-beardas, Long-beardas [lang long, beard a beard] The Lombardians; Longo-bardi:—Ors. 4, 7.—Lang-beardnald Lombardy.

Lang-bolster a bolster, Cot. 173.

Lang, longe; comp. leng; sup. lengst; adv. LONG, a long time; diu:—Moises was lange uppan þam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Lange gebæð diu oravit, Lk. 22, 44. Genoh lange long enough, Deut. 1, 6, v. leng.—Lang-fer long during or continuing, Bt. 38, 2.—Lang-fer-nys remoteness.

Langian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To draw out, to increase, lengthen; crescere, prolongare. 2. Applied to the mind, to stretch out the mind after, to long, crave; desiderare:—1. Æqu. ver. 12. 2. Langað þe awiut cravest thou aught; (est quod) elevabit, te aliquid, Cd. 25. Heleð langode the hero longed, Cd. 71: Ors. 2, 5.

Lang-legera, an; m. [Icel. leggr m. a leg] A greyhound; canis leporarius, Som.

Langlice a long time, Elf. gr. v. lange.

Lang-life long-living, Deut. 4, 1. Lang-mod [mod the mind] patient, V. Ps. 7, 12.

Lang-modlice patiently, Som. Lang-modnes patience, Som.

Langnys, se; f. LONGNESS, length; longitudo, Pt. 90, 14.

Lang-strang long-suffering, patient; L. Ps. 102, 8.

Langsum; adj. 1. Langsum, lasting, durable; longus, duraturus. 2. Slow, long-slowly, patient; lentus, longanimus.—1. Hu langsum was him rehlisa how long was to him re fame, Bt. 18, 4. Mid þyn langsuman gebede, Mt. 12, 40. 2. Driht langsum mi swyðe mildheort, Ps. 102, 5. Ors. 2, 5.

Langsumlice Lang, at length, slowly; longe, Som.

Langsumnys, se; f. Langsum, length; longitudo, Pt. 90, 14.

Lang-sweored, lang-sweord long-necked, Herwim, 8, 9.

Langung, e; f. A longing, desire, desiderium, Cd. 173.

Langweb a web, R. 110, v. wē

Lapiian, lappian [Plat. skipper. Dut. slabben: Dan. labe: Swed. läppja: Fr. laper: Grk. λάρω] To LAP; lamere, Elf. gr.

Lappa a lap, v. lappa.

LAR, lær, e; f. [Plat. lær: Dut. leer f: Frs. lare f: Ger. lehr f: Ker. lera: Ot. lea: Dan. lære c: Swed. lära: Icel. lærðómur m.] 1. LAR, learning, doctrine, law; doctrina. 2. Advice, exhortation, precept; consilium:—1. Ða wundredon hig hys lær, Mt. 7, 28: 23, 33. Lærað mæca lara docent hominum dogmata, Mt. 15, 9. 2. Hlyste mæce lære ascultare consilium meum, Gen. 27, 8. Bodigeð lær his predicatus precepta eua, L. Pt. 2, 6. ¶ Lar and Seð-fæstnys doctrine and truth in Urim and Thummin, Lev. 48.

—Lar-dóm, lærow-dóm mastership, Bd. 5, 19.—Læra, teachable.—Larfullice with facility.—Lar-æste, lær-æste want of learning, ignorare, L. Alf. Can. 23.—Lar-spel [spei a discourse] a sermon, tractus.

Elf. T. p. 25.—Lar-wita m skilled in learning, a teacher.

Lære With wisdom, wisely; sapienter, Cd. 208.

Læreow, læriow, es; m. A teacher, master, doctor; magister:—Ne gyrræ ge þæt eow man lærow was nemne, Mt. 23, 8. Cyda lærow an instructor: boys, R. 80: Deut. 29, 10.—Læreow-setl a doctor's seat, Mt. 23, 2.

Lařfulny, *sc*; *f. Teachableness; docility, Som.*
 Lārow *a master, Et. R. p. 162, v. lār* : :
 Laritř *as instructress; doctrix, Elf. gr.*
 Lāer Taris; zizamia, *Cot. 122, 205.*
 LĀST [Plat. *lest, leste: Dut. last, lastate: Ger. letz, letzte: Old Ger. lezest, lezist*] LAST; postremus, *Cd. 112.* ¶ On laste at last, at length, finally, after, behind, *Cd. 5: 46: Bt. 7, 1.*—On laste þe after thee, *Cd. 133.*
 LĀST, last, *es*; *m.* [Ger. *leiste f. Icel. lyst, leystr m.*] A trace, footsteps, course; orbita, vestigium.—Halige Gastas lastas legdon holy spirits bent (their) steps, *Cd. 109.* He forð lastas legde he onward bent (his) course, *Cd. 118.* Gewit þu lastas leagan go thou set (thy) steps, *Cd. 187, Th. p. 172, 26.* On laste stod on footsteps stood, *Cd. 96.* Fot-laste, fot-leaste a footprint; pedis vestigium, *Ps. 76, 19.*—Last-weard towards the last, *Cd. 162.*
 Lastede lasted, continued; duravit, *v. lestan.*
 Lās þe last that; *ne, Som.*
 Last slow, *Bd. 4, 9, v. læt.*
 Late, later late, *Bt. 19, v. læte.*
 Latemyrt latemost, last, *Scint. 25; sup. of lat.*
 LĀTTEOW, latteow, latþeow, *es*; *n.* [Plat. *Dut. leider m: Ger. leiter m: Iad. lididh: Ot. leisir: South Ger. lāiter m: Dan. leder m: Swed. ledare m: Icel. leidugi m.*] A leader, guide; dux.—Hira latteow corum dux, *Dut. 82, 12.* Latþeow min, *Ps. 54, 14.* Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, *Mt. 16, 14, 24.*
 LĀ'D, lāðe, lāð, lāðo. [Plat. *Dut. leed n: Fra. led, lethe, leid n: Ger. Ot. leid n: Wil. leit: Icel. lát n. death*] Evil, harm, injury, enmity; malum.—Ne do ic him na lāð, *Gen. 18, 30.* Ne hie lāð gedrydon they did no harm, *Cd. 187.* On þam lāðe in that peril, *Cd. 193: Jm. 6, 32.*—LĀS-leās without hatred, innocent, *L. Edw. 10.*—Lāð-spel bad news, *Ors. 2, 4.*
 LĀS; *def. se lāða; seo, þæt lāðe;* comp. ra; *sup. ost; adj. Hateful, evil, destructive, detrimental, unpleasant, LOATH; odious.*—Ge habbað us gedon lāðe Pharaone, *Ex. 5, 21.* Me lāð was I was loath; mihi ingratus erat, *Bd. 5, 12: Ors. 4, 10.* Ðurh þone læðran wind per infestiorum ventum, *Bt. R. p. 164.* Gode þa lāð-

ustan Deo infestissimum, *Ex. 32, 21.*
 Lāð sailed, *v. liðan.*
 Lāðettan, lāðettan *To detest, disturb; detestari, Cot. 63.*
 Lāðian, ic lāðige; *p. lāðode, gelatode; pp. gelatod. 1. To LOATHE; odio habere. 2. To invite, bid, send for; invitare: —1. Ors. 3, 11. Hit lāðe it wearies, it grieves; tædet. 2. Loth þa hig lāðode geornlice, Gen. 19, 3. Lāðað us þider invites us thither, Cd. 226.*
 Lāðleās innocent, *v. lāð, &c.*
 LĀðlic; *adj. Odious, detestable, obscene; odiosus, Bd. 3, 14.*
 Lāðlic strið hateful strife, *Cd. 32.*
 Lāðscipe, *es*; *m. Irksomeness, calamity; tedium, Cd. 96.*
 Lāðspel bad news, *v. lāð, &c.*
 Lāðung a congregation, church, *v. gelatung.*
 Lāðwend Odious, hostile, malicious; odiosus.—Sende lāðwendne here sent an odious band, *Cd. 4: 23: 102.*
 Latian, ic latige; *p. ode, gelatode. To delay, put off, linger, tarry; tardare: —Deað na lātað death will not delay, Scint. 51. Ne lata þu ne cuncteris tu, Ps. 39, 24.*
 Latta asseres, *R. 108.*
 Latteh A leading rein; ducale, *R. 21.*
 Latteow a general, *v. lateow.*
 Latteowdóm, *es*; *m. A generalship, dukedom; ducatus, Past. 3, 1.*
 Lattew, latþeow a leader, guide, *Elf. T. p. 36, 12, v. lateow.*
 Latur later, *v. lat.*
 Laua a relict, widow, *v. lāf.*
 Laue the remainder, a widow, *Gen. 14, 15, v. laf.*
 Lauerd a lord, *v. hlaford.*
 Lauerce a lark, *Elf. gl. R. 37, v. laferc.*
 Laur-beam The laurel or bay-trees; laurus arbor, daphnis, *R. 46.*
 Lawerc, lawerc a lark, *Cot. 160, v. laferc.*
 Lawed a layman, *Chr. 656, v. læwd.*
 Lea a place, *v. leag.*
 LEAC, lec, eneleac, enneleac, *ea.* [Plat. *Dut. look f: Ger. lauch m: Mon. louch: Dan. lög c: Swed. lök m: Icel. laukr m.*] A LEEK, an onion, garlic, a herb; porrum, cepe, allium.—*Elf. gr. Som. 252.*—Leaces heafod a head of garlic; porri caput.—Leac-cærse nasturtium.—Leac-tun a herb-garden.—Leac-weard a keeper of herbs, a gardener, *Cot. 101.*
 Leacinc LEAKING; irrigatio, *Som.*

Leac-trog, *es*; *m. A bunch or cluster of ivy-berries; corymbus, Cot. 35.*
 LEAD [Plat. *Dut. lood n: Ger. loth n: a weight: Dan. Sued. lod n: Icel. lód n. weight*] LEAD; plumbum, *Bd. 1, 1.*—Lead-gota a plumber.
 Leadan to lead, *Cod. Esom. 32, b, v. lædan.*
 LEADEN LEADEN; plumbeus, *Elf. gr.*
 Leades-clina, leades-clyna A slave, drudge; mastigia, *Cot. 129.*
 LEAF, *es*; *n.* [Plat. *Dut. lof, loof n: Ger. laub n: Ot. Not. koub: Moss. lauf: Dan. løv n: Swed. löf n: Icel. lauf n.*—The original signification seems to be broad, flat; which agrees with most leaves; for the same reason the flat hand is called in the *Wel. llaw, and Icel. lofi m. Adlung*] A LEAF; folium.—Buton þa leaf ane prater *genia sola, Mt. 21, 19.* Mid fremum leafum on hire muðe, *Gen. 8, 11.*—Leaf-wyrme, a leaf-woorm, *Ps. 77, 51.*
 LEAF, geleaf, leofa, *e; f.* [Plat. *lof, löve f: verlov n: Dut. verlou n: Ker. urlaubii: in a Poem of Charlemagne, orlof: later writers, laub, lave, lof: Dan. forlov c: Swed. förlov n: Icel. lof n.*] LEAVE, license, permission; permissio.—Biddað hine þat he me sylle leafe, *Gen. 50, 5.*
 Leafa LIEF, belief, *v. geleafa.*—Leaf-full faithful, *v. geleaffull.*—Leaf-leoht [leoht light] credulous, *C. R. Ben. pref.*
 Leafan to give leave, to believe, permit, *v. lyfan.*
 Leafnes, lefnes, lyfnes, *se; f. Permission, license; venia, Bd. 1, 26, 32.*
 Leag, legh, leah, lega, ley. A LEY, field, place; campus, pas-cuum, *Som.*
 Leag, leah lied, falsified, *v. leðgan.*
 Leah may reproach, *v. leán.*
 Leah LIE; lixivium, *Cot. 119, 122.*
 LEAHTER, leahtor, lehter; *g. leáhtres; m. 1. A crime, sin, vice, villany, disgrace; crimen. 2. A sickness, disease, a sore of the head; porrigo: —1. Butan leahtre, Mt. 12, 5. To Iufenne leahtras to love crimes, Elf. T. p. 34, 13. 2. Leahor, þat is scurf þas heaf-de that is scurf of the head, Herb. —Leahter-full wicked, Bd. 3, 18.—Leahterleās innocent, Præc. moral. 3.*
 Leahterlice Wickedly; vitiose, *Som.*

Leahtrian; *p. ode; pp. gealah-trod. To accuse, slander, complain, corrupt; criminari, Scint. 26: Ors. 2, 1.*
 Leahrt-ric *A lettuce; lactuca, Cot. 120.*
 Leahtring, *e; f. An accusation; criminatio, R. 61.*
 Leah-tun *a garden of herbs, Cot. 146, v. leac, &c.*
 Leahrt-wic *a lettuce, Cot. 120, v. leahrt-ric.*
 Leán, *es; n. A reward, an emolument, wages; præmium:—Be hundfealdum þe onfehð lean, Mt. 19, 29. Þat edlean is ofer ealle oðre lean that reward is above all other rewards, Bt. 37, 2. His Drihtne þancian þæs leanes to thank his lord for the reward, Cd. 14, v. edlean, læn.*
 Leán; *p. lóh, we lógon; sub. leah. [Moes. lean] To reprove, blame, reproach; culpares, Bco. 3, 29, v. belean.*
 Leanian, geleanian; *ic leanige; p. ode; pp. geleandod; v. a. To repay, render, reward, recompense; reddere, retribuere:—Nu ic wolde þe þone unþanc mid yfele leanian, Gen. 31, 29: Bt. 29, 12: 40, 1.*
 Leaning, *e; f. A reward, recompense; remuneratio, Som.*
 LEAP. 1. *A basket, hamper; corbis, calathus. 2. A weel, twiggen smars to catch fish; in Lenc. now called a LEAP; nassa, scirpæra ad pisces captandos. 3. A chest, coffin; cophinus, loculus:—1. R. 50, 83, 101: Cot. 49. 2. Som. 3. Læg se fula leap geane jacuit impurus loculo destitutus [quo inhumaretur], Jðth. 10.*
 LEAS; *def. se leasa; seo, het lease; adj. False, feign, counterfeit; falsus. 2. Void, LOOSE, weak; vacuus, privatus:—Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas þæt ge secgað, Gen. 42, 16. Lease Cristas and lease witegan falsi Christi et falsi Prophetæ, Mt. 24, 24: Mk. 13, 22. Warniað eow fram leasum witegan, Mt. 7, 15. 2. Buendra leas void of dwellers; incolis vacuus, Cd. 5. Þat bið alles leas that will be void of all, Cd. 217.*
 Leás-, -leás [Plat. Dut. -los, -loos; Ger. -los, -losa; Dan. Sued. -lös; Moes. Icel. -laus] Used both as a prefix and a termination, it denotes privation; as, the Eng. -less:—Sceomleás shameless, Egeleás fearless, &c.—Leas-brædnys a transfiguration.—Leas-brenda *a liar; falsum nectens.—Leas-bregda decedit, Off. Episc.*

8.—Leas-ferðnes lightness, Past. 43, 5.—Leas-fyrhte *a lying, Ps. 26, 18.—Leas-licetan to flatter, dissemble, Cot. 66.—Leas-licetere a flatterer, hypocrite. —Leas-licetunge falsity, levity, Guthk. vit. c. 2.—Leas-mod inconstant, light. Leas-modnes inconstancy, levity.—Leas-oleccan to flatter.—Leas-olecere a flatterer.—Leas-oleccung a flattering, dissembling, Cot. 118.—Leas-sagol a falsifier, liar, Off. Reg. 15.—Leas-spell a false history, fable, Cot. 83.—Leas-spellung a false speaking, falsifying, Bt. 5, 3.—Leas-tyhtan to entice by lies.—Leas-tyhtend a bowd, Cot. 118.—Leas-tyhtend the practice of bowdry, enticement, Cot. 118.—Leas-wen a false hope, a lie.*
 Leasere *A liar, jester; mendax, Mart. 25. Aug.*
 Leasettan *To fawn; adulari, R. Ben. 65.*
 Leasian *To counterfeit, lie; mentiri:—Leasiað þe mentientur tibi, Ps. 65, 2.*
 Leasiende *feeding, v. læsian.*
 Leaslic; *adj. False; falsus, Bt. 24, 3.*
 Leaslic; *adv. Falsely; falso, Bd. 2, 9, B.*
 Leasnes, *se; f. Lightness, falsehood; levitas, Bd. 4, 19.*
 Leasing, *e; f. LEASING, lying, a lie, fiction; mendacium, fallacia:—Leasing þissa woruld-welena fallacia divitiarum, Mt. 13, 22. Þa þe sprecað leasunga, Ps. 5, 6. Seo lufuliges and leasunge amor mendacii et falsitatis, Bd. 1, 14.—Leasunge-full [Chas. losenger] full of falsehood, a liar.—Leasung-spell a lying discourse, Ors. 1, 7.*
 Leát *beat down, v. lutan.*
 Leaðor, leaður *Nitre; nitrum:—Þe is of leaððe quod est ex nitro, nitrosus, Cot. 140. Leaðor-wyrft LATHER-WORT, soap-wort, Cot. 90.*
 Leaðr *a vice, crime, Scint. 43, v. leahter.*
 Leawed *laical, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 27, v. læwd.*
 LEAX, læx, lex, *es; m. [Plat. lax, lass m; Dut. zalm m; Kit. lacks; Ger. lachs m; Dan. Sued. Icel. lax m.—Some think from the Old Ger. læcken to jump, on account of the quality of the salmon to jump or leap over considerable heights while going up the rivers for spawning.] A LAX, salmon; salmo, R. 70, 102.*
 Leber, lebr *a basket, v. læfer.*
 Lec *a leek, v. leac.*

Leca *a leek, v. leac.*
 Lecan *Private, Lge.*
 LECCAN, geleccan; *pp. leht, le-oh, geleht. To wet, moisten; irrigare:—Of terram minus strate minus ic lecce, Ps. 6, 6: Bt. 39, 13.*
 Leccinc, leccung *a leaking, v. leacine.*
 Lece *physician, C. Lt. 4, 22.—Lecedóm a remedy.—Lec-hus as inn, C. Lt. 10, 34, v. læce, &c.*
 Lecetere *a hypocrite, v. licetere.*
 Lecetung *a deceiving, v. licetung.*
 Lecgan, legan; *ic lege, ic lecgð, legð; p. lede; imp. lege; pp. geled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. leggen; Ger. legen; Kr. leccen; Ot. leggen; Mac. legjan; Dan. legge; Sued. legi; Icel. leggja; Russ. legu—trans place; p. of higan] 1. To lay, place, put or set down; peccare, deponere. 2. To cause to lie down, to submit, sleep, hi subjugare, occidere:—1. Hw wolde gelyfan þat þars scrife leccgan cild to hyre bræne, Gen. 21, 7. He þene gæm-weall lecgð, Lt. 14, 23. Let him setforan, Gen. 18, 8. Let under his heofod, Gen. 23, 11. Hwar þu hyne ledest, A. 3, 15. Lede his reaf, Ja. 11, 1. Lege hit, Gen. 31, 37. Hw he geled wære æfter he was laid, Mk. 15, 47. Lege þe grugu to lay eggs, Som. 12, 2. Lagiað þu word leca, and lecgrað þu to eacan ut jugate Deo seculari ritu, et submittitis inponer, West. C. 1, 127, a. Inne þeof leca istum furem occidamus, L. Lec 8. Gif hyne hwa leceð he kill him, L. Athel. 2.*
 Lecht *light, C. Mt. 13, 21, v. leoht.*
 Lechnade *carved, v. læcna.*
 Lec-weard *a gardener, v. læweard.*
 Led *lead, bring out, v. læd.*
 Lede, hi ledon *leid, plural, v. leccgan.*
 Leden, læden [Hyden a leagan] *Latin, Roman; Latium:—Þe bec ledene on Englis was translated from book-latin into English, Pref. Bt. Cor. 2, 2. Of ledene to Englicum from Latin to English, Cor. p. 2, 11: Chr. 891, Ing. p. 113, 3. Leden stafum Roman leca, Ja. 19, 20. Of Ledene an Englic from Latin to English, Pref. Heptateuch. Virgil was mid læden warum mæcct Virgil was the chief of the Roman men, Bt. 41, 1.*
 Ledeniac, ledenniac; *adj. B-*

longing to Latin; Latinus:—
 On Ledenic geroorde in the
 Latin language, *Bd. 4*, 1.
 Leder-bosan *Leather hose*; ca-
 ligue, *Coll. Monast.*
 Lef left, *Bt. 38*, 5, v. laf.
 Lefan to permit, *C. Mt. 8*, 21, v.
 lifan.
 Lefe lause, *Bd. 1*, 23, *B.*, v. leaf.
 Lefode hood, v. lifan.
 Lefnes permission, *Bd. 1*, 23, v.
 leafnes.
 LEFF [Mht. lofte, lovte, lövte:—
Plat. Dut. gelofte, beloſte f:
Fr. lovete f: *Ger. gelübde n*:
Den. Sued. löfte n: *Icel. lofan*
f: a promise] *A vow*; votum:
 —De agolden leff on Hieru-
 ſalem tibi reddidit [erit] votum
 in Jerusalem, *T. Ps. 64*, 1. Ic
 sigyde þe leff min roddam tibi
 vis mea, *T. Ps. 65*, 12.
 Leg a flame, *Cd. 229*.—Leg-bæ-
 rend a flame-bearer, *Cot. 87*.
 Lega-ceaster *Chester*, v. Lege-
 ceaster.
 Legat Legate; legatus, *Chr. 675*.
 Leg-ceaster *Chester*, v. Lege-
 ceaster.
 Legde excited, *Cd. 32*, v. onle-
 gan.
 Legdon cast down, v. licgan.
 Legde place, v. leggan.
 Legde lie, falsify, v. leogan.
 Leged-slaht lightning, v. liget.
 Legen cast down, v. licgan.
 Leger, legere, es; m. [*Plat. Ger.*
Den. Sued. lager n: *Dut. leger*
n] 1. A LIER, one who lies
 down; oftener used for the
 cause of lying, as a disease, sick-
 ness; decubitus, aspius autem
 usurpatur pro causa decubitus,
 i. e. morbus, ægrotatio. 2. *A*
place of lying, a bed, church-
yard, cemetery, also a burial;
locus decubitus, lectus, com-
meterium.—1. Nis þær slæp
 we awar leger there is no sleep
 or heavy disease, *Cod. Exon. p.*
32 a. 56. b. Lama leger para-
 lytia. Heo was mid langre
 adle laman legeres swiþe ge-
 befegod she was greatly afflicted
 with a long disease of paralysis,
Bd. 3, 9. 2. Smyrgan þa æo-
 can on legere to amount the
 sick in bed, *L. Can. eccl. p.*
157. He wille on gehalgodan
 legere licgan he will lie in a
 consecrated cemetery, *L. Edg.*
ca. 22. Ðæa legeres wyrþe
 worthy of burial; sepultura
 digna, *L. Edg. ca. 29*.—Leger-
 bæra one sick, *Hicet's dis.*
p. 20.—Leger-bedd a bed.—
 Leger-fæst one fasted, or kept to
 his bed, one sick, *R. Ben. 39*.
 —Leger-gyld a fine for adul-
 tery.—Leger-stow a burial
 place, *L. Edm. 1*: *L. Edg. 2*.
 —Leger-team [team progeny]

matrimony, also unlawful con-
 cezion, adultery, wickedness, *Cot.*
92: *Martyr. 21, Sept.*—Leger-
 wite a fine for adultery.
 Legeræac lightning, v. legræc.
 Legere a hypocrite, liar, *C. Mt.*
6, 2, 16, v. leogere.
 Leger-scipe, es; m. *Adultery,*
fornication; concubitus illicitus,
Som.
 Leget lightning, *R. Mt. 28*, 2, v.
 liget.
 Legeþ-almeht lightning, *C. Lk.*
10, 18, v. liget.
 Legh a ley, v. leag: a song, v.
 ley.
 Legian legio, *Ors. 4*, 1.
 Legnys, se; f. *Fornication*; con-
 cubitus, *Som.*
 Legra-ceaster, Ligora-ceaster,
 Lygera-ceaster [*Flor. Leoge-*
ceaster, Leogecester: E-
thel. Licceastre: Hood. Lei-
cestre. — so called from the
 river Leir, now Soar, on which
 it stands] LEICESTER, a county
 town, *Chr. 920*: 943.
 Legræc, es; m. *Lightning*; ful-
 gur, *Ps. 17*, 16, v. liget.
 Lehan a loan, v. leân.
 Lehmealt-wurt mall-wort; lexi-
 non, *R. 33*, v. mealt.
 Leht sootied, v. leocan.
 Leht light, *C. Mt. 5*, 16.—Leht-
 fæst, leht-fat a vessel for light,
 candlestick, light, *C. Jn. 5*, 35.
 —Leht-isern a candlestick, *C.*
Mt. 5, 15, v. leoht.
 Lehter disgrace, *Cot. 164*, v. leah-
 ter.
 Lehtþ a song, v. leoþ.
 Lehtre laughter, *R. Ben. interi.*
4, v. hleahtor.
 Lehtriende accusing, corrupting,
 staining, *Cot. 117*, v. leahrtian.
 Lehtrung derogatio, *R. 61*.
 Leht-tun a garden, *C. Lk. 13*, 19.
 Leidon laid, *Chr. 656*, for ledon;
 p. of lecgan.
 Lela a seal, *Prov. 20*, v. læl.
 Leloþre Sorrel; lapathum, *Som.*
 Lemen-fæst, lemm-fæst a loam, or
 earthen vat, *Prov. 26*, v. læmon.
 Lemian, *Past. 41*, 4.
 Lempe lenitas, *Lye.*
 Lemp-healt Limping-halt, lame,
Cot. 121, 176.
 Len a loan, v. læn.
 Lenc, lengc longer, *Lk. 18*, 2, v.
 leng.
 Lengc Length; statura, *C. Lk.*
19, 3.
 Lengcan to lengthen, *C. R. Ben.*
55, v. lengian.
 LENCTEN, lengten, læncten, læn-
 ten. [*Dut. lente f*: *Ger. lenz*
m: *Not. lenzen m.*] *The spring,*
LENT; ver:—On læncten in
 spring, *Bt. 21*: *L. Pol. Cnut.*
44.—Læncten-adl the spring
 disease, a fever, *Cot. 175*.—
 Læncten-fæsten lent fast, lent,

L. Alf. pol. 5.—Læncten-tid
 lent, or spring time, *Gen. 48*,
 7.
 Lænctenlic; adj. *Spring like,*
vernal; vernalis, *Wast. Cat.*
p. 12.
 Lend chamis, *Lye.*
 Lend-bræd, lende-bræda *A lit-*
tle loin; lumbulus, *Cot. 121*.
 LENDENU; g. a; d. um; pl. n.
 [*Plat. Dut. Ger. lende f*: *Ger.*
lenti: *Rab. Maur. lendi*: *Isd.*
lændi, lumlo: *Den. lænd loin,*
a kidney: *Sued. länd m. Icel.*
lend f: *Wel. llwyn f*: *Fris. lan-*
det. In *Old South Ger.* trans-
 lations of the Bible, lewte, leu-
 te, signify kidney] *The loins,*
kidneys; renes, lumbi:—*Bo-*
gyrdað cower lendenu. Es. 12,
11: *Mt. 3*, 4. To nyhte be-
 gripen me lendene mine, *T.*
Ps. 15, 7.—Lenden-bræda the
 part about the loin, *L. Alf. pol.*
40.—Lenden-ecce the loin-ack,
 the lumbago.—Lenden-sidreaf
 the covering of the loins, *R. 68*.
 —Lenden-wærc, lenden-wyrc
 loin-ack, *R. 10*.
 Lendian to land, v. gelandian.
 -lendisc belonging to a country;
 as, Ure-lendisc of our country;
 Eowre-lendisc your country;
 In-lendisc inlandish; Ut-lend-
 disc outlandish.
 Lend wald a ruler of a country.
 Leng, læng; adv. [*comp. of lange*]
 Longer, more; diutius, ampli-
 us:—Ne byþ pin nama leng
 Iacob genemned, *Gen. 35*, 10.
 Hwæt mæg ic leng don, *Gen.*
27, 37. Hwi drest þu leng
 þone lareow quære seaxas ts
 amplius magistrum? *Mk. 5*, 35.
 Ne ga þu leng on hyne, *Mk.*
9, 25.
 Leng, lengce, lengu, e; f. [*lang*
long] 1. LENGTH; longitudo.
 2. *A height*; statura:—1. On
 lengce, *Gen. 6*, 15. Tels þa
 lenge þære hwile compare the
 length of the time, *Bt. 18*, 8.
 2. *C. R. Mt. 6*, 27.—Lenge-
 swiþor, lengce-swiþor, lengce-
 swiþor-awa, lengce-swa-swiþor
 every where, on every side, *T.*
Ps. 118, 8.—Lengc-libbende
 long living, *L. Alf. 4*.—Leng-
 togra drawn out, prolonged,
Sciut. 50.—Lengc-togung a
 drawing out.
 Lengian; p. lengde, gelengede;
 pp. gelenged, gelengd. To
 put off, to prolong, slight; To
 longare:—Þa lengde hit man
 swa lenge tunc distullt id homo
 tam dia, *Chr. 1052*. Ne leng-
 de slighted not, *Cd. 208*.
 Lengten the spring, *Es. 34*, 18,
 v. læncten.
 Lengtenlic vernal, v. lænctenlic.
 Lengþe length, v. leng.

LEO; g. leona [Plat. louwe lauwe m: Dut. leeuw m: Ger. löwe m: Not. Wil. leuuo: Iad. and many South Ger. writers, even of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as for instance, in the *Poem Theuerdank*, leo m. in later time, lebe, leob, löbe, löb, leue: Dan. löve m: Sued. lejon n: Icel. leo m. líón n: Bok. lew m: Wel. llew m: Bret. leon m: Grk. λέων: Heb. לָיוֹן ihm to engage together, to fight] A LION; leo:—Of muße leona ex ore leonis, Ps. 21, 20. Hwep leona catulus leonis, Ps. 16, 13. Hwelpas leonum catuli leonum, Ps. 103, 22. Du forttryd leona conculcabis leonem, Ps. 90, 13. Fram leonum a leonibus, Ps. 34, 20. Of middele hwelpa leona de medio catulorum leonum, Ps. 66, 6.

*LEON, e; f. [Plat. lüde m. pl. Dut. lieden, luiden m. pl.: Frs. li oed, liud: Ger. leute pl. Iad. liud: Ot. Wil. Nat. liut: Icel. líód f: Böhm. lid: Pol. lud: Wel. lliwed a nation: Lat. scid. lidi, leudes, leudi, leodi, luti, liti.—Rudbeck says from the Sued. lyda to obey] 1. A nation, people, province; gens, provincia. 2. One of the same country, a countryman, companion; conterraneus:—1. Leode hogode natione he studied, Cd. 32: 196: 198: Bd. 3, 23. 2. Pa hatedon hyme hys leode, Lk. 19, 14: Bd. 4, 16.—Leod-bisceop bishop of the province, Chr. 970.—Leod-burn the people of a city, a city, Cd. 116.—Leod-fruma the first of the people, a prince, Bt. R. p. 161.—Leod-giard native soil, a country, region, Cd. 12.—Leod-geld a common fine, L. Ethelb. 7.—Leod-hata a hater of the people, a tyrant.—Leod-mæg people's force, valour, Cd. 148.—Leod-magas relatives of the people, Cd. 128.—Leod-scear a region, nation, Cd. 160.—Leod-sceaða destroyer of nations, the devil, Cd. 43.—Leod-scepe, es; m. a nation, region, people, Elf. T. p. 13.—Leod-beawas public men, Cd. 92.—Leod-weard people's guardian; patrimonium, Cd. 59.—Leod-weras men of a country, inhabitants, Cd. 89.—Leod-werod a nation, host, an army, Cd. 146.—Leod-wita national counsellors, senators.

*Leode, people, used also for leod-gelda a fine, L. Ethelb. 22. Leof Lord, friend, sir; dominus, amicus:—Pine stemme ic gehirde, leof tuam vocem ego

audivi domine, Gen. 3. 10. We biddað þe, leof precamur te domine, Gen. 43, 20: Jn. 4, 19: 12, 21. La leof O! domine, Gen. 18, 25, 28. Ic bidde eow leof precor vos, domini, Gen. 19, 2.

Leof; def. se leofa; seo, þæt leofe; comp. ra; sup. eata. [Plat. leof: Dut. lief: Frs. liab: Ger. lieb: Not. liub: Ot. liab: Moez. liuba: Icel. lof n. praise, lofdar m. pl. celebrated men, v. lufu low] LOVED, beloved, dear, precious, desirable; carus, dilectus, gratus:—Her ys min leofa sunu, Mt. 17, 5. Mine broðru leofon mei fratres dilecti, Bd. 4, 24. On leofran tid is a time more precious, Cd. 22. Leofre me is þæt gratus mihi est ut, malim, Gen. 29, 19. Dæs is min leofesta sunu, Mt. 9, 7.—Leof-tæl grateful, estimable, Bt. 13.—Leof-wend acceptable, Bt. 13.

Leofa, an. Leave, permission, v. leaf.

Leofast hoest; leofað lives; from leofian to live, Bd. 4, 23, v. lybban.

Leofene living, livelihood; victua, Som.

Leofian to live, v. lybban.

Leoflic; adj. Lovely, faithful; amabilia, fidelis:—Leoflic on life lovely in life, Cd. 82, 89.

Leoflice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter, Bd. 4, 25.

Leof-mynster [leof loved; mynster a monastery] LEOMINSTER, Lempster, Herefordshire.

*Leofne lord, master, Jn. 4, 11, v. leof.

Leofod, leofode; p. lived, v. lybban.

Leof-wend acceptable, v. leof, &c.

Leogan, aleogan, geleogan; he lyht; p. leag, leah, aleag, geleag, we lugon, gelugon; sub. leoh; pp. logen, alogen, gelogen, belogen; v. a. [lig a lie] To LIG, lie, deceive; mentiri, fallere:—Ne leoh þu ne mentiaris tu, Lev. 19, 11. Onginð him leogan begins to deceive them, Bt. 37, 1. Ne leoh þu leng, Ex. 8, 29. Na les me selfa leogeð unless I myself deceive, Cd. 193. Him lugon eowra wedd ei illuserunt vestra fadera, Ors. 3, 8: Mt. 5, 11.

Leogere, leogore, es; m. A LIGORER, liar, false witness, hypocrite; mendax:—Leogeras liars, L. Cnut. pol. 7. Twegen þæra leogera, Mt. 26, 60.

LEOHT, leht, liht, lecht, es; n. [Plat. lecht, lücht n: Frs. licht n: Dut. Ger. Ot. Tat.

licht n: Ker. lecht: Moez. liath: Dan. lys n: Sued. lys n: Icel. lios n: Bret. lych] LIGHT, a candle; lux. 2. A burning, sacrifice; holocaustum:—1. Geweorðe leocht and leocht wearð geworht, Gen. 1. 3. Twa miccle leocht, þa mare leocht to þæs dages litinge and þæt leuce leocht to þære nihte litinge, Gen. 1. 14. Leohtes leohting candle accensio, R. 67. 2. To leoht for a sacrifice, Lev. 1, 2.—Leohta-hyrde [hyrde a shepherd a preserver of light, Christ, Chr. 973.—Leoht-hær, leoht-brend light bearing, luminans Gen. 16, 17.—Leoht-fest light, candlestick, Mt. 5, 15 6, 22.—Leoht-fruma originator of light, God, Cd. 2.—Leoht-geaccet lighted, given to supply light, L. Cnut. eccl. 12.—Leoht-iscernend stick.—Leoht-secwigerd showing light, Cot. 122.—Leoht-sceot money given for light Wulfst. Par. 4, 1, v. leoht-geaccet.

LEOHT, liht; comp. ra; sup. oed. adj. [Plat. lecht, lig: Ot. liht: Ger. leicht: Ot. liht Wil. lihto: Dan. leat: Sued. lätt: Icel. leitherr] 1. LEVITUS levis. 2. Light, clear, pure lucidus:—1. Min byrða v. leoht, Mt. 11, 30. Leod drenc light drink. 2. Bede drihtnes leoht præcepta tæmini purum [est], C. P. 13.—Leohte dagas lucidus diei, Bt. 7, 3: Bd. 1, 1.—Leoht-brænes lightness, suitability, Chr. 49.—Leoht-mod a light mind, inconstant.—Leoht-cænes levity, lightness, Past. 12.

Leoht weat, Cd. 91, v. leccan.

LEOHTAN TO LIGHTEN; leahtan ri:—Leohtað him se licham levius sit ei corpus, Mark. 16, 7. Leohting, leohtung A lightening, accensio, Lye.

Leohtlic; adj. Light; levis, Past. 43, 1.

Leohtlice; adv. LIGHTLY; lewter, Bd. 4, 9.

Leohtnes, es; f. Brightness, splendor, Bd. 4, 12: M. Ca.

LEOLIC, for leoflic; adj. Lion-like leonis instar, Cd. 23.

LEOMA, an; m. A ray of light beam, light; jubur, lux:—Hw swa leohtne leoman gearwe they so bright a beam saw, C. 223: Candelas leoma candle-lus, R. 67: L. P. 134, 7.

*Leoman; pp. geleomad. To enlighten; lucere, Som.

Leome [Dan. lemm n: Sued. lemm n: Icel. limr m.] A LIM

branch; membrum:—Leomu
habs, *Bd. 2, 6.* Leoma to-
alimysse membrorum discern-
tis, *Bd. 1, 7.*

Leo-myster Leominster, v. Le-
o-myster.

Leon a lion, *Jud. 14, 6.*—Leon-
for lion's foot, *Herb. 8.*—Leon-
hwelp a lion's whelp, *Cot.*
121, v. leo.

Leong longer, v. leng.

Leor, *Cd. 160, for leon.*

Leoran, bileoran, gehoran; p.
de; pp. geliored. To pass, go
away, depart, die; transire:—
Leorde to heofonum passed to
heaven; migravit ad caelum,
Bd. 2, 7. Leort admisit, *C.*
Mk. 5, 37.

leornere, tes; m. A LEARNER,
disciple, scholar; discipulus,
Bd. 4, 24.

leornes, se; f. Learning; doc-
trina, *Bd. 3, 5.*

leornian, leornigan; p. ode; pp.
od; e. a. [lar lere, learning,
serian to seize, to acquire]

1. To LEARN; discernere. 2. To
read; legere:—1. Ælc þe ge-
byrd et fæder, and leornode,
Æ. 6, 45. Hi leornodon we-
re heora, *Pz. 105, 33.* Leor-
naðice, *Deut. 14, 23.* Leorniað
et þa, *Deut. 5, 1.* Leorniað
m bigspell, *Mt. 13, 23.* Le-
orniað bigspell, *Mt. 24, 32.*

þat ic leornige, *Pz. 118, 71.*

! Bec on to leornianne libros
et legendas, *Bt. 3, 27.* Ge ne
carrodan non legistis, *Bd. 4, 3.*

ring, &c. learning, v. leor-
ning, &c.

leorn, se; f. The draught; se-
cessu, latrina, *R. Mt. 15, 17.*

leornung, leorning, e; f. 1.
LEARNING; doctrina. 2. A
lectura; lectura. 3. Medita-
tio; meditatio:—1. Hi hine

ýrdon to leornunga they drove
in to learning, *Ora. 6, 31.*

! For godcunde leornunge
reper divinas lecturas, *Bd. 3,*
7. On leornunge ura stafa

(the) reading of our letters,
Mt. 5, 14. 3. On leornunge
aliga gewritia in meditatione

Scripturarum, *Bd. 4, 3.*—
leorning-cniht a learning-
with, a disciple, *Mt. 10, 24.*

! Leorning-hus a learning-
-house, a school, *R. 107: Cot.*
10.—Leorning-man a man
to teaches, a school-master,
e who learns, a disciple, *Bd.*
13, 24.

! On LESE, lose; perde-
-n. Som.

leose, geleose studies, *Bd. 3, 13,*
gelese.

! e. a. To LET; elocare:—
leot Ceolred to hande þet

land Ceolred let to hand the
land, *Chr. 852.*

LEOD, liod; n. [Plat. leed n:—
Dut. Ger. lied n: Ot. Not. lied
n: Al. lioth: Mon. leod: Dan.

lyd a tune: Icel. liod n. a poem.

—The Icel. hliod n. a sound,
and the Ger. laut a sound, are
visibly related to leob]

A poem, verse, ode, song; car-
men:—Leob Gode urum, *Pz.*
39, 4. Þat leob ne adiligað

nan man, *Deut. 31, 21.* Leob
wyrcean to make a poem, *Bd.*
4, 24.—Leob-craeft the art of

poetry, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 16.*

—Leob-cwide a poetical ex-
pression, a poem, *Ora. 3, 7.*—
Leob-fers a verse, poem.—

Leob-gala a wanton song, *Beo.*
11, 167.—Leob-sang, leob-
song, a song, poem, *Bd. 4, 24.*

Leob-weorc poetical work, po-
etry, *R. 112.*—Leob-wisa po-
etical-wise or way, poetically,

W. C. p. 6.—Leob-wyrhta a
maker of poems, a poet, *Elf. gl.*

Leob a limb, *Cod. Ezon. p. 23, b,*
v. lið.

Leoðan to sail, *Bd. 5, 1, v. liðan.*

Leoðlic Poetical; poeticus, *Wanl.*
Cat. p. 363.

Leott fell down, *R. Mk. 5, 22, v.*
lutan.

Leoue beloved, *Cart. Edw. v. leof.*

Leouue miliare, leuca, *R. 57, Lye.*

Lepwinc A LAFWING; upupa,
Som.

Les less, v. læs.

LEBAN, he list; p. læs, we læ-
son; pp. lesen, alesen [Plat.

Ger. lesen to read, gather: Dut.
lezen: Dan. læse: Swed. läsa:

Icel. lesa] 1. To gather, choose;

LEBAN; legere, colligere. 2.
To deliver, loose; liberare:—

1. Alesen under lindum chosen
under lindes (banners), *Cd.*
154: Cot. 118. Lætað þear-
fan ac utacymene hig lesan

sinite pauperem et peregrinum
ista colligere. 2. Som.

Lesse A gathering; collectio, *Lye.*

Lesere Mima, *Lye.*

Leaing, leaung, e; f. 1. LEAS-
ING, gathering; collectio. 2.

A loosing, delivering; redemptio-
:—1. *Lya. 2 Som.*

Lesnys, se; f. A loosing, redemp-
tion; redemptio:—*C. Mk. 10,*
45: C. Lk. 1, 68: 2, 38.

Leso An oracle; numen, *Som.*

Lesawe, lyswe. Injury, loss; dan-
num, inonestum:—Giffri wif

loc bore leawæs hwæt gedeð
si libera mulier capillata in-
onesti quidquam carerit, *L.*
Ethelb. 72.

Lesawe a pasture; pascuum, *C.*
Jn. 10, 9, v. læauw, læa.

! Let let, suffered, sent, thought,
pretended; p. of lætan.

Letan slowly; tarde, *Bd. 5, 4.*

LED LATH, a part of a country,
containing three or more hun-
dreds; portio quaedam provin-
ciae, vel comitatus ita dicta,

L. Edu. conf. 34.

Leðe-ceastre-scire Leicester-shire,
v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.

LEDER [Plat. ledder n: Dut.
leder n. contracted leer n: Ger.

leder n: Schw. leder: Moes.
hlother: Dan. læder n: Swed.

löder n: Icel. ledr n: Wel.
ledr] LEATHER; corium.

Found, chiefly, in compositio-
n; as, weald-, geweald-,
geweald-leter a rein of a bridle,

Bt. 21.—Leðer-coddas
leather bags, *R. 16.*—Leðer-
helm leather helmet.—Leðer-
hosa leather hose, boots, *R. 29.*—
Leðer-wyrhta a carrier, tan-
ner, *Cot. 25.*

Leðern; adj. LEATHERN; co-
riaceus, *R. 99.*—Leðren-fæt
a leather bag; scortea, *R. 26.*

Leðrian; pp. geleðred. To LA-
THER, aoint; aspone oblini-
re, ungere, *C. Jn. 1, 12.*

Leti, letig crafty, *Proc. 12, 13, v.*
lytig.

Leton let, suffered, v. lætan.

LETTAN [Plat. Dut. letten, be-
letten to prevent, hinder: Fra.

leta to prevent: Moes. latjan]

1. To think; arbitrari. 2. To
let, to hire; elocare. 3. To
hinder; impedire:—1. Betran

letton methores putabant, *Bd.*
2, Ca. 2. Se cyng hit let
rez istud elocavit, *Chr. 1087.*

3. Ic þe halsige þat þu me no
lang ne lette I entreat thee
that thou hinder me no longer,
Bt. 86, 3, C, v. lætan.

Letting, es; m. A hinderer; im-
peditor, *Lye.*

Letting a hindering, *Somn. 62, 95,*
v. læting.

Leud people, *L. Ethelb. 63, v.*
leod.

Leue leave, *Bd. 1, 25, B, v. leaf.*

Lewd, lewed a layman, *L. With.,*
v. lewd.

Lewsa, an; m. Want, poverty;
inopia:—For lewsan, *T. Pz.*
87, 9.

Lex a salmon, *R. 102, v. leax.*

Ley A LAY; canticum.—A ley
of land; terra inculta, novale,
Som.

Lias flames, v. lig.

Lib a bewitching; obligamen-
tum magicum, fascinum, *Som.*

—Lib-las [lac a gift] an en-
chantment, *L. Edm. 6.*—Lib-
læcan caragð, *Cot. 32, i. e.* ob-
ligatores magici, fascinatores,
Aug. Serm. temp. 241.

Liban, libban to live; libbende
living, v. lybban.

Libeane a phylactery, v. lifesa.

4 Lic, gelic [Plat. liek, glic: Dut. gelyk: Fra. lic: Ger. gleich: Ker. kalihho: Ied. chilihho: Ot. gileicho: Not. gelich: Tat. gilich: Moes. leika, galeika: Old Franc. lih, lich: Dan. lig, lige, ligedan: Swed. lik, lika, likadan: Icel. líkr.—from lic the body of a man, the essence or nature; hence the figurative meaning, an appearance, resemblance, like; as a termination like or ly, manlike (Scotch) manly] LIKES; similis, similiter.—He is gelic timbriendum men his hus, Lk. 6, 48, 49. Mann gelic geworden is him, Ps. 48, 12, 21.

-lic, [Plat. leick: Dut. lyk: Fra. lic: Ger. leich, lich, lig: Dan. lig, lige: Swed. liger: Icel. lig] as an adjective termination, denotes a similitude, or likeness to the noun to which it is annexed; as, wer a man, werlic manly; wif a woman, wiflic womanlike; God God, godlic godlike; godly; eorð earth, eorðlic earthly, &c.

Lic, lice. [Plat. liek n: Dut. lyk n: Fra. lic n: Ger. leiche f: Ied. liihhe: Ot. lichi: Not. liche: Moes. leik: Dan. lig, liig n: Swed. lik n: Icel. lík n.] 1. A corpse, carcase, flesh, a body living or dead; cadaver, corpus. 2. The place for the corpse, sepulchre, tomb; sepulchrum.—1. Næs nan hus on eallum Egipta lande þe lic inne ne læge, Ez. 12, 30. Hys lic namon, Mk. 6, 29. Ðær þæs Hælendes lic aled wæs, Jn. 20, 12. From lice onlyned a carne solutus, Bd. 5, 7. 2. To þæs halgan Onwaldes lice to the holy Onwald's sepulchre, Bd. 3, 12.—Licbeorg, lic-burg a sepulchre.—Lic-hyre body - destruction, homicide, Cd. 52.—Lic-leoð a funeral song, an elegy, Cot. 75, 172.—Lic-man a man who provides for funerals, Assump. S. Jn.—Lic-rest a body rest, sepulchre, Gen. 23, 20.—Licþenung funeral service, Elf. gr.—Lic-þeotan body - canals, channels, the pores, R. 73.—Lic-þrowere [þrowere a martyr] a martyr, leper, Elf. gl.: Lk. 4, 27.—Lic-tun [tun a garden] a sepulchre, Bd. 3, 17.—Lic-wigung [wi-gelung incantation] necromancy, divination.

Lic a gift, T. Ps. 26, 10, v. lac. Licas pleases, v. lician. Liccende lying, C. Mt. 9, 2, v. licgan. Liccera LIQUORISH, a glutton,

fatterer; helluo, assentator, Som.

Liccetan, liccettan. To dissemble, pretend, feign, imitate; dissimulare.—Nelle we mid leasung þylllic liccetan we were unwilling to dissemble with such lies, W. Cat. p. 186. Ða liccettan hi feam then they feigned a fight, Bd. 4, 26: Past. 34, 4.

Liccetere, liccettere, licetere, lycetere, es; m. A hypocrite, dissembler; hypocrita, simulator.—Wa eow boceras, and Pharisei liceteras! es vobis scribæ et Pharisei, hypocrita, Mt. 23, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 29: Lk. 11, 44. Wel witgede Isaias be eow liceterum, Mt. 7, 6. Lease liceteras falsi simulatores, i.e. Hypocrita, Mt. 6, 16.

Liccet-feld Lichfeld, v. Liced-feld.

Liccetung, licetung, licetung, e; f. Hypocrisy, dissimulation, calumny; dissimulatio, hypocrisis.—Hwullic licetunge pleasi hypocrisis, Mt. 23, 38: Lk. 12, 1: Bd. 5, 19.

LICCIAN [Plat. Dut. liken: Ger. lecken: Ot. Not. lechon: Moes. laigan: Dan. likke, alikke: Swed. slicka: Icel. sleikna: It. leccare: Fr. lecher: Lettish. lakti: Grk. λαιχαισ: Heb. לקח to lick] To LICK; lambere.—Fynd his eorðan liccias, Ps. 71, 9.

Liced-feld, Licet-feld, Liccet-feld, Licit-feld [Ingl. Hunt. Thorn. Lichtfeld: Danel. Licethfeld: Gorr. Lichesfeld: Brom. Lichefælde: Kni. Lycheffeld.—lic a body or wet, from leccian to irrigate; from the stream which divides the city, or from læco a healer, physician; feld a field] LICFIELD, Staffordshire, Chr. 716: 731: Bd. 5, 23.

Lice-wyrð pleasing, an agreement, C. Mt. 11, 26, v. lic-wyrð.

Licgan, licgean, licggan, ligan, liggan, þu list, he lið, liggð; p. læg, lage, we lægon, lagon; pp. legen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. ligen: Ger. liegen: Ker. liegen: Ot. ligger: Moes. ligan: Dan. ligge: Swed. ligga: Icel. liggja.—lica body, flesh, grave; -an or -gan] 1. To lie, lie down; occumbere. 2. To extend, reach, lie along; tendere, jacere.—1. He geseah þa Eawæda licgan, Jn. 20, 5, 6. Hwi list þu on eorðan, Jos. 7, 10. Min cnapa lið, Mt. 8, 6. On carnernum lagon, Ora. 5, 1. Hwar Sisara læg, Jud.

4, 22. On þam portican læg mycel menigeo, Jn. 5, 3. 2. On þam wege þe lið to Euphrate, Gen. 35, 19. Libba sæ reaches into sea, Bd. 1, 25. ¶ Licgende fooh lying pro perty, all inanimale possession money, goods, &c.

Lichama, lichoma, an; m. [Plat. licham m. lichaam n: De. ligchaam n: Fra. licheme n: Ger. leichnam m: Isl. líkhamin: Ker. lihham: O. lichamou: Dan. legeme: Swed. lekamen n: Icel. líkamr, líkami, líkhamr n.—from lic flesh, hama a skin covering; or Moes. anima spiritus] Generally, a living body but sometimes, a corpse, sed corpus animatum, caro.—Næo beo ge bregde fram þam þone lichaman oðleas, Lk. 12, 4. Dines lichaman leofæt tui corporis lumen, Mt. 22. Lichaman is found; the nom. as well as ac. þ is min lichaman, Mt. 23. Iosep of Arimathea bed þæt Hælendes lichaman, Mt. 27, 43. Seo an lichaman mid fæder wæs illa una caro et ejus patre fuit, Bd. 1, 3: resp. 5.

Lichamleas; adj. Bodiless; corporeal; corporis expert; Ealle lichamleas eowes corporei, Elf. T. p. 3.

Lichamlic, lichomlic, lichomlic; def. se lichomlic; adj. A dily; corporeus.—Se Hælga Gast astah lichamleas and ne Sanctus Spiritus decessit corporeis specie, Lk. 3, 22. wilnodon þæs lichomlicas aþes they chose the best death, Bd. 11, 2.

Lichamlice, lichomlice; str. A dily; corporaliter.—Elf. Bd. 3, 15.

Lician, gelician, licgean; p. lide, gelicode; pp. geliced. [Plat. Licken: Dut. lyken: Fr. lika: Swed. lika: Icel. líka: Ger. gleichen: Old Ger. licchan: Moes. leikan, palei.—from lic, lac a gift, please, or from lic like: e similibus similibus place] To pleased with, to LIKE, to esse, please, delight; dicitur.—Me licas if please: Dial. 1, 9. Hit licode i rode, Mt. 14, 6: Mt. 6, 6. Ic licige drihtne pleacbe mino, T. Ps. 114, 9.

Licitfeld Lichfeld, v. Liced-feld. Lic-neas likeness, v. gelicness. Liccendo Sumptuously; splendide, C. Lk. 16, 19.

Licamlic, lichomlice bodily, 3, 23, v. lichamlic, licham-

Licung A LIKING, *will, pleasure; voluptas, placatio*—Ne sylð Gode licunge his, *T. Ps. 48, 7.*

Licwyrð [lic, lac a gift, what please; weorð worth] *Well-pleasing, pleasant, worthy of esteem; dignus qui placeat, gratus, bene-placitus, Mor. præ. 62. Hwæt bið þær lic-wyrðes what is there worthy of esteem, Bt. 16, 1. Dune on þam licwyrðe is God wunian, L. Ps. 67, 17.*

Licwyrðna, se; *f. A well-pleasing, favour; beneplacitum, L. Ps. 88, 17.*

Lid, lit, lið, ea. *A ship, vessel; navis, navigium*—Seo eft ne eom to lide she again come not to the ship, *Cd. 72. On lides boome in ship's bosom, Cd. 67: Chr. 938. Teah up his segl and his lið drew up his sail and ship, Chr. 1052, Ing. 234, 10.*

Lida *Pestilence; lues, Lys; Quiescent, rest; quies, Som. Chr. 871.*

Lida-eftra June, v. liða.
lið-monað the month of March, v. hlyd-monað.

Lidwica, Lidwicingas [Lid a ship: wiccan to watch, because they watched day and night in their ships] *The inhabitants of Little Britain, or Bretagne, France; Armoriciani*—Butan Lidwiccium, *Chr. 885: 918. æge-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.*

lic false, *Ex. 20, 16, v. leas. lið mid, v. lið.*

liðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.
li, lyf, es; *n. [Plat. Dut. leven n: Ger. leben n: Ker. &c. lib, lyb: Lipsii. Glos. lif, liv, moe. libans: Dan. liv n: levnet n: Sued. lif n: Icel. lif n.]*
1. LIVE; *vita. 2. A place to live in, a living, monastery; mansio, monasterium*—1. Dat he þat lif alyrre that he take away the life, *Bt. 8. Lif wið life, Ex. 21, 23. Lifes treow, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 22, 24. Lifes wæter, Ja. 4, 10, 11. Ða he on life was, Mt. 27, 63. 2. Dat þy et Winburnan the monastery at Winbourn, *Chr. 718.*—Lif-caree life anxious, *Cd. 42.*—Lif-dagas life days, during life, *Cd. 43.*—Lif-eadnys humility of life, *Guth. Vit. C. 2.*—Lif-fadung a course or way of living, *Tit. Edg. Can.*—Lif-fæc life space, time.—Lif-fæst lively, *Bd. 5, 6.*—Lif-frea life's lord, *God, Cd. Th. p. 2, 9.*—Lif-fruma life's author, *God, Cd. 208.*—Lif-gedalf life separation, death, *Cd. 119.*—Lif-lade life's journey, *R. Ben.**

1.—Lif-least, lif-læst *lifelessness.*—Lif-lyre [lyre a loss] *loss of life, L. With. p. 13, 13.*—Lif-weg life's way, *Cd. 147.*—Lif-welle fountain of life, *C. Ja. 4, 10.*

Lif permission, *Bd. 1, 23, C., v. leaf.*

Lifan *To permit, Pref. Past., v. lyfan.*

Lifene *livelihood, v. leofene.*

LIFER; *g. lifre; f. [Plat. Dut. Das. lever f: Ger. leber f: Sued. lefwer m: Icel. lifur f.]*

1. *The LIVER; jecur. 2. A balancing; libramentum*—1. *Alle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifað, Lev. 1, 8. Þære lifre nett jecoris reticulum, Ex. 29, 13, 22. 2. Cot. 120.*—Lifer-adl a liver disease, *R. 10.*—Lifer-seoca liver sick.—Lifer-seocnes liver sickness.—Lifer-wæro liver pain.

Lifsean *A phylactery, enchantment; phylacterium, Bd. 4, 27.*

Lifsestan, gelifsestan *To make alive, quicken; vivificare*—Ðonne hine God lifsesteð when God shall quicken him, *Bd. 2, 1. Gast ys se þe lifseste, Ja. 6, 63: Lk. 17, 33.*

Lifsetan *To flatter, v. lyffetan.*

Lifsetung a flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lifan, lifgan, lifgean; *part. lifgende; p. de; v. n. [lif life]*
To LIVE; vivere—Se lifle ille vixit, *Bd. 2, 16. Ðu cealt on mund-byrde minre lifgan thou shalt live in my protection, Cd. 83. Ic symle tilode to lifgenne I always endeavour to live, Bd. 4, 29. Lifge Ismael may Ishmael live, Cd. 107. Hu hi lifgean scydon how they should live, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. S. p. 488, 37. Ðurh þone lifgendan drihten by the living God, Bd. 4, 28, 29. On lechte lifgendra in luminis viventium, Ps. 65, 13, v. lybban.*

Lifseas LIFELESS; *vite expers, exanimis, Gen. 20, 7.*

Liflic; *adj. LIVELY; vivus, Elf. gr.*

Lifnes a phylactery, *Bd. 4, 27. Ca., v. lifseane.*

Lifre *Of the liver, v. lifer.*

Lifrige *Of the liver; hepaticus, Som.*

Lio, læg, leg, es; *m. [Plat. lügt f. lögnias f: Ger. lohe f. Not. loug m: Ker. lauga: Moes. lauh: Dan. lue c: Sued. lägo f: Icel. log n: logi m: Wel. llug light] 1. A flame; flamma. 2. In the pl. flames, lightning; fulgura*—1. On middel þæs unadwæcendican liges in the middle of the unquenchable

flame, *Bd. 5, 12. On fires lige, Ex. 3, 2. Brade ligas broad flames, Cd. 18. 2. Ligeas gemonigfealdað fulgura multiplicat, Bd. 4, 3.*—Lig-fæmende, lig-ferbernda vomiting fire, *Som.*—Lig-fyr flame fire, *Cd. 146.*—Lig-ræsc a lightning flash, a shining, *Lk. 17, 24.*—Lig-ræscung a shining, brightness, *L. Ps. 17, 14.*

Lio, lyg [Plat. lögen, löge f: Dut. leugen, lögen f: Ger. lüge f: Moes. luugn: Dan. Sued. lögen m: Icel. lyged, lögi f:] *A lie, hence in the midland counties, a LIG, falsehood; mendacium, Bd. 1, 14.*

Liga, lyga, lygea [Hunt. Luye] *The river Lea, dividing Middlesex and Essex, Chr. 895: 896.*

Ligan *to lie down, or along, Bt. 38, 4, v. ligcan.*

Ligan *to lie, falsify, R. Mt. 5, 11, v. leogan.*

Ligan-burh, Lygean-burh [Flor. Liganburh: Hunt. Lienberig: West. Lienber] *Lenbury, Bucks, Ing: Leighton, Bedfordshire, Gib.—Chr. 571.*

Lig-ceaster *Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.*

Lige, lyge; *adj. Lying, false; mendax, falsus*—He lige word gecwæð he lying words spoke, *Cd. 210: Mt. 24, 11, 24.*

Ligen *Flaming, like a flame; flammeus, Hexaem. 19: Somn. 42.*

Ligen a lie, *Cd. 25, v. lig.*—Ligenword a lying word, *Cd. 33.*

Lioet, ligett, leget, ligyt; *pl. ligetta, lygyttu, ligette, ligetas, ligyta, ligytto. [Plat. lögten: Dut. weerlicht m: Wel. lunched: Bret. lucht, luicht] Lightning; fulgur*—Ligetterð, *Mt. 24, 27: 28, 3: Pa. 134, 7: Bd. 4, 3.*—Ligettera [rae a race, course] a flash of lightning, *Lk. 10, 18.*

Ligettan *To lighten, shine; fulgurare, Lye.*

Liggan *to lie down, v. ligcan.*

Lignan *To deny; negare, Cd. 212.*

Lignis, lygnis, se; *f. Deceit; fallacia, R. Mt. 13, 22.*

Ligora-ceaster *Leicester, Chr. 942, v. Legra-ceaster.*

Ligore *The river Loire; Ligeris fluvius, Ora. 1, 1.*

Lig-rægel orbiculate, *R. 29.*

Ligð lie, v. ligcan.

Ligtun [Hunt. Ligetun.—Liga the river Lea; tun a town] *LAYTON, Essex, Gib., Lye.—LEIGHTON, Beds., Ing.—Chr. 917.*

Ligytto *lightnings, v. liget.*

- Lihan to lend, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 15, v. lænan.
- Liht *light, bright, not heavy, R. Mt.* 5, 16, v. leobt.
- Lihtan, lyhtan to shine, a light, v. lyhtan.
- Lihthegnes *lightness, v. lihthingnes.*
- Lihthing, lihthingc, lihthing, e; *f.* 1. LIGHTING, enlightening; illumination. 2. LIGHTNING; fulgur, v. liget. 3. LIGHTENING, mitigating; alleviatio:— 1. Dæt mare leobt to þæs dæges lihthinge, *Gen.* 1, 16: *Ps.* 77, 17. 2. Mid þunre and lihthinge with thunder and lightning, *Chr.* 1117: *T. Ps.* 76, 18. 3. *L. Edg. pol.* 2.
- Lihtingnes, se; *f.* 1. LIGHTNESS; levitas tributi. 2. Condescension; humilitas:—1. *Off. Reg.* 2. 2. *L. Const.* p. 147.
- Liif life, *Bd.* 3, 18, *S. p.* 545, 42, v. lif.
- LILIA, lillie, lilige, an [*Plat. Dut. lillie f: Ger. Dan. lillie f: Ot. lillia: Swed. lilja f: Icel. lillia f.*] A LILY; liliium:—Beceawias æcyres lillian, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.
- Lilic Risni aptus, *R. Ben. interi.* 4.
- LIM, pl. limo, limu. [*Dan. lem n: Swed. lem m: Icel. lim f. a limb; lim n. a branch of a tree*] 1. A LIMB, member; artus. 2. *Calamilla, manutergium*:— 1. An pinra lima, *Mt.* 5, 29, 30. 2. *Cot.* 169: 130. ¶ Lim-wæstm membrorum statura, *Cd.* 216. — Lim-mælum limb by limb, by pieces, *Cot.* 128. — Limm - lama limb-lame, *Hem.* p. 244.
- Limb Peripetasma, peristroma, *R.* 116.
- LIME, es. [*Plat. liem m. glue; leem m. clay: Dut. lym f. n. glue; leem n. clay: Ger. leim m. glue; lehm m. clay: Dan. lim, liim n. glue: Swed. lim n. glue: Icel. lim n. glue*] 1. What causes adhesion, gluten, LIME; cement, clay, mortar, bitumen, birdlime; gluten, argilla. 2. What mortar is made of, LIME; calx:—1. Afæstnod ic eom on lime grundes, *Ps.* 68, 2. Lim to wealle mortar for walls, *Elf. gl.* Lim to fugele birdlime, *R.* 81. Eorðan lime with clay of earth, *Cd.* 66. 2. *Cot.* 47.
- Limene-muð, Limine-muð The mouth of the river Limene; Limeni fluvii ostium in agro Cantiano, *Chr.* 898: 894: 896.
- Limgeleage, limgeleage The form, or lineament; lineamentum, *Som.*
- Liming A LIMNING, painting; litura, *Cot.* 123.
- Limleas Without limbs; sine membris, *Hom. Pas.* p. 6.
- Limp-halt lame, v. lemp-health.
- Limpian. 1. To appertain, concern; pertinere. 2. To happen, occur; accidere:— 1. Hwæt limpeð þæs to be what appertains this to thee? *Bd.* 1, 7. 2. Limpð oft happens oft, *Bt.* 39, 2. C., v. gelimpan.
- Limplice, gelimplice; *adv.* Fitly, opportunely, pertinently; opportune:—God swiðe limplice geset God very fitly appointed, *Bt.* 21.
- Lin lē; adjacent, *Chr.* 963.
- Lin Flax; linum, *R. Mt.* 12, 20. —Lin-æsed linseed.—Lin-wæda, lin-wede a linen garment, *Ja.* 13, 5.—Lin-wyrt wild flax, *L. M.* 1, 35.
- Linan Spire, *R.* 104.
- Lincoln, Linclyen, Lindcylem, Lyndcylene - ceaster, Lindcolen-ceaster, Lincol, Lincolla, Lyndcolla, an. [*Alf. Lindicollina, Lindicollina: Flor. Lindocolin: Malm. Lincoln.—Wel. Llynn a lake, pool; Lat. Lindum colonia*] LINCOLN, a city, from which the name of the county is derived:—On Lincollan, *Chr.* 627. On Lincolne, *Chr.* 1093. —Lincolne-scire, Lincolna-scire, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 1016.
- LIND [*Plat. Dut. Ger. linde f: Dan. Swed. lind m: Icel. lindtré n.*] 1. The linden, or lime-tree; tilia arbor. 2. What was made of lime wood, a shield, buckler, banner; galea, vexillum:—1. *R.* 45. 2. Ofer lindum over bucklers, *Cd.* 155: *Játh.* 11: 12. Hwite linde candida verilla, *Cd.* 158, v. Price's *Walt. Vol.* 1, p. LXXXIX. — Lind - croda the linden crowd, press of shields, *Cd.* 93. — Lind-wigend, lind-wiggend fighting under a shield, *Játh.* 10.
- Linden of the linden, or lime-trees; tiliaceus, *Som.*
- Lindesfarena-ea, Lindesfarenaea, Lindesfarena-ea, Lindesfarena-ealonde, Lindisfarena-ét, Lindisfarena-ét. LINDISFARNE, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 17, 12: *Chr.* 793: 780.
- Lindesse, Lindesige, Lindissi. [*Bd. Flor. Lindissig: Hunt. Lindsey, Lindessi: Brom. Stud. Lyndeseye*] LINDSEY, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 838: 873: 998: 1013.
- Lindisfarnensis belonging to Holy Island, *Bd.* 3, 17.
- LINEN; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. linnen: Ger. leinen: Ot. linin*] LINEN; linteus:—Nam linen hraegel sumpsit linteum
- amicum, *Ja.* 13, 4. Bewund hine mid linenum clæbe, *Ja.* 19, 40.
- Linetwige A LINNET; carduelis *R.* 38.
- ling [*The Plat. Dut. Fra. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel.* have all the termination. In the Northern dialects an additional or er is often found. — Ing linig, from linian, linigan, he gæt to lie down, rest, lead.] Denotes a state or condition a person; subjectum sive actum denotat. 2. An image; ample; imago:—1. Deat a darling; dilectus, amicus; subjectum: Hyrling hærce; mercenarius, mercedis subjectum: Eorðling earthing; terricola, qui vitæ sue conditor circa terræ culturam occupatur: Georngling young; adolescentulus, qui in exjuventutis est. In the sense we now use georngling, nestling, firstling, færing; changeling, worldling. 2. Worling dear image; charango: Eðseling noble image; nobilis imago, *L. Edg. Cot.* 35, *W. p.* 208, 10: *Spel. Guc.* v. hinder-ling.
- Linian, linigan to sit down, *Cd.* 2, 15, v. hlyrd.
- Linnin linen, *C. Ja.* 19, 40, v. lio.
- Lio a lion, v. leo.
- Liobene The people of Alban. *Albani, Ors.* 1, 1.
- Liod a people, *Ors.* 3, 1, v. leo.
- Liodende-ban jointed, *Lige* the reading should be leandeban a bone of the hand; Liorborum os, *Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 12.
- Liof loved, v. leo.
- Liofað lives; liofoet lives. *Bd.* 10, v. lybban.
- Liofre pleasanter, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. leo.
- Liofwend acceptable, *Cd.* 141: leofoend.
- Lioht, lioma light, v. leobt.
- Liomu members, *R. Mt.* 5, 29: leome.
- Lion-fot lion's foot, *Cd.* 123: leon.
- Lioran to pass over, v. leoran.
- Liornian to learn, read, *C. Bd.* 21, 16, v. leornian.
- Liorning, learning, v. leorning.
- Lioð, a limb, *Herb.* 3, 1, v. lioð.
- Lioð, a song, *Bt.* 2, 39, v. leoð.
- Lioðole, liðule. An issue, *C. Bd.* la; fistula, enema, *Som.*
- Lippa, lippe. [*Plat. Ger. lippe: Wil. leffa f: Dut. lip f: Swed. lip m. lipp m: Dan. lippe: Pers. لب lib*] A LABIUM, labrum. — Uferwa lippa upper lip. — Niðera lippa nether lip.

LIRA [Plat. lurre f: Icel. hlyri a.] *The flesh, muscles*; lacerti, pulpa, vincum—Scano-lira *the calf of the leg*, Elf. gl. R. 73.
Lireht; adj. *Brawny*; lacertosus, torosus, Som.
Liroasian *to rush, fall*, T. Ps. 36, 25, v. hreosan.
Liran *to gather*, Bt. 27, 1, C. v. lesan.
LIRSE [Plat. lise soft, mild: Ger. erlassung, lösung f: Not. liso: Wtl. liso: Dan. lise c. relief: Sæd. lisa f. ease: Icel. los n. a losing] *Forgiveness, dismissal, grace, favour, comfort, happiness; remissio, gratia*:—Lise ic gelyfe leahtra I believe a forgiveness of sins, Symb. W. C. p. 49. Longe lufan and lissa *long love and favour*; longum amorem et gratiam, Bt. 2, p. 151. Lisse sohte sought happiness, Cd. 60. Lisse on land *favour in [the] land*, Cd. 73. Lufan and lisse *love and favour*, Cd. 106. Landes and lissa *of land and favours*, Cd. 136.
LIS [Plat. liste f: Dut. Frs. lyst f: Ger. leiste f: Old Ger. liste: Dan. liste c: Swed. lista f: Icel. listi m: Lat. mid. lista] **A LIST of cloth**; limbuss panni, Ct. 215.
LI, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Old Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. list f. The Icel. list is even now only used in the sense of *art, science*; which signification this word had in earlier times. In the *Old Ger.* now and then, also listi and liste are found: *Moes. liutei deceit*] 1. *Science, wisdom, power, faculty; scientia*. 2. *Art, deceit, wiles*; lobus:—1. Leoð wyrhta list *netarum ars*. Het listas læan *commands to learn sciences*, 2d. 25. Dæs lichoman listas *virtus et artes proveniunt*, Bt. 2, p. 191. 2. Mid listum *cithariles*, Cd. 32.—List-wrenc vt. *deceit*, Wulfst. Par. 8, v. rene.
LIEST, v. licgan.
LITAN *to listen*, Somn. 70, v. lysan.
LITICE, listlice *Sufficiently, enough*; sat, Som.
LITUM *With art, skilfully, cunningly, purposely*; perite, calide:—Listum ateah rib of idan *skilfully drew a rib from [the] side*, Cd. 9. Listum beoan *callide invitare*, Bt. R. p. 68.
lead, for læt, from lædan.
LİÞ, liða a *ship*, Bt. R. p. 69.—Lið-mon a *sailor*, Bt. 2, p. 189.—Lið-man a *sailor*,

Chr. 1036.—Lið-wer, lit-wer a sailor, captain, v. lid, &c.
LITELICE *Cunningly*; callide, Ez. 32, 12.
LIÞ lies, v. licgan.
LID, lioð, leoð [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. lith n: Ger. glied n. In compound words only lied, as *augenlied eyelid*: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. litha: Dan. lid, led n: Swed. led m: Icel. lidr m. a joint] **A limb, member, joint, tip**; artus:—Lytel lið *parvus artus, articulus*, Cot. 15, 162. Maran liða *greater members*, R. 72.—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.—Lið-adl *a joint disease, the gout*, R. 11.—Lið-seawe [seawe moisture] *joint oil*, L. Alf. pol. 40.
LID, es; m. **A cup**; poculum, Past. 40, 4. —Of mistlicum dryncum þæs liðes *of various drinks of the cup*, Bt. 37, 1.
LID, hlið; def. se liða; seo, þat liðe; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. lind, linde; Ger. gelinde: South Ger. linde: Ot. lindo, lind: Dan. lind: Icel. linr] **LITHE, tender, mild, gentle, agreeable**; tener, mitis:—Eadige synd þa liðan, Mt. 5, 5. Liðra milder, Ors. 1, 1: 5, 12: Can. Edg. imp. p. 14.—Liðe-bige *tractable*.
LIÐA, lida [so called from lið mild, or from liðan to sail; because in June and July the weather was serene, when the *A.-S.* made their voyages] *The months June and July: the A.-S. called the former Liðaserra, Lida-serra June; Junius mensis. Liða-æftera, Lida-æftera July; Julius mensis*:—Menol. 205.
LIÐAN, geliðan; p. lăð, we liðon, liðan; pp. liðen, geliden. [lið, lit, lid a *ship*] *To sail, to be carried, navigate; navigare, navigio vehi*:—Ofer sæ lað in Gallia *rice sailed over sea into the kingdom of France*, Bd. 3, 19. Liðan on þat ealond sailed to the island, Bd. 4, 28.
LIÐEGAST, liðegie *soothes*, v. liðian.
LIÐELICE; adj. *Mild, gentle*; mitis, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.
LIÐELICE; adv. *Gently, mildly, softly*; blande, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
LIÐENES, se; f. **LITHENESS**, gentleness, softness; lenitas, Past. 17, 11.
LIÐERA, liðere, an. **A sling made of leather**; funda, fundibulum:—Swa mon mæg mid liðeran geworpan *as a man can throw with a sling*; quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13.

Liðerene *leathern*, Cot. 13, v. leðern.
LIÐEWAC *pliant*, Cot. 101, 1, g. lið lithe.
LIÐEWACAN; p. geliðewæhte; v. a. *To calm, assuage, tame*; mitescere:—Liðewacð brymmas sæs *sea shores grow calm*, Hym. Sax.: Elf. T. p. 37, 24.
LIÐIAN, liðegian; p. geliðegode; pp. geliðegod, geliðod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. lenigen: Ger. lindern: Dan. lindre: Swed. lindra.—lið gentle] *To mitigate, soften, to give ease, moderate*; lenire:—Liðigende bið þæs innoðes *ear the pain of the bowels is mitigating*, Herb. 1, 11. Pat þu liðegie hi, Ps. 93, 13. Þu liðegast, Ps. 88, 10.
LIÐINCEL **A joint, knuckle**; articulus, Cot. 15, 162, 207.
LIÐLIC *gentle*, v. liðelic.
LIÐNES *gentleness*, v. liðenes.
LIÐS *Rest, comfort, pleasure*; quies:—Liða and wylna *of comforts and delights*, Ct. 46. Liðsum gewunedon *lived in pleasures*, Cd. 80.
LIÐS-MAN *a sailor*, v. lit. lid.
LIÐULE *a fistula*, v. lioðole.
LIÐ-WON, lit-hwon; adv. **A little**; parum, Gen. 42, 24.
LITIG; adj. *Shameless, saucy, malevolent*; procax, Cot. 154, v. lytig.
LITLIAN *to diminish*, Ps. 106, 38, v. lyttian.
LITLING, lyting, es; m. **A infant**; infantulus, Gen. 25, 22: 50, 21.
LITLUM, litlum, lytlum; adv. **With little, in pieces, by degrees**; minutim, paulatim:—Totbec hwi litlum, Lev. 2, 6. Litlum and litlum *by little and little*, Gen. 40, 10.
LITSMAN [lit a *ship*; man *man*] **A sailor**; nauta:—Litamen of Lundene *sailors of London*, Chr. 1046, Gth. p. 160, 36: Ing. p. 221, n. 28, v. lit. lid.
LIUER *the liver*, v. lifer.
LIWAL *Saucy*; procax, Som.
LIXAN, we lixað; p. he lixte, we lixton. *To shine, glitter, gleam, to be clear*; fulgere:—Scyldas lixton *shields gleamed*, Cd. 148: 149, Th. p. 187, 27. *Incendens shining, clear*, C. R. Lk. 24, 4.
LOBBE *Spider*; aranea, L. Ps. 89, 10.
LOC, locc [Plat. Dut. slot n: Frs. loc n: Ger. schloss n: Dan. lukke c. an inclosure, bar; laas c. a lock; slot n. a castle: Swed. lås n. slott n. a castle: Icel. loka f. a lock, bolt] 1. **A place shut in, a cloister, prison**; septum quodvis, claustrum. 2. **A fold**;

- ovile. 3. *What fastens in, a lock as of a door, a treaty; sera, fœdus*:—1. To helle locum gelæded ad inferni claustra raptus, *Bd. 3, 13, 5, 13*. 2. *Ely. gr. R. 22: C. Jn. 10, 1, 16*. 3. Mid þam trumestum locum getimbrade defended with firmest locks, *Bd. 1, 1*.—Locc-scypa asheep-fold, *C. Jn. 10, 1*.
- ^wLoc, locc, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. lok f: Ger. Locke f: Ot. loco, loke: Wil. locca: Boxh. Gloss. locka: Dan. lok c: Swed. lock m: Icel. lockr m.*] *A lock of hair, hair; cirrus, crinis*:—Þu ne miht enne locc gedon hwitne oððe bliacne, *Mt. 5, 36*. Hæfde fyrene loccas had fiery locks, *Cd. 148*. Se þe loccas hæfð qui crines habet, comatus, *Cot. 6*.—Loc-bore bearing hair, *L. Ethelb. 72*.—Loc-feax hair, *Cot. 54*.—Loc-gewind curled hair.
- Loc, loca, loca nu look, look now, *Som.*
- Loca *A flock of wool; floccus, Cot. 86*.
- Locce Allurements; illecebræ, *Ben.*
- Loccetan *To declare; eructare, C. Mt. 13, 35*.
- Locen *An enclosure, boundary, bounds; clausura*:—Bið heald on locen be held in bounds, *Bt. 25: Cd. 220*.
- Loeer *A joiner's instrument, a saw, plane; runcina, Cot. 167*.
- LÓCIAN, glócian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Ger. lugen: Lips. Gloss. luccan: South Ger. glugga: Sans. lokhan*] 1. To LOOK, behold; aspiceret. 2. To look upon, notice; observare. 3. To belong to, to pertain; pertinere:—1. Gað and lociað, *Mk. 6, 38*. Locigende hig ne geseoð, *Mt. 13, 13*. Locigende ge geseoð, *Mt. 13, 14: Gen. 16, 6*. Loca nu look now, *Mt. 21, 20*. 2. He on heofon locode, *Mk. 6, 41*. Loca feond minne observa inimicos meos, *T. Ps. 24, 20*. Het hyne locian to heofonum, *Gen. 15, 5*. 3. Ða þe locyað to hire quæ pertinent ad eam, *Jos. 6, 17*.
- ^xLocig *An enclosure; clausura, R. Ben. 6*.
- Locor *a saw, plane, v. locer.*
- Locwrence, wrence allurement, deceit, *L. Edg. de mod. imp. Pæn. 25, v. lotwrenc.*
- Lodan *to draw water, C. Jn. 4, 7, v. hladan.*
- Loddere *A scoffer, knave; scurr, nebulo, Lye.*
- Lodeshac *Lodeshall, Lodeshal, Loddington, Northamptonshire, Ing. Chr. 875*.
- Lodrung, e; f. 1. *A funeral song; nenia. 2. Abuse; scurrilitas*:—1. *Cot. 176*. 2. *Lye. Loesan to lose, perish, R. Jn. 10, 28, v. losian.*
- Lóv; n. [*Plat. lof, love n: Dut. lof m: Frs. Ger. lob n: Ker. Ot. lob, lobduam: Mons. lop, lob: Dan. lov. c: Swed. lof m: Icel. lof n.*] *Praise; laus*:—Eall folc Gode lof sealde, *Lk. 18, 43*. His lof bæron bear his praise, *Cd. 198: Ps. 118, 164*.—Lof-bære a bearer of praise, a praiser.—Lof-georn desirous of praise, vain glorious, *R. Ben. 4*.—Lof-herung a praise, *L. Ps. 55, 12*.—Lof-sang a praise song, hymn, psalm, the lauds of the church, *Ex. 15, 1*.—Lof-sangenlic belonging to praise; laudativus.—Lof-sangian to praise.
- Lofan; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*lof praise*] *To praise; laudare*:—Hi God lofodon they praised God, *Bd. 3, 19*. Lofa praise; lauda, *L. Ps. 147, 1*. To gehyrde hine lofan I heard him praise, *Cd. 26*.
- ^yLofæcan *To praise; laudare, L. Ps. 118*.
- Lofsum *Laudable, delicate; delectabilis, Cd. 23*.
- Lofung, e; f. *A praising; laudatio, L. Ps. 9, 14*.
- Loga, an; m. [*lig a lie*] *A liar; mendax, Ors. 4, 7*.
- Loge water, sea, *Chart. Edw. v. lagu.*
- Logeðere *A deceitful man; mala machinans, κακομήχανος, Vocab. Deves. Apum custos, Marsius, Lotherus, Vocab. Noël, Som.*
- LOGIAN, gelogian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Russ. loju to lay, to put*] 1. *To place, put, lodge, regulate, amend, replace; ponere, disponere*. 2. *To lay in order, to compose, lay up, dispose; componere*:—1. He gelogode þone man, *Gen. 2, 8*. Gelogað his agen lif regulates his own life, *Tract. Spir. Septif. Heora nett logodon, Mk. 1, 19*. 2. Ge logiað eowere spræce ye compose your speech, *Job. p. 167*. ¶ Gelogod spræc, logodon spræc disposed speech, style.
- Lógon reproached, v. lean.
- LOH [*Frs. loge f.*] *A place, seat, stead; locus*:—Gehalgode on his loh consecrated in his stead, place; consecravit in ejus loco, *Chr. 693, Cot. v. steal*.
- Lóh blamed, placed, v. lean.
- Loh a gulph, deep pit, *Lye, v. luh.*
- ^zLoherenge LORRAIN; Lotharingia, *Chr. 1126*.
- Loidis LEEDS, Yorkshire; Loidis, tractus agri:—On þam lande þe Loidis haten in the land which is called Leeds, *Bd. 2, 14: 3, 24*.
- Loma *a paralytic, C. R. Mt. 4, 24: 8, 6, v. lam.*
- Loma utensis, v. geloma.
- Lond land, region, *Bd. 4, 13: Bt. 13*.—Lond-bengenes a farmer, *Past. 40, 3*.—Lond-bigend a farmer, *C. Mt. 12, 1*.—Lond-bigand land of travail, *L. Ps. 118, 54*.—Lond-buend, lond-byend a farmer, *Fr. Jud. 12*.—Lond-ceap purchase money.—Lond-leod inhabitants, v. land, &c.
- Londen London, v. Lunden.
- Long long, *Bd. 3, 13, v. lang.*
- Longa Much, greatly, far; multum, valde, *C. Mt. 5, 12, 23*.
- Long-beardas the people of Lombardg, *Chr. 887, v. Lang-beardas*.
- Longe long, a long time, *Bd. 4, 13, v. lange*.
- Longian *To be weary, afflicted; tædere, C. R. Mk. 14, 33*.
- Longaung lengthened, long, *Cd. 83, v. langum*.
- Longung, e; f. *Weariness, patience; tædium, C. Ps. 118, 28, v. langung*.
- LOPPE [*Dan. loppe f: Swed. loppa f.*—from hleapan to leap] 1. *A flea; pulex*. 2. *A silk-worm; bombyx*:—1. *Bt. 16, 2, 2. Cot. 27*.
- ^aLoppestre, lopystre, lopust, an. A LOBSTER; locusta marina, polyopus, *Ely. gl. R. 102*.
- Lora learning.—Heor-lora a scholar, *Cd. 92*.
- Lore loss, damage, *Bd. 4, 21, v. lyre*.
- Lorg hawk's perches, *Cot. 36*.—Lorgas an instrument of household, *Som.*
- Lorb *A weaver's beam; licitorium, R. 110*.
- Los, losing [*Plat. verlies, verliis m: Dut. verlies n: Ger. verlust m: Swiss. verlust: Moes. fralustais: Dan. forliis n. and c: Swed. förlust n.*] Loss, LOSING, destruction; perditio:—*C. Mt. 7, 13*. ¶ To lose gedon to destroy, *C. Mt. 12, 14*. To lose weorðan to suffer destruction, to perish. Ða þing to lose wurdon þe on þam scype wæron the things perished which were in the ship, *Bd. 5, 9*.
- Losewest, lowest, losewist, loisuit, lowist. 1. *A losing, waste, destruction; detrimentum*. 2. *Deceit; deceptio*:—1. *C. Mt. 8, 36: R. Mk. 14, 4. 2. C. Mk. 4, 19*.
- Losian, losigan; ic losige; p.

ode; *sub. losige*; *pp. od.* [los a losing] 1. To lose; perdere. 2. To run away, to escape, to be lost; aufugere, amitti. 3. To perish; perire. 4. To tear in pieces; discerpere.—1. C. Mt. 10, 28: C. Lk. 17, 27. 2. Gif he losige if he run away, L. Alf. pol. 1, 7: L. In. 22. Loede heo him she was lost to him, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 18. On weg loedon in via amissi sunt, Bd. 2, 2. 3. Swa swa seo beo sceal losian as the bee shall perish, Bt. 31, 2, Card. p. 174, 21. 4. C. Lk. 9, 42.

Losnan, losnian to fear, v. hlo-nan.

Losuist a waste, v. losewest.

Lot a lot, device, deceit, Bt. 4: 39, 6, v. hlot, lotwrenc.

Lot A tribute; tributum, Lye. Lote Crafty, perverse; callidus, Som.

Loð a band, v. hloð.

Loða A blanket, coverlet, cloak, sandal; lacerna, lodix, Past. 3, 2.

Loðene. 1. The neighbourhood of Leeds, Yorkshire; provincia Loidis, i. e. regio circa Leeds. 2. Louthian, Lothian, Scotland:—1. Of Scotlände into Loðene on Engla-land from Scotland to Lothaine in England, Chr. 1091. 2. Chr. 1125.

Loðgliw Cavillatio, Cot. 208.

Lotman A pirate; pirata, Lye.

Lotwrenc, es; m. [lot a lot, wrenc deceit] A false lot, cunning, deceit, hypocrisy; verutia, hypocrisis:—Durh þara scuccena mislice lotwrencas through various deceits of the devils, Bt. 39, 6. Heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. 12, 15: Orr. 3, 3, 7.

Loue praise, v. lof.

Lowe tumulus, Brompt. 809, v. hlsw.

Lox [Plat. lux, loes m: Dut. linx, lynx, los, losch m: Ger. luchs m: Mons. luhs: Dan. los m: Swed. lo m. lodjur n: Icel. lynxdyr n: Fr. lynx m: It. lince m.—Locian to look, examine] Lynx, Bt. 82, 2.

Loxan [loc a lock] To LOCK, shut, fasten up; claudere, R. Mt. 23, 13: Cd. 220, Th. p. 283, 5, v. belucan.

Lucu; f. An enclosure, a city; civitas, Orr. 4, 13, Bar. p. 175, 12, v. loc.

Lud loud, Chr. 656, v. hlud.

Ludgæt, ludget a back door, Cot. 155, v. hlid, &c.

Ludon, geludon descended, sprang from; germinarunt, creverunt, Cd. 47: 75.

Lufe, an; f. Love, favour; amor, charitas:—For lufan minre,

Pa. 108, 4: Cd. 48, Th. p. 63, 2: 173, Th. p. 217, 11, v. lufu.

Lufelice, luflice; *adv.* [lufe with love; lic] Willingly, gladly; libenter, Mk. 6, 20.

Lufestice, lufe-sticce Loveage; ligusticum, levisticum, Elf. gl. R. 39.

Luffendlic amiable, R. 48, v. luffendlic.

Luffetung flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lufgeard Luffwick, Northamptonshire, Chr. 675.

Lufian, lufgean; ic lufige; p. ode; *pp. od.* gelufod; *v. a.* [lufu love] To love; diligere, amare.—Ic þe lufige, Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17. Lufast þu nie! id. He lufað hine anne, Gen. 44, 20. Ic lufode, Ps. 118, 113, 119. Lufgean hys nehstan, Mk. 12, 33.

Lufend, es; m. One who is loving, a lover; amator:—Se wisdom gedæd hislufendas wise wisdom makes its lovers wise, Bt. 27, 2.

Lufendlic, lufgendlic; *adj.* Lovely; amabilis:—Se lufgendlica, Bd. 4, 3.

Lufic Lovely; amabilis:—Hu lufice geteð þin, Ps. 83, 1.

Lufice lovely, v. lufelice.

Lufo-broðor-scipe brotherly love, R. Lk. 11, 42.

Luf-ræden Love, good will; dilectio, L. Ps. 108, 4.

Lufumlic Friendly, amiable, desirable; humanus, Som.

Lufume lustume, lustyme, luf-temp; *adj.* Pleasant, sweet, acceptable, charitable; dulcis:—R. Ben. C. 5.

Lufu, e; f. [Plat. leefte, leeve f: Dut. liefde f: Frs. l'jeaf, l'ieve f: Ger. liebe f: Ot. l'ubi love, liab favour] LOVE; amor:—Scint. 12. Manegra lufu acolað, Mt. 24, 12. Ðat seo lufu sy on him, Jn. 17, 26. Gyf ge habbað lufe eow betwýnan, Jn. 13, 35, v. lufe.

Lufwend, es; m. [for lufend loving, from lufian] Loving, amiable, benevolent; amans, amatorius:—Mid lufwendum modes willan cum benevolo animi affectu, Pref. R. Concord.

Lufwendlic Lovely, friendly; amabilis:—Prov. 18.

Lufwidlice Kindly, in a friendly manner; blande:—Prov. 23.

Lugon deceived, v. leogan.

Luh. 1. A loch, longh, lake; lacus, stagnum. 2. An estuary, arm of the sea; fretum, estuarium:—1. C. Lk. 8, 22. 2. C. Mt. 14, 22: C. Mk. 5, 1: 8, 13, v. lac.

Lumbardige Lombardy; Longobardia, Chr. 1117.

Lun The poor, needy; egenus:—T. Ps. 81, 3, v. wærla.

Lunden, London, Lundun, Lunden-burh, Lunden-ceaster [Wel. llawn populous; dinas a city, the populous city, Som.] LONDON; Londinium:—Bishop of Lunden Bishop of London, Chr. 616: 656: 1077. Is heora ealdor burh nemned Lunden-ceaster their chief city is called London, Bd. 2, 3.—Lunden-ware men of London, Chr. 616.—Lundenwic London, L. Hloth. 16.

Lundenise Belonging to London; Londinensis, Chr. 604.—Lundeniscefolo London people, Chr. 1135: 1140.

Lund-laga, an. A kidney; pl. reins, kidneys; lien, ren, Elf. gr. R. 76.—Lund-lagan reins, Ex. 29, 13, 22: Lev. 3, 4.

LUNGEN; g. ena; pl. n. [Dut. long f: Plat. Frs. Ger. Dan. lung f: Rab. lungun: South Ger. lungel, gellinge: Swed. lunga f: Icel. lúnga n.] The LUNGS; pulmo, Cot. 163: R. 75.—Lungen-adl a disease of the lungs.—Lungen-wyrthlung-wort, black hellebore.

Lungre; *adv.* Immediately, forthwith; confestim: Eode lungre ut went forthwith out, Cd. 113.

Lunnen sunk; dejecti sunt:—Cd. 167, v. linian.

Lus; pl. lys [Plat. luus f: Dut. luus f: Ger. laus f: Mons. luus: Dan. Icel. lús f: Swed. lús m.] A LOUSE; pediculus:—Elf. gl. p. 60.—Swines luu swine's louse, Elf. gl. p. 60.—Hundes luu his hound's louse, Ps. 77, 50.—Luu-seed the herb louse-seed.

Lust, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Ger. lust f: desire: Ker. lustida: Ot. lust: Dut. Swed. lust m: Dan. Icel. lyst f.] 1. Desire; desiderium. 2. Pleasure, delight, exultation; voluptas. 3. Lust; libido:—1. Swa mycel lust so mach desire, Bd. 2, 14. Him wæs lust micel ei erat desiderium magnus, Bt. pref. MS. Cot. Legde him lustas on excited his desires, Cd. 32: Bt. 33, 2, Card. p. 190, 25. 2. Of lustum þyses lifes synt forþrýsmede, Lk. 8, 14: Scint. 21, 54. 3. Lið on his hichaman lustum ðes in (the) lust of his body, Bt. 37, 4.—Lust-bere having a desire, desirable, Bt. 22, 1.—Lust-full full of desire, desirous, Orr. 3, 2.—Lust-georn very desirous.

Lustan To wish, desire; cupere, valde desiderare. Ðe ungedened lust forweorðan which unaccomplished chooses to perish, Bt. 34, 10, v. lystan.

Lustberlice; *adv.* Delightfully; delectabiliter, Bt. 2: 36, 1.

Lustbærnes, se; *f. Desire, delight*; desiderium, delectatio, *Past. 53, 7: Bt. 32, 3.*

Lustfullian, gelustfullian; *p. ode; pp. od. [fullian to fulfi] To delight, please, to give pleasure; delectari, voluptatem concipere:—Lichoma ne mæg lustfullian butan þam mode flesh cannot give pleasure without the mind, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9. Þa ongan he lustfullian þæs Bisceopes wordum then began he to please the Bishops with discourses, Bd. 2, 9.*

Lustfulness, gelustfulness, se; *f. Pleasure, delight, LUSTFULNESS; delectatio, voluptas, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*

Lustgeornes, se; *f. [geornes earnestness] Earnest desire, lust; concupiscentia, C. Mk. 4, 19.*

Lustlice; *adv. Willingly, joyfully, gladly; libenter:—Lustlice hine onfeng libenter eum excepit, Bd. 2, 12: Eif. T. p. 37, 4.*

Lust-moca, lust-moce *The herb lust-wort, sun-dew; ros solis, L. M. 1, 30.*

Lustumlic; *adj. Pleasant, delightful; delectabilia, Ors. 3, 7.*

Lustum; *adv. [lustum with pleasures] Joyfully, gladly, willingly; sponte, alacriter, C. R. Mk. 4, 28:—Sægdon lustum lof joyfully uttered praise, Cd. Th. p. 2, 8.*

LUTAN, lútan, hlútan, gelútan, he lyt; *p. leát, bleát; we luton; pp. loten. 1. To LOUT, bow, incline, to bend down, to lie down; inclinare, procumbere. 2. To lerk, lie hid; latere:—1. Lute to þære eorðan incline to the earth, Bt. 25. Þat ic gelutian ne mæg that I may not bend, Cd. 216. Himself leat forþ ipas procubuit, Ors. 6, 34: R. Mk. 3, 11: 5, 22. 2. Scint. 8. Coll. Monast.*

Luþerlice badly; pessime, R. 99, v. lyþeric.

Lutter, luttor pure, clear, Bd. 3, 12, v. hluter.

Lutornes purity, sincerity, v. hlutornes.

Luuain, Luuein LOUVAIN; Lovanium, Chr. 1121.

Luva, luua, an, en. love, Chr. 656, v. lufu.

Luvode loved, Chr. 656; for lufode; *p. of lufian.*

Lyb a bewitching, L. M. 1, 2, v. lib.

LYBBAN, libban, leofian, alibban; ic lybbe, þu leofast, lyfast, he leofað, lyfað, we lybbað; *part. lybbende; p. leofode, lyfode, we leofodon; sub. lybbe, we libbon; pp. leofod, or geleofod; v. n. [Plat. Dut. leven: Ger. Ker. leben: Isd. leban:*

Moes. liban: Dan. leve: Swed. lefwa: Icel. lifa: Fra. libba:

Arab. لب lb, lub the heart, soul] To live; vivere:—Þat ge magon lybban, Gen. 42, 18. Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum, Mt. 4, 4. Heo lyfað, Mt. 9, 18. Ic lybbe and ge lybbað, Jn. 14, 19. Min sawul lybbe, Gen. 12, 13. Heo wolde alibban she would live, Ors. 3, 6. v. lifian.

LYB-corn Seed of wild saffron; carthamus, Cot. 33, 166.

Lyblac enchantment, L. Athel. 6, v. lib, &c.

Lybeyn a purging by sacrifice or witchcraft, v. lib.

Lyccan, he lycð. To pull or pluck up; evellere, Bt. R. p. 166, v. aloccan.

Lycce a liar, C. Mt. 26, 60, v. lig. Lyce a leech, Prov. 30, v. læce.

Lycetere a hypocrite, Mt. 22, 18, v. liccetere.

Lycian; *part. lyciynde to please, C. Ps. 52, 7, v. lician.*

LYDEN [hlyd, gehlyd a noise; hlud loud.—*Plat. luid: Ger. laut: Not. lut all which denote a sound, voice] 1. Language, speech; lingua, sermo. 2. Latin, the Latin language, or for eminence, the language; lingua Latina:—1. Ealle hig sprecað on lyden, Gen. 11, 6. Mara is, on ure lyden, biternes, Ex. 15, 23. 2. He cuþe be deale Lyden understandan ille uovit ex parte linguam Latinam intelligere, Pref. Hept. p. 1. On Lyden in Latin, Rubric. Ex. Lev. Num. Deut.—Lyden-waru the Latins.*

Lyden a cry, shout, C. Mt. 25, 6, v. gehlyd.

Lyf life, a place to live in, Gen. 47, 26, v. lif.

Lyfan, lefan, alyfan; *p. lyfde, gelyfde; pp. gelyfed; v. a. [leaf leave] To allow, permit; permittere, concedere:—Ic eow lyfe, Gen. 47, 24. Alyfe me to farene, Mt. 8, 21: Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 8. Moyseslyfde eow, Mt. 19, 8: Lk. 8, 32.*

Lyfast liost; lyfað liosth, v. lybban.

Lyfed liwed, Gen. 6, 6, v. lifian.

Lyfesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.

Lyffetan, lyffittan To scatter; adulari.—*Eif. gr. Lyffetende scattering, a scatterer, Dial. 1, 4. Lyffetere A scatterer; atulator, Eif. gl. R. 85.*

Lyffetung, e; *f. Flattery; adulation, R. 85: Basil. R. 8.*

Lufnes permission, Bd. 5, 6, v. leafnes.

LYFT, es; *f. [Plat. Dut. lucht f: Ger. f. Dan. c. Swed. m. luft:*

Icel. Scot. lift] 1. Air; 2. The atmosphere, heaven, aura. 3. Dense atmosphere, cloud; nubis:—1. Seo lyft gealagen mid þære cyper and gewyrð to stemn ic is struck with the articulate and becomes voice, Eif. gr. 15. Som. p. 2, 35: Bt. 33, 4. 16, 3. Þære lyfte fugel Gen. 1, 28: 2, 19. On gæpum lyftes in nubibus Ps. 17, 13. 2. He geað storm his on lyfte, Pt. 106, 3. Seo lyft hig oferwocode and stefn com of þære lyfte Mk. 9, 7: Lk. 12, 54: 21, 27. ¶ Under lyfte in the open sub dio.—Lyft-æd a paraly, palsy, Bd. 4, 31, p. 610. 11. v. leger.—Lyft-ædoras dwellings, Cd. 155.—Lyf-helm air-helm.—Lyft-hæra sporting in air, Cd. 192.

LYFTENE airy, high; ænus, a-cælus, Hex. 17.

Lyg a lie, Cd. 214, v. lig.

Lyge false, Mt. 7, 15, v. lig.

Lyge-æa the river Lea, v. lga.

Lygean-burh Leighton, v. Lygaburh.

Lygera-ceaster Leicester. Cd. 921, v. Legra-ceaster.

Lygnian to lie, Cod. Ex. p. 24. leogan.

Lygnis deorit, R. Mt. 13, 22. lignis.

Lyht light, v. leoht.

Lyhtan, lihtan; *p. geliht; 1. To shine, dawn; lucere. 2. To descend, alight; desubere:—1. Þæt leoht lyht on bytrum, Jn. 1, 5. Þa dag lyfthen day dawns, Cd. 180. He was byrrende leoht-ferend; lyhtende, Jn. 5, 35: Lk. 12, 24. Se mona liht on midte moon shines by night, Bt. 22, Card. p. 114, 24. 2. Se cynging lyhte of his horse the night alights from his horse, Bd. 22, 22. Lihte se eorod-man the horseman alights, Bd. 3, 9. Geliht of his horse, Dial. 1, 2.*

Lyte a column, C. Pa. 98, 7, w-hops for stile, v. syl.

Lyman to shine, Dial. 2, 35. v. leoman.

Lynd fat, v. gelynd.

Lyndcýlen Lincoln, v. Lincoc.

LYNIS [Plat. Lünse, lünse, lünse] line f: Dnt. lunn, less; Ger. lünse f: Dan. lundst: c. Eng. lünchin] The artic-tree; axis, Cot. 14.

Lyppen-wyrhta [Icel. hippa-lana diuicta] A tanner, carrier; byrseus, cararius. Sm. v. leþer, &c.

Lyre, lore Loss, damage, destruction; jactura, perdita. Cd. 81: L. Ps. 87, 12.

Lyx live; pl. of *lua*.

Lyxan to loose, redeem, *L. Alf.* post. 6, v. *alyxan*.

Lyxing delicias, *L. Alf. Guth.* 2, v. *lesing*.

Lyse forgiveness, v. *liase*.

Lyst *A desire, love, admiration*; desiderium, admiratio, *Bi. 35*, 6: *Bi. R.* p. 190, v. *lust*.

Lytan to listen, *Somm.* 70, v. *alytan*.

Lytan; p. *lyste*; pp. *gelysted*. [*lyst*, just a desire] 1. To wish, choose, will, to be willing, desire, covet, *LIST*, to please, to be pleased; velle, cupere, desiderare. 2. Generally used with a d. or ac. impersonally; as, it pleases, it delights; juvat, libet:—1. *De* þas boc reðan *lyste* who wish to read this book, *Bi. pref.* 2. *Me lyste* it pleases me, I wish; est mihi in animo. *De lyst* tu liôða thou art now desirous of songs, *Bi. 39*, 10. *Hine lyste* desideravit, *Bi. 35*, 6. *Me ne lyste* it pleases me not, I am not pleased; mihi non libet, me non juvat, *Elf. gr.* *Þeah þe lyste* thought it pleaseth thee, though thou please; quanquam tibi libet, quanquam desideres, *Bi. 5*, 2. *Lysted* vœbat, *Cot.* 113.

lyt *A favourer*; fautor, *Lye*, stibe wilfully, *L. Edg. pœn.* 2, v. *lustice*.

lye injury, *L. Etheld.* 3, v. *erwe* *swen* *Sarcous, purulentus*, *L. M.* 2, 17.

is a form, v. *white*.

Little, less, few; parum, minus:—*Lyt* genhtsamede

parum sufficiobat, *Bd.* 4, 8. *Lyt freonda* parum amicorum, pauci amici, *Cd.* 124.

Lytig crafty, *Bi.* 37, 4, v. *lytig*.

LYTEL; se *lytla*; seo, þæt *lytle*; comp. læssa; sup. læst; adj. [*Plat.* lütt, lütk, lütje; *Dut.* lutje, luttel; *Frs.* littich; In some South Ger. provinces, litzel or lutzel little, few; *Ker.* luziler little; *Moes.* leitil little; *Dan.* lille, liden, lidet; *Swed.* lille, lilla, liten, litet; *Icel.* litill; *Scot.* lite, lyte, lyt] *LITTLE*, small, slender; parvus, gracilis:—*La lytle* heard, *Lk.* 12, 32. *Lytel* fecit, *Ps.* 36, 10. *An lytel* fyrst, *Ja.* 14, 19.

Lytel, lytle; comp. læs; adv. *LITTLE*; parum, paululum:—*Þu wanodest* hine *lytle* læs, *Ps.* 8, 6. *Eft þa embe lytel* after a little; posthæc paululum, *Mk.* 14, 70: *Lk.* 22, 58: *Ja.* 16, 6. *Ymbe lytel* after a little, *Ja.* 16, 17, 18, 19.

Lytelic; adj. Deceitful; fallax, *Past.* 35, 5.

Lytelice craftily, *Lwp.* 3, 6, v. *lytiglice*.

Lytel-mod little minded, cowardly. *Lytel-modnys* Little mindedness, cowardice; pusillanimitas.

Lytelne Little less, near; paulo minus, prope, *Bd.* 1, 3.

Lytel-pincean to esteem little.

Lytel-wicga a little wig.

Lytseme, *lyteatne* Little less, near; paulo minus, *Bd.* 1, 34.

Lyðerlic; adj. Miserable, dirty; sordidus, servilis, *Ors.* 4, 5.

Lyðer-wyrhta a tanner, *Cot.* 25, v. *leðer*, &c.

LYÐR, lyðra, lyðre [*Swed.* lyte n. defect, blemish: *Icel.* lyti n. pl. nævus, vitium.—lað evil, laðra more evil] *Bad, wicked*; malus, nequam:—*Lyðre* mod prævus animus, *Lev.* 26, 41. *La lyðra* þeowa O nequam serve! *Lk.* 19, 22. *Lyðra* sceat sordida pecunia, *Bas. R.* 9. *Lyðre* gefered sared the worse, *Cd.* 214. ¶ *Lyðerne* earhsceipe cowardice.

Lyt-hwon [hwon a little] A little, few; paululum:—*Mt.* 26, 39: *Mk.* 14, 35.

Lytyg, lytyg, letig, leti; adj. Deceitful, crafty, cunning; astutus, callidus:—*Ors.* 5, 7: *Bi.* 37, 4.

Lytyglice, lytelice; adv. Craftily, cunningly; callide, versute, *Past.* 35, 3.

Lytygnes, se; f. Craftiness, cunningness; calliditas, versutia, *Past.* 35, 1.

Lytisna Concedam, *Cot.* 36.

Lytla, lytle little, v. *lytel*.

Lytlian, lytligan, litlian, gelitlian, gelythian; ic lydtige; p. ode; pp. od. [*lytel* little] 1. v. n. To decrease, become less; minor fieri. 2. v. a. To diminish, lessen; diminuere:—1. *Þat ic lydtige*, *R. Ja.* 3, 30. *Flod ongan lytligan* the flood began to decrease, *Cd.* 71. 2. *Þonne lytlað þat* his anweald then that lessens his power, *Bi.* 29, 1.

Lytyng, lytyngc an infant, *Mt.* 18, 6, 10, 14, v. *lytling*.

Lytlum by little, by degrees, *Elf. gr. Prov.* 13, v. *litlum*.

Lytly little, *C. Ps.* 36, 17, v. *lytel*.

M

sometimes interchanges with; v. before in *Emn.*—Short ones ending in *m*, from which *erbs* are formed, are generally masculine; as, *fleam* igit, *fleon* to flee, *cwealm* laque, death, *cwellan* to kill, &c.

comp. of *mycle*; adv. [*Frs.* *ma*; *Scot.* *mæ*: *Shakes.* *mo* *rather, longer*] 1. More; plus, *magis*. 2. Rather, of more *magis*; magis, potius, pluris.

3. Afterwards; deinceps:—1. *Æðelo* bioð *ma* on þam mode, þonne on þam flæsce nobility is more in the mind, than in the flesh, *Bi.* 30, 1. *Þæs* þe *ma* so much the more; tanto magis, *Mt.* 20, 31: *Mk.* 6, 61. *He clypode þa þæs* þe *ma*, *Mk.* 10, 48: 15, 14. *Mycle* *ma* much more; multo magis, *Mt.* 7, 11. *Þam mycle* *ma*, swa *mycele* *ma* so much the more, *Mt.* 6, 30: *Lk.*

12, 28. *Ma þe* more than, *Cd.* 187. *Þe* *ma þe* the more than, *Bi.* 32, 3. *Na* *ma* not more, no more. 2. *Ac* *gað* *ma* to þam sceapum, *Mt.* 10, 6, 28. *Ma* þonne rather than, *Ps.* 51, 3: *Mt.* 10, 37. *Seo sawel ys* *ma* þonne mett, *Mt.* 12, 23. 3. *Nabbað* hwæt *hig* *ma* *don*, *Lk.* 12, 4. *Næfre* *ma* never more, never afterwards, *Ja.* 8, 11.

Maal, *mal* A blot, spot, blemish;

macula:—Ful maal on rægel a foul spot on a garment, R. 28. Maan a wicked deed, v. man.

Maapaldor a maple-tree, Cot. 165, v. mapulder.

MACA [Plat. Dut. makker m. a mate: Dan. mage c. a companion, spouse: Swed. maka f. a woman: Icel. maki m. an equal, a wife] A MATE, wife; consort, v. gemaca.

Macalic, maccalic; adj. Meest, fit; opportunus, C. R. Mt. 6, 24.

Macce A lump; massa, Lye.

MACIAN, ic macige; p. ode; pp. od, gemacod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. maken: Frs. Ger. machen: Ot. machon, gimachon: Dan. mage: Swed. maka] To MAKE, form; facere:—De organan macodan, Gen. 4, 21. Ic macige þe micelre mægðe, Gen. 12, 2: 27, 9. Hine macian to Gode make himself God; ipsum facere in Deum, Etf. 7, p. 4, 15. ¶ Hit macian to do it, to act, conduct, carry one's self; id agere, se gerere. He gestihtode hu men, sceoldon þærinne hit macian he determined how men should therein act, Past. 15, 1. Hu he hit macian sceolde how he would act, Bt. Tit. 7. Heafde macod had made, established, Chr. 1066.

Macung, e; f. MAKING, contrivance; formatio:—Purh þæs macunge through the contrivance, Chr. 1101.

Maden a maiden, Ps. 67, 27, v. mæden, &c.

Madm, es; m. A vessel, treasure, ornament, jewel; vas, cimelia, res pretiosæ:—Chr. 1006. On ealde madmas among old treasures, Cd. 22, 171.—Madm-hus a treasury, Ors. 6, 12, v. maðm.

Mæ more, R. Mt. 5, 20, v. má.

Mæcca a mate, v. maca.

Mæced More increased; mactus, Cot. 171, Som.

Mæce-fisc A mullet, sea-fish; mugil, Etf. gl.

Mæg a man, relation, son, Cd. 56, 206, v. mæg.

Mæctor More negligently; negligentius, L. Edw. 4, Som.

MÆD; pl. mæda [Plat. mæde f. meetland, mädland n: Frs. mede f: Ger. mat, matte f. matland n. a meadow: Dan. mad c: Swed. mat m. food: Icel. mata f. food.—from mawed mowed; pp. of mawan to mow] 1. A MEAD, meadow; pratium. 2. A reward; mercēs:—1. R. 57, 96: Dial. 2, 4. 2. Lye, v. med.

Mæd A medlar; mespilus, Som.

Mæddere, mæddre MÄDDER; rubia, grias:—R. 42: Herb. 51.

MÆDEN, maden, meden, mægden, es; n. [Plat. maid, magd f. mäken, mädeken n: Dut. meid, magd f. meisje n: Frs. mageth, megith f: Ger. magd f. mädchen n: Icel. Ot. magad f: Wit. maged: South Ger. mad: Dan. möe: Swed. mö f: Icel. mæd, mey f: Lettish. meita f: Russ. muj]

Pers. مایه mædeh a woman] A MAID, MAIDEN, virgin; puella, virgo:—Da eode þat mæden, Ex. 2, 8: Mt. 9, 24, 25. Mædenes fieder puelle pater, Lk. 8, 51. Mædena virgines, Ps. 77, 69.—Mæden-cild a female child, Ex. 1, 16.—Mæden-fæmne a maiden.—Mædenhåd maidenhead, maidenhood, Etf. gl.—Mæden-man a virgin; virgo, femina, Ors. 1, 14, Lye.

Mædenlic; adj. MAIDENLIKE, feminine; virgineus, Etf. gl.

Mædere madder, v. mæddere.

Mædewe A MEADOW; pratium:—Mid mædwe with meadow, Chr. 775, v. mæd.

Mædfull Kind, courteous, civil; benignus, Som.

Mædlian to speak, v. mæðelian.

Mæd-man [med wages] A hiring; mercenarius, Coll. Monast. 223.

Mæd-monað, Med-monað, Æftera-liða, Julius monað [Plat. heumaand m: Dut. hooimaand: Ger. heumonat m: Charlemagne heuvenanoth, or heuimanoth: Old Ger. hewet, hōwet, hauwet, ewenmanoth: Dan. ormemaaned n: Julii-maaned: Swed. hömänad m: Icel. madkamanadr m. madka a worm, maggot] The month of July; MEADMONTH, so called because the cattle were allowed to feed in the meads, or meadows, after the grass was mowed and the hay made; mensis Julius, sic dictus a pratis tunc temporis falce demetendis, Lye.

Mædren-mag a mother's relation.

MÆG, mag, gemag, mæg, es; m. also mæga, an; m. pl. g. mægena [Plat. mage m. magg m. and f: Frs. meg, mege mag m: Old Ger. mage, magen m: Tat. maga: Moes. magus a boy: Dan. mage c: an equal: Swed. mäg m. a relation: Scot. mach] 1. A neighbour, friend, male or female, a woman; proximus, homo, femina. 2. A kinsman, relation by blood, pa-

-rent, son, daughter, sister; cognatus, parens, socer, filius.—1. Hwylc para þreora, þræd þe, þæt sy þæs mæg, þe on sceapan befeoll, Lt. 10, 26. Ne bysstra þu þinne mæg. Lev. 19, 13. Freolecu mæg comely woman, Cd. 42, 10. Mæg self-scieno woman of chaste beauty, Cd. 86: 130. 2. God hi geaceop to gemagan God formed them as relations, Lt. 24, 3, Card. p. 123, 23. Betwux hys mægas, Lt. 2, 44. Purh his mægena hand a maga hand through his relations' hands, Bd. 3, 22, S. p. 553, 15. Bearn arisað on gæ mægas, Mt. 10, 21. Ne he nan man wið his mæg: wið his mægca wif, Lev. 15, 16. Moises to his mæg, Num. 1, 29, v. mæg-gemot.

Mæg, mægge mag, com, is a kin, a magan.

Mæg-borh, mæg-burg, mæg-burh, mæge-borh [borh a treaty, pledge] a relation, a kin, Cd. 62: 56: 81.

Mæg-bot [bot compensation] compensation for slaying a relation. L. In. 76.

Mægden a maiden, C. R. Mt. A. 24.—Mægden-cild a free child.—Mægden-had maidenhood, Cod. Esom. 28, b.—Mæden-man a maid, virgin. Ethelb. 10, v. mæden, &c. Mægen cas; possumus, v. magan.

MÆGEN [Plat. mæge f: Deo vermogen n: Ger. vermagen n: Dan. forme c: Swed. mæga f: Icel. mægan] MAIN, strength, power, prę-energy, valour; robor. The effect of power, a sign, miracle; miraculum. 3. Mæg-strengþ, an army, forces; exercitus militare, copie:—1. On mægne cuman, Mt. 9, 1. Of ealra þingum mægene, Lt. 10, 2. Mid eallum mægne, Deu. 4, 6. 2. He ne mihte þar eode mæggen wyrcan, Mt. 6, 5. Mænega hys mægenu mæga miracula, Mt. 11, 20: 6, 14. 3. Gif þæt fulle mægna þe were si integrum robur omnes copie, Lev. 1004: Cd. 166. Mægna wisa a ruler or leader of an army; copiarum ductor, Lt. 209.—Mægnes worn copier caterer, Cd. 151.—Mæg-corþer [corþer a multibus, powerful army, Cd. 93.—Mæggen-cræft [cræft art, strength, chief strength, might, Cd. 217.—Mæggen-fæst powerful.

B. p. 228. — Mægen-heap a powerful band, *Cd.* 151. — Mægen-rof eminent power, *Cd.* 156. — Mægen - scipe supremacy, power, *Cd.* 173. — Mægen-stan a main stone, *Bt. R.* p. 155. — Mægen-strang chief strength, omnipotent, *Præc. ad calc. Cd.* 3. — Mægen-breac [breac a crowd] a powerful army, *Cd.* 167, 174. — Mægen-þrim, mægen-þrym [þrym glory] great glory, majesty, *Lk.* 9, 26, 31, 32. — Mægen-þrimnis glory, majesty, *Num.* 14, 22. — Mægen-wudu wood of power, a mace or emblem of authority, *Beo.* 3, 94. — Mægenes, se; *f.* Power, strength; robur, *Lye.* — Mægenleás Powerless, weak; impotens, *R.* 78. — Mægen-leaste weakness; impotentia, *Elf. T.* p. 42. — Impossibilitas, *C. R. Ben.* 68. — MÆGER [Plat. Dut. *Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mager: Icel. magr: Fra. maigre: It. Sp. magro: Chal. מַגֵּר mac, מַגֵּר muc to be thin*] MÆGER, lean; macer, *Lye.* — Mægeregean To make lean; macerare, *Cot.* 138. — Mægeste Greatest, most powerful; maximus, *Chr.* 1087. — Mægester; *g.* mægestres; *m.* A master; magister, *Ex.* 1, 11. — Mægeð a family, *Bd.* 1, 1, virgin, *Cd.* 64, v. mægeð. — Mægeðe mayweed, v. mægeðe. — Mægeð-hád Mastership, the family service; pædagogium, *Cot.* 199. — Mæg - gemot a family meeting, *Ors.* 5, 14. — Mæg-gewrit a family writing, a genealogy, pedigree, *Cot.* 213. — Mæg-hæmed [hæmed a cohabiting] incest, *Bd.* 4, 5. — Mæg-lage family regulation; cognatorum lex, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 11. — Mæg-leás without relations, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 6. — Mæg-lic belonging to relations, *Hom. Assumpt. S. Jn.* — Mæg-morðer a family murderer, *R.* 14. — Mæg-myrtæra a murderer of relations, *Cot.* 153. — Mæg-myrtæriend one murdering relations. — Mæg-racu [racu a history] a genealogy, *Gen.* 5, 1. — Mæg-ræden relationship, *Ors.* 5, 13. — Mæg-ræsa [ræsa an attacker] a parricide, *Lsp. Serm.* 16. — Mæg-scipe, mæg-sib relationship, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5. — Mæg-siblic of the same family, tribe or relationship. — Mæg-slaga, mæg-sliht a murderer of a relation, *Elf. gl.: R.* 85: *Walst.* 8.

Mægið a province, *Bd.* 4, 12, v. mægeð. — Mæg power, strength, *Ps.* 144, 6: *Mt.* 11, 21. — Mæg-þrym glory, majesty, *L. Ps.* 146, v. mægen, &c. — Mægre lean, v. mæger. — Mægter a master. — Mægter-dóm mastership, v. mægter. — MÆGD, *e;* *f.* [Plat. Dut. magd *f:* *Frs.* mageth, megith *f:* *Ger.* magd *f:* *Moes.* magath, v. mæden] 1. A maid, virgin, daughter, family, kin, relation, generation; virgo, generatio. 2. A tribe, people, country, province, nation; tribus, provincia, gens: — 1. Mægð síðedon virgins departed, *Cd.* 94. — Mægðum and mægcum with daughters and sons, *Cd.* 55. — Noe was fulfremed on his mægðum, *Gen.* 6, 9: 9, 12. — On mægðe and cynryne, *Ps.* 88, 5. — Scyldfulra mægð generation of guilty, *Cd.* 63. — On his mægðe, *Mk.* 6, 4. 2. Of Asseres mægðe, *Lk.* 2, 36. — Mægða caldras, *Num.* 1, 4. — Gegaderiað eow to mægðum þat gellot fram mægðe to mægðe, *Jos.* 7, 14. — Þæt seo mægð West Seaxna onfeng Godes word that the province of West Saxons should receive God's word, *Bd.* 3, 7, *S. p.* 529. 2. — Bisceop Suð Seaxna mægðe bishop of (the) provinces of South Saxons, *Bd.* 4, 13, *S. p.* 581, 37. — Donne he ys to wæard on micelre mægðe and þa strengtan mægðe, nu ealra eorðan mægða beoð on him gebletsode, *Gen.* 18, 18. — Mægða tida, *Lk.* 21, 24. — Mægðbot a compensation for injured chastity, *L. Ethelb.* 73. — Mægðhád maidenhead, virginity, *Ex.* 21, 10. — Mægðe-hádes-man a bachelor. — Mægð-laga a family law. — Mægða Caluna, herba putida, *R.* 39, 42. — Mægða-land A country north of Horithi or Great Poland, where was formerly the Duchy of Masovia. It was then subject to sovereign princes, who took the title of dukes. In ancient writers it was called Magau or Mazawland, and seems to be our Magthaland, Forster: Marburg, Marpurq in Hessa, *Lye;* Mattiacorum terra, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Mægðe Power; potestas, *Lye.* — Mæg-wine a kinsman, relation, *Cd.* 80. — Mæg-wlite, *es;* *m.* *Shope, form, beauty, countenance;* species, *C. Lk.* 9, 29: *Bd.* 1, 32. — Habbað blioh and færbu ungelice

and mægwlitas habent species et colores dissimiles atque formas, *Bt. R.* p. 197. — Mægyn power, force, *Cd.* 4, v. mægen. — Mæht power, force, *C. Lk.* 19, 17, v. miht. — Mæi a relation, kinsman, *Chr.* 90. — Mæi-sibb relationship, v. mæg, &c. — Mæið a nation, province, *Chr.* 449, v. mægð. — Mæið - háð virginity, puberty, *Proo.* 2, v. mægð, &c. — Mæl A cross; crux: — Cristes mæl Christ's cross, *Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 20: 3, 2. — MÆL, mal, *es;* *n.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. maal *c:* *Ger.* mahl *n:* *Swed.* mål *n:* *Icel.* mál *n.*] 1. A part, portion, measure, term of any thing, space of time, a moment; pars, spatium temporis, momentum. 2. A MEAL; pastus, cibi sumptus: — Þu send mælum in a thousand parts; mille partibus, *Jdth.* 11. — Þa þæs mæles was mearc agongen then of the time was (the) mark passed, *Cd.* 83: 224. 2. — *Ex.* mæle before dinner, *L. Cnut. pol.* 43. — Mælum in parts, is used as an adverb, especially in composition; as, Bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, sticemælum, &c. piecemeal, in parts. — Mæl a spot, v. maal. — Mælan; *p.* mælde, gemælde [Dan. maal, mæle *n.* speech, voice: *Swed.* mål *n:* *Icel.* mæla to speak, mæli, mal a speech] To say, speak, converse; dicere: — Wordum mælde in words spoke, *Cd.* 141. — Mæl-dæg, mæl-dæg a portion of a day, a day time, *Cd.* 79. — Mæl-dropiende Phlegmaticus, *R.* 77. — Mæl-dun [Flor. Hunt. Brom. Mealdune, — mæl cross, dun a hill; crucis mona] MALDOW, Essex; Camalodunum, *Chr.* 913: 920. — Mæled Crossed; crucem habens, *Jdth.* 11. — Mæl-mete a meal's meat, food, *Cd.* 203. — Mæl-sceafa The canker-worm; eruca, *R.* 23. — Mæl-tang division tongues, compasses, *R.* 49, 62. — Mæl-tima meal-time, *Abus.* 9. — Mælum in parts, by bits, v. mæl. — Mæn a man, captive, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 3, v. man. — MÆNAN [Plat. menen: Dut. meenen: *Frs.* mena: *Ger.* meinen: *Ot.* meinon, gimeinan: *Moes.* munjan, gamunan to remember, munan to think: *Dan.* mene: *Swed.* mena: *Icel.* meina to suppose: *Wel.* myn-

nu: *Old Lat.* menere] 1. To MEAN, perceive, wish; in animo habere, sentire, velle. 2. To remember, consider, relate; memorare. 3. To lament, complain, MOAN; dolere:—1. Þæt is þat ic mæne that is that I mean, *L. Edg. pen.* 16. Ic wundra ge hwæt þu mæne mirror quid tu in animo habes, *Bt.* 5, 3. Hwæt þu þonne mæne what thou meanest thou, *Bt.* 32, 1. Hwæt he mænde quid ille vellet, *Gen.* 18, 20. Hwæt gemænað þas lamb? *Gen.* 21, 29. 2. To Gode mænde related to God; Deo recitavit, *Bt. st.* 4. Se fæder hiȝ gemænde stille, *Gen.* 37, 11. 3. Hu miht þu þonne mænan how canst thou then lament, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 16. Ic gehere grundas mænan I hear gulphs bewoan, *Cd.* 216. Wordum mændon moaned in words, *Cd.* 222.

Mæn-að a wicked oath, perjury, *L. In.* 35, v. man-að.

Mænde *Trifles for children*; crepundia, *Som.*

MÆNE [*Plat.* meen bad: *Dut.* gemeen: *Frs.* mens false: *Old Ger.* mein vile: *Ot.* meina. In the modern *Ger.* mein, in this sense, is only used in compound words; as, meineid *m. perjury*] MEAN, faithless, bad; communis, *Cd.* 4, v. gemæne.

Mæneg many, *Mt.* 15, 31, v. manig.

Mænege, mænegu a multitude, *Mt.* 14, 15: 15, 33, v. mænigeo.

Mænlice; adv. MEANLY; communiter, male, v. gemænlice.

Mængan to mix, *Bt. R.* p. 158, b, v. mengan.

Mæni-bræd manifold, capacious, *R.* 13, v. manig.

Mænico a multitude, *Cd.* 173, v. mænigeo.

• Mænifeald manifold, v. manigfeald.

Mænifealdnys A multitude; multitud, *Ps.* 9, 25.

Mænig a multitude, *Bt. R.* p. 189, v. mænigeo.

Mænig many, *Lk.* 2, 36, v. manig.

Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Man-cyn, Maan-ic *The isle of Anglesea*; Mona insula, *Chr.* 1000.

Mænigeo, mænigu, mænigo, mænege, mænegu, mænico, mænig, mæniu, mænege, mænigo, mænegu, mænigo, mænigo, mænig, meniu, meniu; *indecl. in s: pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f.* [*Plat. Dut.* menigte *f: Ger.* menge *f: Ker.* managi: *Ot.* menigi: *Not.* manigi:

Wil. menige: *Moes.* managai: *Dan.* mængde *c: Sued.* mængd *m: Icel.* menningr *m.*] A multitude, crowd; multitudo:—Eall seo mænigeo stod on þam waroðe, *Mk.* 2, 13: *Ps.* 30, 23: *Mt.* 9, 8: *Jn.* 21, 6.—Mænige-teald many times told.—Mænig-feald manifold, *Jos.* 11, 4. Mænig-fealdlice diversely, *Ps.* 62, 2, v. manig, &c.

Mænigfealdnys A multitude, multiplicity; multiplicitas, *Ps.* 65, 2: 68, 20.

Mænigfyldean to multiply, *Elf. gr.*, v. gemænigfyldan.

Mænigo a multitude, *Ps.* 5, 12, v. mænigeo.

Mænig-tywe [þeaw a manner] cunning, crafty, *Elf. gl.*, *Som.*

Mænigu, mæniu a multitude, *Mt.* 15, 30, v. mænigeo.

Mænn men, v. man.

Mænne-að perjury, v. man-að.

Mænniclic manly, v. menniclic.

Mænsuman to marry, v. gemænsuman.

Mænsuning, e; f. A tarrying, an abiding; mansio.

• Mæntel a mantle, v. mentel.

Mæra meres, boundaries, v. gemære.

MÆRA; *def.* se mæra; seo, þæt mære; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* oast, est; *adj.* [*Wil.* mer: *Icel.* mær, mærr *pure: Wel.* mawr] 1. Great, high, lofty, exalted, illustrious, famous; magnus, illustris. 2. Pure; merus, purus.—1. Se mæra Melchisedec the great Melchisedec, *Cd.* 97. Mære God and mihtig, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Ps.* 77, 39. Ic sette hine mærne fore cyningum eorðan, *Ps.* 88, 27. He byð mære, *Lk.* 1, 15, 32. Mærra, mærrer major. Des ys mærra þonne þat tempel, *Mt.* 12, 6: *Lk.* 7, 28: *Jn.* 4, 12. Mæresta hliða highest fame, *Bd.* 3, 13. Mærost, *Bt. R.* p. 162.

2. Mid fit pundum mærra peninga cum quinque libris purorum denariorum, i. e. bonæ monete, *L. Alf. pol.* 3.

Mærc a mark, an ensign, standard, v. mearc.

Mære a mare, nymph.—Mærefæc the night-mare, v. myre.

Mære a mere.—Mære-næddre a lamprey, v. mere.

Mære more, *Ex.* 18, 11, v. mara.

Mærels-rap A rope of a ship, a mast-rope; pronesium, *R.* 105: *Elf. gl.* p. 78, a.

Mærenes, mærnes, se; f. Greatness, praise; magnitudo, *Pref. Dial.*

Mæres-ig Mersey, *Chr.* 895, v. Meres-ig.

• Mærh marrow.—Mærh-gehæc

a sausage; isicium, *R.* 31, mearh.

Mær-hliða great fame.

Mærrigen morning, v. mergen.

Mærlie-beorg [*Flor.* Merleberg]

Dunel. Mearlesbeorge: *Gr. Brom.* Marleberge: *Hold.* Merleberge] MARLBOROUGH

Wilt., *Chr.* 1110.

Mærlie; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* oast: Noble, lofty, proud, great, magnificus:—Mærlie; r

dum with noble knights; magnificus equitibus, *Elf. l.*

10, 14: *Ors.* 3, 9: *Bt.* 53.

Mærlie; adv. Gloriously, very much; magnopere:—*Gen.* 50, 10: *Elf. l.* p.

14.

Mærra, mærrer greater, v. 22

Mærrian, gemærrian, ic mærrige, gemærrige; p. de: p. v. a. 1. To magnify, exal-

brate, praise, feat, or magnificare. 2. To speak; pronuntiare:—Ic to dæg ic inginne þe te sigenne, *Jos.* 3, 7. Mærr mærað Drihten, *Lk.*

Þinne nanan ic gearde *Gen.* 12, 2. Mærra

reafa fnaðu, *Mt.* 23, 5. *Lk.*

41, 5. 2. *L. Pa.* 118, 12

Mærsung, gemærsung; e; f. celebrating, an extolling, magnificatio. 2. Greatness, fame; magnificentia:—

2, 9. Eastrean mærsung chatis celebratio, *Bd.* 11.

Ps. 28, 4: 70, 9, 23.

Mærð a weasel, *Cd.* 172, v. mearð.

Mærð, e; f. [*Plat. Dut.* mære *f. news: Dut.* v. mære *adj. famous: Ger.* mære *fame: Old Ger.* mer, *zaf. Ot.* mari, maru: *Mer. m. tha fame, report. The Ger. adj.* mar signifies

brated, famous, and is unknown. The verb is to spread about, to reveal.

Icel. mærd *f. praise. The marr eminent, part. mærr celebrate, v. Wach. mærr*

1018: *Add. Dial.* mærr

1. Greatness, majesty, magnitudo. 2. In the

great actions, wonder,acles, sacred relics; prestigata, miracula:—1. Be

des mæbe, *Lk.* 9, 43. *Bd.*

1: *Deut.* 3, 24: *Ors.*

Him to mærben in glory setebes; ei in gloriam. *Cd.*

2. *Ex.* 14, 13: *Nathan.*

• Mærra tender, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. 22

Mæscere [*KIL.* mæscere *mæsc. Icel.* móskrvi *m.*] A smudge; blot; macula, *Cd.* 136.

Mæse The river Mæse *Amst.*

Rotterdam; *Moes fluvius*

Onðlong Mæse along the Mass, Chr. 882.

Mæsene-scala Brass scales; ærea trutina, Cod. Exon. 1, b.

Mæslenn MASLIN, brass; æs, aurichalcum, C. R. Mk. 6, 8: 12, 41.—Mæslingc-smið a brass or coppersmith, Elf. gl.

MÆSSE, an; f. [Plat. Dut. misse, mis f: Ger. Dan. messe f: Old Ger. messa: Swed. Icel. messa f.] 1. The mass; missa. 2. A feast; festum:—1. Bd. 4, 22. 2. L. Alf. pol. 39, W. p. 44, 27.—Mæsse-dæg a feast day; festus dies, L. Alf. 39.—Mæsse-æfen the even before a feast; festi vigilia.—Mæssenyht festi nox, Rubr. Lk. 2, 1.—Mæsse-boc the mass-book, L. Eccl. W. p. 156.—Mæsse-hæcle, mæsse-hrægel, mæsse-reat a priest's garment, Elf. gl.: Past. 14, 3: Wulf. Test.—Mæsse-lac a cake made of spices; sacrum fertum, Cot. 92.—Mæsse-præost a mass-priest, L. Alf. W. p. 155, 156.—Mæsse-sang celebration of mass, Bd. 2, 3.—Mæsse-pegen a priest, L. Lund. W. p. 71.—Mæsse-præost-had priesthood, Bd. 5, 1, 23.

Mæssian; p. ode; pp. od. To say or celebrate mass; missam facere:—L. Edg. 30, 37: L. Eccl. W. p. 157.

MÆST, mest; sup. of mycel. Greatest, chief, first, most; maximus, primus:—Hyt is calra wyrta mæst, Mt. 13, 32: Mk. 12, 28, 29. Dæt is þat mæste bebod, Mk. 12, 29. Se mæsta the chief or principal man, Cot. 171. Of mæstan dæl ex maxima parte, Bd. 5, 13.

Mæst; adv. [Plat. Ger. Ker. Wil. meist adj. and adv.: Moes. maists greater: Frs. masta: Dut. meest: Dan. Swed. mest: Icel. mestr greatest] Most, more than; plus quam, plurimum:—Eallingamæstomnium plurimum, Mk. 12, 43: Lk. 21, 3.

MÆST [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. mast m: Fr. mât, mast m: Sp. Port. masto m.] A MAST; malus:—R. 83, 104. Mæst twist parastates, Elf. gl. p. 77b. R. 104.—Mæsta-cyp a beam; trabs.—Mæst-cyst the hole in which the mast is fixed; mali cista, Cot. 137.—Mæst-rap mast-rop, Cd. 146, v. mærels-rap.

Mæstan to fatten, v. amæstan.

MÆSTE [Frs. mete, meit f. meat, food: Plat. Ger. mast f: Ot. maz bread: Not. masta fat: Moes. mats: Dan. mad: Swed.

mat m: Icel. matr m.] Food, food on which animals are fattened, MAST, such as acorns, berries, nuts, &c.; esca, cibus, Chart. Edw. Conf. l. 5, ap. Hickeys's Thes. p. 158. Nuces, glans, baccæ.

Mæsten An oak grove; quercetum, L. In. 49. Mæsten treow a cork-tree; suberies, R. 45.

Mæster MASTER; magister, Elf. gl.

Mæst most, Bt. R. p. 155, v. mæst.

Mæstlice Greatly; magnopere:—Mæstlicust maximopere, R. Conc. in Epil., Lye.

Mæstling A vessel, bed, table; vas stanneum, lectus, mensa, Coll. Monast.: Mk. 7, 4.

Mæstlingc-smið a coppersmith, R. 81, v. mæslenn, &c.

Mæst-lond Pasture land; ad pasnagium terra, Heming. p. 93.

Mæst-lor A crane, pulley or rather the cords at the top of a mast; carcera, vel potius carchesia.

Mæst-ræddenne Right of pasture; pasnagii jus, usufructus, Heming. p. 94.

Mæt, mæton found, v. metan.

Mætán; p. mætte, gemætte; pp. metod. To dream; somniare:—Gehirað min swefen þe me mætte somniavi, Gen. 37, 6. Hit gelamp þat hine mætte somniavit, Gen. 37, 5. Þat bim metod that he dreamed, Cd. 178. Mætte uic begen we both dreamed, Gen. 41, 11. Mæte meat, Bd. 5, 4, v. mete.

Mæte; comp. mætra, mætra, metra, mætre; adj. [Plat. Dut. matigsober: Ger. mässig: Schw. mæzzig] Midding, of the middle class, common, moderate, modest; mediocris, modestus:—Hadas, micle and mæte high and middle orders, Cod. Exon. p. 33. Mæteran men common men, Bd. 4, 23, B. Mætra on mod geþanc more moderate in mind's thought; moderator in animo, Cd. 207. Mætran men mediocres homines, plebeii, Bd. 4, 23, O. T. Mætre on mægne moderatus in potestate, Cod. Exon. p. 33.

Mæterne [Flor. Meaterne] The river Marne; Mæterna, Chr. 887.

Mætfeæst [mæte moderate] Modest, moderate; modestus, v. gemætfeæst.

MÆD, e; f. 1. Lot, state, condition, measure, degree; conditio, modus. 2. Respect, honour, authority, dignity; reverentia, honor:—1. Be hades

and be gyltes mæbe secundum ordinis et peccati conditionem, Pecc. medic. 4: L. Edg. pen. 3. Peah hit ure mæb ne sie though it be not our lot, Bt. 42. Be þam þe his mæb sy prout ejus conditio fuerit, L. Const. W. p. 112. Be his andgites mæbe by the measure of his understanding, Bd. 41, 4. 2. Mæbe witan to shew respect, L. Cnut. 2. Cyrican mæb a church's dignity, L. Cnut. 3. Mycle mæbe wite magnam auctoritatem agnoscat, L. Const. tit. ult.

Mæb a virgin, Ex. 22, 17, v. mægð.

Mæb [Plat. mad, namad f: Ger. mahd, nachmahd f. aftermath] A mowing, MATHE; falcatio, Som.

Mæb New wine boiled to half its quantity; defrutum, Som.

Mæbe, Mæðas, Mæðas The Medes; Medi, Ore. 1, 12, 19.

Mæbel a discourse, v. meðel.

Mæbelan, mæðlan to speak, discourse, Cd. 26: 101, v. mæðelian.

Mæðelere An orator, a pleader; sermocinator, Som.

Mæðel-ern a place for pleading, Cot. 110, 172, v. meðel, &c.

Mæð-full kind, Elf. gr., v. mæðfull.

Mæðgige Moderate, well ordered, modest; moderatus, Som.

Mæðian; p. ode; pp. od. [mæb a measure] To measure, estimate, to use gently; æstimare, humaniter tractare, Som.

Mæðie Modest; modestus, Lye.

Mæðlan to speak, Cd. 26, v. mæðelian.

Mæðlic; adj. Suitable to his worth or dignity; dignitatis conveniens, L. Cnut. pol. 69.

Mæðlice; adv. Kindly, courteously; comode, humaniter, Elf. gr.

Mæðrian to honour, v. gemæðrian.

Mæðung, e; f. A measure, manner, quantity, form, way; mensuratio, modus, ratio, Som.

Mætinge [hence the Old English to meten to dream, and metell, metall a dream, v. Vis. of P. Plow.] A DREAM; somnium:—Ne ge mætinge mine ne cunnon ye my dream know not, Cd. 179.

Mætra, mætra more weak or moderate, v. mæte.

Mæw, mæwe [Dut. meeuw f: Plat. Ger. mewe, mowe f: Dan. maage, moge f: Swed. mase m: Icel. máfr a gull] A mæw, gull; larus, gavia, R. 37.

Maffa A caul; omentum, pia mater, Cot. 216.

Maffigend Wanton, saucy, impudent; petulans, Som.

Mag, es; m. also maga, an; m. a neighbour, friend, relation, kinsman, parent, son, &c., v. mæg.

MAGA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. maag f: Frs. mage f: Ger. magen m: Rab. mago: Dan. mave c: Swed. mage m: Icel. magi m.] The MAW, stomach; stomachus:—Scint. 12: *Elf. gl.*—Magen-åpenung, magan-åblawung, magan-åpundennes a distention of the stomach, L. M. 2, 15.—Magan-sar a sore, sickness or grief of the stomach.—Magan springe a tumor or ulcer of the stomach.—Magan untrymnes a disease or inflammation of the stomach.

MAGA Powerful, able; potens, Pec. med. 2.

MAGAN q.; ic, he mæg, þu miht, we magon, mægen; p. mihte, meahthe, we mihton, meahnton; sub. mæg, mage [Plat. Dut. mogen: Ger. mögen: Ker. magan: Ot. mugun: Moes. magan: Dan. mæge: Swed. må: Icel. mega] 1. To be able, may, can; posse. 2. To avail, prevail; valere, prævalere. 3. To be in health; valere, se habere. 4. To be sufficient, to have valus or power; valere, valorem habere:—1. Ic ne mæg cuman, Lk. 14, 20. Ne miht þu me fyllian non potes me sequi, Jn. 13, 36. Gif þu mage si potes, Gen. 15, 6. Ne mæg non potest, Mt. 6, 24. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, Cd. 226. De to mete magon, Gen. 6, 21. Ne magon non poterunt. 2. Ic magude prævalai, T. Ps. 12, 4. Wið ælcum attræ magon availed against all poison, Bd. 1, 1. Mihte to hæle availed to health, Bd. 3, 11. 3. Hu mæg he? Hig cwædon. Dat he wel mihte, Gen. 29, 6. 4. Hit ne mæg to nahte, Mt. 5, 13.

Magdala-treow an almond-tree, R. 47.

Mage a relation, v. mæg.

Mage the stomach, R. 74, 76, v. maga.

Mage may, may be able, v. magan.

Mageete Frenzy, folly; morotes, fatuitas, Som.

Magesetas MAISEVETHIANS, the people of Herefordshire; Magi incolæ, Magesætæ, alias Masegetæ, incolæ Radnoræ. Maiseveth hodiernum Radnoræ nomen apud Britanos, Chr. 1016.

Mageðe, magoðe, mægeðe,

magða Ozeze, mayweed, wild chamomile; chamemelum:—Herb. 24: L. M. 1, 64.

Magister Master; magister, Bt. 26.

Mago; pl. magos a relation, parent, son, Cd. 58: 109, v. mæg.—Mago-ræswa [ræswa a leader] a kindred chief, a leader, Cd. 79.—Mago-rinc men related, a kinsman, citizen, man, boy, Cd. 82: 104.—Mago-þegn a fellow servant, disciple or soldier, Menol. 154.—Mago-timber an increase of family, a relation, Cd. 55: 101.—Mago-tuddor a family, offspring, progeny, Cd. 132.

Magða mayweed, v. mageðe.

Magu a son, v. mæg.

Magude prevailed, v. magan.

Mag-wlite image, shape, Cd. 75, v. mæg-wlite.

Mah Procax, Lye.

Mahan may be able, may; possint, Bt. 7, 3, v. magan.

Mahlice Ravenously; voraciter, Som.

Mai, may, maidan, maiden, meidan a relation, maid, virgin, Hiches's Thea. p. 226, v. mæg, mæden.

Maiwee mayweed, v. mageðe.

Mal a spot, Cot. 133, v. maal.

Mal a part, Cot. 191, v. mæl.

MAL [Dan. maal, mæle n: Swed. mål n: Icel. mæli, mål n.] A speech, discourse, multitude, an assembly, a place of meeting; loquela, sermo:—Þær bæc Godwine Eorl up his mal ibi instituit Godwinus Comes ejus sermonem, Chr. 1052.

MAL, formal, ea. [Ger. mahl n: Old Ger. mal n: Dan. maal n.] Tribute, toll, subsidy; stipendium, Chr. 1087.

Maldulfes-burh, Maldres-burh Malmesbury, Wilt., v. Mealdelmes-burh.

Malscra A bewitching, charm; fascinatō, L. M. 3, 1.

Malscunga Bewitched; fascinatō, Cot. 84.

Malt-malt.—Malt-wyrt mallwort, v. mealt.

Malu, malwe MALLOW; malva, R. 42.

Mal-ueisin, Malveisin, Maleveisin the name of a castle built by William Rufus, near Bam-borough, in Northumberland:—Se cyng het makian ænne castel toforan Bebbaburh and hine on his space Malueisin het, þat is on Englice yfel nehhebur [evil neighbour], Chr. 1095, Ing. p. 311, 26.

Mamerung A sleeping, slumbering; dormitio, Som.

Man A nag, horse; mannus, Som.

MAN, mann, mon; nom. ac. man;

g. mannes; d. men; pl. nom. ac. menn; g. manna; d. mannum; m. [Plat. Dut. Sweed. man m: Ger. mann n: Fr. man m: Moes. manna: Dan. mand m: Icel. madr m: Old Icel. mannr m. a man; man a servant: Wel. manac n. Sans. man: Arm. man min a look, aspect, countenance: Ch. Heb. מִן min a species, kind.—“Man,” says Becon, “is freemen to lead, because man leads and governs all other animals,” v. Ktl. in Man] 1. A man; homo. 2. One of the human kind, a woman; mulier. 3. A man servant, vassal; servus, cliens. 4. Used as the Dut. men: Ger. man and Fr. on one, any one, any person, they, people, it is.—1. God gesceop þa man to his an E. nisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. He þam forlæt se man feder his moder and gepeot hine to his wife, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 4, 12. 2. To þam untruman man eode ad longinquitam Janam intraret, Bd. 5, 3. 3. His wæc was his man; ejus servus erat, Chr. 1072. Wæra þe mannes men were this man's vassals; erant hujus hominis vassalli, Chr. 1086. 4. Man brohte [Dut. men bracht: Ger. man brachte: Fr. apporté] they, people brings attulerunt, Mt. 14, 11. Man mihte geseon [Dut. men zien: Ger. man konnte sehen: Fr. on pourrait voir] see; licuit videre, poterat videre, Chr. 1011. Man eode [Dut. men deed: Ger. erfuhr: Fr. on a fait] done; factum est, Chr. 1063. Bead man land-fyrde ut dep. ordered the land forto be mandatum est terrestribus: piis ut exirent, Chr. 1062. Man cydde Haroldo ut was to Harold or they told Haroldo narratum est Haroldo, Chr. 1066. Man geaf him dea est ei, Chr. 1072.

MA'N; d. máne; pl. g. mánn: [Dan. meen a. a vice: Sweed. men n: Icel. mein n. an injury.—Here we observe that God is both God and god: but man both man and wickedness: God, gód] Sin, evil, crime; nefas, scelus.—Mane gefyllad seclers ianra Lev. 19, 29. De þat man fremodon qui istud scribit petrascent, Jac. 7, 17: K. 22. Mid manegum manum much wickedness, Bt. 1. Fe aghweþerum þysa man

strangis horum scelerum, Bd. 2. 5. Man ne cuþon crime (they) know not, *Cd. 100*. Mid mane with crime, *Cd. 16*.
 Mán; *adj. Sinful, wicked; scelestus*:—Mid man dædum with wicked deeds, *Cd. 23*. Man menio a sinful multitude, *Cd. 160*.—Mán-að a wicked oath, *perjury, L. Eccl. 1, W. Cat. p. 17, v. man-dæd*.
 Mand admonished, *v. manian*.
 Man-bot MAN-BOOT, compensation for homicide, *L. In. 70, 76*.—Man-bryne man-heat, *fever, Chr. 961*.
 Mangere a merchant, *v. mangere*.
 Mangung business, *v. mangung*.
 Mancos, mancs, mancus, mancuse. A mancus very often occurs in charters. *Mann. 1898*, "the mancus was about 1s. 6d. of our present currency, *Will of King Alf. p. 20*, note f." But, by the quotation below, it appears that a mancus was thirty pennies, five of which made a shilling; hence a mancus was six shillings. *Mr. Turner* says, "whether the mancus was, like the pound, merely a weight, and not a coin, and was applied to express, in the same manner as the word pound, a certain quantity of money, coined or uncoined, I cannot decide; but I incline to think that it was not a coin. Indeed, there is one passage which shows that it was a weight, 'duas bradiolas aureas fabricatas quas pensarent xlv mancusas,'" *Heming. Chart. p. 86*. I consider the two sorts of pennies [v. peneg] as the only coins of the Anglo-Saxons above their copper coinage; and am induced to regard all their other denominations of money as weighed or settled quantities of uncoined metal, *Hist. A.-S. vol. ii. Ap. 2 p. 471*; summula nummi spud Anglo-Saxones, tam argentei quam aurei, aliter mearc et marc dicta:—Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc fif penegas gemacigað ænne scylinge and prittig penega ænne mancs libra in Latin is pound in English five pennies make a shilling, and thirty pennies one mancus, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 52, 8*.
 Man-cwealm a plague, pestilence, *Ors. 3, 3*.—Man-cwellere a man-killer, a murderer.—Man-cynn mankind, *v. man, man-lica*.

Mand a basket, pannier, *v. mond*.
 Mán-dæd a wicked deed, wickedness, *Ors. 1, 8; Cd. 23, v. man, mán-facn*.
 Mandragora MANDRAKE; mandragora, *Som*.
 Mán-dream sinful joy, *Cd. 203*.
 Man-drihten man-lord, a master, *Cd. 102*.
 Maneg many, *Gen. 17, 4, 5, v. manig*.
 Mán-facn wickedness. — Mán-fæcþe wicked enmity, sinful, *Cd. 69*.—Mán-feld a polluted field, *Ors. 3, 6*.—Mán-full full of wickedness, wicked, profane, horrid, *Gen. 14, 10*.—Mán-fulle, mán-fulla a publican, *Lk. 18, 11, 13*.
 Mán-fullic Wicked; pravus, *Alb. resp. 40*.
 Mán-fullice Wickedly; sceleste, *Scint. 4*.
 Mán-fulnys, se; *f. Wickedness; nequitia, Elf. T. p. 35, 5*.
 Man-fultum military forces, *Ors. 4, 9, v. mann-fultum*.
 Manga for manega many, *Ors. 1, 1, v. manig*.
 Mán-genga a follower of evil, *Bd. 1, 7*.
 Mangere, mangere, monger, es; *m. [Dut. mangelaar m. a barterer; Ger. menger m: Old Ger. Old Dut. manger, mangher m: Icel. mangari n. a merchant; Lat. mango, mangonis is short for mango, manganonis a monger; Icel. mang merchandise] A merchant, MONGER, tradesman; mercator:—Is heofona rice gelic þam mangere, Mt. 13, 45*.
 Mangian; *p. gemangode. To traffic, trade; mercaturam exercere, negotiari:—Hu mycel gehwylc gemangode, Lk. 19, 15. Gif man mid cirican mangie if one traffic with the Church, L. North. pres. 20*.
 Mangung, mangung e; *f. Business, merchandise; negotiatio, Mt. 22, 5*.—Mangung-hus a house of merchandise, *Jn. 2, 16*.
 Mán-hú manna, *Ex. 16, 15, v. manna*.
 Mán-hus a house of sin, *Cd. 169*.
 Máni many, *Bt. 39, 3*.—Mani-fældlice manifoldly, *Gen. 48, 16, v. manig*.
 MANIAN; *p. ode; pp. gemanod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. manen: Frs. monia; Ger. mahnen, ermahnen: Old Ger. manon: Moes. gamunan: Dan. mane: Swed. mana; Icel. minna] To admonish, advise, exhort; monere, hortari:—Swa swa se witega us manað as the prophet ad-*

monishes us, *Elf. Greg. Hom. p. 24*. Manode hig georne, *Jos. 23, 6*. Gemanode admonished, *Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 2*. Mana þone admonish them, *L. In. W. p. 18, 27, v. monian, myngian*.
 MANIG, mæneg, mænig, mani, mæni, maneg, menig; *adj. [Plat. Dut. menig: Frs. menig: Dan. mange, mängen: Swed. många; Icel. mangi, margr many: Moes. managai: Russ. mnogei] MANY, much; multus:—Ors. 4, tit. 8. Manige cweðað multi dicunt, Ps. 3, 1: 4, 6. Manigra multorum, Ps. 30, 16*.
 Manigan to exhort, *Bd. 4, 23, v. manigean*.
 Man-ige, Mans MAINE, in France; Cenomania, *Chr. 1099*.
 Manige-ceaster [Flor. Mamercester: *Hood. Mamecester] MANCHESTER; Mancunium, Chr. 923*.
 Manig-feald manifold, many times, *Ps. 67, 18*.
 Manigfealdlic; *adj. Diversified, various; diversimodus, Bt. 39, 6*.
 Manigfealdnes, se; *f. Multiplicity, perplexity; multiplicitas, perplexitas, Cot. 166*.
 Manig-fyldian to multiply, *v. manyng-fyldian*.
 Man-kyn maskind, people, *Jud. c. 1, v. man-cynn*.
 Man-lica, mon-lica, an; *m. A human image, a statue; humana effigies, imago, status, Cd. 119: 180*.—Man-lufigende a man lover, *Herb. 116*.—Man-myrring destruction of men, *Chr. 1096, v. man*.
 Mánn wickedness, *Bd. 1, 14, v. mán*.
 Manna, an; *m. man, Gen. 6, 7, v. man*.
 Manna, mán-hú manna, *Ex. 16, 31*.
 Mann-cwealm pestilence, *Mt. 24, 7, v. man-cwealm*.
 Mann-cyn the isle of Man, *v. mæn-ige*.
 Mannes-leng man's length.—Mannes-scaru a man's share; membrum virile.
 Mánn-full wicked, *Bd. 4, 25, v. mán-facn, &c*.
 Mann-fultum military forces, *Ors. 3, 7*.
 Mannian, gemannian; *p. ode; pp. od. To man, to garrison, to fill with men; viris instruere:—He het hie gemannian he ordered to man it, Chr. 923*.
 Mann-ie Maine, in France, *Chr. 1110, v. Man-ige*.
 Mannigenne to exhort, admonish, *v. manian*.

Mann-werod a multitude of men, *Ora.* 3, 7.
 Man-ræden, manred homage, dependence, *Jos.* 9, 11.
 Mans Maine, in France, *Chr.* 1073, v. Man-ige.
 Mán-scaða an enemy of men, *Beo.* 11.
 Mán-sceaða a wicked thief, great sinner; *Iatro, Cd.* 144.
 Mán-scyldig crime guilty, *Cd.* 49, 50.
 Man-slæge, man-slege man-slaying, homicide, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.
 Man-slaga a man-slayer, murderer, *Deut.* 5, 17.
 Man-sliht, man-slyhte, man-slaht homicide, murder, *Mk.* 15, 7.
 Mans-long man's length, v. mannes-leng.
 Mans-lot a tax; hominum vectigal, tributum, *Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.*
 Man-sunning excommunication, *W. B. p.* 239, v. amansunning.
 Mán-swara, mán-swara a perjurer, *L. Cnut. pol.* 6, v. mán-swara, &c.
 Mán-swara wicked swearing, perjury, *Cot.* 169.—Mán-swærian to forswear, *Lev.* 5, 4.—Mán-swica a deceiver, *Wulfst. Par.* 4.—Mán-swara, man-swara a perjurer, a perjured person, *L. Edw.* 3.
 Man-peof a stealer of men, *L. Alf. pol.* 9.
 Man-pwære, mon-pwære mild, gentle, *Ps.* 24, 10.
 Man-pwærian To become tame, to make gentle; mansuescere.
 Man-pwærnys, se; f. Mildness, gentleness, Meekness; mansuetudo, *C. Ps.* 44, 6.
 Manung, monung, e; f. An admonition, warning, advertisement; monitum, notificatio, *Bd.* 1, 12. Gafoles manung tributū (soluendi) notificatio.
 Mán-weorc a wicked work, wickedness, *L. Cnut. pol.* 38.—Mán-weorðung false worship, *L. Edg.* 16.
 Mán-wræce wicked, horrible, *Cot.* 112.
 Man-wyrð man's worth, the value of a man's life or head, *L. Hloth.* 4.
 Many-fyldian To multiply, increase; multiplicare, þu manyfyldest tu multiplicasti, *Pa.* 70, 23.
 Mapeld-ern A place where there are maple-trees; acerinus, *R.* 46.
 Mapulder, mapeldor A MAPLE; acer:—*Elf. gl. Cot.* 6. Mapletreo a maple-tree, *Heming.* p. 245.
 Mara The night-mare; incubus, *L. M.* 3, 1.
 Mára; seo, þæt máre; *adj.* [comp.]

of mycel] Greater, MORE; major:—Ne aras betwyrx wyfa bearnum mara Iohanne Fulwibtere, soðlice se þe læssa ys, ys on heofena rice him mare, *Mt.* 11, 11. Þat mare leoht, *Gen.* 1, 16. Þes is mara þonne Salomon, *Mt.* 12, 42. Se ys mara on heofona rice, *Mt.* 18, 4. He is mara þonne witega, *Lk.* 7, 26. Nis oðer mare bebod, *Mk.* 12, 31. Ic towurpe mine berenu and ic wyrce maran, *Lk.* 12, 18. Ic hæbbe maran gewitnesse, *Jn.* 5, 36. He wyrð maran, *Jn.* 14, 12. Se hæfð maran synne, *Jn.* 19, 11.

Mara more, rather, *Mt.* 6, 30, v. mare.

Mara-land main land, a continent. Mar-beam a mulberry-tree, *C. Ps.* 77, 52.

Marc a mark, sign, boundary, v. mearc.

Marc A MARK, piece of money; marca nummi:—Wið x marcan goldes with ten marks of gold, *Wan. Cat.* p. 150, 11, 15, v. mancos.

MARE; *adv.* [Plat. *Dut.* meer: *Frs.* mar: *Ger.* mehr: *Dan.* meere: *Swed.* mer, mera] MORE; plus, magis, amplius:—Hwæt do ge mare, *Mt.* 5, 47. He mare forgeaf, *Lk.* 7, 43. Mycele mare much more; multo plus, *Lk.* 18, 30. Nan þing mare nothing more, *Mt.* 22, 46. Naht mare naught more, *Lk.* 3, 13, v. ma.

Margene, marne in the morning, *Bd.* 2, 6, v. morgen.

Marinars MARINERS; nautæ, *Lye.*

Market [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* Old *Ger.* markt: *Dan.* marked: *Swed.* marknad m: *Icel.* markadr m.]

A MARKET; mercatus, *Lye.*

Marm, marma MARBLE; marmor:—Marm-stan, marman-stan, marmar-stan marble stone, *Elf. gl.*: *Herb.* 51, 1.

Marne morn, v. morgen.

Maraoro the country of Moravia, *Ora.* 1, 1.

Marða great actions, wonders, *Ps.* 105, 21, v. mærd.

Martige The month of March; Martius mensis, v. hréðe-monað.

Martrung, e; f. A MARTYRING, martyrdom; martyrrium, *Ora.* 6, 2.

Martyr, es; m. A MARTYR; martyr, *Bd.* 1, 7. Martiras, *Cd.* 2, 23.

Martyrad, martyrod, martrod. MARTYRED; martyr factus, *Som.*

Martyrhád, martyrdóm, es; m. MARTYRDOM; martyrrium, *Bd.* 1, 7.

Marubie The herb horsehans. marrubium, *Som.*

Mase A whirlpool, gulf; gurg. *Som.*

Mase [Plat. meese, meeke f. *Dut.* mees, koolmees f. *Ger.* meise f. *Dan.* meise mæst. *Swed.* tätja: *Icel.* titu f. *Norw.* derives mase, meise, &c. free the *Grk.* μασο small. *Te.* *Swed.* tättt, the *Icel.* titu, and *Eng.* tit, have the same signification. The *Lat.* parus is visibly derived from parvus; and so all these names agree with the small size of the bird.] *An* unclerty bre a tit-mouse; parula, *Frs.* *Dew.* forsan parra avis, parra. *Hise* mase a wra; parra. *Elf. gl.*

Maserfeld [Brom. Marsfeld. Maxsefelde: *West. Mark.*]

MASERFIELD, the name of a village and castle in Shropshire now called Onwaldstre, and its vestre; but *Ing.* says MASFIELD, Yorkshire, *Chr.* 61: *Bd.* 3, 9.

Massere, es; m. A mercator, *L. Edg.* 14, v. mægere.

MADA [Plat. *Dut.* made, mada f. *Ger.* made f. *Nat. mæ.* Moes. matha: *Dan.* madie-mak m: *Swed.* mad, mad m: *Icel.* madkr m: *Br.* says from the Old Gothic: man to eat, and A.-S. mætan A worm, maggot, bug; *Wulfst.* tamus, *R.* 23.

Maðant Mantas, a town in Friesland oppidum Gallie in Saxon provincia, *Chr.* 1037.

Máðelian, mæðlan; p. ode: n. od. [mæðel a discursus; speak, discourse, harangue; discere, sermocinari.—*Id.* tigne God, mæðlan gebur; (the) mighty God heard you. *Cd.* 26: 101. Abraham mæðlode Abraham spok. *Os.* 140. Satan mæðelode Sathan harangued, *Cd.* 18.

Máðele Tumulatus; tumultus, *Som.*

Máðelere an orator, *Cd.* 53. Máðel-ern place for pleading.

Máðelung, e; f. A prater, babbling; garrulitas, verboritas, *Som.*

Maðm, es; m. A vessel, ornament, jewels, goods; cimelia, res quævis pretiosæ.—Gylden maðm a golden vessel, *Bi. R.* p. 181. Maðmas *C. Mt.* 12, 29. Mare eallc maðmum potior omnibus ornamentis, *Bd.* 2, 12.—Maðm-cyst treasure-chest, treasure. *Mt.* 27, 6.—Maðm-horð

store-board or store-house.—
 Maðm-hus a treasure-house,
treasury, Gen. 47, 14.—Maðm-
 hyrde a treasure-keeper, a
 treasurer, *Bt. 27, 4, v. madm,*
 &c.
 Maðoh tumultuosa, *Prov. 20.*
 Maðu a bag, *Elf. gl. : R. 23, v.*
 maða.
 Matuc, es; m. A MATTOCK, shoe-
 sel, spade; bipalium, ligo, *Ors.*
 4, 7.
 Matu [Ger. *Swed. matt languid;*
 matz sein: *It. matto foolish;*
Den. mat feint, weak] *Malici-*
ous, envious, wicked; malignus:
 —pe matu apprecā qui maligno-
 sa loquuntur, *T. Ps. 34, 30.*
 MAWAN, he mawes [Plat. mai-
 en, meien: *Dut. maayen; Ger.*
 mahen: *Old Ger. meiden;*
Moes. maitan; Dan. meje;
Swed. meja, måja] To mow;
 metere, *Bd. 1, 1.*
 Ma-willan to wish more, to be
 more willing.
 Max A net; retia, *Col. Monast.*
 Max-wyrte Wort, new beer;
 cerevisia liquor incoctus, *L.*
Med. 1, 36, 38, 41.
 Me, mec Me, to me; me, mihi;
 &c. d. of ic.
 Meadema worthy, *R. Mt. 10, 37,*
 v. medeme.
 Mead-sceat a reward, v. med-
 sceat.
 Meagl, meagol Great, powerful,
 meagfast; magnus, potens:—
 Meagl stefn a powerful voice,
Cod. Exon. 46. Meagl weord
 potens lingua, *Cod. Exon. 60, b.*
 Meagium mode floo animo,
Mon. Angl. p. 102, vol. i.
 Meagn fortitude, power, valour,
Ex. 15, 6, v. meagen.
 Meaglice; adv. *Bravely, power-*
fully; magnanimitate, Cd. 169.
 Meagol-mod great-minded, brave,
W. Cat. p. 246.
 Meagolnes, se; f. Power, might;
 potentia, vires, facultas.
 Meah power, might, authority, a
 beak, nod, *Bd. 2, 9, v. miht.*
 Meahthe might, could; potuit, *Bd.*
4, 23, S. p. 593, 11, v. magan.
 Mealc-lið [meolc milk; lið mild]
 Mild as milk, milky; lacteus,
Prof. R. Conc.
 Mealdemes-burh, Maldulfes-
 burh [Flor. Maldelmesburh:
 Malm. Maldeamesburh, Mal-
 mesbires: *Brom. Malmesbury.*
 —It was first called Maldulfes-
 burh or Maldmes-burh, Mail-
 dulf's city, from the name of its
 founder; then Aldelmes-
 burh Aldhelm's city, from Ald-
 helm, one of Maildulf's chief
 disciples. From both names
 was formed Meald- elmes-
 burh] MALMSBURY, *Wills.,*
Chr. 1015.

* Meale-hus a meal-house, *R. 109.*
 Mealewe meal, v. melew.
 Mealm-stan [Perhaps from *Moes.*
 malma sand; *A.-S. stan a stone*]
 MALM-STONE, a stone, sand
 stone; lapis, arenosus lapis:
 —Mon heardlic gnide þone
 hnescestan mealm-stan quivis
 difficulter comminuat molliissi-
 mum arenosum lapidem, *Ors. 4,*
 13.
 Mealt melted, v. meltan.
 MEALT, malt [Plat. molt n: *Dut.*
 mout n: *Ger. malt n: Dan.*
Swed. Icel. malt n.—From mo-
 lere to grind; molt and molta
 are in *Lat. mid.* often used for
 dust; or from melzen to soften,
 mollify, soak] MALT; brasium,
Elf. gl. : Cot. 25.—Mealt-ge-
 cot malt-shot, malt-tax.—*Me-*
alt-hus malt-house, R. 108.—
 Mealt-wurt malt-wort, wort;
 leh mealt-wurt lezinum, *R. 33.*
 Mealwe MALLOWs; malva:—
 Wilde mealwe wild mallows;
 malva sylvestris. Mercs me-
 alwe marsh mallows; malva
 palustris.
 MEARC, e; f. [Plat. *Dut. merk*
 n: *Frs. merc f: Ger. Dan.*
 mark f: *Ker. marchio: Not.*
 marcha: *Moes. marco: Dan.*
 märke c: *Swed. märke n: Icel.*
 mark n. a mark] 1. A MARK,
 sign, character, money; nota,
 signum. 2. A boundary mark,
 a limit, border, boundary, the
 MARCHES; fines:—1. To me-
 arce in signum, *Gen. 28, 18.*
 Meorce don to make a mark,
R. Ben. interl. 58. Mearca
 nota, signa, characteres, tituli,
Cot. 57. Twelf mearca on
 twelf Israhela magðum, *Ex.*
24, 4. 2. He hæfð heora me-
 arce swa gesette, þat hie ne
 mot heore meorce gebrædan
 he has their limit so fixed, that
 they may not their boundary
 extend, *Bt. 21.* Romana me-
 arce Romanorum fines, *Bt. 27,*
 4. Ofer þa meorce over the
 boundaries, *L. Hloth. 15.* Me-
 arc-stapa a fertile of the bor-
 ders, *Beo. 1.*—Mearc-hofu
 field-houses, tents, *Cd. 145.*
 Mearce the Mercians, *Chr. 449,*
 v. myrce.
 Mearcian, gemearcian, amear-
 can; p. mearcode, gemearcode:
 pp. gemearcod, amearcod;
 v. a. [mearc a mark] 1. To
 mark, point or mark out, des-
 cribe; notare. 2. To assign,
 appoint, determine; designare,
 discernere:—1. Mearcode þa
 stowa, *Deut. 1, 33: Ors. 3, 1,*
Bor. p. 89, 7. 2. Ælc craft-
 ega mearcað his weorc on his
 mode every workman deter-
 mines his work in his mind, *Bt.*

39, 6. Se Hælend gemearcu-
 de oðre twa and hund-seofan-
 tig, *Lk. 10, 1.* Hafað hit ge-
 mearcod hath it decreed, *Cd.*
 19.
 Mearc-isen A marking-iron, *Cot.*
 31.—Mearc-land boundary-
 land, *Cd. 146.*
 Mearc-redes-burnan-stede [Eth-
 el. Mercedes-burnanstede:
Hunt. West. Mercedesburne]
 Mearcrað's Burnsted, in *Sussex.*
 Mearcung, e; f. A MARKING,
 dividing into chapters; obis-
 natio, capitulatio, *Som.*
 * Mearc-weard a keeper or watch
 of boundaries, *Cd. 151.*
 Meard A reward; merces:—*C.*
Mt. 20, 8: R. Mt. 5, 12.
 Méare [Frs. mare f. a border,
 limit: *Icel. mæri f. A mere,*
 boundary; finis:—*Cd. 151, v.*
 gemære.
 Mearew delicate, tender, *C. R.*
Ben. 50, v. mearru.
 Mearglic Like marrow; medul-
 latus, *V. Ps. 65, 14.*
 MEARR, mearg [Plat. mörr, murk
 n: *Dut. merg, murg m: Frs.*
 merch n: *Ger. mark n: Rab.*
 marc: *Not. marg: Dan. marg,*
 marv c: *Swed. merg, märg m:*
Icel. mergr m.] MARROW;
 medulla, *R. 74.* Meargh-
 hæc, mearh-hæccel A sausage,
 marrow pudding, *Cot. 93: 114.*
 Mearh amularius, *Cot. 13.*
 Mearn mourned, v. murnan.
 Mearrian ic meargeige; p. ode;
 pp. od. [Plat. erren: *Ger. irren,*
 verirren: *Not. Ot. irri, irren;*
South Ger. irzen: Moes. airz-
gan: Dan. irre: Swed. irra]
 To err, mistake; errare:—*Hi*
aht mearrigen they mistake
ought, Bt. 24, 4.
 MEARD, mærd, es; m. [Plat.
 maard, mahrd, mard, maarte
 m. n: *Dut. marter m: Ger.*
 marder m: *Dan. maar m:*
Swed. mård m: Icel. mörd m:
Fr. marte f: It. matora f:
Sp. Port. marta f: Lat. mid.
martur] A MARTIN, ferret,
weasel; martes, mustela, Elf.
gl. Ors. 1, 1.
 Mearð a reward, *C. Mt. 5, 12, v.*
 meard.
 MEARU, merwe, mearuw; adj.
 [Plat. moer: *Dut. murw: Ger.*
 murbe: *Mon. murui: South*
Ger. mar, mür: Dan. Swed.
mör: Icel. miör: Fr. mur]
Tender, soft, delicate; tener:—
Þonne hys twig byð mearu,
Mk. 13, 28. Hnesce swa swa
 mearwan cild mollis, veluti tener
 infans.
 Mearuwnes, se; f. Tenderness;
 mollities, *Som.*
 Measse-preost a priest, *C. Mt. 8,*
 4, v. mæsse, &c.

Meatta, meatto [Plat. Ger. Dan. matte f: Dut. Russ. mat f: Swed. matta f.] A MAT, mattress; matta, Elf. gl.: R. 66.
 Meaw a gull, v. mæw.
 Mec, mech me; ac. and d. of ic, Cd. 99, Th. p. 131, 21, v. me.
 Meca, mece, mececa a mate, v. maca, gemaca.
 M'CE, méche [Plat. mest, mess n. a knife: Dut. mes n. a knife: Ger. messer n.: Poem of St. Anno, mezzir: Schw. stechmesser: Plat. steekmeat: Old Swed. stekameta a dagger, sword: Icel. mekir m. a sword: Wend. mecz: Pol. miecz: Bohem. mec a knife, dagger: Fin. micka] A sword, falchion, dagger; mucro, gladius:—Mid mece with sword, Cd. 162. Mid meca ecgum cum gladii acie, Bt. R. p. 160.
 Mece-fisc a mullet fish, Som.
 Mecg a man, Cd. 220, v. mæcg.
 Mecgan To make; facere, Menol. 496, v. macian.
 Mech me, v. mec.
 Meche a sword, T. Ps. 16, 14, v. mece.
 M'ED [Plat. mede f: Old Ger. mietha f. a present: Lip. miedon: Ot. miata: Not. mieta: Tat. mita: Moes. mizdo: Swed. Icel. míta f. a gift: Pol. myto: Boh. mizda: Sane. medha a gift: Heb. מִתָּנָה mtn a gift; from מָתַן ntn to give.—From mat meat, the oldest presents consisting in victuals] MED, merit, reward, recompense, benefit; merces, præmium:—Pin med byð swiðe micel, Gen. 15, 1. Næbbe ge mede non habetis vos mercedem, Mt. 6, 1. Hig onfengon hyra mede hi habent eorum mercedem, Mt. 6, 2, 5, 16. Hwæt byð us to mede quid erit nobis in præmium, Mk. 19, 27. Meda rewards, Cd. 99.
 Medder a mother, L. Hloith. 6.—Meddern -mægas a mother's relations, L. Alf. pol. 8, v. modor.
 Medeme; sup. ast, sest; adj. [midd the middle] Moderate, middling, little; mediocris, modicus:—On þam medemæstan gepohte in leuissima cogitatione, Bd. 5, 13. Medemasta geleaf modica fidei, R. Mt. 6, 30.
 Medeme; comp. ra, re; sup. sest; adj. [med meed, benefi] Worthy, meet, apt, capable; dignus:—Mid medemum wæstmum cum dignis fructibus, Bd. 4, 27. Ne magon we nanwuht findan medemre bonne God we can find nothing more worthy than God, Bt. 34, 4. Ðæt he sie ælces pinges swa medeme swa he æfre medemast wære that

he be as capable of every thing, as he ever was most capable, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 318, 4.
 Medemelice, medemlice; adv. [midd the middle] Moderately; moderate, Cot. 23.
 Medemian, gemedemian, ic medemige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [midd middle] To moderate, temper, measure, distinguish, honour; moderare, dignari:—Man mot medemian be nihtum one ought to moderate according to ability, L. Edg. pn. 9, W. p. 94, 17. Ði man sceal medemian one ought to distinguish them, L. Edg. conf. 3. Ic medemige þe I honour thee.
 Medemicworthy, Cot. 69, v. medeme.
 Medemn Worthy, proper; conueniens, Mt. 3, 8.
 Medemnes, se; f. 1. Benignity, bounty, kindness; benignitas. 2. Merit, dignity; meritum, dignitas:—1. Driht selð medemnesse Dominus exhibebit benignitatem, Ps. 84, 13. 2. Ge underpodað eowre hehatan medemnesse you degrade your highest dignity, Bt. 14, 2. To medemnesse to merit, Bt. 16, 1.
 Mede-monað July, v. mæd-monað.
 Medemung, e; f. Moderation, lenity; moderatio:—Medemung be mæðe moderation according to the state; moderatio (sententia erit) pro ratione (facti) L. With., W. p. 13, 41: L. Const. W. p. 113, 46.
 Meden; pl. medenu a maiden, lass, R. s. 2, 5, v. mæden.
 Meder To a mother; matri:—Cwæð to Marian hys meder dixit Maria ejus matri, Lk. 2, 34: Jn. 19, 26. Ageaf he hyne hys meder dedit illo eum ejus matri, Lk. 7, 16, v. modor.
 Mederce A coffer, chest; loculus, cista, Elf. gl.
 Medeshamstede, Medeshamstede [Flor. Medeshamstude: Hovd. Medeshamburcatede.—mæd a meadow, ham home, stede a place] MEDESHAMSTED, the ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, Chr. 656: 656, &c. Peada and Oswiu sprecon þat hi wolden an mynastre areren Criste to loue and sce. Petre to wurðmin-te. Hi nama hit gauen Medeshamstede, forþan þet þer is an wæl þe is gehaten Medeswæl Peada and Oswy said that they would rear a minster to the love of Christ and honour of St. Peter. They gave it the name of Medhamstede, because there is a well which is called Meadwell, Chr. 655.

Medes-wæl A spring near Peterborough; gurgis quidam in fluvio Nen, sive Alysna burgum S. Petri praterfluente, Chr. 655. De quo Hugo Candidus, in Hist. Cænob. Burgensis hæc habet. "In hujus amnis medio est locus, quasi quædam vorago, qui tam profundus et frigidus est ut, in media sætate, cum solis calor camino videtur esse ferventior, nullus natantium ejus ima adire possit; nec tamen unquam in hyeme gelatur. Et enim ibi fons, ut dicunt, unde ebullit aqua: Hunc locum Medesuuelle antiqui appellarunt; a quo primi fundatores ipsius monasterii, quia juxta monasterium est Medeshamstede vocaverunt," v. Medewæge.
 Medew a meadow, v. mædew.
 Medewæge [Asser. Medwæg: Flor. Medweag; Hist. Medweag, Meadewæge, Medewei: Dunel. Meodwæge, Medewæge: Hood. Meodwæge, Medewei: Brom. Medewæye, Medewæg.—mæd a meadow, wæg, weg a way, wæge, water; or Wcl. Mad uog pulcher factus] The riser MEDWAY, Kent; nomen Saxonicum fluvii apud Cantianos insignis, Chr. 999.
 Medew-wyrt, medo-wyrt MEADOW-WORT; pratensis herba, melletina, Elf. gl.: R. 41.
 Med-feoh a bribe, reward.
 Med-gelda One who rewards, a leader, one who is rewarded, a hireling, Lev. 26, 39.
 Medlic small, little, v. medeme.
 Medme; sup. medmæst moderate, v. medeme.
 Medmian To go in the middle, to mediate, moderate; mediare, moderari, L. Crut. pol. 66.
 Med-micel [medeme little] moderate, short, small, little, mean, T. Ps. 86, 17.
 Med-mioelnyssa; se; f. Littleness, smallness; exiguitas:—Medmicelnyssa gastes pusillitas animi, pusillanimitas, Ps. 64, 8.
 Medo mead, Ors. 1, 1.—Medoern, medo-heal a mead-house, banqueting-house, palace, Bco. 1, 22, v. medu.
 Medom worthy, Bt. 16, 3, C, v. medeme.
 Medomes dignity, Bt. 16, 3, v. medemes.
 Medo-werig weary with wine, drunk, Jdth. p. 23, 38.
 Medo-wyrt meadow-wort, v. medewyrt.
 Medrene motherly, on the mother's side, L. Edw. Grith. 12.
 Medric MODERATE, common; mediocris, plebeius, R. 14.

Med-sæls [sæls happiness] un-
happiness, misfortune, *Ors.* 4, 4.
Med-sceat, med-sceat a reward,
bribe, *Deut.* 16, 19.
Med-trunnes, med-trynnes in-
firmity, weakness, *Bi.* 39, 9.
Mædu, medo; g. d. a; m. [*Plat.*
Dut. mede, meede, mee f. *Ger.* met, meth, meht, meet
m: *Leibnitz* in *Gloss. Celtico.*
medd: *Dan.* möd, miöd c: *Swed.* mjöd n: *Icel.* miödur
m: *Lat.* mid. medo, meda,
medus. *The Sclav. Russ.* med:
Pol. meod: *Lethania.* med-
dus: *Fin. Esthnic.* messi: *Lat.*
mel: *Grk.* μέλι, signify honey
as the principal ingredient of
mead. *Hesychius* declares ex-
pressly that mead was a Scy-
thian drink, which he calls
μελιτιον, and in *Lat. mid.*
mellita, melogratum, *Adl.*
MEAD, metheglin, wine; hy-
dromeli, mulsum: — Medu-
benc a mead bench, *Beo.* 11.
Medu-gal flushed with wine;
vino jocundus, *Cd.* 209.
Medum moderate, *L. Etheld.* 7,
v. medeme.
Medum worthy, *Bd.* 4, 3, O, v.
medeme.
Medumnes benignity, desert,
dignity, *Bi.* 16, 1, v. medem-
nes.
Medwege the river Medway, v.
Mede-wage.
Med-wisa little wise, dull, *Past.*
30, 1.
Med-wyrhta a worker for wages,
a servant, hireling.
Medyr a mother, *C. R. Mk.* 6,
28, v. modor.
Meg a relation, friend, *C. Mt.*
20, 13, v. mæg.
Meg-cwalm the destruction of
relations, *Som.*
Megen strength, valour, *T. Ps.*
17, 34, v. mægen.
Megende having power, power-
ful, v. magan.
Meg-sib relationship, v. mæg-
scipe, is mæg-gemot.
Meg-wlit, meg-wlit shape, form,
C. R. Jn. 5, 37, v. mæg-wlite.
Meg-wlitad transfigured, *C. Mt.*
17, 2.
Megyn valour, strength, *C. Ps.*
17, 34, v. mægen.
Meh me, *Cod. Cott. Mt.* 10, 40,
v. me.
Meht might, power, *Bi. R. p.*
154, v. miht.
Meht could, for miht, v. magan.
Meig a relation, v. mæg.
Meið-hád being of age, virginity,
Prov. 2, v. mægð, &c.
Mek me, v. mec.
Mela-geacot meal-shot, meal-tax,
De var. cas. 2.
Melc milch, giving milk, *Herb.*
18, 3, v. meolc.

Melcan, melcian to milk, v. me-
olcian.
Meld Evidence, proof, discovery;
evidentia:—He meld ahte he
had proof, *Cd.* 208.
Melda A betrayer, traitor; pro-
ditor, *Som.*
Meld-feoh a fee for the discovery
of a crime, *L. In.* 17.
Meldian, ameldian; p. ode; pp.
mekdod, gemeldod [*Plat. Dut.*
Ger. melden: *Ker.* meldon:
Tat. meldan: *Dan.* melde.—
This word appears to be re-
lated to mælan to speak.—from
meld a discovery] To discover,
betray, make known, inform
against; prodere:—He nolde
meldian on his geferan he
would not inform against his
companions, *Bi.* 16, 2.
Meldung, e; f. A discovering,
betraying; indicatio, proditio,
Bd. 3, 24.
Mele, ea; m. A hollow vessel, a
cup, pot, basket; patera, cya-
thus, *Cot.* 16, 53, 172: *R.* 24.
MELEW, melo, melu, meluw,
meolw; g. melewes, melwes;
d. melwe [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*
meel n: *Ger.* mehl, mahl n:
Ot. melo: *Tat.* meleuue:
Swed. mjöl n: *Icel.* mél, miöl
n: *Scot.* mael: *Wel.* mal:
Sclav. manie: *Pol.* mieleny:
Ath. miel: *Lat.* mid. mola:
Grk. μέλιρον] MEAL, flour;
farina:—On þrim getumetum
melewas, *Mt.* 13, 33. Swa swa
mon melo sift, þæt melo þurh
crypð ælc pyrel as one sifts
meal, the meal runs through
each hole, *Bi.* 34, 11. Melues
þone teoðan dæl þæs gemete-
s, *Lev.* 6, 20. Ic hæfde þri
windlas mid meluwe ofer min
heafod, *Gen.* 40, 16.
Mellont, Mellent MEULAN, a
Norman castle; Mellentum,
oppidum Gallie in provincia
insulæ Francie, *Chr.* 1118.
Melo flour, *Bi.* 34, 11, v. me-
lew.
Melo-gescot a meal-tax, v. mela-
geacot.
MELTAN, gemeltan; p. mealt,
gemeltede, we multon; pp.
gemeltoð, molten, gemolten
[*Plat.* smälten, smülten: *Dut.*
smelten: *Ger.* schmelgen: *Dan.*
smelte: *Swed.* smälta: *Icel.*
melta to dissolve: *Grk.* μέλ-
δω] To MELT, dissolve, cook;
liquefacere, concoquere, *Mar-
tyr.* 15, Jun. He gemelteð
þa, *Ps.* 147, 7, v. formel-
tan.
Meltung, e; f. A MELTING,
digestion; liquefactio, diges-
tio, *L. Med.* 2, 23.
Melu, meluw flour, v. melew.
Melyst A stammerer; balbus, *Som.*

Memera The river Maran, Herts.;
Memera, fluvioli nomen vicum
Welwyn in agro Hertfordensi
præterfluentis, et fluvio Lyge
sive Lea, ad ipsam Hertford-
am illabentis:—Het Eadwe-
ard cyng atymbran þa norðan
burh et Heorotforda, betweox
Memeran and Benefican and
Lygean Eadward ordered the
northern fortress to be built at
Herford, betwixt Merer and
Benwic, and Lea, *Chr.* 913.
Men to man, v. man.
Menan to mean, wish, *Bi.* 38, 2,
v. mænæn.
Menas Ornaments, jewels; mo-
nilia, *R.* 4.
Mengan to mix, *Cd.* 216, v.
mengan.
Mencngys, se; f. A mixture,
mingling; mixtura, *Som.*
Mendlic moderate, little, *Bd.* 2,
13, C, v. medlic.
Mene A gimmel, hoop, ring; lu-
nula, *Som.*
Menegeo, menegu, menego a
multitude, *Mt.* 9, 25: 13, 36:
Mt. 14, 19, v. mænigeo.
Menen A damsel, maid; ancilla,
R. Mt. 26, 69.
Mengan, mægan, mencgan; p.
mengde, gemengde; pp. gen-
menged, gemenged [*Plat.*
Dut. Ger. mengen: *Isd.* men-
gan: *Dan.* mänge, menge:
Swed. mänge: *Icel.* menga]
1. TO MENO, MING, mingle,
mix; miscere. 2. To have
unlawful intercourse; miscere
carnaliter, concubere: — 1.
Hat and ceald hwilum men-
gað hot and cold sometimes
mingle, *Cd.* 216. Para blod
Pilatus mengde mid hyra of-
frungum, *Lk.* 13, 1. He let
rinan hagol wið fyr gemen-
ged, *Ex.* 9, 24: *Jn.* 27, 34.
Mid swelle gemenged, *Ge-*
19, 24. 2. Swylce is eac be-
wered þat moa hine mengde
wið his broðor wife itidem est
etiam cum ejus fratris uxore, *Bd.*
1, 27, resp. 5.
Mengan To water; mingere,
Cot. 136, v. migan.
Menga a multitude, *Ors.* 1, 7:
Cd. 83, v. mænigeo.
Mengeo a multitude, *Bi.* 14, 1,
v. mænigeo.
Mengian TO MING; monere,
Peccat. med. 14, Lye.
Meni-feald manifold, *Eif. T. p.*
10.—Meni-fealdan to multi-
ply.—Meni-fealdays multipli-
city, v. mænigeo, &c.
Menig many, great, brave, *Mk.*
6, 2: *Es.* 6, 1, v. manig.
Menigeo a multitude, *Mk.* 5, 21,
v. mænigeo.
Menig-feald, menig-feald mani-

fold, *Gen.* 13, 6: *Mt.* 6, 7.—
Menig-fealdan *to multiply*.—
Menig-fealdlice *variously, oftener*, *Alb. resp.* 28, v. mænigeo, &c.
Menigo, menigu, menio, meniu *a multitude*, *Jn.* 12, 9, 12: *Mk.* 3, 20, 32: *Gen.* 16, 10, v. mænigeo.
Menig-tywe, meni-tywe *cunning, crafty*, v. mænig-tywe.
Menisc *belonging to men, people*, *Gen.* 24, 3, v. mennesc.
Men-lufgend *a lover of men, a philanthropist*.
Menn men, v. man.
Menn *a man*, *Jn.* 18, 3, v. man.
Mennen, mennyn *A maid servant, handmaid*; ancilla:—
Sunu mennenu þine flitum ancilla tua, *M. Ps.* 85, 15.
Swa oðr mennenu sicut alie ancilla, *L. Alf. eccl.* 12. Twa hund-teontig and fiftig þara monna - esna and mennena *CCL famulorum et famularum*, *Bd.* 4, 13.
Mennesc, mennisc, menisc; *adj.* [*Plat. minsk n. n: Dut. Ger. mensch m. n: Ker. mennisch: Ot. mennisco, mennig: Not. mennischo: Moes. mannik man: Dan. menneske n: Swed. menniska f: Icel. manneskia f. animans humanæ sortis.* The neuter gender is commonly taken in an abject sense] 1. *Human, belonging to man or mankind*; humanus. 2. Used as a noun *n. Human kind, mankind, people*; homines:—1. Getreowde he in godcundre fultom, þær se mennesca wan wæs he trusted in divine help, where the human was wanting, *Bd.* 2, 7. Efter menniscum wisdome after human wisdom, *Serm. Pasch.* p. 12. 2. *Gen.* 24, 3: *R. Mt.* 5, 11. Menniscra morð destruction of human kind; hominum perditio, *Cd.* 33.
Mennisclic *Human, belonging to man*; humanus, *Scint.* 7.
Mennisclice; *adv.* Like a man; humaniter, *Elf. gr.*
Menniscnes, se; *f.* *Manhood, humanity, incarnation*; natura hominis, humanitas, incarnatio:—
Matheus awrat be Cristes menniscnisse *Matthew wrote about Christ's humanity*, *Elf. T.* p. 25. Fram Drihtnes menniscnisse *from the Lord's incarnation*; a Domini incarnatione, *Bd.* 1, 6.
Mennyn *a maid servant*, *C. Ps.* 122, 3, v. mennenn.
Mentastrum *Wild mint*; menthastrum, *Herb.* 92.
MENTEL; *g.* mentle [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Bret. mantel*

m: Icel. möttull m: Wel. mantell: Fr. manteau m: It. mantello: Sp. Port. manto] A MANTLE, cloak; chlamys:—
Syn oferwigen swa swa mid twyfealdum mentle sint operti sicut cum duplici chlamyde, *Po.* 108, 28.
Meo; *pl.* meon. *A kind of shoe*; pedule, *R.* 28.
Meodem moderats, *C. R. Ben.* 67, v. medeme.
Meodoma *a weaver's beam*, *Cot.* 162.
Meodo-wyrt *meadow - wort*, v. mede-wyrt.
Meodu mead, v. medu.
Meodum worthy, *Bt.* 16, 3, v. medeme.
Meodum little, less, *R. Mt.* 25, 45, v. medeme.
MEOLC, meoloc, meoluc, meolec, e; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. melk f: Frs. meloc f: Ger. milch f: Isd. miluh: Wül. milch, milch: Dan. mælk, melk c: Swed. mjölk f: Icel. miölk f: Ir. meilg: Boh. mlíko: Russ. mléko, moloko] MILK*; lac:—
Lande þe eall flewð on riðum meolce and hunies terra que tota manat in rivis lactis et mellis, *Num.* 16, 14. Lande þe weoll meolce and hunie, *Num.* 16, 13. Welig on meolocum dives in lacte, *Bd.* 1, 1. An henne sæg mid lytle meolec a hen's egg with a little milk, *Bd.* 3, 23. Land þe þe flewð meolece and hunie, *Ex.* 3, 8. Nam buteran and meoloc, *Gen.* 18, 8. Meoluc of scepapun, *Deut.* 32, 14.—
Meolce-breost *a teat, nipple*.—
Meolc-fæt milk-vat, *R.* 26.—
Meolc-white milk-white.—
Meolc-sucian, meolc-sucigan *to suck milk, to suck*.—
Meole-ton *to draw milk, to suck*, *V. Ps.* 8, 3.
Meolcian, melcian, gemilcian *To MILK*; mulgere, *W. Bd.* p. 461.
Meolec milk, *Ex.* 3, 8, v. meolc.
Meolo meal, flour, v. melew.
Meoloc, meoluc milk, *L. eccl.* 40, v. meolc.
Meoluc-sucian *to suck milk*.
Meomor Skifful, expert, known; peritus, v. gemimor.
Meord, meorð *A reward*; merces, *R. Jn.* 4, 36.
Meoring Waste, danger, impediment, difficulty; effusio, periculum:—
Moyses ofer þa fela meoringa fyrde gelædde Moeses then over many difficulties led the army, *Cd.* 145.
MEOS, es [*Plat. Dut. mos n: Ger. moos n: Dan. mos, muss, moss c: Swed. mossa f: Icel. mosi m. muscus: Fr. mousse f: Lat. mid. musca, mussum,*

muscus: *Boh. Pol. mech. Wel. mwogil] Moss*; muscus:—
Deut. 28, 42. Suma dæl caldes medes some part of old moss, *Bd.* 3, 2.
Meose a table, *R.* 30, v. myse.
Meotedic-fenn *The dead land near the mouth of the Phasis*; Mæotis palus, *Ors.* 1, 1, Sen.
Meotod, meotud *the Creator God*, *Cd.* 221, *Th. p.* 266, 16 v. metod.
Meotoc, meotuc *a mantic, mattuc*.
Meowen mow, v. mawan.
Meowle, men; *f.* [*Plat. moie. moe f. an axat: Dut. moel f. moe f. an axat: Den. møe f. a virgin: Swed. mö f: Icel. mey, meyr a virgin*.—
Icel. mey a virgin, all all a pure virgin, *Fl. r. A maid, girl, virgin*; puella virgo, virginæ castitas *heroina*:—
Seo halige meowle the holy virgin, *Jdt.* 10. Afr. meowle African maid, *Cd.* 17, 58.
MEOX [*Plat. mess, miss: F. messe f: Dut. mest, mist: Ger. mist m: Moes. mis Not. mist: Mos. mabe Dan. mög n: Swed. möck Icel. mosk n. mocka f: Eng. muck, mixen a dung, dung, dirt, filth; cænum. mucus:—* Ic hyne bewurp meoxe, *Lk.* 13, 8. Swa meoxer under feltune towertercus sub latrina, *Bt.* 30.—
Meox-bearawe, meox-beawe a dung-barrow, a barrow
Merantun, Meretan [*Fl. Meretun: West. Meritonia: Br. Merton: mere a merr. Meretun a town] MERTON. Sc. Chr.* 755.
Merc, merca *a mark, title of a prescription*; apex, *C. M.* 26, v. mearc.
Merce the Mercians, *Chr.* 7 v. Myrce.
Merce Balsm, mint, parsley; astrum, apium, *Elf. gl.* 166.
Merced MARKED, destined; signatus, *Cd.* 223.
Merc-isen *a marking-iron*, mearc-isen.
Merena of the Mercians, *C.* 704, v. myrce.
Mercredes-burn *Merced's burn*; v. Mearcrcedesburnan-seeð.
MERCUNG *a marking*, *C. Lt.* 1 v. mearcung.
MERE, mere, es; *m.* [*Plat. Ger. meer n. a lake: mere: Moes. mærei s. risaiw a lake: Dan. vte. Swed. Icel. mar m: Bret. Boh. Russ. more: Wrad. mje: Lettish. marrioc: E. sish. merri: Pol. morze.*

idea of *quantity and motion* seems to be connected with this word, and so to be related to more: *Ger.* mehr, *mähren* to move, and the *Grk.* *μετρον* to flow, *Adl.* 1. A MERE, lake, pool, marsh; palus, lacus. 2. Sea; mare:—1. Mere Genesareth, *Lk.* 5, 1. Wið þæne mere *justa lacum*, *Lk.* 5, 2: 8, 22, 33. Syloes mere *Siloe stagnum*, *Jn.* 9, 7, 11. He sette westene on mere wætere, *Pa.* 106, 34. Ofer meras *supra paludes*, *Es.* 7, 19. 2. Mere deaða *maxt greatest of sea-deaths*, *Cd.* 166.—Begeondan þam mere, *Jn.* 6, 22.—Mereciest *sea-cheat*, the ark, *Cd.* 66.—Mere-deað *sea-death*, *Cd.* 167.—Mere-flod *sea-flood*, the ocean, *Cd.* 8.—Mere-grot *sea-cave*, a pearl, *Mt.* 13, 46.—Mere-hengast *sea-horse*, ship.—Mere-hús *a sea-house*, the ark, *Cd.* 65.—Mere-hwearf *the sea-shore*, *Cd.* 169.—Mere-ðende *sea-faring*, *Cd.* 71.—Mere-men *a mermaid*, *siren*.—Mere-næddra, mere-neðr *a sea-maker*, *Cot.* 136.—Mere-wæran *a sea-stream*, the ocean, *Cd.* 39.—Mere-swyn *a sea-wine*, whale, dolphin, porpoise, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Mere-tor *a sea-tower*, rock, *Cd.* 167.
 se a mere, *R.* 20, v. myre.
 te; *sup.* merost. Excellent, *P.* 22, 7, v. mæra.
 rec Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 42.
 ne-ig, Meres-ige [*Hunt.* Me-seige.—ig an island, meres (a lake) *The island MERSEY, lacus, the river Mersey, divid-ig* Cheshire and Lancashire; *ustris insula, locus in agro mexiensi*, *Chr.* 895.
 etum Merton, *Surry*; *Mer-um, Wilts.*; *Mereton, Oxford.*; *Merion, Devon.*, *Chr.* 871, v. lerantun.
 iger narrow, v. mearh.
 gæalla *Sea-galls*; *marina* illa, *major galla*; *ουογκηκis*, *M.* 2, 6.
 gen morn, morning, *Cd.* 8, v. orgen.
 genic belonging to the morn-ig, v. morgenlic.
 gō mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, C, v. yrð.
 Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 42, v. merce.
 ien, merigen the morning, *v. gl.*, v. morgen.
 iger narrow, v. mearh.
 se morn, *C. Mt.* 15, 1: 16, v. morgen.
 se A deceiver; seductor, *C.* 8, 27, 63.
 ring A pouring out, predi-

gality; profusio, effusio, *Past.* 60.

MERSC [*Plat.* marsch, masch f: *Ger.* marsch f: *Old Ger.* mersc, *mers*: *Moes.* marisaiw: *Pr.* marais, marecage: *Lat.* mid. mariscus.—Related to mere a meer] 1. A MARSH, fen, bog; mariscus, locus palustris. 2. *The MARSHES, Romney marsh*; marisci:—1. On merscum in mariscis, *Bt.* 34, 10. 2. Cen-wulf ofer-hengade Cantwara oð Mersc *Cenwulfus devastavit Cantianorum (terram) usque ad Mariscos*: i.e. locus palustris oppidum Romney circum-jacentes, *Chr.* 796.—Mersc-land marsh-land, *Chr.* 1098.—Mersc-mealuwe the herb marsh-mallow, *Herb.* 39.—Mersc-mear-gealla herba contra apostemata et teredinem valens, *L. M.* 1, 39, 60.—Mersc-ware marshmen, fen-men, *Chr.* 838.

Merse-dæg a festival-day.

Merat-lor cords at the top of a mast, v. mæst-lor.

Mersud celebrated, praised, *Cot.* 57, for mærsud; *pp.* of mærsian.

Mersung fame, *C. Mt.* 4, 24, v. mærsung.

Merð greatness, glory, *T. Ps.* 8, 2: *C. R. Mk.* 1, 28, v. mærsð.

Merð hinders, *Bt.* tit. 32, v. myrran.

Meruvenes, se; f. *Tenderness*; teneritudo:—Meruvenes modes teneritudo animi, *Past.* 32, 2.

Merwe tender, *C. or R. Mt.* 24, 32, v. mæru.

Mesa. 1. A cow; vacca. 2. A fatling; altile, *Lye.*

Mese a table, *T. Pa.* 68, 27, v. myse.

Message Messenger; nuntius, *Lye.*

Messe a mass, feast.—Messe-hacele a priest's garment, *Chr.* 963.—Mease-lac a mass-offering; fertum, *R.* 34.—Messe-preost mass-priest, *R.* 68.—Messe-win wine offered at the altar; infertum vinum, *R.* 32, v. mæsse, &c.

Mest greatest, chief, *Bt.* 10, v. mæst.

MĒTAN, gemittan; p. mētte, gemētte, we mētton, mæton, be-mætan; *pp.* gemēt; v. a. [*Plat.* mōten, bemōten: *Dut.* ontmoeten, te gemoet komen: *Frs.* meta: *Moes.* motjan, gamotjan: *Dan.* mōde: *Swed.* mōta: *Icel.* mæta.—mot n. a meeting] To MEET, meet with,

to find, obtain, get; occurrere, invenire:—Þa eode he furðor oð he mette then went he

further till he met, *Bt.* 35, 6, C: *Cd.* 151. Hi hit ne metað, or gemetað they find it not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Na hi metton, *Ps.* 106, 4. He ys gemet, *Lk.* 15, 24. Gif ge gemittton Essau, *Gen.* 32, 17. Þa hie gemittton when they met, *Cd.* 80.

Metan, ametan; he mit; p. mæt, we mætton; *pp.* mētod, meten, gemeten; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* meten: *Ger.* messen: *Isd.* mezzsen: *Ot.* mezzen: *Moes.* mitan: *Swed.* mätta: *Grk.* μετρεω: *Heb.* מדה mdd to mete, מדה md a measure] To MĒTE, measure, compare, paint; metiri, pingere:—On þam ilcan gemete, þe ge metað, eow bið gemeten, *Mt.* 7, 2. Wic-steal metan a camp to measure, *Cd.* 146. Metod measured, *Cd.* 8. Swylce sio smeaug and sio geseocadwisnes is to metanne wið þone gearowitn, and swelce þat hweol bið to metanne wið þa eaxe as argument and reasoning are, compared with the intellect, and as the wheel is compared with the axle-tree, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Met-bælg, met-bælig a meat-bag, a wallet, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 35.—

Met-clyfa [cleofa a chamber] a food-chamber, a pantry, cellar.

MĒTĒ, mæte, met, es; m. [*Plat.* met n. lean pork without lard or bacon: *Frs.* mete, meit f. meat, food: *Ger.* mett n. pure meat separated from the fat: *Ot.* maz bread, food: *Moes.* mata food: *Dan.* mad c. food: *Swed.* mat m: *Icel.* matr m.] 1. MEAT, food; cibus, esca. 2. Dainties, delicacies; dapes:—1. Hig beon eow to mete, *Gen.* 1, 29. Ic macige mete þinum feeder, *Gen.* 27, 9. Ic hæbbe þone mete to etan, *Jn.* 4, 32. Min mete is þat ic wyrce, *Jn.* 4, 34. Ne wyrceað æfter þam mete þe forwyrð ne operemini cibo qui perit, *Jn.* 6, 27. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys operarius eat dignus ejus cibo, *Mt.* 10, 10. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett. 2. Mid cynelicum mettum gefylled cum regis dapibus impletus, *Bd.* 3, 6. Þu þe samod mid me swete gripe metas tu qui simul cum me dulces captus cibos, *Pa.* 54, 15. ¶ To mete gedon to feed, nourish; cibare.—Mete-fætels a meat-bag, wallet, *R.* 3.—Mete-fisc a lump fish; orbis piscis, *Som.*—Mete-gaue [afof a tax] a tribute or rent paid in food, v. mete-lafa.

Mete [*Plat.* mate f: *Dut.* maat

f. Fra. mete f. Ger. mass n. Isd. mezza: Ker. mez: Not. meze: Ot. meza: Dan. maade c. maal n. Swed. mått n. Icel. mót n: Heb. מִדָּה] A manner, measure; modus, R. Ben. interl. 71.
 Metegung *a measuring, measure, deliberation, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, B, v. meting.*
 Mete-gyrd *a measuring-rod, v. met-guard.*
 Mete-láfa *Remnants of meat; cibi reliquie, Ex. 8, 3.—Mete-leás meatless; cibo carens, W. Cat. p. 5.—Mete-leást, mete-least want of meat; cibi inopia, Ora. 8, 8, v. met-ern.*
 Meten *measured; pp. of metan.*
 Metena *the Fates, v. mettena.*
 Metenys *a comparison, v. við-metenys.*
 Meter; *d. metre. МЕТРЕ, measure, verse; metrum:—Eroico metre in heroic verse, Bd. 5, 28, S. p. 648, 36, 35.—Meter-craft metre-craft, the art of poetry, Bd. 4, 2.—Meter-cund metre where one syllable is wanting; metrum catalecticum.—Meter-fers heroic verse, metre, Bd. 5, 18.—Meter-geworc metre-work, metrical work, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 21.—Meter-wyrhta a metre-worker, a poet.*
 Metere *An inventor, a painter; inventor, pictor, Elf. gr.: R. 80.*
 Met-ern, mete-ern *a place to take food, a chamber, R. 109.—Mete-sacca a meat-sack, a spoon; cochlea, R. 30.—Mete-soen an appetite, L. M. 2, 1, Som.—Mete-swam an eatable mushroom, a mushroom, R. 48.—Mete-pegn a meat-thane or servant, Cd. 148, v. mete, met-scype.—Mete-utshit a going out of the food, a flux, diarrhoea, R. 11.*
 Metest [metest from mæte common, mean] *Worst; pessimus, Prov. 19, 28.*
 Metfæst *modest, v. gemætfæst.*
 Met-fæt *a measuring-rod, v. gemætfæt.*
 Met-guard *a measuring-rod, R. 57.*
 Metgian *to moderate, rule, Bt. 39, 1, v. gemetgian.*
 Mêtung *temperance, v. gemet-gung.*
 Meðas *The Medes; Medi, Ora. 1, 12, v. Mæðe.*
 MEDEL, gemaðel, es; *d. með-le. 1. A discourse, speech; sermo. 2. Conversation, council; concilium:—1. Meðel monige gehyrdon a speech many should hear, Cd. 166. Se hlaforð nolde gemabeles na mare þabban the Lord*

would not have more of (the) discourse, Nic. 29, Thez. p. 16, 39. 2. On þam meðle in the council, Cd. 197.—Meðel-ern a place for speaking, a senate-house, Cot. 172.—Meðel-sted a place for speaking, a council place, judgment-place, Cd. 162: 179.
 Meðgian *To smoke; fumare, T. Ps. 103, 38.*
 Meðig [Plat. môde: Dut. moede, moey; Ger. müde: Ot. muade; Wil. muode. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, muothe: Dan. mōdig weary, tired; Swed. môd: Icel. môðr] *Wearyed, tired; fatigatus:—Meðig wæron were wearyed. Hi hine meðigne metton they found him weary, Som.*
 Meðl *a speech, v. meðel.*
 Meðlice *Courteously; humaniter, Som.*
 Meðne *weary; for meðigne, v. meðig.*
 Metian [mete meat] *To supply with food, to feed; cibare:—Þa beade he þat man sceolde his here metian and horsian then commanded he, that they should feed and horse his army, Chr. 1018, v. metisian.*
 Meting, metinge, metung, metungc, e; *f. [metan to paint, measure] A painting, measuring, measure, deliberation; depictio, deliberatio, Elf. gr.: R. 80: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*
 Met lafo *remainder of meat, C. Mt. 14, 20, v. mete-lafa.*
 Métod, métud, meotod, meotud, métot, es; *m. [métod; pp. of metan to mete, adorn] The Creator, God; Creator, Deus:—Metod alwhta Creator of all things, Cd. 188. Ofer Metod es eat against the Creator's will, Cd. 63: Bt. R. p. 164. Ælc hafað mag-wite Metod es and engla each hath (the) image of (the) Creator and (the) angels, Cd. 76. Metod es þeow God's servant; Dei servus, Cd. 111. Metod es sunu God's son; Dei filius, Cd. 192. Metod es mihte with God's power; Dei potentia, Cd. 192: Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 597, 20. Þa mago-rincas Metode gepungon these kinsmen worshipped God; patruales Deo inserviebant, Cd. 82. Metode dyrust dearest to God; Deo charissimus, Cd. 174.*
 Métod *measured, v. metan.*
 Metod dreamed, Cd. 178, v. metan.
 Métod-sceaft *the Divinity, Deity, Supreme Creator, Cd. 83.*
 Métot *the Creator, v. métod.*
 Metr *metre, Bd. 5, 23, v. metre.*

Metra more moderate, v. metr.
 Met-rap *a meting or measuring rope, Cot. 24.*
 Metrum. 1. *Common, mea; p. beius. 2. Sick, weak; agrotus:—1. Metruman men þa beii homines, Bd. 4, 23. 2. Metrum cild agrotus infans L. Eccl. 17.*
 Metrumnes *Infirmitas, sickness agrotudo, R. Mt. 8, 17, v. metrumnes.*
 Met-sceat *a reward, recompense Ps. 14, 6, v. med-sceat.*
 Met-scype *meat-ship, a ship food, L. Land. 8.—Met-scus meat-knife, Ora. 5, 12.*
 Metsian; *p. ode; pp. od; t. To give meat, to feed, nutrire; cibare:—He metian hi he fed these, Ps. 80: 1. Chr. 1088. Þu metian u cibabis nos, Ps. 79, 6.*
 Metung *Measuring, food, nut victus, Chr. 994.*
 Mett; *pl. mettas. Met. 4. Lk. 12, 23, v. mete.*
 Metta, mettoc *a friend, an mattock, Cot. 175, v. metta.*
 Mette, metton *pointed, v. metta.*
 Mettena, metens [metan; m. sure, because the three Norns or Fates, Urðr, Verðani & Skuld, are said to determine the length of the thread of J. The measurers, Fates; Par. —Þa gramam Mettena folcisce men hatað Parce grim measurers which the of mon people call Fates. Bd. 6, C.
 Mette-swam *a mushroom, v. met-ern, &c.*
 Mettrum *infirm, weak, Past. 2, v. mettrum.*
 Mettrumnes, mettrymniss *trickness, se; f. Infirmitas; infirmities, infirmitas.—Gemaenigfylde svof trymnissa heora multiplex erat infirmitates eorum. Cd. 15, 3. He onfeng we trymnissa, R. Mt. 8, 17.*
 Metung *a painting, v. metung.*
 Metys *of meat, v. mete.*
 Meu *a gull, v. mæw.*
 Mexe *a sword, v. mæcc.*
 Mex-fæt *a mixing-out, v. met-wat, Som.*
 Mex-scoffe *a mixing-stool.*
 Miclum *much, Herb. 17, v. mycle.*
 Micel, micyl, micel, mucel *much, many, Gen. 15, 12: 28, 38: Lk. 12, 19, v. mæc.—Micel-fæsta much fast holding.—Micel-hæd great headed.*
 Micelian *to increase, Cot. 1, v. miclian.*
 Micellie *Noble, great, magnificent, Bd. 5, 20.*

Micellæ *Greatly, wonderfully* ; mirifice, *Lye*.

Micelles *greatness, abundance, & multitude*, Num. 14, 19: Lk. 4, 13, v. mycelnea.

Micel-sprende *high or much speaking*, L. Pa. 11, 3.

Micelum *with much, much, greatly*, v. mycle.

Miga *wine*, R. 17, v. migða.

Migan *to water* ; mingere, v. migan.

Micra, myge, mygge, mycg, es ; n. [Plat. mugg, mugga f: Dut. mug f: Ger. mücke f: Not. mucca: South Ger. mucke; comprising not only gnats and flies, but nearly all two-winged insects:] Dan. myg c. s: Sued. mygga f: Icel. my s: Boh. maucha: Pol. mucha: Loptand, pl. myggor, muockir: Nikobarien Islands, muah: Grk. *μυα*] A MIDGES, gnat; colex, R. 23.—Mig-net *a midge-net, a net to keep off gnats*, R. 106.

Migern *erugium*, R. 78.

Michelstowe *Michael's place or St. Michael's mount, in Cornwall*, Chr. Gib. p. 1, note 2. Micla, micle; *def. great, many, much*, Ex. 29, 20, v. mycel. Michan *to grow, increase*, v. mychian.

Miclum *much*, v. mycle.

Miclung, e; f. *A magnifying, enlarging; ampliation*.

Mid; *a. ac.* [Plat. Dut. mede *sub. and conj.*: Plat. mit: Dut. met prep.: Ger. mit prep.: Sallie Laues, mitho: Ker. mit: Moes. mith, mid: Dan. Sued. med: Icel. med, medr: Wend. med] *With, by means of, among*; cum, apud: —Mid hym *with him, with them*; cum eo, secum, cum iis, Jos. 4, 8: Lk. 7, 6. Mid hyre cam ea, Lk. 7, 12. Mid þe tecum, Jos. 1, 6, 9. Mid eorum fader, Mt. 6, 1. ¶ Mid calle *with all, altogether, entirely*. Mid sibbe *with peace, peacefully*; pacifice, Jos. 6, 23. Mid þam þe, mid þon þe, mid þon *with that, while, when, whereas, in as much as, for as much as, seeing that*, Gen. 18, 2: Ovs. 1, 12. Mid þy, mid þy þa, mid þy þe *when, whilst, thereupon, as soon as, after that, when therefore*, Mt. 27, 12.—Mid-bæran *to bear with*.—Mid-beoðre *factus*, Cot. 175.—Mid-blissian *to rejoice with, congratulate*.

Mid-, in composition, denotes *with*, and is expressed by the Latin prefixes *co-*, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*; *as, mid-sprecan to speak with; colloqui; mid-*

wyrcan *to work with; cooperari*.

Midan, midian *to conceal, v. midan*.

MIDD; *def. se midda; seo, þæt midde; sup. midmeat; adj.* [Plat. Dut. midden: Ger. mitten: Isd. mittem: Ot. mithen: Moes. midja: Dan. Sued. midten: Icel. midr] MID, *middle*; medius:—Betwux midde endas *per medios fines*, Mk. 7, 31. Purh midde *Samaritan per median Samaritan*, Lk. 17, 11. To middan dæg *at mid-day*, R. 65. To middre nihte *at midnight*; ad mediam noctem, Ex. 11, 4. On middre nihte, Bd. 2, 12. On midne dæg *at mid-day*, Bt. 39, 3. On midre sæ *in the middle part of the sea*; in medio mari, Mk. 6, 47. On middan bære ea *in medio aque*, Jos. 3, 17. Tosliten *on mid-dan sit in the middle part; divisus in medio*, Lk. 23, 45.

Midd *a bushel measure*, Ovs. 4, 9, v. mitta.

Mid-dæg *mid-day*, Jn. 4, 6.—Mid-dæglic *mid-day*; meridianus, Bd. 5, 12.—Middæg-sang *mid-day-song*, Elf. ep. 1, 31.—Middæg-tid *mid-day-tide*, Cot. 136.

Middan-eard, es; m. [mid middle, eard earth] *The middle region, the orb of the earth, the world*; mundus, orbis terrarum:—Middan-eardes leoht, Jn. 8, 12; 9, 5. Middan-eardes Hælend mundi *Servator*, Jn. 4, 42.

Middan-eardlic; *adj. Worldly*; mundanus, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 35.

Middan-geard, es; m. [geard a yard, enclosure, region] *The earth, world*; mundus, orbis terrarum:—Middan-geardes leoht mundi *lumen*, Mt. 5, 14.

Middan-geardlic; *adj. Worldly*; mundanus, Bd. 2, 7.

Middan-winter *midwinter*, Christmas, Mt. 3, tit. v. mid-mest, &c.

Middel; *a. middle, middle*.

MIDDLE; medius:—Purh middele his *per medium ojus*, Ps. 135, 14. On middele in medio, Ps. 21, 13, 21. On hyra middele, Mk. 9, 36. On þam midle in the midst, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 15.—Middel-Englas, Middel-Englas *the Middle Angles, those of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c.*, Chr. 449.—Middel-finger *the middle finger*, Elf. gl. R. 73.—Middel-flera, middel-flere *the middle floor or story*; media contigatio, inter-nasus.—Middel-fot *the*

middle of the foot, R. 75.—Middel-gesculdur *space between the shoulders*, R. 74.—Middel-bringas *bracelets*; armillæ, Cot. 20.—Middel-Seaxe, Middel-Sexe *the middle Saxons, now Middlesex*, Chr. 1011.

Middel-tun [Hood. Middletun.—middel middle, tun a town] *Middle town, contracted to MIDDLETON, the name of many places*, Chr. 893: 894: 1052. Midden-dæglic *Mid-day*; meridianus, L. Pa. 90, 6.

Middes *in the midst*, v. to-middes. Middel-sidan *the middles, loins*, Som.

Midde-sumer *midsummer*, Rub. Lk. 1, 1.

Midde-weard *midward, middle*, Bt. 39, 3, v. midd.

Midde-wed *a dowry*, Cot. 66, v. wæd.

Midding *A MIDDING, dunghill*; sterquilinum, Som.

Middle-flere *a middle floor*, v. -middle, &c.

Middle-geocylra *space between the shoulders*, Cot. 116.

Middum *in the midst, among*, v. middes.

Midderce *a chest, coffer*, v. mederde.

Mid-feorð *Youth; adolescentia*, Past. 49, 5.

Mid-ferh *a steer, bullock*; juvenucus, Som.—Mid-ferhð *middle age*, Bt. 38, 5.—Mid-fleon *to fly together*.—Mid-fylygan *to follow together, accompany*, Scient. 54.—Mid-gehealdan *to satisfy; satisfacere*, Bt. 18, Lye.—Mid-gewyrhta *a co-worker*.—Mid-hlyte *a fellowship*.—Mid-brife, mid-hryðe

MIDRIFF, *the muscles dividing the thorax and abdomen*, L. M. 2, 56, v. mid-mest.

Mid, midla; pl. midlu. *A bridle or rather the bit*; frenum, sive potius lupatum:—Bridles midl *the middle of a bridle*; chamus, lupatum, R. 21. Mid isenum midlum gewyldan *with iron bits to tame*, Som.

Midle *in the middle*, Bt. 33, 4; *for middele*, v. middel.

Miden; n. A MIDDLE; medius:—On hyra midlen or midlene *in eorum medio*, Mt. 18, 2, 20: Mk. 14, 60. On fyrrnes midlene *in ignis medio*, Deut. 5, 24.

Mid-lencten *mid-lent*, Rub. Jn. 6, 1.

Midlene; *adj. Belonging to noon, moderate*, MIDDLING, *mean*; meridianus, medioximus, T. Pa. 90, 6: Elf. gr.

Midleat; *def. se midlæta the middlemost, middle*, Bt. 39, 7, v. middel.

Mid-hring a bracelet, *Cot.* 20.
 Mid-lifan, mid-lyfan to intercede, mediate, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 Midlung, e; f. A middle, midst, middling; medium, *Ps.* 22, 4, v. midlen.
 Mid-mest *middlemost, middlemost, Bd.* 40, 3; *sup. of midd.* — Mid-mycel moderate, little, *Bd.* 2, 16, *S. p.* 519, 34. — Mid-niht *midnight, R. 94.* — Mid-ore middle region, *Bt. R. p.* 192. — Mid-rade co-equitatio, *L. Lund.* 4. — Mid-rifa midriff, *R. 74,* v. mid-brife. — Mid-secat a reward, *L. Athel.* 17. *tii.* — Mid-singend concantor, *R. 33.* — Mid-siðian to travel with, to accompany, *Cd.* 138. — Mid-siðudu accompanied; comitatus, *Cot.* 58. — Mid-speca a defender, advocate. — Mid-sprecan to speak with, converse, *Nicod.* 12. — Mid-standan to stand by, retain, assent, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. — Mid-sumor, mid-sumor, midsummer-dæi *midsummer-day, Chr.* 1131. — Mid-sumor-monat *midsummer-month, June.* — Mid-swegian to sound together, to accord. — Mid-polian to suffer together. — Mid-prouung suffering with, compassion, *Scint.* 45. — Mid-weas by chance. — Mid-wedd a dowry. — Mid-winter, myd-wynter, midda-winter, mydda-winter, middan-winter *mid-winter, winter-solstice, Christmas, Bt.* 5, 2: *Lk.* 1, 26. — Mid-winter-monat *mid-winter-month, December.* — Mid-wist knowledge, conscience, substance, *S. C. de mont, Walk.* 6. — Mid-wunung dwelling with, fellowship, *Scint.* 63. — Mid-wyranto work with, co-operate, *Mk.* 16, 20. — Mid-wyrhta a fellow-worker, co-adjutor, comrade, *Chr.* 945. — Mid-yrfenuma a co-heir.
 Miehtig powerful, v. mihtig.
 Mierring a profusion, v. merring.
 MİGAN, gemigan, ic mige, mihe, he mið; p. mäh, gemäh, we migen; pp. migen [Plat. *Frs.* migen: *Icel.* migja] To water; mingere:—*Herb.* 7, 13. Ic mige or mihe I water; mingo, *Elf. gr. Som. p.* 37, 44. Migege mingite, id.
 Migga urine, v. migða.
 Miging, miggung, e; f. A watering; mictura:—*R.* 78.
 Migolan drince a diuretic drink; urinam excitans potio, *L. M.* 2, 22.
 Migða, micga, an; m. [Plat. *Frs.* mige f: *Icel.* mig f.] Urine; urina:—*Earfoðlicenes þæs migðan pain of the urine; difficultas urinæ, Herb.* 142, 1.

Mihan to water, *Elf. gr.*, v. migan.
 Miht, meah, meht, meht; g. d. mihte; ac. miht; f. [Plat. *Dut.* Dan. magt f: *Frs.* Ger. macht f: *Isd.* magti: *Not. Tat.* maht: *Ker.* mahti: *Moes.* mahts: *Swed.* makt m: *Icel.* makt f:—mihte had power; from magan]
 1. MİHT, power, valour, strength; potentia. 2. Miracles; miracula:—1. *Ps.* 21, 14. On mihte and on mægne with might and main, *Lk.* 4, 36. Ofer his mihta supra ejus vires; *Dial.* 1, 20. 2. *Ps.* 105, 2: *Mk.* 6, 2.
 Mihte might, could, was able, availed, had power, was in health, *Bd.* 3, 7: *Bt.* 41, 4: *Gen.* 29, 6, v. magan.
 Mihtelic, mihtlic; adj. Possible, able; possibilis:—Gode synt mihtlice þa þing þe mannum synt unmihtlice *Deo sunt possibiles ista res, quæ hominibus sunt impossibiles, Lk.* 18, 27: *Mk.* 9, 23.
 Mihtig, mihti; comp. mihtigra; sup. mihtigost. MİHTY, powerful, able; potens:—*Deut.* 10, 17: *Lk.* 1, 49: *Ps.* 88, 9.
 Mihtiglice, mihtlice; adv. MİHTILY, powerfully; potenter:—*Bt.* 35, 4: *Ps.* 44, 4.
 Mihtignes, se; f. MİHTINESS, power; potentia, *Som.*
 Mihteles Powerless, MİHTLESS, weak; impotens, *Jud.* 4, 16, Mihtlicor more powerfully, possibly; potentius, possibilis, *Bd.* 5, 21.
 Miht-mód a violent mind, *Cd.* 149.
 Mil MILLET, a small seed; milium, *Cot.* 131.
 MIL, mila [Plat. mile f: *Dut.* myl f: *Ger.* meile f: *Ker.* millu: *Poem on St. Anno,* mili: *Dan.* mil c: *Swed.* mil f: *Icel.* mila f: *Wel.* milldir: *Fr.* mille: *It.* miglio: *Sp.* mil-la: *Port.* milha: *Arab.* ميل
 mil: *Heb.* מילא mila full, or מיל mul a termination, boundary, from מל ml to divide] A MILB; milliari:—Ehta bund mila lang and tu bund mila brad 800 miles long and 200 miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 1. Hu hugu on nygan milum nearly nine miles; ferme novem miliaria, *Bd.* 4, 27. The A-S. also used þusend stapa a thousand steps; as the Romans mille passuum, *Mt.* 5, 41.
 MIL; prep. ac. [Dan. mellem, imellem: *Swed.* mellan, imellan: *Icel.* milli, amillum, imillum] Among, at, mid, in; inter:—Mil paðas mid (the)

paths; inter semitas, *Cd.* 151. *Lye.*
 Milc milk, v. meolc.
 MILD; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Scot.* mild: *Old Ger.* milt: *Lat.* mildr: *Russ.* miloi: *Pol.* miły: *Grk.* μαλινος—melted, from meltan to melt, soften] Milt: gentle, merciful, kind; mitis, benignus:—*Bd.* 4, 27, 31, *S. p.* 610, 30: *Ps.* 77, 42. Be þu milde, *Lk.* 13, 13. Mæst mildost mildest of men, *Cd.* 170. — Mild-heort mild-hearted merciful, *Lk.* 6, 36. — Mik-heordlice mercifully, *Psal.* 41, 1. — Mild-heortnes mild-heartedness, mercy, compassion, *Lk.* 34, 6: *Lk.* 1, 50. — Mild-heort mild laughter, buster, *Ps.* 19.
 Mildeaw MILDEW, sector; mel-leus ros, nectar, *Cot.* 133.
 Mildelice, mildlice; adv. MILDLY, mercifully, devoutly; mansuete, pie, *Ora.* 1, 8: 2, 2.
 Mildse, e; f. [Dut. mildhad, mildness: *Ger.* milde f: *Old milti: Tat.* mildits: *Isd.* milt: *Nisso.* Dan. mildelse c: *Swed.* mildhet f: *Icel.* mildi f: *My.* cy, pity; misericordia:—p mildse based intreated the mercy; misericordiam implorant *Bd.* 4, 3. Polige Godes milt se forfeits God's mercy. North. *Fres.* 62. His milt of his mercies, *Cd.* 228.
 Mildsan to pity, pardon, *insu.* *Ps.* 102, 8, v. miltian.
 Mildsung pity, mercy, *Bt.* 33, v. miltung.
 Mile a mile, v. mil.
 Milesian To become gentle; mellow; mitescere, *Cot.* 129.
 Milisc, milsc [Plat. maik, sam, maals: *Dut.* malch: *der*] Mixed with honey, pleasant, ripe; mulsus, *Lk.* 10:—Milisc seppel mit þess *Cot.* 165. Milacre treowal man mitum erborum *ter. quintinae, R.* 17.
 Miln a mill, *Aequ.* *vern.* 44, mylen.
 MILT [Plat. *Dut.* *Dan.* milt: *Frs.* milte f: *Ger.* milb f: *It.* miltai: *Swed.* mjelte s: *Lat.* milti s: *It.* milta] The milt spleen; lien, splen, *Elf. R.* 76. Aswallese milt an factus lien, *Lye.* — Milt-cob disease of the spleen. — Milt-coðu liene agrotus, *Cot.* 125. Milte-sare grief or sore of spleen, splenis dolor. — Milt-scare hardness of the spleen. *M.* 2, 31. — Milte-seoc milt spleen sick, *R.* 10.
 Miltan to melt, decay, *Ps.* 21, *Cd.* 167, v. meltan.

Miltistre, an; *f.* Harlot; meretrix:—Hig comon to anre miltistran huse, *Jos.* 2, 1.

Miltæ mercy, *Scint.* 9, i. q. mildæ.

Miltisian, gemiltisian, mildsian, gemildsian, ic miltige, gemiltige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. [mildæ mercy] To have pity on, to pity, pardon, indulge; misereri, ignoscere:—Du miltast, *Ps.* 58, 6. Miltæ me, *Mk.* 10, 48. God miltæ ure, *Ps.* 66, 1. Gemiltæde he him, *Mt.* 20, 34. Dæt him mon mildsige þat man should pity him, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 15: *Elf. gr.* 28.

Miltændlic, miltægendlic *Worthy of pardon, pardonable; venialia, Alb. resp.* 4.

Miltæung, mildsung, gemiltæung; *e;* *f.* Pity, mercy, compassion; misericordia:—Gemune miltæunga þinra. Driht remiscæcere miseracionum tuarum, *Domine, Ps.* 24, 6: 129, 4: 144, 9.

Mimor known, *v.* gemimor.

Mín; *g. s.* of ic [Plat. mien, min, mine: *Dut.* myn, myne: *Frs.* min, mine: *Ger.* mein, meine: *Ker.* mein: *Moes.* meus meus; meina mea: *Dan.* min, mit: *Swed.* min, mitt: *Icel.* minn, mín, mitt meus, mea, meum: *Fr.* mien, mienne: *Russ.* moi: *Pol.* moy: *Grk.* μωος] Of me; mei:—Ne æthrin þu min ne tangas tu me, *Jn.* 20, 17. Wið min against me; contra me, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Mín; *m.* a. mine; *f.* adj. pron. MINE, *my*; meus, mea:—Her is min se gecorena sunu, *Mt.* 3, 17.

Mina fannus piscis, *Cot.* 213.

Mindgian, mingian to advise, admonish, exhort, *Bt.* 11, 2, *v.* myngian.

Mindiglicny a memorial, *v.* gemindiglicny.

Minege admonish, *v.* myngian.

Minegung, mingung admonition, *C. R. Ben.* 40, *v.* mynegung.

Minenes for mines of me, *Bt.* 3, 1, *v.* min.

Minet money, *v.* mynet.

Minicene A nun, MINIKIN, a demure neat woman; monialis, nonna, *L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen.* 32, 33.

Minlice In my manner or fashion; meo more, *Cot.* 136.

Minæp A handful, bundle, sheaf; manipulus:—Da minnæm gaderað qui manipulos colligit, *Ps.* 123, 6.

Mire Of, to, or in my; meæ, mea; *g. d. s. f.* of min:—On minre scole in my school, *Bt.* 3, 1.

Minsian [Dan. mindeke to di-

minish: *Swed.* minaka: *Icel.* minka] TO MINCE, diminish, lessen, destroy; minuere, destruerre, *Cd.* 187.

Minster a minster, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5, *v.* mynster.

Minta, minte, mynte, an [Plat. mint, minte *f.* *Dut.* munt, munte *f.* *Ger.* minze, münze *f.* *Dan.* mynte *c.* *Swed.* mynta *f.* *Grk.* μινθη: *Fr.* menthe *f.* *It.* Sp. menta *f.* *Ir.* miontas] MINT; mentha:—Ge þe teoðiað mintan, *Lk.* 11, 42. Ge þe teoðigað myntan, *Mt.* 23, 23.—Sæ-mint sea-mint.—Wilde-minta wild-mint; menthastrum. —Mintan-cyn mint-kind.

Mioloc milk, *v.* meolc.

Miox dung, sth, *v.* meox.

Mirc A vessel to keep honey; mellarium, *Som.*

MIRC [Plat. murk, murks: *Dan.* mørke *n.* *Swed.* mörker *n.* morkhet *f.* *Icel.* myrk: *Scot.* mirk, mirke darkness: *Russ.* mrak] Darkness, MURK, a prison; tenebræ, carcer:—Of þam mirce generede from the murk had sawd, *Cd.* 196.

Mirht mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.* myrð.

Mirige, myrig; *adj.* MERRY, pleasant; hilaris, jucundus, *Gen.* 13, 10.

Mirigð mirth, *v.* myrð.

Mirilic Full of marrow; medullatus, *Lye.*

Mirran to hinder, obstruct, offend, *Ex.* 5, 4, *v.* myrran.

Mis- [Plat. *Dut.* *Dan.* *Icel.* mis: *Ger.* *Swed.* miss: *Moes.* misa: *Ot.* and later South German writers, missi, misse] prefixed to words, denotes a defect, an error, evil, unlikeness; in composition, defectum, errorem, corruptelam, dissimilitudinem, &c. denotat.—Mis-beard, mis-byrd, mis-byrdo misbirth, miscarriage, indisposition, *Cot.* 6.—Mis-began to disfigure, *C. Mt.* 6, 16.—Mis-beodan to misuse, injure, mis-govern, *Chr.* 1083.—Mis-boren misborn, miscarriage, *Herb.* 114, 3.—Mis-calfan to miscalce; abortare, *Cot.* 141.—Mis-croccettan to croak badly; male croccitare, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Mis-cwædan to speak amiss, to evil speak, revile, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 28.—Mis-cyrran to turn aside, to err.—Mis-dæd misdeed, fasit, *L. Alf. pol.* 23: *Chr. Ing.* p. 152.—Mis-doen, mis-don to do amiss, to transgress, sin, *R. Jn.* 3, 20.—Mis-efesian to tenseure amiss, *L. Can. Edg.* 47.—Mis-endebyrde out of order, disorderly.—Mis-endebyrdian to put in disorder, to act dis-

orderly, *L. North. Pres.* 38.—

—Mis-fadian to pervert, *L. North. Pres.* 39.—Mis-fadung a perversion, *R. Ben.* 65.—

Mis-faran to go amiss, to err, offend, *Elf. T.* p. 13.—Mis-fedan to over-eat, devour, *T. Ps.* 48, 14.—Mis-fon mistake, wander from, *Bt.* 2.—Mis-ge-wider unseasonable weather.—

Mis-giman [gyman to take care of] to neglect, *L. North. Pres.* 34.—Mis-gretan to abuse, to receive uncivilly, *Cart. Mon. Angl.* 1, 277, l. 40.—

Mis-hæbbenda being sick, *C. Mt.* 8, 16.—Mis-headsumnys negligence, *Pænit.* 3, 11.—

Mis-herstum disobedient.—

Mis-hwerfan, mis-hwyrfan to turn amiss, to pervert, corrupt, *Bt.* 14, 2.—

Mis-hyran to disobey, *Lwp. Ser.* 3, 8.—

Mis-lædan to mislead, seduce, *Elf. ep.* 45.—

Mis-lar bad-lore or doctrine; prava doctrina, *Scint.* 21, 78.—

Mis-lic unlike, various, diverse, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 66.—

Mis-lician to dislike, displeas, *Ex.* 21, 8.—

Mis-licnys unlikeness, diversity, *Ps.* 44, 11.—

Mis-limpan to happen amiss, *Ors.* 4, 4.—

Mis-micel less great, smaller, fewer, *Cd.* 161.—

Mis-ræd bad counsel, *Jud.* 13, 1.—

Mis-rædan to counsel amiss, misdirect, *R. Ben.* 64.—

Mis-speowan to succeed badly, *Ors.* 2, 5, *v.* spowan.—

Mis-sprecan to murmur, *C. R. Jn.* 6, 43.—

Mis-tæcan to instruct amiss, misinform, *Num.* 14, 37.—

Mis-þeon to degenerate, *R.* 61.—

Mis-tidan to happen amiss, *L. Cnut. pol.* 53.—

Mis-tihtendlic dissuasive.—

Mis-timan to mistime, happen amiss, *Basil. R.* 5.—

Mis-tucclan to crucentatus, *Greg.* 1, 2.—

Mis-tukan to mislead, *Chr.* 1083.—

Mis-wendian to pervert, *L. Ps.* 17, 28.—

Mis-wenian, mis-wenigan to misuse, abuse—

Mis-werc misdeeds, *R. Jn.* 3, 19.—

Mis-wissian to teach improperly, mislead.—

Mis-wurðian to dishonour, disgrace, abuse, *L. North. Pres.* 25.

Miscan To mix, mingle, dispose; miscere:—Miscað and metgað ælcum disposes and metes to each, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Mise a table, *Ps.* 63, 27, *v.* myse.

Misenlic Belonging to a table; mensæ pertinens.

Misenlic different, *Bd.* 1, 33, *v.* misselic.

Missar, misser [Icel. missiri a space of six months] A space of six months, a season, year; semestre spatium, anni dimidi-

um, et, per synecdochen, annus:—Misera worn a number of years; annorum numerus, *Cd.* 58. Misserum frod stricken in years, *Cd.* 83: 107. Fela missera many seasons, *Cd.* 145.

Misselic, misselic, mistl, mistlic; *adj.* Dissimilar, various, different; dissimilia, varius:—Mið misselicum adlum cum variis doloribus, *Mt.* 4, 24. Missenicum adlum gedrehte variis morbis vesati, *Mk.* 1, 34. For missenicum intingan for various reasons, *Bd.* 4, 1.

Missenlicnis, se; *f.* Unlikeness, diversity; varietas, *C. T. P.* 44, 15.

Missian [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* missen: *Dan.* miste: *Sweo.* mista: *Icel.* missa] To miss, err, mistake; aberrare, *L. Can. Edg.* 32.

Mist, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Sweo.* mist: *Icel.* mistr: *n.*] A MIST, cloud, darkness; caligo:—On þas sweartan mistas into these dark mists, *Cd.* 21. Todrif þone mist dispel the mist, *Bt.* 33, 4: *Gen.* 15, 17.

Mistel the herb basil, *Herb.* 118.

Mistel-ta [*Ger. Dan. Sweo.* mistel viscum album, *Lin.*] MISTLETOE; viscus, *Cot.* 175, 210.

Mistian to be dim sighted, *v.* mistrian.

Mistl, mistlic various, different, *Bt.* 34, 9, *v.* misselic.

Mistlice; *adv.* Variously; diversely, *Pecc. Med.* 4.

Mistlicnes a variety, *R. Conc. v.* missenicnes.—Mistlic-wisan various ways.

Mistian, bemistan To make dark, to blind; caligare:—His eagan ne mistredon ejus oculi non caligaverunt, *Deut.* 34, 7.

MITE [*Plat. Fr.* mite *f.*: *Dut.* myter *m.*: *Ger.* miete, miethe *f.*: *Dan.* mid: *n.*: *Sweo.* mått *m.*: *Heb.* מִיטְּ moth a little thing] A MITE; tamus, *R.* 23.

Mið; *prep.* d. With; cum:—Mið heoracyningum with their kings; cum eorum regibus, *Bt.* 1.

Miðan, bemistan; *p.* mað; *pp.* miðen. To lie hid, to hide, conceal, dissemble; latere, dissimulare:—Mað deliruit, *Past.*: *Cot.* 62. Peah ic his miðe thogh I conceal it; licet ego hoc dissimulaverim, *Bt.* 26, 1. He ne mihte hit bemistan, *Mk.* 7, 24.

Mitig mighty, *v.* mihtig.

Mitinc A meeting; congressus, *Ora.* 3, 7.

MITTA, andmitta, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* mud, mudde *f.* a measure

of about four bushels: *Ger.* mütt, müth, müdd, mud, muth, muid, muidd, muidde *n. f.*: *Ot.* muttu: *Tat.* mutti: *Moes.* mitads: in *Germany* and *Switzerland*, a dry and liquid measure: *Dan.* maade *c.*: *Sweo.* mått *n.*: *Icel.* máti *m.*] 1. A measure; mensura. 2. *An epha*; epha. 3. *Corus*. 4. *A bath*; batus, bata. 5. *A bushel*; modius:—1. Habbað rihtne an mittan habete justan (et) unam mensuram, *Lev.* 19, 35. 2. Habbe ealc man rihtne an mittan habeat unusquisque integrum epha, *Deut.* 25, 15. 3. Hund - mittena hwætes centum coros tritici, *Lk.* 16, 7. 4. *Cot.* 25. 5. *R. Mt.* 5, 15.

Mitting a meeting, *v.* mitinc.

Mixen a dung-hill, *C. R. Lk.* 14, 35, *v.* myxen.

Mix-forc a dung-fork, *R.* 3, *v.* myxen, &c.

MÓD, es; *n.* [*Plat.* mood *m.* courage, mood; gemot *n.* mind, genius: *Dut.* moed *m.* courage; gemoed *n.* mind: *Ger.* muth *m.* gemüth *n.*: *Ied.* muot: *Ker.* muat: *Ot.* muot, gemuat: *Moes.* mod anger: *Dan.* Sweo. mod, mood *n.* courage: módr *m.* the mind] 1. Mind; mens, animus. 2. Disposition, MOOD, passion, violence, force; vis, violentia:—1. Modes eagan mind's eyes, *Bt.* 3, 1. Hales modes samæ mentia, *Mk.* 5, 15. Mod and mægen niman animus et vires resumere, *Bd.* 1, 16. On þinum mode in thy mind, *Bt.* 5, 1, 3. Heo cwæð on hyre mode illa dixit in ejus mente, *Mt.* 9, 21. Purh heora miclan mod through their great mind, pride, *Cd.* 18. 2. Mere - streames mod sea-stream's force; oceani violentia, *Cd.* 167.—Mód-ful full of mind, irritable, *Obs. Lux.* 11.—Mód-geþanc, mód-geþonc thoughts of the mind, counsel, the mind, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Mód-geþoht mind's thought, reasoning, *Cd.* 14.—Mód-gewinn conflicts of mind, *Cd.* 134.—Mód-hete heat of mind, anger, hatred, *Cd.* 88.—Mód-hwata, mód-hwate fervid in mind, zealous, *Cd.* 148.—Mód - leas weak minded, pusillanimous, *Prov.* 12.—Mód-leaste folly, pusillanimity, slothfulness, *Abus.* 6.—Mód-sefa the mind's sense, intellect, sensation, intelligence, *Cd.* 198.—Mód-seocnes sickness of mind, a disease of the heart.—Mód-sorg grief of mind, *Cd.* 35.—Mód-staðol firm minded.—Mód-staðolnys

firmness of mind, fortitudo.—Mód-þanc mind's thought, the mind.—Mód-þwær patiens in mind, meek, mild, *L. P.* 24, 10.—Mód-þwærnes patiens, meekness, *Off. Reg.* 2.—Mód-wæg a proud wave, *Cd.* 167.

Moddrie, moddrige, modrie, *n. m.* [*Plat.* medder, modder: *Dut.* moei *f.*: *Ger.* mahne: *Mons.* muoma *f.*: *Dan.* Svi. moester *f.*: *Icel.* móður-sýr: *f.*] An aunt; matertera:—Modrian sunn an aunt's or matertera filius, *Nastroda. R.* 92. Cristes modrian sater Christ's aunt's son; Chris. matertera filius, *Ej. T.* 3, 32, 3. Modrian sunn an aunt's son, *Ora.* 3, 9.

Modeg angry, proud, *Bt.* 7, 4, *v.* modig.

Moder a mother, *Mt.* 12, 49, *v.* modor.

Moderg A cousin, sister's or consobrinus, *Sam.*

Moderlic; *adj.* MOTHERLY, maternus, *Ej. gt.*

Modga elated, proud, distinguished, *Cd.* 89, *v.* modig.

Modgian to be proud, *Cd.* 164, modian.

Modian, modigan; *p.* odr, *m.* od. To be high-minded: rapit well; animo esse exanim superbiere:—Wa la wa þu ænig man sceolde modgeswa alas! that any man should be so proud; heu! quod plus homo superbiere ita. *Cd.* 1088.

Modig, modeg; *adj.* MODERLY, proud, angry, irritable, arrogant, brave; superbus—Ænig man hæbbe modigne nu, *Deut.* 21, 18. Nece mete begnas boldness: mod-elati cibo thani, *Cd.* 145.

Modiglice; *adv.* Proudly & grily; superbe, *Sam.*

Modignes, modines, *se*

MOODINESS, pride, animus superbia:—Ahebbeð he heafda on healice eorðas se efferentes eorum capis in sua superbia, *Jud.* c. 5.

Modilic Magnanimous; magnanimus, *Bt. R.* p. 173.

Modnes, se; *f.* Pride; superbia, *C. R. Ben.* 68.

MODOR, moder, modar; *n. m.* *der*; *ac.* modor, but sometimes modra, in the cases indecl. [*Plat. Fr.* modoor *f.*: *Dut.* moeder *m. f.*: *Ger.* mutter *f.*: *Ker.* mutter *f.*: *Ot.* muoter. In 8th century Old French *moder f.*: *Dan.* Svi. móðir *f.*: *Fr.* mère. *Ir.* mathair *f.*: *It.* Sp. madre: *Wel.* mam: *Russ.* mat'

Grk. μήτηρ: Pers. مادر *madr*, mader: Sans. mada, madra, meddra, mata.—muth *mother*, was used by the Egyptians as a cognomen of Isis, v. *Wack* in *mater*] A MOTHER; mater:—Heo is calra libbendra modor, *Gen.* 3, 20. Her is þin modor, *Mk.* 3, 32, 33. Of wambe modor minre *ab utero matris mee*, *Ps.* 70, 7. Of his modor innoðe, *Lk.* 1, 15. Segð hys fæder and meder *say to his father and mother*, *Mk.* 7, 11, 12. Aris and nim þat cild, and his modor, *Mt.* 2, 13, 14, 20, 21. Ofalea þas modra *occidat matrem*, *Gen.* 32, 11. Modor *mothers*, *Mk.* 10, 30.—Modor-þaga *mother-slayer*, *Elf. gl.* ledrie, modrige *an aunt*, v. moddrie. Iodsumnes, *se*; *f.* Agreement; concordia. Iodur *mother*, *Gen.* 37, 10, v. modor. oðe *Troublesome*; molestus; *R. Lk.* 11, 7. octian *to find*, *C. Lk.* 13, 7, v. metan. oðe, mohð, mohða *a moth*, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 20, v. moð. ocken *Curdled milk, milk-food*; lœc coagulatum, *Cot.* 122: 168. olde, myl, an; *f.* [*Plat.* mul, mull *f.* mullm *m.*: *Dut.* mul *f.* molm *m.*: *Frs.* molde, molle *f.*: *Ger.* mullm *m.*: *Lip.* melm: *Old Ger.* mel, mill *dust*: *Dan.* muld *c.*: *Swed.* mylla *f.*: *Icel.* mold *f.*] MOULD, earth, *lust*; terra, pulvis:—God þu oð-ateah of þære moldan, *Jen.* 2, 9. Of þisse moldan *run this earth*, *Cd.* 227: 2. legen, molegn, molegn-sticci *1 kind of gum or liquor*; galanum, *Cot.* 42, 168, *Som.* lanad *rotten*, v. gemolsnad. Iten MOLTEN, melted; liquectus, *Som.* a man, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. man. o wickedsness, *Bd.* 1, 14, *S. p.* 82, 23, v. man. na, an; *m.* [*Plat.* man, mane *v.*: *Dut.* maan *f.*: *Ger.* mond *v.*: *Isd.* Ot. mano: *Not.* man: *Nid Saab.* Poets, mane: *South Jer.* mon, mahm, mohn, maun: ʔn. maane *c.*: *Swed.* måne *v.*: *Icel.* máni: *Scot.* mone, seen: *Grk.* μήνη] THE MOON; una:—Gif ænig man geeaðe hine to sunnan and to monan *si quisquis se humiliavit coram sole et luna*, *Deut.* 7, 3. He worhte monan *ille ris lunam*, *Ps.* 103, 20. Ne ar-g þu mona *ne progrediaris*

tu, luna, *Jos.* 10, 12. Niwe mona *new moon*; neomenia, *R.* 3. Full mona *full moon*; plenilunium, *Cot.* 134.

Monad *admonished*, v. monian. Mon-æta *Man-eaters*; antropophagi, *Cot.* 206.

Monan -dæg MONDAY; lunæ dies, *Rub. Jn.* 2, 12.

Monað, monoð, monuð, monð, es; *m.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* maand *f.*: *Ger.* monath *m.*: *Rab.* manoth: *Ot. Tat.* manod: *Moes.* menath: *Dan.* maaned *c.*: *Swed.* månad *m.*: *Icel.* mánaðr, mánuðr *m.*: *Scot.* moneth: *Grk.* μήνη] A MONTH; mensis:—Syxta monað *sextus mensis*, *Lk.* 1, 36. Fif monð-as, *Lk.* 1, 24: 4, 25. On twelf monðum *in twelve months*, *Bt.* 34, 10. The names of the months.—1. Se forma monað *the first month, January*; also called æftera-geola, æftera-iula *the after Yule or Christmas*.—2. Sol-monað *sun-month, February*.—3. Hlyd - monað *stormy month, March*, Hrad or Rhæd-monað *Rhedah's month*.

—4. Easter - monað *Easter-month, April*.—5. Maius-monað *May-month*. Tri-milchi *three-milk month, when cows were milked three times a day*.

—6. Sear-monað, sere-monað *dry-month, June*; also, Midsummer-monað *Midsummer month*, and ærra-liða *the former mild-month*.—7. Mæd-monað, mede - monað *mead - month, July*; called also, æftera-liða *the next mild-month*, v. liða.—8. Wood - monað, weiden-monað *weed-month*; also, þrida-liða *the third mild-month, August*.—9. Halig-monað *holy-month, September*; also, harvest-monað *harvest-month*.

—10. Se teoða-monað *the tenth month*; also, winter-fyllið *winter beginning*.—11. Blot-monað *blood-month, November*.—12. Mid-winter-monað *mid-winter-month, December*; ærra-geola or iula *before yule or Christmas*.—Monað-adl *menstrualis morbus*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.—Monað-adlec, monað-adlic *one monthly - sick*, *Cot.* 134.—Monað-blod, monað-gecynd *menstrua*, *R.* 78.—Monað - seoc *one monthly-sick, a menstruous person, a lunatic*, *Elf. gl.* *R.* 73.

Monces *a mancus, sum of money*, v. mancos.

Mon-cild *a man-child*, *Bt.* 35, 5.

—Mon-cwælmays *homicide*, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 7.—Mon-cwælm, man-cwyld *pestilence, slaughter*, *Ors.* 1, 12: *Bd.* 3, 13.—

Mon-cynn *mankind*, *Bt.* 4, v. man, &c.

MOND; pl. mondo [*Plat.* mande *f.*: *Dut.* Ger. mand *f.*: *Fr.* manne *f.* hence Maunday Thursday or Thursday before Easter, when presents of food were given in little baskets]

A MAUND, basket, pannier; corbis, cophinus, *R. Mt.* 14, 20: *C. Mk.* 8, 8.

Mon-dream *human joy*, *Cd.* 59.

Monæg *many*, v. manig.

Monelic *Moon like, lunar*; lunaris, *Ægu.* *vern.* 9.

Mon-esn *a man-servant*, *Bd.* 4, 13.

Monger *a merchant, dealer*, v. mangere.

Monica *Gummi ammoniacum*, *L. M.* 1, 23.

Monian, ic monige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To admonish, remind, advise; monere:—Du hi scealt monian *thou shalt admonish them*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 7, *S. p.* 492, 22, v. manian, myngian.

Moni-feald *manifold*, v. manig-feald.

Moni - fealdnys *multiplicity*, v. manig-fealdnes.

Monig *many*, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. manig.

Mon-ige *Mona island*; Mona insula, *Bd.* 2, 9.

Monige *A warning, reckoning*; monitio, recensio, *R. Mt.* 18, 24.

Monige I *admonish*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5, v. monian.

Monig-feald *manifold*, *Bd.* 5, 20, v. manig-feald.

Mon-leás *man-less, without men*, *R.* 110.

Mon-lica *a human image*, *Cd.* 119, v. manlica.

Monn *a man*, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. man.

Monnec *a monk*, *R.* 110, v. munuc.

Monnes-eln [*elne an ell, monnes of a man*] *A cubit, an ell*; cubitus, ulna, *Cd.* 69.—Monnes-sure *quoddam oralis genus*, *L. M.* 1, 51.—Monnes-tu *a jaw-tooth*.—Mon-mægen *a force or multitude of men*, *C. Jn.* 18, 3.

Monoð *a month*, *Num.* 11, 20, v. monað.

Monoðlic; *adj.* Monthly, menstrual; menstrualis, *Som.*

Monoð-seoc *A lunatic*; lunaticus, *Mt.* 5, 24.

Mon-rim *a number of men*, *Cd.* 84.

Mon-sliht *murder*, *Ors.* 1, 11.

Mont *a mountain*, *Ps.* 77, 59, v. munt.

Monð *a month*, *Ex.* 12, 2, v. monað.

Mon-þwære *mild*, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. man-þwære.

Mon-þwærns mildness, *Bd.* 3, 3, v. man-þwærns.

Monung admonition, warning, notice, homage, service, *Bd.* 2, 12, v. manung.

Monuð a month, *Gen.* 29, 14, v. monað.

Mon-wise a sinful way, *Cd.* 92.

Moer A MOOR, moisture; uligo, *R.* 56.

Mór, ea; m. [*Plat.* moor n. marshy ground: *Dut.* moer, moeras n: *Ger.* moor n. morast m: *South Ger.* mur, gemor, gemörig: *Das.* morads n: *Swed.* moras n. myra f: *Icel.* myri f. mör m: *Fr.* marais m: *Lat.* mid. morus; hence *Eng.* moor-land, as *Westmoreland*] 1. Waste land, a MOOR, heath; inculca terra, desertum. 2. Waste land on account of water; hence, a fen, bog, pool, pond; palus, v. mere. 3. Waste land from rocks; hence, a hill, mountain; mons:—1. Sumra wyrt eard bið on dunum, sumra on merscum, sumra on morum, sumra on cludum, sumre on barum sondum of some herbs (the) native soil is on hills, of some in marshes, of some in moors, of some on rocks, of some on bare sands, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 13. Fennas and moras fens and moors, *Card.* 18, 1. Mores gras moor's grass, *Cd.* 203. 2. Fennas and moras fens and bogs, *Bt.* 18, 1. Ofer moras, *Ex.* 7, 5. 3. Hine betilldon in an nearo fæsten micel ungefædredra mora eum perdaxerunt in angustum septum valde inaccessorum montium, *Bd.* 4, 26. In heagum morum in high mountains, *Bd.* 4, 27.

• Moran, moru, mur [*Plat.* mul-bezie, moerbe f: *Dut.* moerbezie, moerbe f: *Ger.* maulbere f: *Not.* murbouma: *Mon.* maurpaum: *Dan.* morbær n: *Icel.* mórber n.] Mulberries; mora, baccæ, *L. M.* 3, 41.

Morað Wine boiled to its third part; carenum vinum, *R.* 32.

Mor-beam a mulberry-tree, *L.* Ps. 77, 52, v. mar-beam.

Mord-slihta, mord-slyhta A sorcerer; veneficus, *L. In.* 77.

More more, *Chr.* 1137, v. mare. Mor-fæsten a mountain-fortress, fastness, *Chr.* 878.

Morgan A portion, dowry; dos, *L. Ethelb.* 80.

Morgan-gifu, morgengifu [*Ger.* morgengabe: in the treaty of partition between *Guntam, Childebast,* and *Brünnhild* of the year 587 already called morgangegiba; in the old laws of the *Longobards* morgengap,

morgincap: *Dan.* morgengave c: *Swed.* morgongäwa f: *Icel.* morgungáfa f. donum nuptiale; the older word is morgungiof f: *Lat.* mid. morganaticum, morgunate, murgitatio, morgangegiba, morgengaba, morgangifa.—morgen the morning, gifu a gift] A marriage settlement; dos nuptialis. The morgen gift was a settlement on the lady, very similar to a modern jointure. It was settled before the nuptials, but was not actually given away until the morning afterwards, or until the marriage was completed, *Turn. Hist. A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 70: *Elf. gl.* p. 57: *R.* 13: *Hicke's pref.* p. lx: *L. Cnut.* pol. 71.

Morgen, mergen, merigen, merien [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* morgen m: *Swed.* morgon m: *Icel.* morgun m: *Ker.* morkan: *Ot. Tat.* morgana: *South Ger.* the common people morn] THE MORNING, morrow; aurora, matutinum tempus:—Witodlice þa hyt morgen wæs, *Mt.* 27, 1. ¶ On morgen is the morning; mane, *Gen.* 28, 18. To morgen, nu to-morgen to-morrow; cras, crastino die, *Ex.* 8, 23: *Mt.* 6, 30. Oð morgen till morning, till to-morrow; in crastinum, *Mt.* 16, 23.—Morgen-deagung the dawning of the day, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Morgen-gifu a dowry, v. morgan-gifu.—Morgen-lic belonging to to-morrow, *Mt.* 6, 34.—Morgen-spæc a morning-speech, a council held the following day, *Hicke's Thes. pref.* p. 9.—Morgen-steorra a morning-star, *Bt.* 4: 39, 13.—Morgentid, morgen-tyd morning-tide, *C. Ps.* 48, 15.—Morgen-wacian to awake early, to watch; invigilare, *Cot.* 132, 204.

Morgynn, morhgen the morning, *Lk.* 13, 32, 33: *Ps.* 87, 14, v. morgen, &c.

Mori wet land, a meadow, *Gen.* 41, 2, v. mór.

Mor-land a mountainous-country, *Bd.* 4, 27: 5, 9.

Morn MORN; mane:—On morne in mane, *V. Ps.* 89, 6, 16, v. morgen.

Morode Brine, pickle; muria, *L. M.* 1, 36.

Mor-sceaðe, mor-scæbe a highway-robber, *R. Lk.* 23, 33, v. morð, &c.

Mortere A MORTAR; mortarium, *Herb.* 41, 4.

MORD, ea; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* moord m: *Frs.* mord n: *Ger.* mord m: *Poem of St. Anno,* mohrt: *Moes.* maurth: *Dan.*

Swed. Icel. mord n: *Fr.* mort: *Sp.* muerte: *It.* morte: *Ir.* marth: *Pehlavi.* mard: *die*] 1. Death, destruction, perdition; mors, perditio: 2. Slaughter, murder; caesa homicidium:—1. Mid mórð cwealme with pain of a man *Cd.* 35, Th. p. 47, 9. Þu micle morð the great perdition, *Cd.* 30. On þat mórð in that great perdition *Cd.* 32. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 42. to open morð weorðe if to become open murder, *L. Cnut.* pol. 53, W. p. 142, 2. Morð-dæd a deadly deed: a murder, *Elf. T.* 34, 21. Morð-sceaðo deadly robbery *C. Mt.* 27, 38.—Mórðing a murderer, *Deut.* 27, 21. Mórð-slage a murder, = murthering.—Mórð-weorc = murther work, murder, *L. Cnut.* pol. 53.—Mórð-wyrhta a poisoner, a murderer, *L. Cnut.* pol. 4.

• Mórber, mórðor; g. mórþu MURDER, slaughter, = homicidium, caedes:—Næf or fremedon murder perpetrated, *Cd.* 149: *R. Mt.* 27, 38. Swa hwæt swa wit her wæres þoliað whatever a perdition-house, *Cd.* 149. Mórðor-slago, mórþu = a murderer, *C. R. Mt.* 27, 38. Mórþur a murderer, *C. R. Mt.* 19, v. mórðer.

Moru mulberries, *L. M.* 3, 41. Moran.

Mor-wyrt moor-wort, moorwort, *L. M.* 1, 58.

Most, moste must, ought. *L. C. eccl. W.* p. 154, v. mot.

Most a mast, *Cd.* 72, v. mot.

Mot A MOTE; atomus, *M. T. Mot Assessed money, a tax.*

misma census, *Gen. C. Mt.* 22, 19.

Mór; ic, he mót þu me moton; p. ic, he moton we moton [*Plat.* mut-

ten: *Dut.* moeten: *Ger.* mutsen: *Ot. Ker.* Wíl mót muazen, muasun: *Ser.* mót te: *Icel.* má: *Pol.* mot: *Boh.* musy] 1. Must, = debeo, debeo, etc. 2. I may, am able; possum, potest etc. licet mihi, tibi, etc.

1. Ealle we moton swa we must die, *Ex.* 12, 32.

þing ne moste belifan. 3. rigen nothing must remain

morning, *Elf. Ser. Par.* p. 154, 32. 2. Þar heot

forð wunian moten *where they evermore may possess or dwell*, *Cd. 220*. Heo wunian moton *they may dwell*, *Cd. 220*. We hit habban ne moton *we may not have it; nos id habere non possumus*, *Cd. 21*. Æfter hu micelre tide mot heo in cyrccean gangan *post quantum tempus possit illa (licet illi) in ecclesiam ire*, *Bd. 1, 27, int. 8*.
 Mot a moot, an assembly, v. gemot. — Mot-bell moot-bell, a bell used to call an assembly, *L. Edw. conf. 35*. — Mot-ern a place of meeting, a moot-hall, *C. Jn. 18, 28*. — Mot-hus moot-house, a house of assembly, *R. 107*. — Mot-stow a meeting-place, *R. 55, 81*.
 lotan [*Old Dan. mötær: A-S. motan or gemot a moot or assembly*] To cite, to appear on a summons before a court of justice; citare:—Gif he þane mannan mote if he cite the man, *L. Eltoth. 8, W. p. 8, 33*.
 OD, moððe [*Plat. mutte f: Dut. mot f: Ger. motte f: Dan. môt c: Sued. mott m.*] A MOTH; tineæ:—Ne moððe ær gewemð, *Lk. 12, 33: Mt. 6, 20*.
 ð-feng A large statue; colossus, *Som.*
 ð-heal moot-hall, v. mot, & citan; p. ode; pp. gemotod. To assemble for conversation, to treat, discuss, dispute; conuere, disputare, rem agere:—Man mot on earnest motian við his Drihten a man must w earnest treat with his Lord; wmo debet serio rem agere am ejus Domino, *Elf. T. p. 9, 22*.
 we [*Scot. mow, moue*] A heap of hay, a mow; acervus, v. muga.
 cel, muchel great, muckle, *Ps. 5, 1, v. micel*.
 celays, muchelays greatness, multitude, *Ps. 93, 19, v. mycines*.
 eg a mow, v. mowe.
 eg-wyrt mug-wort, *Cot. 100*, v. mug-wyrt.
 eæle A weasel; geniscula, *Ps. 97, 161, i. e. mustela*.
 crica locus, *Lye*.
 ga, an; m. [*Icel. mugr. m.*] A sack, heap, mow; acervus, trues:—Gif fyr bærne man, *Ex. 22, 6*.
 gyon Could; possunt, *C. Mt. 15*; for magon, v. magan.
 g-wyrt MUG-wort; artemisia, *Elf. gl. p. 86*.
 za a mow, v. muga.
 L [*Plat. muul, muhl n: Dut. muil, muiklier, muizeel n: ev. maul, maulthier n. mau-*

lesel m: Not. mul. In Luther's translation of the Bible sometimes maulperfd is used: *Dan. muuldyr, muldyr n. mul-esel n: Swed. mula, mûlasna f: Icel. mûlasni m. mûlasna f. mûll m. a mule*. Some think this word is derived from the Latin mulus, which name, according to *Isd.*, was given to this animal from being used in mills to grind the corn. Even horses used for this purpose were called muli: *Wel. mûl a mule*] 1. A MULZ; mulus. — 2. A mullet; mugilis, mullus:—1. *Elf. gl. p. 59: Ps. 31, 11*. 2. *Som.*—Mul-hyrde a driver or keeper of mules, *Elf. gr.*
 Muntan melted, *Cd. 167, v. meltan*.
 Mun A hand; manus, *Lye*.
 Munan to remember, consider, *L. Lund. 8, v. gemunan*.
 Munca-ceaster, Muneca-cæaster [ceaster a city, munuca of monks] MONKCHESTER, near the coast of Northumberland: in the Chr. it is called Lindesfarena-æa; monachorum castrum, oppidum, *Lye*.
 Munc-lif monastic life, v. muclelic, &c.
 Mund [*Icel. mund f. a hand, mund n. an indefinite time*] 1. A hand; manus. 2. A hand's breadth, a palm; mensura longitudini manus æqualis, palma:—1. Morð mid mundum murthir with hands, *Cd. 75: 50: Jðth. p. 24, 38*. 2. Prym mundum hierra tribus palmis altior, *Menol. 27, Mar.*
 Mund; f. [*Frs. mond a guardian, mundelinge f. protection: Plat. Old Ger. mund m. a man, a man of power and strength, a protector: Ot. pref. ad reg. Lud. v. 32. fon gôt er muæzi haben munt, ioh uuesan lango gisun a deo habeat protectionem, et sit diu incolomis: the Longobards used mundus, mundoaldus for a protector: Dan. Swed. myndig imperious, powerful, of age: Icel. myndugr majorensis, auctoritate pollens*] A MOUND, protection, security, defence, patronage; munimen, protectio:—The mund was the protection of a man's household peace, as the were was of his personal safety; also, the sum paid to the family of the bride for transferring the tutelage they possessed over her to the family of the husband:—Seo mund sy let the mund be, *L. Ethelb. 74: L. Can. Edg. pn. 15, W. p. 95, 43*.—Mund-bora a bearer of

protection, a protector, *L. Cnut. pol. 37*.—Mund-brece [brice a breaking] a peace-breaking, *L. Cnut. 12*.—Mund-byrd the right of protection, patronage, *Bd. 5, 21, 22*.
 Munden remembered, v. munan.
 Mund-ford MONTFORT, in Bretagne; Mons fortis, *Chr. 1123, Lye*.
 Mundian, amundian To defend, protect, pacify; tueri, *Abus. 9*.
 Mund-lan a little basket, *Cot. 175*.
 Mund-leowe a basin; pelvis, *Som.*
 Munec a monk, v. munuc.
 Munecian To be made a monk; monachus fieri, *Som.*
 Munegung admonition, v. manung.
 Muncene a nun, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 32, v. minicene*.
 Muncip [*from Lat. municipium*] A privileged city or town; municipium, *Bd. 3, 1*.
 Munigend advising, v. manian.
 Munon consider, v. gemunan.
 Munstr a minister, *Cart. Edw., v. mynster*.
 MUNT, es; m. [*Scot. month, month a mountais: Fr. mont m: Sp. Port. It. monte: Bret. menez m: Ir. moine, muine*] A MOUNT; mons:—To Oliu-etes mutes nyðer-stige ad Oliveti montis descensum, *Lk. 19, 37*. Þæs mutes cnæp montis vertex, *Ex. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29*. On þone munt in montem, *Ex. 19, 13*. Abutan þone munt circa montem, *Ex. 19, 12*. Onfon muntas suscipiant montes, *Ps. 71, 3*. Þæra munta cnollas montium vertices, *Gen. 8, 5*. To þam muntum, *Gen. 14, 10*. Ofer þa muntas, *Gen. 8, 4*.—Munt-sellen mountaine-elves, *R. 112*. — Munt-geofa, Munt-Jofes, Munt-giop the mount of Jupiter, the Alps; mons Jovis, Alps, *Bt. R. p. 150*.—Munt-land mount-land, hilly-land, *Lk. 1, 39*.
 Munt-gumni, perhaps for Munt-gumri [munt a mountain, Gumri of Gomer, *Lye*] MONTGOMERY, in Wales.
 Munc, monec, munec, es; m. [*Plat. monnk, munnk m: Dut. monnik m: Ger. mönch, münch m: Ker. municho: Not. municha: Dan. Swed. munk m: Icel. múnkr, múkr m: Wel. manach, mynach m: Bret. manach m: It. monaco m: Sp. monge m: Grk. μοναχος from μωος: Sans. muni*] A MONK; monachus:—*L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 107, 28, 40*. Muncas monks, *Bd. 1, 23: 5, 12: L. Alf. 20*. Munc-gegyrela a monastic dress,

Bd. 1, 7.—Munuc-hád monk-hood, a monastic state, *Bd. 5, 12.*
Munuclic; *adj.* MONKLIKE, monastic; monasticus, *L. Const. W.* p. 107. — Munuc-lif a monastic life, a monastery, *Bd. 4, 11.*
Muob the throat, *Ps. 13, 5, v. muð.*
Mur, es; *m.* *A mulberry*; murus, *Cod. Exon. p. 24, b, v. moran.* — **Mur-beam** a mulberry-tree, *v. mor-beam.* — **Mur-berian** mulberries.
Murcnere *A murmurer*; murmurator, *R. Ben. 5.*
Murcnian, murcnigan, bemurcnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To murmur, repine*; murmurare: — *Þa ongunnon hig murcnian, Mt. 20, 11.* *Ge murcnodon vos murmuravists, Deut. 1, 27.* *Ne murcniað, Jn. 6, 43.* *Murcnigende, Jn. 7, 32.* *Murciende, murcniende, Bt. 5, 1.*
Murcnung, murcung, *e*; *f.* *A murmuring, complaining*; querela, *Ex. 16, 11*; *Bt. 7, 2, C.*
Murge *Joyful*; hilaris, *Bt. R. p. 166.* — *Joyfully*; hilariter, *Solil. pref.*
Murhð joy, *v. myrhð.*
Murnan; *he murnð*; *p. mearn*, *v. murnon*; *pp. mornen.* [*Plat. mirren: Old Ger. Ot. mornen*] *To mourn*, *to be solicitous about, to care for, regard*; lugere, sollicitus esse, *Cd. 36.* *Ne murnð regards not, Bt. 37, 1.*
Murnung, *e*; *f.* **MOURNING**; luctus, *Bt. 7, 2.*
Murra *Mock cervil*; myrrhis herba, *L. M. 1, 1.*
Murre *myrrh*, *Ps. 44, 10, v. myrre.*
Mu's; *pl. mys* [*Plat. Dan. mus f: Dut. muis f: Ger. muis f: Not. muse: Swed. mus m: Icel. mús f: Russ. mysch: Boh. myss: Pol. mysz: Slavon. mish: Grk. μυς: Pers. موش*]
moosh: *Mart. says from Heb. מוש mus* *to withdraw, retire, as a mouse does on the least alarm, from the root מוש* *rse*] 1. *A mouse*; mus, *sorex.* 2. *A muscle*; musculus: — 1. *Som.* 2. *Mus þæs earnes musculus brachii, torus, lacertus, R. 72.*
Muscel a muscle, *Cot. 135, v. muscl.*
Musc-leotan *Bibiones, mustiones, Elf. gl. inter. insecta.*
Muscl, muscle, muscule, muscel, muscla, an. [*Plat. mussel, musselken f: Dut. mossel m: Ger. muschel f: Dan. muskel, musing c: Swed. mussla f: Fr. moule, moule f: It. mus-*

colo: Sp. musculo: Lat. mid. muscula] **A muscle, shell-fish**; musculus piscis, *Bd. 1, 1.* — **Musclan-scil** *muscle-shell, Cot. 37.*

Mus-eare the herb mouse-ear. **Musewise**, *Vicia, R. 50.*

Mus-falle *A mouse-trap*; muscipula, *Cot. 172.* — **Mus-fealu** [*fealo a pale red colour*] a mouse-colour, *Cot. 135, v. bleorad.* — **Mus-hafuc** a mouse-hawk.

MUST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Wil. Dan. most m: Not. moste: Swed. most m: Icel. must f: Fr. molt m: It. Sp. Port. mosto m: Boh. mest: Pol. muszek*] **MUST**, new wine; novum vinum, *Elf. gl. p. 61.*

MUST MUSTON, *Leicestershire, Chr. 963.*

Mut a meeting, *v. mot.*

MUD, es; *m.* [*Frs. muthe, muda f: mouth, any opening: Dut. mond m: Plat. Ger. Ker. Dan. mund m: Old Ger. muut m: Moes. munths: Swed. mun m: Icel. munnr, munni m.*] **The mouth**; os: — *On þone muðe, Mt. 15, 17.* *Of Godes muðe, Mt. 4, 4.* *Muðe to muðe mouth to mouth*; os ad os, *coram, Num. 12, 8.*

Muða, an; *m.* **The mouth of a river, an opening, orifice, beak of a bird**; os fluminis, fretum, æstuarium, portus: — *Offer þone muðan trans fretum, Mt. 8, 18, 28.* *Ge binnan muðan ge butan intra portum et extra, L. Ethelb. Anl. 2.* — **Muð-adle** a disease of the mouth, *R. 73.* — **Muð-bersting** a bridle, *R. 12.* — **Muð-coða** a mouth-disease, *R. 12.*

Mutung, *e*; *f.* **A loan**; mutuum, *Cot. 136.*

Muwa a mow, *v. mowe.*

Muxle a muscle, *v. muscl.*

MYCEL, micel; *comp. mára*; *sup. mæst*; *adj.* [*Scot. mekil, meikle, mykil, muckle great, much: Ger. michel great, much, now obsolete, but it was in use till the fifteenth century: Lip. mikil great: Ker. mih-hil: Ot. mibil: Moes. mikils: Dan. meget much: Swed. mycket much: Icel. mikil, meiri, mestr great, greater, greatest.* This word is used in the *Icel.* in many compound words and even as a verb *mikla magnificare: Pol. moc: Dal-mat. moech: Sp. mucho: Malabar, maga, maha great: Hind. mahja, mai great*] 1. **Great, MICKLE**; *magnus.* 2. **Many, much**; *multus.* — 1. *Him fyligdon mycele menigu, Mt. 4, 26.* *Þa fyligdon hym mycle*

mænio, Mt. 8, 1. *Between and eowis mycel dwomige-gemed, Lk. 16, 26.* *God gewæter twa miccle leoht, þat ear-leoht to þæs dages libig.* *Gen. 1, 16.* 2. *Þes man wrec mycel tacn, Jn. 11, 47.* *Mæn-gæra, Jn. 6, 10.* *Hit bringð mycelne wæstm, Jn. 12, 24.* *Ge sawað micel sæd, Deut. 3, 38.* *Elcum þe mycel gædd ys, hym man mycel geæd and -æt þam þe hig gædbefstrum, hi mycel biðð.* *Lk. 12, 48.* *Hu mycelra þu how much ovesi tha. L. 16, 5.*

Mycelnes, micelnes, *mycl: micelnys, se; f. Græca magnificence, abundantia, multitude; magnitudo, ar-dantia, multitudo.* — *Ege mycelnyssæ earn þin, Pt. 12.* *Micelnysse hærtes mæ-wines, Gen. 27, 23.* *Myclæ heofonlicnes weredes, Lk 21, 24.*

Mycg a goat, *v. micge.*

Myega urine, *v. migða.*

Mycle, micle, micel, *mycl. micclum*; *comp. mæst, sup. mæst; adv. Much: c. tum*: — *Noht micle ær 5 much before, Bd. 4, 23, v. 593, 21.* *Dam mycle mæst much more*; *quanto magis, Bt. 6, 30.* *Micelæ ma mæst a. Sct. 58.*

Myclian, miclian; *p. ode. m. od.* *To increase, to be large, multiply*; *grandire, augere*: — *Dat folc c. 7 waxan and myclian: we ne began to increase and waxan Bd. 1, 15, S. p. 483, 31.* *Þa miclade a number in 4 Cd. 63.* *Myclade þa: 200 ysen augeret ordalt fersa. L. In. 77.*

Myclung greatness, glory, *L. P. 8, 2, v. gemielung.*

Myd *þy with that, thra.*

Myd-wyrca *to work with* *lil. 6.* — *Myd-wyrtha a hand worker, v. mid-mest, &c.*

Myge, mygge a goat, *v. micge.*

Mygð a relation, *Proc. 22, v. mægð.*

Myl *Dust, powder*; *pulvis. Bt. 3, 10, tit. v. molde.*

Myclian *to milk, v. meolca.*

Mylen, miln [*Plat. mole. mil. Dut. molen m: Ger. mühle m: 12th century, moule: Swed. mulin: South Ger. mählein m: Dan. mølle c: Swed. molle c: a mill: Icel. mylna f: Bt. mleyra: Pol. mlyn: Russ. mlyn: Fr. mouleau: Wcl. m. d. Bret. milin f: Fr. meul moulin m: It. mola, molo: Sp. muela f. molino m. MILL; mola, C. R. Ben. 66.*

Mylen-accarp *mill-sharp, as if made sharp by a mill-stone*, Chr. 938, *Inq.* p. 142, 28. — Mylenstan *a mill-stone*, Cot. 118. — Mylen-troh *a mill-trough*. — Mylen-weard, mylen-wyrd *he who takes care of a mill*, Cot. 135.

Myll, myln *a mill*, v. mylen.

Mylice-drenc *Sweet-drink*; mulsum.

Myllt *the mill, spleen*. — Myllt-wrac *a pain of the mill*, Med. Quadr. 2, 4, v. milt, &c.

Myntan *to melt, pour out, make wet*, L. Ps. 21, 13, v. meltan.

Mynten-hus *a harlot's house*, Scat. 21.

Myntestre, myltystre, an; f. *A harlot*; meretrix, Lev. 19, 29; Gen. 38, 15; Mt. 21, 31, 32. — Myltestryna-hus, myltestre-hus *a house of harlots*, Elf. gr.

Mynerian *To remember*; memoria retinere, Off. Reg. 15.

Myn [Plat. Dut. Fra. Old Ger. Ot. minne f; Ker. minna f; Fra. minnia to love; Plat. Dut. Ger. minnen, beminnen; Ker. minnon to love; Dut. beminde f. u. sweetheart, mistress, spouse, lover. — Wack. derives this word from the Wel. mynnu, velle, and the Grk. μιννν cupere; the Ger. meinen; and asks, amare, quid est, nisi bene velle et bene cupere?] Loves, affection; amor, affectio, Lye says wickedness; scelus, as if denoting impure affection; and connected with man evil: — For wif myne for woman's love, Cd. 89, Th. p. 111, 25.

Myna, myne *the moon, a bracelet, jewel*, R. 64, v. mona.

Mynd Mind; mens, Cd. 89.

Myndelic Minded, memorable; memoratus, Som.

Myngian *to admonish, remind*, Bt. 40, 5, C, v. myngian.

Myne *A mallet, minnow, a sort of fish; capito piscia*, Elf. gl., p. 77. Mynas minnows, Col. Mon. Cot. MS. Tib. iii. 22.

Mynecon, mynicen, mynecen *a nun*, L. Const. W. p. 107, v. mincene.

Myngian *to admonish, remind, note, remark*, Bt. 40, 5, v. myngian.

Myngiendlic, myngiendlic *Admonishing, hortative*; hortatorius, Proem. R. Conc.

Myngung, myngung, mynuung, minegung, mingung, e; f. *Admonition, warning, exhortation, persuasion*; admonitio: — Bd. pref. Hist. Eccl.

Myne-scillingas *hoop-rings to wear on the finger*, Cot. 118.

Mynt [Plat. munt, munje f; Dut. munt f; Ger. münze f;

Dan. myndt, mynt c: Swed. mynt n: Icel. mynt f: Bret. moneiz: It. moneta: Sp. moneda f: Port. moeda: Chald. מנך mne. Mr. Turner says, "mynt a coin; and from this, mynetian to coin, and mynetere a person coining, are obviously from the Latin moneta and monetarius. It usually happens, that when one nation borrows such a term from another, they are indebted to the same source for the knowledge of the thing which it designates, as the A.-S. derived a knowledge of coining from the Roman ecclesiastics," Hist. of A.-S. vol. ii, ap. ii. p. 475] Money, coin; moneta: L. Athel. 14: Cnut. 8. Gylden mynet gold coin, Bd. 3, 8. Gafoles mynet, Mt. 22, 19.

Mynetere, mynytyre, es; m. A MINTER, coiner, a money-changer; monetarius nummularius: — Myneteras coiners, L. Athel. 14: L. Const., W. p. 118: Mt. 25, 27: Jn. 2, 14.

Mynetian; p. ode; pp. od. *To coin money*; monetam cudere: — Nan man ne mynetige butan porte *no man may coin out of the gate*, L. Athel. 14.

Mynet-smiðða *a minter's smithy or shop*, L. Athel. 14.

Myngian, mynian, myndgian, mindgian, mynegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. minnas to remember: Icel. minna to admonish] *To admonish, remind, advise, inform, mark*; monere: — Ic þe er minegode I before reminded thee, Bt. 35, 3, Card. p. 250, 7. Mynegodeat þu me thou remindedst me, Bt. 35, 2. Ne mynga þu hyra, Lk. 6, 30. Ne myngað, T. Ps. 9, 15. Myngiende, Pref. R. Conc., v. manian.

Mynian *to admonish*. Pref. R. Conc., v. myngian, manian.

Mynittre money, C. Mt. 20, 10, v. mynet.

Mynla love, affection, the affection of the mind, the inclination, Bt. R. p. 190, 1, v. myn.

Mynnung admonition, v. mynegung.

Mynster; g. mynsteres, mynstres; m. I. A MISTER, monastery, cathedral, church; monasterium, cœnobium: — Mynsteres frið *peace of a monastery*, L. Ethelb. 1. Mynstres aldor *a president of a minster*, L. With. p. 12. Abbod was mynstres abbot of the monastery, Bd. 1, 33: 2, 2: 3, 21. On þam mynstre in the monastery, L. Ethel. Const. 111: Bd. 3, 8, 11. — Mynstro, mynatra,

monasteries, Bd. 3, 8. — Mynster-hám *ecclesie domus, templum*, L. Alf. 2. — Mynster-lif *a monastic life*, Cot. 47: Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-man, mynster-alm *a minster-man, a monk*, L. Eccl. c. 44. — Mynster-scire *a parish*; monasterii cura, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-stow *a place of a monastery or city*. — Mynster-beaw *monastic discipline*, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynstr-clusa *minster close*; monasterii sive ecclesie clausura, Proem. R. Conc. — Mynstre-clænsung *a purifying of a church*; ecclesie reconciliatio. — Mynstre-preost *a parish priest*.

Mynta mint, Mt. 23, 23, v. minta.

Myntan *To dispose, settle, appoint, set forth, propose, shew, declare; disponere, prædicare*. — Fæste mynteð in gepancum *firmly in thought, setteth, imagineth*, Cd. 100. Mynte dispoenerat, Bd. 6, 3. Pat witer myntan *what we before proposed*; quod nos antea statuimus, Bt. 35, 3. Mynton forlætan *status-runt relinquere*, Bt. R. 190. Swa þu er myntest as thou before declaredst, Cd. 228.

Mynyt money, v. mynet.

Mynytyre *a coiner, v. mynetere*.

Myra Tenelhus, Prov. 4, Lye.

Myran *of a mare, v. myre*.

Myran *to hinder, v. myrran*.

Myrce, Myrcea MERCIA, one of the A.-S. kingdoms comprehending the present Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire; una de septem regnis Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia, quam olim incolebant Cornavii, Dobuni, Coritani, Catievchiani et Icenorum pars occidentalis: — On Myrce in Mercia, Chr. 796, 975. Myrce geodee invaded Mercia; Merciam invasit, Chr. 942: 868. On myrcean, into Myrcean into Mercia, Chr. 1016: L. Cnut. pol. 13.

Myrce, Merce; g. Myrcena, Myrcna, Mercna; d. Myrcum, Mercum. THE MERCIANS, inhabitants of Mercia; Mercii, scilicet Mercie regionis incolæ: — Myrce wurdon Cristene *the Mercians became Christians*, Chr. 655. Myrcena cuning king of the Mercians; Merciorum rex, Chr. 741, 743. Myrcna cuning king of the Mercians, Chr. 676: 716.

Myrcna land *land of the Mercians*, Chr. 905. Myrcna rice *kingdom of the Mercians*; Merciorum regnum, Chr. 655, 656. Mid eallum Myrcum *with all the Mercians*, Chr. 913.

Myrcene, *adj. Pertaining to Mercia*; ad Mercios pertinens: —Myrcene cuning *a Mercian king*, Chr. 675; 853. Myrcene biscop *a Mercian bishop*, Chr. 656: 675.

Myre, mere, mære, an; *f. [Plat. mære f: Dut. merrief: Ger. mähre f: Old Ger. mārch, mark, marach: Dan. mær f: Swed. mār f: Icel. mar m. a horse, mare: Wel. march m. a horse: Bret. march m. a horse. The antiquity of this word is clear, since Pausanias says, that the Old Celts called a horse μαρκας] A MARE; equa:—Myran sunu a mare's son, a foal, Bd. 3, 14. On myran ridan to ride on a mare, Bd. 2, 13: Gen. 32, 15. Þa ricostan men drincað myran meolc [In Eastland, east of the Vistula] the richest men drink mare's milk, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. p. 64, 15.*

Myreg, myrg, es. *Pleasure*; jucunditas, Bt. 31.

Myre-næddra *a sea-snake*, v. mere, &c.

Myres-ig *the island Mercy*, v. Meres-ig.

Myrgen *pleasure*, v. myreg.

Myrgnis, se; *f. MERRINESS, music*; hilaritas, musica, Som.

Myrhð *mirth*, Bt. 7, 1, v. myrð.

Myrig *merry*, v. mirige.

Myrlic *famous*, Prov. 4, v. mærlie.

Myrnost *mournest*, myrnð *mourneth*, Bt. 7, 1, v. murnan.

Myrran, mirran; he myrð, merð, we myrrað, mirrað. *To hinder, obstruct, abstract, squander*; impedire, dissipare: — Þæs andwearda wela myrð and læt men *this present wealth obstructs and hinders men*, Bt. 32, 1, C: R. p. 69. Myrdon *dissipabunt*, Ors. 6, 7. Myrende *dissipating, prodigal*, v. amyrran.

Myrre MYRRH; myrrha, Mt. 2, 11.

Myrring, e; *f. Dissipation, profuseness*; dissipatio, Chr. 1096.

Myrtene *Corrupted, died of itself*; morticinus. Myrtene flæsc *decayed flesh*, Off. Reg. 15.

Myrtene, es; *m. Carrion*; morticinium: — Ne myrtenes æfre abite *of carrion never eat*, Som.

MYRD, myrhð, mergð [Icel. mærd *f. praise, mæra to praise: Arab. mereh to be joyful*]

MIRTH, *pleasure*; gaudium, hilaritas: — Of neorxena-wanges myrðe *de paradisi gaudio*, Gen. 3, 24: Bt. 7, 1.

Myrðra, an; *m. [Plat. morder, mördener m: Dut. moordenaar, moorder m: Ger. mörder m: Dan. morder m: Swed. mördare m: Icel. mordingi m: Boh. morder] A MURDERER; homicida, Bd. 2, 9. Sylf-myrdra a self-murderer.*

Myrðrian *To MURDER, kill, trucidare, Lep. Ser. 1, 19. Myrðrung, e; f. A MURDERING, murder; homicidium. Som.*

Myrwa *more increased; macra, auctus, Som.*

Myrwe; *adj. Tender, fedid; tener, Som.*

MYSE, meose, mise, an; *f. [Lac. mias: Moes. mes dixus: Sp. mesa f.] A table; mensa — On yumbwyrlic mysan þre in circuitu mensæ tue, Pt. 17, 4. Under þære mysan, M. 7, 28. Offer mine mysan, L. 22, 30.—Myse-brægel's tablecloth, R. Ben. interl. 55.*

Mystel *the herb basil*, Col. 119, v. mistel.

Mytge, es; *m. A dog-fly, her-fly; cynomyia, T. Pt. 104, 3, v. micge.*

Myðas *Bounds, limits; finis, Som.*

Myðgian *To sooth, give quiet; lenire, Pt. 93, 13.*

Mytt *a measure, bushel, R. M. 5, 15, v. mitta.*

Mytting *a meeting, an invitation, congress, Menol. v. utine.*

Myx dung, v. meox.

Myxen A MIXEN, dunghill, squillinium, Lk. 14, 35.—Myxen-dincg [dung dung] the plant of a dunghill, Ors. 1, 3.—Myxen-plantæ a dunghill-plant, L. M. 1, 58.—Myx-fer a myxen-fore a dung-feri. s. ruke, Lys.

N

N is written double or single in monosyllables; as, fenn or fen a fen, v. L. 40o.

N, from ne not, has a negative signification, not only in *A.-S.* but in other languages; as, *Lat.* nullus any one, nullus no one; *Eng.* one, none; ever, never; aught, naught; either, neither; *A.-S.* an one; nan no one: sht aught, any thing; nabt naught, nothing; æfer, æfre ever; næfre never. If the words which prefix a begin with h or c, these letters are dropped; as, nabban [ne-habban] not to have, næs, [ne wæs] was not; but w is changed into y; nylhan [ne willan] to be unwilling. *A.* adv. [Plat. ne: *Dut.* neen: *Ger.* nein, näh, nee: *South Ger.* naa, nuas, nõees. ne, ni: *Dan.* *Swed.* nej: *Icel.* nei: *Pol.* ni: *Wel.* na, nád no, not: *Russ.* ne: *Pers.* *Zend.* ð neh:

Sms. na] No, not; non:—Na na no more; non amplius, *Ps.* 61, 2. Ne þe læs naðtheles, nevertheless; nihilominus. Na leng no longer, *L. Ps.* 61, 2.—Two or more negatives are often used in *A.-S.* Na ne feoll non cecidit, *Mt.* 7, 25. Na ne sceoldon we should not, *Cd.* 222. Ne eom ic na non ego, *Jn.* 1, 20. Ne geasah næfre nan man God nulis homo unquam vidit Deum, *Jn.* 1, 18. Ne nan ne dorste of þam dæge hyne nan þing mare axigean, *Mt.* 22, 46, v. na-hwær.

4, ne [Icel. ná n. a carcass; ntr m. a naked, dead body; ntri m. — from ná bringing death] A carcass, dead body; cadaver; hence, driht-neas bodies of the people; populi cadavera. Ofer drihtneum wec (the bodies of (the) people; super populi cadavera, *Cd.* 150, *Lye.* *ibban*; ic nabbe, þu næst, he næfð, we nabbað, nabbe, næbbe; p. næfde, we næfdon; wð. næbbe, we næbbon; *imp.* nafa þu, nabbað or nabbe ge; v. a. [ne not, habban to have] To have not; non habere:—Þu næst nan þing, *Jn.* 4, 11. Gið he næbbe si non habet, *Ex.* 21, 4. We nabbað non

habemus, *Mk.* 9, 13. Næfde fere non habuisset, *Jn.* 9, 41.

Naced naked, *Cod. Exon.* 27, a, v. nacod.

Nacednys, næcednis, se; f. NAKEDNESS; nuditas, *Gen.* 9, 23.

Na-cenned newly-born, v. nicend. **Nacod**, naced, nacud, næcud [Plat. *Dut.* naakt: *Ger.* nacket, nackt, nackend, nackig, nackicht: *Ker.* nahhut: *Moes.* nacwaths: *Ot.* nakot: *Tat.* naccot, nachtet: *Dan.* nøgen: *Swed.* naken: *Icel.* nakinn, naktr: *Scot.* nakit stripped, deprived; literally, made naked: *Russ.* nagei, nagost: *Ir.* nochta open, discovered; nochduighe naked: *Pol.* nagi: *Boh.* nahy: *Wel.* noethnaked, bare: *Bret.* nõaz, noes, nõech naked, bare: *Fin.* nahca the skin]

NAKED, without clothing, destitute, plain, pure; nudus, vacuus, merus:—*Ic.* eom nacod, *Gen.* 3, 10, 11: *Mt.* 25, 36. Se nacoda weg-ferend the naked traveller, *Bt.* 14, 3: *Gen.* 31, 42. Nacodum wordum meris verbis, *Bas. R.* 4, v. genacian.—Nacod-plegere naked-player; gymnosophista, *R.* 4.

Nacud naked, *Cd.* 166, v. nacod.

Næaros [Icel. nárar m. pl. hypochondria] Trouble, anxiety; angor, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Næbb a face, v. neb.

Næbbe have not, v. nabban.

Næcan to kill, slay, *Elf.* gr. p. 25, v. hnæcan.

Næcede, næcednis Nakedness; nuditas, *Deut.* 28, 48, v. nacednys.

Næctegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.

Næcud naked, v. nacod.

NÆDDRE, nædre, hence, an; f. [Plat. *adder f.* *Dut.* adder m: *Ger.* natter f. otter, after in the common language: *Ot.* natar: *Tat.* natru: *Id.* nadra: *Moes.* nadr hydra, vipera: *Icel.* nadra f. nadr m. vipera: *Wel.* neidr an adder, a snake, neidr y dwr a water-adder, a water-snake: *Corn.* naddy: *Ir.* nathair, narr a serpent] A serpent, snake, **ADDER**; serpens cujusvis generis:—Seo næddre wæs geappre þonne ealle þa oðre nytenu, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13. God cwæð to þære

næddran, *Gen.* 3, 14. Me nædre beswac a serpent deceived me, *Cd.* 42. Wurdon to næddrum conversæ erant in serpentes, *Ex.* 7, 12. Eala ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33. Næddrena attor aspidum venenum, *Deut.* 32, 33. La næddrena cyn! O viperarum genus! *Mt.* 3, 7. La ge næddrena cynryn! *Mt.* 12, 34.—Næddre-wyrt, næder-wyrt wild borage, snake-wort; viperina, *Herb.* 6.—Næder-bita the snake-biter; ichneumon, *Col.* 103.

NÆDL, nedl [Plat. *natel f.* *Dut.* naald f: *Frs.* needle f: *Ger.* nadel f: *Old Ger.* naild: *Moes.* nethls: *Dan.* naal f: *Swed.* nål f: *Icel.* nål f: *Fin.* neula] A NEEDLE; acus:—Nædle eage acus oculus, *Mt.* 19, 24. Nædle pyrel acus foramen, *Mk.* 10, 25.

Næf a nose, v. nafu.

Næfde, næfdon had not, v. nabban.

Næfe-bore a nave-borer, v. nafu.

Næfga Poor, needy; mendicus, *C. Jn.* 9, 8.

Næfig needy, *C. Jn.* 12, 5, v. hæfga.

Næfre, nefor [ne not, æfer ever] Never; nunquam, *Mt.* 7, 23: *Bt.* 14, 2.

Næfte Want; inopia, *Scint.* 49.

Næfte, for næfde had not, *Bt.* 12, v. nabban.

Næfð has not, v. nabban.

Næftig poor, needy, v. næfga.

Nægde, genægdon approached; come nigh, *Cd.* 143; p. of nægan, for hnigan, *Lye.*

NÆGEL; g. nægeles, nægles; m. [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* *Swed.* nagel: *Frs.* neil f. nægel m: *Rad.* nagal: *Dan.* nagle c: *Icel.* nagli m: *Fin.* naua] 1. A NAIL, pin; clavus. 2. A nail of the hand; unguis.—1. Dæra nægla fæstnunges clavorum fistura, *Jn.* 20, 25. 2. *Elf. gl.* p. 71. Nægelas unguis, *Somm.* 266.—Nægel-seax, nægel-sex a nail-knife, razor, *R.* 52: *Ps.* 51, 2.

Næglian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. To NAIL; clavum figere, *L. Ps.* 21, 16.—Nægled-bord nailed timber, a ship, the ark, *Cd.* 71.

Næhsta a neighbour, *Ex.* 22, 26, v. neh, neh-bur.

Næhtu utmost, last, *R. Mt.* 5, 26, v. neh.

Næht *nothing*, R. Mt. 23, 17, v. naht.
Næht *night*, C. R. Lk. 11, 5, v. niht. — *Næht-ræfen*, *næht-ræfn* *night-raven*, an owl, Gl. *Deuw*.
Næme held, Ps. 72, 23, v. nam, *from niman*.
Næme a seizing, L. *Cnut. pol.* 18, v. name.
Næme a name, v. nama.
Næmel capable, v. numol.
Næming, *næmingce contractio*, R. 191.
Næmne but, *except*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. næmne.
Næn, *næmne no one, none*, Bt. 35, 6, v. nan.
Næneig, *nænig*; *adj.* [ne not, *enig any*] *No, none, no one*; non ullus, nullus, nemo:—*Warna þe þat þu hyt næneig men ne segge cawe tibi quod tu intud nullis hominibus ne dicas*, Mt. 8, 4. *Þær næneig bið niht on sumera there is no night in summer*, Bt. R. p. 171. ¶ *Nænige þinga no one of things, by no means*; nequaquam, Bd. 2, 5: 3, 24. *Nænige gemete is no wise, by no means*.
Næpe *a turnip*, NAPHREW, *rape-root*; *napus*, *rapa*, R. 42, 43.
Næpte *The herb nep, cat's mint*; *nepeta*, R. 39.
Næran, *næron* [ne not, *wæran were*] *Were not*; non erant, Bt. 15.
Nære [ne not, *wære was*] *Was not, wast not, were not*; non erat, non esset, non eras, non esses, non erant, non essent, Ja. 18, 30.
Nærra [ne not, *ærra former*] *The last*; *novissimus*, R. Mt. 21, 31.
Næs [ne not, *wæs was*] *Was not*; non erat, Gen. 2, 5: 4, 24.
Næs; *adv.* *Not*; non:—*lc wylle mildheortnesse, næs on sægdnesse wolo misericordiam, non sacrificium*, Mt. 9, 13. *Næs of þinum not of thine*, Bt. 14, 2. *Næs na, næs ne neither*; neque, Lev. 1, 17.
Næsac nesh, *tender*, v. nesc.
Næsæ not, *by no means*, Bd. 5, 12, v. nese.
Næsæ a nose, v. næs-byrel, *nose*. — *Næs-gristle nose-gristle*, Cot. 31. — *Næs-byrel* *NOSE-THIRL*, *contracted to nostril*, Ps. 113, 14.
NÆSSE, an; *f.* [Plat. *nāsse c. promontory*, also, *the prow of a vessel*: *Dan.* *næs n*: *Swed.* *nās n*: *Icel.* *næs n*. — *næsæ a nose*] *ANESS, promontory, headland, cape*; *promontorium*: — *Oð þa norðmestan næssan to the most northern cape*; *ad maxime boreale promontori-*

um, Bt. R. p. 160. This word is still used as the termination of the names of capes, especially in the eastern part of England, as *Sheerness, Dengeness, Kent. The Nose, in Essex, Orfordness, Eastonness, Suffolk*.
Næt cattle, Chr. 852, v. neat.
Nætæn *To press*; *premere*, Past. 46, 5, v. genæte, *geneadian*.
Næting *A chiding*; *inrepatio*, Past. 46, 6.
Nafa [ne not, *hafa have*] *have not*, Deut. 5, 7. — *Nafað has not*, Bt. R. p. 191, v. nabban.
Nafc-gar, *nafc-gar an auger, a wimble*; *foratorium telum*; *terebellum*, Cot. 91.
NAFEL, *nafol*, *nafela* [Plat. *Dut.* *navel m*: *Frs.* *navula m*: *Ger.* *nabel m*: *Rab.* *nabalo*: *Wil.* *nabelo*: *Dan.* *navle c*: *Swed.* *nafle m*: *Icel.* *nabli, nafli m*: *Fia.* *napa*] *The NAVEL*; *umbilicus*, Ors. 4, 1.
NAFU, *nafa*, e; *f.* [Plat. *nave*, *navel m. f*: *Dut.* *nave f*: *Ger.* *nabe f*: *Dan.* *nav n*: *Swed.* *naf n*.] *The NAIVE, the middle of a wheel*; *modiolus rote*:—*Sio nafu ferð nehst þære eaxe the nave goes nearest the axle*, Bt. 39, 7. *On þære nafe in the nave*, Bt. 39, 7.
Nágan [ne not, *agan to have*] *Not to have*; non possidere, Cd. 215.
Náh [ne not, *ah has*] *has not*, Bt. 39, 1.
Naht *night*, v. niht.
Náht, *neah*, *nauht*, *noht* [Plat. *nicks*: *Dut.* *niets*: *Ger.* *nichts*: *Ied.* *neouuihd*, *nist*: *Wil.* *ni-euuetes*: *Ker.* *neoueht*: *Of.* *niauuiht*: *Schw.* &c. *nichtzit*, *nützit*, *nuitzit*, *nuite*: *Moos.* *nivaiht*: *Böh.* *Pol. nic*: *Wend.* *nas*. — *ne not, aht any thing*] *NAUGHT, nothing*; *nihil*, *nihilum*:—*Naht me wana bið nihil mihi deficiens erit*, Ps. 22, 1. *Hyt naht ne fremode nihil profuit*, Mt. 27, 24. *Naht yfeles ne dyde nihil mali fecit*, Mt. 23, 41. *For nahte for nothing*; *pro nihilo*, Deut. 31, 20. *To nahte to nothing, useless*; *ad nihilum*, Ps. 14, 5. *Hit is grastle it is nothing*; *est nihili*, Bt. 35, 5. *For naht for nothing*, Bt. 30, 1. *Naht Not*; non, Bd. 2, 13.
Nahtes-hwon *by no means*, v. nate.
Nahtlice *Nothing, of no avail*; *nihili*, Chr. 978.
Nahtnes, se; *f.* *Naughtiness, sluggishness, dullness*; *vilitas*, Chr. 449.
Naht-scipe, ea; *m.* *Naughtiness*; *vilitas*, Chr. 448, *Cod. Cott.*
Na-hwær, *na-hwar no - where,*

Gen. 19, 17.—*Na-hwæran - when, never, no-where, nowhere*. — *Na-hwæran - where*. — *Na-hwæran - where*. Cot. 178.—*Na-hwæran - where*. Bt. 34, 7.
Na-less, *na-less*, *nallas contract into nals no less, not only*, Bd. 2, 12: Bt. 11, 2: Ps. 113, 5.
Nalles, *nallæs* [ne not, *call a*] *not at all, not, no*, Bt. 15.
Nam took; *p.* *v.* *niman*.
NAMA, an; *m.* [Plat. *name n*: *Dut.* *naam m*: *Frs.* *name m*: *ma m*: *Ger.* *name*, *nahme*: *Ker.* *Isd.* *nemi*: *Wil.* *On* *and their contemporaries* *na*: *Moos.* *name*: *Dan.* *navn*: *Swed.* *namn n*: *Icel.* *namn n*: *Fia.* *nimi*: *It.* *Wallachia*, *neme*: *Alk.* *Fr.* *nom m*: *It.* *Port.* *Sp.* *nombre*: *Malay.* *Bav.* *namma*: *Peru.* *Sans.* and *Hind.* *nam*, *re*: *Heb.* *nam* *to say, to say*] *A NAME, noun*; *nomen*:—*Swa swa Adam hit swa ys hys nama*, Gen. 2, 19, Mt. 6, 9. *On learning-craft namán in discipuli nominatus*, 10, 41, 42. *Be nam*: *name*; *nominatum*, Ja. 14, 12. *For minum namán*, Mt. 22, 22. *Sceop þa bam nam*: *then gave names to both*. — *Nama-fiederlice a* *name*, *a patronymic name*. *Nama gemænelice a name*. — *Nama* *speciè*: *noun substantive*. — *Nama-liend a supplying noun*. — *Nama-noun*. — *Nama syndelic*. — *Nama one's own or proper name*. — *Nama Elf. gr. p. 6*. — *Nama-noun's companion, as* *active*.
Naman *to name*, v. *demnan*.
Nam-cuð *known by name*; *nounmed*, R. Ben. 9. — *Nam-cuðlice* *remarkably known* *mously*.
Name [nam took, *from name*] *A taking, seizing of goods*; *a dress*; *namium*:—*me nan man name nam*. — *copiat nemo nullum namin*. *Cnut.* 18.
Name-leas *nameless*.
Nan, *nen*, *nen* [ne not, *nan*] *NO, none, no one*; *nullus*, *mo*:—*Næbbe fe nanne* *no* *Ja.* 4, 17. *Nan laf* *no* *liquus, nihil reliquum*, Ja. 28. *Nan word andsw* *nullum verbum responderet*, Mt. 22, 46. *On name wisa* *no* *wise*, *Elf. gr.* *Nan heort* *conscunde næmne leon*, *nan hara næmne hund*, *ne* *neat nyste næmne and*.

ænne ege, to oðrum *no hari*
skinned any lion, nor hare any
hound, nor did cattle know any
hated or any fear of others,
Bt. 35, 6, Carad. p. 260, 25.
 Naunht, nanwaht [nan so, wuht
thing], nothing, Ors. 3, 11: Bt.
16, 3.
 Nappe a cup, v. hnæp.
 Nard, es; m. *Spikenard*; nar-
 dus:—Sealf-box deorwyrðes
 nardes, *Mk. 14, 3.*
 Naren narrow, *Chr. 1137, v. near-*
rew.
 Nas [ne not, was was] *Was not;*
non erat, Ex. 11, 6.
 Næse a nose, v. nose.
 Nast [ne not, wast knowest] *Know-*
est not; nescia, Jn. 3, 10.
 Nas-pyrlu a nostril, *Herb. 76, 4,*
v. næse, &c.
 Nat [ne not, wat knows] *Know or*
knows not; non scio, nescio,
lescit, Mk. 14, 68: Jn. 9, 12.
 Natan-leag [leag the field, ley,
 Natan of Natan] *NATELY,*
Nately or Nutley, Hamts., Chr.
508.
 NATE [Plat. nig: *Dut. niet:*
Frs. ni: Ger. nicht: Isd. Ker.
Ot. ni: Moes. niwaih: Dan.
Sweð. nej: Icel. nei: Russ.
niete: Scot. nocht, v. naht
not] Nor; non:—Nate þæs
hwon, or contracted into na-
tæshwon in no wise, by no
means, not at all; nequaquam,
Elf. T. p. 37, 25: Gen. 19, 2.
Nates-to-hwi by no means, not
at all; nullo modo.
 Næleca, naðema *nevertheless, v.*
na.
 Næðor, nauðer, nauðer; *adj.*
[ne not, aðor either] NEITHER;
neuter:—Naðor cynd neither
kind or neuter gender, Elf. gr.
6, 6. Se deada ne mæge
nauðer don the dead can do
neither, Bt. 36, 7.
 Næðor, næðer, næðær, nauðer,
 nauðer; *conj. Not either,*
NEITHER, nor; neque:—Nað-
or ne - - - ne neither - - -
or. We nabbað næðer ne
feob ne arf, Gen. 47, 18. Nað-
or om ne moððe neque arugo,
neque tinea, Mt. 6, 20.
 Nætoþæshwon in no wise, *R. Ben.*
37, v. nate.
 Næne-gar an auger, *Elf. gl. p.*
55, v. næfe-gar.
 Nænel the nael, *Elf. gl. 71, v.*
næfel.
 Næneþe a nose, *Elf. gl. 55, v. nafu.*
 Naunht [ne not, auht, aht *auht]*
auht, nothing, Bt. 35, 5, v.
naht.
 Nauðer, nauðor, nauðer *neither,*
Bt. 7, 2: 36, 7, v. naðor.
 Næwar, næwer *nowhere, Bt. 18,*
1, v. næhwær.
 Næwht, næ-wiht, næ-wuht *no-*

thing, naught, wicked, bad, Bt.
16, 4: R. Mt. 18, 32, v. nauht.
 Na-wis not wise, foolish, *Ps. 48, 9.*
 Nauðer neither, *Bt. 14, 1, C, v.*
naðor.
 Ne; *adv. Not, nay, by no means;*
non, ne minime:—Ne ferde
went not; non iuit, Ps. 1, 1.
 Ne forswere þu ne *pejeres, Mt.*
5, 33. Ne, secge ic eow mi-
nime, dico vobis, Lk. 12, 51.
 Ne, secge ic na *minims dico,*
non, Lk. 13, 3, v. na.
 Ne; *conj. Neither, nor; neque:*
—Ne him eac næfre genog
ne þincð nor moreover does
there ever seem to him enough;
neque ei etiam nunquam satis
non videtur, Bt. 33, 2. Ne
ic ne dyde, ne ic ne do neither
did I, nor will I do (it); ne-
que ego non feci, neque ego
non faciam, Elf. gr.: Ps. 15,
10: Mt. 24, 21: Lk. 17, 23.
 Ne a carcass, v. na.
 Nead need, necessity, force, *com-*
pulsion, Gen. 43, 11: Mt. 11,
12, v. neod. — Nead-behefe
behooful, needful, R. Conc. —
Nead-clam need-force, neces-
sity, L. Ps. 106, 28.—Nead-
gafol necessary tribute, L. Edg.
p. 79.—Nead-hád, nead-head
necessity, Cot. 204.—Nead-hæs
a necessary command, compul-
sion, L. With. p. 10.—Nead-
nyman to take by force, to
extort.—Nead-nymend an ex-
torter, spoliator.—Nead-syb a
necessary alliance, a relation-
ship; necessaria cognatio, Cot.
141.—Nead-þearf [þearf need]
necessity, Greg. 2, 23.—Nead-
þearflice necessarily.—Nead-
þearfnes necessity, trouble, L.
Ps. 24, 18: 9, 22. — Nead-
þinga needful things, C. R.
Ben. 45.
 Neadian, geneadian; p. ode;
sub. ic, þu, he neadige; pp.
od: To compel, provoke, Elf. T.
p. 43: L. Can. Eccl. W. p.
157, v. nydan.
 Neadinga, neadunga *Of neces-*
sity, by force; necessario, Bt.
20.
 Neading a slave, mariner, v.
 nydling.
 Neadung,e; *f. Force, constraint,*
violence, compulsion, necessity;
vis, Greg. 2, 26.
 Nead-wise *Due, necessary; de-*
bitus, Som.
 Neadung by force, *of necessity,*
Bd. 3, 18, v. neadinga.
 NEAH, neahg, neh; *comp. near-*
ra; sup. nyhts, nehst; adj.
[Plat. nah, na: Dut. na: Frs.
na, nei: Ger. nahe: Ot. and
his cotemporaries, nah: Moes.
newha adv.: Dan. nær: Sweð.
nära: Icel. na] Near, nigh,

neighbouring; vicinus:—Ealle
þa neah menn all the neigh-
bouring men, Bd. 4, 4: 4, 1.
 Neah; *prep. d. Near, NIGH;*
prope, secus:—Neah þam tune
prope oppidum, Jn. 4, 5. Neah
helle secus infernum, Ps. 140,
9. Neah þam sæ justa mare,
Bd. 4, 26.
 Neáh, neh; *comp. near, nyr,*
ner; sup. nehst; adv. NEAR,
nigh, almost; prope, fere, pe-
ne:—Neah is drihten prope
est dominus, Ps. 33, 18. Neah
earþ þu, Ps. 118, 151. Neah
flf þuenda weca, Lk. 9, 14.
Ga hider near, Gen. 27, 21.
lc nehst geeseh I last saw,
Cd. 26. ¶ Neah and efene
almost, well nigh; propemo-
dum, Cot. 152. Ge neah ge
feor far and near; prope et
procul, Bd. 4, 4.
 Neah-bur, neh-bur, nehche-bur,
 nebe-bur, nehhe-bur, neah-
 gebur, neh-gebur, es; m. [neah
 near, bur a dwelling] A NEIGH-
 BOUR; vicinus, proximus:—
 On his neheburas gewitnesse
 on his neighbour's testimony, *L.*
Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 41. Ofer
ealle hyra necheburas, Lk. 1,
65. Neah-geburas neighbours;
vicini, Jn. 9, 8. Hosp neah-
geburum urum opprobrium vi-
cinis nostris, Ps. 50, 14: 43,
15: 78, 4.—Neah-hand nigh-
hand, almost.—Neah-læcean;
p. neahlehte to approach; ap-
propinquare, Gen. 27, 27.—
Neahlic near, at hand, hard
by, L. Ps. 21, 10.—Neah-mag,
neah-mæg a near friend, a re-
lation, Ex. 1, 6.—Neah-man
a near-man, a neighbour, Bd.
4, 4.—Neah-sib near relation,
an alliance, Cot. 141.
 Neahnæs, se; *f. NIGHNESS,*
nearness; propinquitas, Bd.
2, 12.
 Neahsta a neighbour, *Deut. 5, 21,*
v. neah, nehsta.
 Neaht night, *Bd. 2, 6, v. niht.*
 Neaht not, *Bd. 3, 9, v. naht.*
 Neaht-erne, *for neaht ærne the*
night before.
 Nea-læcean to approach, *Ps. 87,*
3, v. neah-bur, &c.
 Nealice nearly, almost, *Dial. 2,*
7, v. neah-bur, &c.
 Nea-mæg, nea-mag a near rela-
 tion, a cousin, *Ex. 1, 6, v.*
neah-bur, &c.
 Nean; *adv. Nearly, nigh, al-*
most; prope, pene: — Nean
twelf wintre prope duodecim
annos, Lk. 8, 42: 23, 44. Nean
and feorran from near and far;
prope proculque, Cd. 12, v.
neah; adv.
 Near, neara nearer, *Gen. 27, 21,*
v. neah; adv.

Neara, nearo, nearu narrow, v. nearew.
 Nearanes narrowness, trouble, anguish, *Bt. 1*, v. nearones.
 Nearew, narrow, nearw; *def. se* nearewa, nearwa, neara; *seo*, þæt nearewe, nearwe, near; *adj.* [*Plat. nau: Dut. naauw: Dan. nøje: Swed. noga*] 1. NARROW, *strait, confined*; angustus. 2. *Troubling, torturing*; crucians:—1. Þurh þæt nearwe geat *per angustam portam*, *Lk. 13, 24*. Swiðe nearwe sent þa menniscan gesæðsa very narrow are human enjoyments, *Bt. 11, 1*. Swiðe nearwa sint, *id. M.S. C. Eala hu neara is þæt geat! Mt. 7, 14*. Ofer þa nearwan eorðan *ane over the narrow earth alone*, *Bt. 19*. On nearore lif into a narrower life, *Cd. 46*. 2. Habban pone nearwan nið to have the torturing punishment, *Cd. 33*.
 Nearwenes anxiety, *Bt. 24, 4*, v. nearones.
 Nearlice; *adv.* NARROWLY, *subtly*; anguste, subtiliter, *Past. 21, 3*.
 Nearones, nearanes, nearwenes, nearunys, *se*; *f.* NARROWNESS, *perplexity, anxiety, grief, anguish*; angustia, anxietas:—Of nearonessum heora *de anxietatibus eorum*, *L. Ps. 106, 6*. Was on swa micelre nearanesse becom was come into so great trouble, *Bt. 1*. He sceal gepolian miccle nearanesse he shall suffer great anguish, *Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 2, 12*.
 *Nearulice narrowly, nicely, weakly, *Scint. 32*, v. nearolice.
 Nearunys anxiety, trouble, *C. Ps. 118, 143*, v. nearones.
 Nearu þanc narrow thought, wickedness, *Ps. 27, 6*.
 Nearwa narrow, troubling, *Cd. 33*, v. nearew.
 Nearwe; *adv.* Straitly, narrowly; arcte, anguste, *Bt. R. p. 181*.
 Nearwelice; *adv.* Narrowly, accurately, correctly, subtly; anguste, *Chr. 1085*.
 Nearwian; *p. ode*; *pp.* gearweod; *v. a.* To narrow, to bring into straits, to vex, bewilder, trouble, oppress; arcitare:—Sefa nearweod senses were narrowed, *Cd. 76*. Gearweod is ofer me gast min, *Ps. 142, 4*. Hit is gearweod it is narrowed, *Bt. 18, 1, Card. p. 96, 6*.
 Neas carcases, v. na.
 Neat enjoyed; *p. of* neotan.
 Neat NEAT, *cattle, a beast*; pecus, bestia:—Gif neat man gewundige if a beast wound a

man, *L. Alf. 24*. Togeteald neatum comparatus bestiis, *C. Ps. 48, 21*. Neatenum gelice like beasts, *Bt. 14, 1*.—Neat-hyrd neat-herd, a keeper of cattle.—Neat-land land let or granted to a yeoman; villanorum terra, *L. Edg. 1*.
 Neawest, newist Neighbourhood, nearness, fellowship, intercourse, favour, sight; vicinia, consortium:—To þæs rices newiste belimpeð ad hujus regni viciniam pertinet, *Bd. 5, 12*. On newiste in a neighbourhood, *Bd. 8, 13: Jos. 9, 16*. In þara newiste in eorum vicinia, *Bd. 5, 14*. Beorna newest men's intercourse; virorum consortium, *Cd. 113*.
 Neaxta next, v. next.
 NEB, nebb; *n.* [*Plat. nibbe, nif, nüff f. a bill, beak, nose: Dut. neb or sneb f. a long pointed bill or beak: Ger. schnabel m: Dan. neb or næb n. bill, beak: Frs. neb f: Swed. näbb m. bill, beak, näf n. a long bill: Icel. nebbi m. a beak of a bird, nabbi n. a club*. In the different dialects, this word denotes what is prominent; hence, some think the root is in the *Heb. צב* nb to shoot forth, to germinate; according to Pliny, the old Gauls called a bill nebbe] Head, face, countenance, mouth, beak, NEB, NIB, nose; caput, vultus, os:—Hys nebb was mid swatline gebunden, *Jn. 11, 44: L. Ps. 140, 6*. Moises hydde his nebb, *Ex. 3, 6*. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen. 38, 15*. On nebb in os, *Numb. 12, 14*. On nebbe in look, countenance, *Elf. p. 33, 16*. Nebb wið nebb facies ad faciem.—Neb-corn pimples or specks in the face, *Herb. 22, 3*.—Neb-gebræc a rheum falling from the head into the nose, *Cot. 209*.—Neb-wlatung frontositas, vultus demissio.—Neb-white beauty of the countenance, *Serm. Nat.*
 *Nebbe have not, for næbbe, from nabban.
 Nebrerd A brim, margin; margo, Som.
 Necca the neck, v. hnecca.
 Neche-bura a neighbour, *R. 52*, v. neah-bur.
 Necst, necstan next, v. nextst.
 Ned, nede need, necessity, *Ps. 30, 9*, v. neod.—Ned-bæde a pledge, *Hem. p. 45*.—Ned-bedere a person who pledges, *Hem. p. 46*.—Ned-behefe necessary, *Scint. 2*.—Ned-behefnes necessity, *Fulg. 29*.—Ned-bihoeft necessary, *Mk. 2, 25*, v.

neod, &c.—Ned-bread necessary bread, bread necessary to be taken to prove innocence; corsnæde.—Ned-nioma, ned-niomo, ned-nioma, for nead-nymend taking by force, a seizer, *R. Ml. 11, 12*.—Ned-þærfe necessity, *R. Mk. 2, 17*.—Ned-þarf necessary, *C. M. 11, 3*.—Ned-þarf necessary, *Bt. 42*.—Ned-þarf necessary, *Bd. 1, 26*.—Ned-þearfice necessarily, of necessity, *Elf. gr.*—Ned-þearfice necessity, *Bd. 4, 23*.—Ned-þeow a bondman, slave, v. neod, &c.
 Nedan To need, lead; mutari. *C. M. 5, 42*.
 Nedan, he nede, net; *p. nede: To compel, Bt. 40, 7*, v. nydan.
 Nedde compelled, v. nydan.
 Nedder a serpent, v. naddr.
 Nede, nyde, niede, nydes, nede. *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. nood: G. noth: Ot. not*] Of necessity; necessarily; necessario.—Þu we nede scylen god don we should necessarily do, *Bt. 41, 4, Card. p. 352, 16*. Niede he sceolde, *Lk. 23, 17: Bt. 34, 12: 37, 1*.
 Nedd a needle, *C. R. Ml. 10, 2*, v. nædl.
 Nedling, nedlung a slav. servant. Nedlingas sailors, *Ps. 138*.—Nedlunga by force; violenti, *C. M. 11, 12*, v. nædling.
 *Nedre a serpent, *Cd. 215*, v. nædre.
 Nefa, genefa [*Plat. neve: Dut. neef, neve m: Ger. neffe m: Old Ger. neuu, neve m: Icel. nefi m. a brother, a brother of a family: Wel. nai] A NEPHEW; nepos.—Bd. 3, 6*. Scet sune, oððe broðer sune, oððe suster sune, þat is nefas son or brother's son or sister's son, that is a nephew, grandnephos, *R. 91*. Nefum nepos, *Chr. 534: Orz. 6, 1, R. 209, 3*.
 Nefene [*Plat. Dut. nicht f: G. Dut. nifte f: Frs. nift f: Ger. nichte f: Icel. nift f. a niece: Scot. neipce. nece f. a granddaughter: Ne. nithjo a relation*. According to *Wach. nefa* and *nefene* derived from the Goth. nid-genn-propago, denotes not only a nephew or niece, but relatives of every kind] A niece; nepotis:—Pridda dohter, oððe broðer dohter, oððe suster dohter tertis (ab homine tertio) filia, vel fratris vel sororis filia, *R. 91*.
 Nefoca A cheese-cake, tart; placenta, Som.

Nefor, nefre never, *Mt.* 9, 33, v. næfre.
 Nefrod *Nimrod*, *Bt.* 35, 4.
 Negel a nail, v. nægel.
 Neh nigh, almost, near, *Lk.* 5, 7, v. neah.
 Neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neh-gebur a neighbour, *L. Lund.* 8: *Lk.* 1, 65: 14, 12: *Ex.* 3, 22, v. neah-bur.—Neh-gehuse neighbours, *V. Ps.* 43, 15.—Neh-mæg a near relation, *L. Can. eccl.* 7.—Neh-man a neighbour, *Bd.* 1, 33.
 Nehnes nearness, relationship, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. neahnes.
 Nehst nighest, last, *Bt.* 39, 7: *Cd.* 26; *sup.* of neah; *adv.*
 Nehsta, neahsta, nesta, an; m. [*the sup. of neh is nehst; def. se nehsta the next, nearest*] A neighbour; proximus.—Gif hwa ofsilhð his nehstan si quis occidat ejus proximum, *Ex.* 21, 14. Lufa þine nehstan, *Mt.* 19, 19: *Mk.* 12, 31: *Lk.* 10, 27.
 Nehtegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.
 Nehwan To adhere, approach; adherere, *Ben.*
 Nehxta next, v. nehst.
 Neirxna-wong paradise, v. neorc-sen.
 Nele is unwilling, *Jn.* 24, 5.—Nellað are unwilling.—Nelle am unwilling, *Mt.* 21, 29.—Nelt ar unwilling, *Gen.* 18, 23.
 Neman to take, *Ex.* 20, 7, v. niman.
 Nemn a name, v. nama.
 Nemnan, þu nemnest, he nemneð; p. nemde, genamode; *pp.* nemmed, genemmed, genamod; v. a. [nama a name] 1. To name, call, to call by name, mention; nominare, vocare. 2. To call upon, intreat; invocare.—1. Þat eow man lareowas nemne, *Mt.* 23, 8, 10. Nemde hine Drihten, *Mk.* 12, 37. He nemde Apostolas, *Lk.* 6, 13. He nemde Petrus, *Lk.* 6, 14. Ðe we ær nemdon which we before mentioned, *Bt.* 24, 3. 2. Se nemde God who called on God, *Cd.* 56.
 Nemne But, except, unless; nisi, *Bd.* 1, 16, 17: 5, 19.
 Nemniendlic, nemnigendlic; *adj.* Naming, nominative; nominativus.—Nemnigendlic gebi-gednes a nominative case, *Som.*
 Nempe except, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. nympe.
 Nen none, *L. Cnut.* pol. 25, v nan.
 Nen The river NEN, Northamptonshire.—Ðat wæter þat man cleopeð Nen the water that they call Nen, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 19.
 Nene Neither; neque, *Mt.* 6, 20.
 Nenge-þinga, nænge-þinga In

no wise, by no means; nulla rerum.
 Nenig no one, v. næneg.
 Neóð, nead, nyd, nid, nied, e; f. [*Plat.* nood f: *Dut.* nood m: *Fls.* nad f. need, danger, nede f. need: *Ger.* noth f: *Ot.* and his cotemporaries and successors not, noti: *Moes.* nauth: *Dan.* nöd c: *Swed.* nöd f: *Icel.* naud, neyd necessity] 1. Necessity, NEED, want, infirmity; necessitas, inopia. 2. Force, compulsion; vis, compulsio:—1. Sæde him þæs folces neode, *Ex.* 15, 25. To þæs folces neode, *Jos.* 9, 7. Nyd is þat is necessary that, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 3. Þurh nyd through necessity, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9. Of nyde of necessity, *Bd.* 4, 25. Gif ge neade swa don sceolon, *Gen.* 43, 11: *Ps.* 24, 18. For ure ealra neode for the infirmity of us all, *W. Cat.* p. 51. 2. Heofona rice þolað nead, *Mt.* 11, 12: *L. Elf. Can.* 130. Nyde sceolde wician by compulsion should rest, *Cd.* 148. On nyddye by force, (he) made, *Cd.* 175.
 Neod; *adj.* Necessary, needful; opus, necessarius:—Neod is þat necesse est ut, *Mt.* 18, 7. Hit is neod þat, *Lk.* 24, 44. Sylð him hys neode dabit ei ejus necessaria, *Lk.* 11, 8.—Neod-behefe, neod-behefe behoofful, needful, *Scint.* 47.—Neod-behefenys necessity, *R. Ben. interl.* 33.—Neod-fer a necessary journey.—Neod-fræce studiosæ proclivis vel profugus, *Bt. R.* p. 198, *Lye.*—Neod-hað necessity.—Neod-hyðe a niggard.—Neod-þearf [þearf need] needful, great need, necessity, *Bt.* 33, 4.—Neod-þearfic necessary, *Bd.* 2, 16.—Neod-þearfnys necessity, *Bd.* 3, 2.
 Neodde compelled, v. nydan.
 Neodlic, neodluc; *adj.* Necessary, earnest; necessarius, *Cart. Edu.*
 Neodlice; *comp.* neodlucor; *adv.* Urgently, willingly; studiosæ, *Bd.* 4, 27: *Cd.* 42.
 Neofa a nephew, v. nefa.
 Neohwerno No where; nusquam, *Cot.* 178.
 Neole The buff-fish; cernua, *Som.*
 Neolican to approach, *R. Lk.* 21, 28, v. nealæcan.
 Neolnes an abyss, a deep, *V. Ps.* 35, 6, v. neowelnes.
 Neom [ne not, eom am] I am not; non sum, *Mt.* 3, 11.
 Neoman to take, receive, *Bd.* 4, 11, v. niman.
 Neorcsen, neorhsen, neorken, neirxen, neirxn, neorxn [ne

not, weorc labour] Void of labour or care, quiet; curia vacua, quietus:—Neorc-sen-wang, neorken-wang [wang a field] The Elysian fields, paradise; labore vacuus campus, Elysium, Paradisus:—Ure eard soðlice is neorc-sen-awang nostra regio revera est Paradisus, *Hom. Epiph.*—Eac-swilce lifes treow on middan neork-ena-wange, *Gen.* 2, 9. On middanþam treowe neork-ena-wanges, *Gen.* 3, 8.
 Neosian, nesan, geneosian; p. ode; *pp.* od; v. a. [*Icel.* nisana, hnysa explorare] To visit, to go to see; visitare:—*Bd.* 4, 3. Wolde neosian would see to, *Cd.* 40. Ðu neosadest eorþan tu visitasti terram, *Ps.* 64, 9: *Bd.* 4, 27.
 Neosu a nose, v. nase.
 Neosung, geneosung, e; f. A visiting, a going to see; visitatio:—For neosunge intingan propter visitationis causam, *visendi gratia*, *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Neotan, he nyp; p. neát, we nuton; *pp.* noten. To enjoy; frui:—Neotan niwra gefeana to enjoy new pleasures, *Cod. Exon.* 28a, v. niotan.
 Neoten a beast of burden, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. nyten.
 Neoþan, nióþan, nyþan, niþan Beneath, downwards; infra, deorsum:—On eorþan neoþan in terra deorsum, *Jos.* 2, 11, v. nyþera.
 Neoþemest Lowest; imus, *Bt. R.* p. 175, v. niþera.
 Neoþera, neoþra nether, lower, *Ps.* 62, 9, v. nyþera.
 Neoþeward Downward; deorsum:—Fram his hnolle ufe-wardan, *Job.* p. 166. Of ufewardum oð neoþeward a summo ad imum, *Mt.* 15, 38, v. niþeward.
 Neoþone Beneath; infra:—Ufan and neoþone above and beneath, *Cd.* 19.
 Neow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.
 Neowan Lately; nuper, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 1.
 Neowel, niwel, niwol; g. m. n. neoweles; f. neowelre; d. neowle. 1. Prone, prostrate, flat, depressed; proclivis. 2. Profound, deep; imus:—1. Neowel on eorþan proclivis in terra, *Jos.* 7, 10. 2. In þat neowle genip into that deep darkness, *Cd.* 223. In þone neowlan grund into the abyss profound; in ima terra, *Cd.* 213.
 Neowele the buff-fish, v. neole.
 Neowelnes, neowelmys, neowel-nenæs, neowolnes, niwelnes, neolnes, se; f. An abyss, a deep gulph or pit, a steep;

- abyssus:—Ps. 41, 9: 35, 6: Bd. 5, 10, v. niwelnea.
- Neowerno *no where*, Cot. 178, v. neohwerno.
- Neowan *To renew*; novare, Som. Neoxet *next*, v. nexat.
- Nep, forðganges nep *the tide's neap*, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 20.—Nep-flood *neap-flood*, Martyr. 20, Mar.
- Nepte *The herb nep or nip*; nepeta herba, Cot. 142, Som.
- Ner nearer, L. Ethel. 10; comp. of neah.
- Ner *a refuge*, L. Ps. 9, 9, v. genear.
- Nercsna-wong *paradise*, C. Lk. 23, 43, v. neorcsen, &c.
- Nergend, es; m. [part. of nerian] *A preserver, saviour*; servator, salvator, Cd. 26: 8: 40: 138, Th. p. 173, 19.
- NERIAN, nergean, genieran; part. nergende; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [ner *a refuge*] *To give protection, preserve, save, deliver, redeem, seize*; servare, eripere:—Se þe sceal nerian *he who will keep*, Elf. gr. He nerode me, Ps. 33, 4. Ðat þu nerige me, Ps. 39, 18: Generigende unspedigne *de-liv'ring the poor*, Ps. 34, 12.
- Nerra [ne not, ætra the former] *Latter*; posterior, Bd. 2, 15.
- *-nes, nys, -nis [Dut. -nis: Ger. -nis: Moes. -ns] The termination of many nouns of the feminine gender, denoting *quality or state*, and forming abstract nouns; terminatio frequens apud Anglo-Saxones substantivorum femininorum ab adjectivis natorum:—Gelicnes *likeness*; similitudo:—*Heard hard*: heardnes *hardness*: Great, micel *great*: Greatnes, micelnes *greatness*.
- Nesan *to visit*, Cd. 67, v. neosian.
- Nesc tender, Bd. 3, 5, v. hnesc.
- Nescnes *softness*, v. hnescnys.
- Nese, næse [ne not, se is] *Is not, say, not, no*, opposed to *gese yes*; non, nequaquam:—Ða cwæð he, næse, Mt. 13, 29: Lk. 16, 30. Sometimes repeated; as, nese, nese no, *no, by no means*; minime, minime, Bt. 14, 1: Lk. 1, 60.
- Nesae *a nose*, v. nose.
- Nésae [Plat. nésae c. promontory, also the *prow of a vessel*: Dan. nésa: Sued. näs: Icel. nes n.] *A ness, cape*, v. næsse, also, *an abyss*; profundum:—Niðær under *nessas infra, sub profunda*, Cd. 213, Th. p. 266, 32.
- Nesae, for nyste *Know not*; nescio, Bt. 34, 12, C. Nestest *knowest*; nescis, Bt. 5, 3, v. nytan.
- Nest, nyst [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. nest n.: Sued. näste n.: Bret. neiz m.] 1. Nest; nidus. 2. *A dwelling-place, wage, hire, support, food*; domicilium, stipendium:—1. Mt. 8, 20. 2. C. R. Lk. 3, 14.
- Nesta *a neighbour*, L. Eccl. 21, v. nehsta.
- Nestan *To spin*; nere:—Hy ne swincað, ne ne neatað non *laborant, neque vent*, C. R. Lk. 12, 27.
- Nestest *thou hast not known*, Bt. 5, 3, v. nitan.
- Nestlian *To nestle*; nidificare, L. Ps. 103, 18.
- Nestling A NESTLING; pullus tenellulus postremo exclusus, et nido, postquam cæteri pulli avolarint, adherens, Lye.
- Nest-poha *a satchel, bag*, C. Mt. 10, 10.
- Nesynde *Suspiciatus*; q. Donne wynde, for wende, C. Ps. 118, 39, Lye.
- Net compels, v. nydan.
- NET, nett, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Icel. net n.: Ger. netz n.: Ot. nez: Not. nezz: Moes. nati: Sued. nät n.—Net, nyt appears to be allied to cnytan *to knit, and related to knot, the Ger. knoten m.*] A NET; rete:—Feallað on nette *cadant in rete*, Ps. 140, 11. Sendende hyra nett on þa sæ, Mt. 4, 18. Net wæs tobrocen, Lk. 5, 6. Lætað þat nett *dimittite rete*, Jn. 21, 6.—Halgan nette *with a holy net*, Cd. 146.—Net-rapas *rope-nets*, Elf. gl. p. 73.
- Netele, netle [Plat. nettel f: Dut. netel f: Ger. nessel f: Mons. nezila: Dan. nelde c: Sued. nässla, nessler f. nättel f.] A NETTLE; urtica:—Herb. 170. Micle worðig netle *urtica major*, L. M. 1, 47.
- Netelic, netenic; def. se netelica; adj. *Beast-like*; bestiis similis:—Eala hwæðer ge netelican men onginon *ye beast-like men, do ye know*, Bt. 16, 2.
- Neten *cattle*, Bt. 14, 1, v. nytan.
- Netende *being ignorant*, v. nitan.
- Netenes *ignorance*, v. nitenes.
- Netenic *beast-like*, v. netelic.
- Neð *wickedness*, v. nið.
- Neðan; p. de. *To sleep*; dormire:—Cd. 96. In þæt burgeteld nið heard neðde *in tentorio vir fortis dormivit*, J. dth. 12.
- Neðer *nether, down*.—Netherstigan *to go down*.—Netherstig *a going down*, v. niðer, &c.
- Neðling *a sailor*, v. nedling, &c.
- Netl *a nettle*, v. netele.
- Netlic *useful*, v. nydic.
- Netn *a beast*, C. Lk. 10, 31, v. nytan.
- Net-rapas *Rope-nets*; pluz. 1. 84.
- Nett *a net*, Jn. 21, 6, v. net.
- Neua, neuua *a nephew, grandson*, Chr. 534, v. nefu.
- Neu-risne *Epilepsia*, L. M. 1, 2. New *new*, v. niwe.
- Newelmys *an abyss, a fracture*, Ps. 56, 13, v. neowelnes.
- Neweseoða *Hypocœndria, ventriculus*:—Lifer bið on þære swiðran sidan *apendicis þære neweseoða (the) liver is on the right side, extended to the mesenterium*, L. M. 2, 17. Wif is apened on þære wunnes neweseoða *(the) spleen extended on the left mesenterium*; splen est extensus sinistram partem mesent. L. M. 2, 46.
- Newest *neighbourhood*, Bt. 2, 1, v. neweast.
- Nexst, nexsta, next, nexta *who is next, a neighbour*, M. 5, 43, v. nehsta.
- Nic [ne not, ic I] *Not I*: ego, Jn. 1, 21.
- Nicend [niwe *new, accend* *New born*; recenter *new*, Bd. 2, 16.
- Nicht *night*, v. niht.
- Nichtegale *nightingale*, v. niht &c.
- Nicor; g. nicres; m. *A wood-monstrum*:—Nicol-hus *many houses of monsters, strorum domos multas*, Bt. 21, 59. Gesawon nicres gean *saw monsters in boats*, 92.
- Nid *necessity*, v. neod.—Nid-bepearf *necessary*.—Nid-berlice *artifice of necessity*.—Nid-behefe, nied-bepearf *care*, Lk. 10, 42.—Nied-witlice *or requisite by law*.—Nid-bepearf *necessary*.—Nied-witnes *necessity*; necessitas.
- Nied-wædla *weedy poor*, poor, Cd. 43.
- Nidan, he nide; p. nide. *Compel*, Bt. 16, 2, v. nydan.
- Nidding *An extortioner, an exactor*, L. Alf. ecc. 33, nydling.
- Niede *of necessity*, necessitas, Lk. 23, 17, v. ned, neðe.
- Niedenga *by force, of necessity*, v. neadinga.
- Niedling *a bondman, slave*, nydling.
- Nieh *night*, C. Ps. 84, 10.—Nieh *nearest*.—Et nichstan *a night*, Cd. 69, v. neah.
- Nieht *night*, v. niht.
- Niered *Affected, strained* fictus, Som.
- Niesan [Dut. niesen: Ger. nesen: Old Ger. nisan, nisan]

niosen : *Dan.* nyse : *Swed.* nysa] *To* NEESE or SNEEZE ; stremare, *Som.*
 nyten *cattle*, v. nyten.
 nytemest *lowest*, *nethermost*, v. nytera.
 nift a niece, *daughter-in-law*, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. nefene.
 nigon sine, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigon.
 nigantine, nygantyne *nineteen*, v. nigantine.
 nigantöbe *nineteenth*, v. nigontöbe.
 nig-bacen *newly baked*, *Jos.* 9, 12.—*Nig-cuma* a *new comer*, *R. Ben.* 49.
 nigen sine, v. nigon.
 nigeða, nygoða, nygeða; *def.* ne nigoða, niguða; *seo*, þæt nigoße; *adj.* *The ninth*; *nonus*, *Bd.* 5, 23, *Cd.* 161 : *Ors.* 6, 3.
 nig-hworfen *newly turned or converted*, *Hymn.* *Nat. S. Greg.* 160v, nigen, nigan [*Plat. Dut.* nagen : *Fra.* niugen : *Ger.* neun : *Salic Lawes*, nuenet : *Kr. Moes.* niun : *Dan.* ni : *Swed.* nie : *Icel.* niu : *Wel.* naw : *Bret.* no, nav : *Wend.* newyni : *Pers.* نُه : *nuh* :
Hind. now : *Burman.* no, no-naw] *NINE*; *novem* : — *Pa* nigon and hund nigontig, *Mt.* 18, 12, 13 : *Lk.* 15, 4, 7 : 17, 17. *Nigon* hund wintra *ninety winters*, *Cd.* 55. *Nigon* hund, *Gen.* 5, 5, 14, 20, 27.
 nigantöbe, nigantöbe *Nineteenth*; *decimus nonus* : — *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigantöbe.
 nigantine, nygantyne *NINETEEN*; *novemdecim*, *Menol.* 141 : *Bd.* 5, 23.
 nigantynlic; *adj.* *Nineteenth*; *decennovenalis*, *Bd.* 5, 21.
 nihear, *Prov.* 2.—*Nihsta* *nearest*, *last*, *Ps.* 21, 10, v. neah.
 niht, nyht, næht, neaht; *g. d. e.*; *ac.* niht, nyht; *pl.* niht; *g. a.* d. um; *f.* [*Plat.* nagt *f.* *Dut. Ger.* nacht *f.* *Ker. Ot.* end his cotemporarys, &c. saht : *Moes.* nahts : *Dan.* nat : *Swed.* natt *f.* : *Icel.* nótt *f.* : *Wel.* nis *f.* : *Bret.* noz *f.* : *Fr.* nuit *f.* : *Sp.* noche *f.* : *Port.* noite : *Sax.* noch : *Russ.* noch : *Gk.* νύξ, νυκτος : *Heb.* לַיְלָה
 niht rest, from לַיְלָה nh to rest : *Sax.* mischa] *NIGHT*; *nox* : — *To* þære nihte lidinge, *Gen.* 1, 5, 14, 16 : *Ex.* 12, 42 : *Jn.* 13, 30. *On* þære nihte in nocte, in ista nocte, *Ex.* 12, 8, 12 : *Jos.* 8, 3 : *Lk.* 17, 34. *On* dæge and nihte in die at-que nocte, *Ps.* 54, 10. *Purh* ælpipe nihta per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. *On* nihtum in noctibus, *Ps.* 133, 3. ¶ *Nih-*

tes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13. *Dæges* and nihtes *die et nocte*, *Mk.* 4, 27. *To* niht to night; *hac nocte*, *Num.* 22, 19.—*Niht*-butterflooge *night-butterfly*, a *moth*, *R.* 22.—*Niht*-eage *that sees by night*, *R.* 11.—*Niht*-eald a *night-old*, *one night old*, *L. In.* 73.—*Niht*-e-gale a *nightingale*, v. alphabetical order.—*Niht*-erne *the night before, the day before*, *Conf. peccat.*—*Niht*-feormung a *night-repast*, *Cd.* 111.—*Niht*-genga a *night-wanderer*, a *hyena*, *Herb.* 1 : *Cot.* 101.—*Niht*-gild a *night-sacrifice*, *Cot.* 141.—*Niht*-hræfn, niht-refn, niht-hræm, niht-remn, niht-remn *night-raven*; *nycticorax*, *Ps.* 101, 7 : *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—*Niht*-lang *all night*.—*Niht*-lecan a *quail*, *T. Ps.* 104, 38.—*Niht*-rest *night-rest*, *Cd.* 138.—*Niht*-rocniht-rook, *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—*Niht*-sang *night-song*, *R. Conc.* 5.—*Niht*-scada *night-shade*.—*Niht*-scuwa *night-shadows*, *Cd.* 148.—*Niht*-wæccan *night-watches*, *Lk.* 2, 8.—*Niht*-weard a *night-watch* or *ward*, *Cd.* 148.

Niht-e-gale [*Plat.* nagtegal *f.* *Dut.* nachtegaal *m.* *Ger.* nachtigall *f.* *Old Ger.* nahtegal *f.* *Dan.* nattergal *m.* : *Swed.* näktergal *m.*—*from* niht *night*, galan *to sing*] *NIGHTINGALE*; *philomela*, *R.* 36 : *Cot.* 159.
Nihtes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13, v. niht.

Nihtlic; *adj.* *Nightly*; *nocturnus*, *Bd.* 4, 25 : *Ps.* 90, 5.
Nihtsum *abundant*, v. genihtsum.

Nihtsumnys *abundance*, v. genihtsumnes.

Nillan to nill, *to be unwilling*, v. nyllan.

NIMAN, geniman; *he* nimð; *p.* nam, *nom.* we namon; *pp.* numen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* neman : *Fra.* nima : *Ger.* nehmen : *Ker.* neman : *Ot.* niman : *Moes.* niman, ganiman : *Dan.* nemme, nemme : *Icel.* nema *occupare, auferre, rapere*] *To take, take away, seize, obtain, have hold, keep; capere, sumere* : — *Dat* he moste niman þæs Hælendes lichaman. *Pa* com he and nam lichaman, *Jn.* 19, 38. *Ne* mon ne mæg geniman *no one can take*, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 19. *Pin* reaf nimð, *Lk.* 6, 29. *Hwa* nime we swa fela hlafa, *Mt.* 15, 33. *He* ne nam nan ware he had *no cause, reason*, *Ors.* 5, 4. *He* sige nam he obtained a victory, *Chr.* 823. *Nimðe* me

seo swyðre þin, *Ps.* 138, 9. *Ne* nim þu nane sibbe wið þæs landes menn, *Ex.* 34, 15. ¶ *Niman* geleafan *to believe*. *Niman* to grow, increase. *Geniman* frið or ware *to make peace* or *treaty*.

• *Nimfete Nymphæa*, *Herb.* 6, 9. *Nimne except*, v. nemne. *Nimpe except*, v. nympe. *Nin Not*, *no, none*; *non*, *nullus*, *Som.*

Niniuetise A Ninevite; *Ninivita*, *Som.*

Nið new, *Cd.* 18, v. niwe.

Niole the buff-fish, *Cot.* 45, v. neole.

Nioman take, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 27, v. niman.

Niosion to visit, *C. R. Ben.* 4, v. neosian.

Niosung a visiting, *Prov.* 19, v. neosung.

Niotan [*Plat.* nütten, nutten : *Dut.* nuttigen : *Fra.* neta, netiga : *Ger.* nützen, benutzen : *Ot.* ginuzzen : *Glos. Lips.* nutun *to possess*, *niet possess* : *Moes.* nutan : *Dan.* nytte : *Swed.* nyttja : *Icel.* nióta] *To enjoy*; *frui* : — *Lange* niotan *long to enjoy*; *diutius potiri*, *Cd.* 21. *Niotað* *inc* þæs oðres ealles *but enjoy every other*; *frumini vos duo alia unaqueque*, *Cd.* 13, v. neotan.

Nioðan beneath, *Cot.* 104, v. neoðan.

Nioðemest lowest, v. neoðemest.

Nioðer lower, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. nyðera.

Nioðeward downward, v. neoðeward.

Niow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.

Niowela a buff-fish, *Cot.* 44, v. neole.

• *Niowol, niowul depressed, prone*, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. neowel.

Niowunga Anew, again; *de novo*, *denuo*, *R. Jn.* 3, 3, v. niwan.

Nirwet Asthma, *Herb.* 38, 3 : 42, 4.

Nirwð A prison; *carcer*, *Cot.* 80.

Nis, nys [ne not, is, ys is] *Is not*; *non est*, *Mt.* 5, 37 : 9, 24.

-nis a termination, v. -nes.

Nistian To make or build a nest; *nidificare* : — *Þær* sperwan nistiað ibi *passeres nidificabunt*, *Ps.* 103, 18.

Nit Shall support; *supponet*, *sustentabit*, *Ps.* 36, 25.

Nitan, nytan; *part.* nitende; *ic* nát, nyte, þu nast, we nyton; *p.* ic nyste, þu nystest or nestest, we nyston [ne not, witan to know] *Not to know, to be ignorant*; *non scire, nescire* : — *ic* nyte nescio, *Bt.* 5, 3. *ic* nat nescio, *Gen.* 4, 9.

Niten *cattle, neat*, *Gen.* 1, 24, v. nyten.

Nitenes, nytenyns, *se*; *f.* Ignorance; ignorantia;—*Purh nytenyns per ignorantiam*, *Lev.* 4, 27. Nytenynssa ignorantia, *pl.* *Ps.* 24, 7.

Nitenlic, nytenlic *like a beast*, *W. Bd.* 363, v. netelic.

NID, nyð, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* nied *m.* *Dut.* nyd *m.* *Fra.* nith *f.* *envy, enmity*; *Ger.* neid *m.* *Of. nid* *evy*; *Wil.* nith; *Not. niet*; *Moes.* neith *envy, hatred*; *Dan.* nid, *nyd m.*; *Swed.* nid, *niding m.* a coward, a covetous, *sordid mind*; *Icel.* nid *n. dishonesty*] *Wickedness, malice, cunning, hatred, strife, zeal, punishment, slaughter*; nequitia, malitia, odium, astutia, zelus;—*Sy fornumen man, or lið synfulra*, *Ps.* 7, 10. Niðes *ofpyrsted thirity of malice*, *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 7; *Beo.* 2, 141: 34, 55. *Nypas iniquitates*, *C.* *Ps.* 72, 8. *Sceop hearde niðas created hard punishments*, *Cd.* 2. Nið wæs reþe punishment was stern, *Cd.* 69. Niðes genitsum of slaughter satiate, *Cd.* 93, v. nið-geteon.

Nið; *g.* niðes, niðes; *v. m.* [*from nið wickedness, v. man*] *A man, mortal*; *vir, mortalis*:—*Nið heard vir fortis*, *Jud.* c. 12. Niððas findað men find, *Cd.* 12. Niðas to nergenne mortals to save, *Cd.* 188. Niða nergend saviour of men, *Cd.* 190. Niðða bearna of children of men, *Cd.* 56. He from school niððum hweorfum he should from men depart, *Cd.* 62; *Memol.* 390; *Chr.* 973.

Niðan downward, *Elf. gr.* v. neoban.

Niðe [*from niðan*] bended:—*Niðe cne genibus flexis*, *Vit. Marg.* 17.

Niðe-full, nið-full full of malice, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

^h Niðelice *Enviously, wickedly, contentiously*; malitiose, *Som.* Niðemest, niðemesta nethermost, *Bi.* 7, 3, v. nyðera.

NIDER, nyðer, nyðor; *comp.* niðror; *adv.* [*Plat.* nedder; *Dut.* neder, *neer*; *Ger.* nieder; *Of. nidar*; *Not. nider*; *Dan.* nedre; *Swed.* nedra, *nedre*; *Icel.* nedri] *Down, downward, below*; *deorsum*:—*Nyðer ne eode*, *Ex.* 32, 1. *Ga nyðer*, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42. *Arise and gang niðer*, *Deut.* 9, 12; *Mt.* 24, 17.—*Niðer-ælætan, nyðer-ælætan to put down, depose*, *Elf. gr.*—*Niðer-alecgan, nyðer-alecgan to lay down*, *Lk.* 23, 53.—*Niðer-astigan, niðer-stigan to go down, descend*,

Nam. 11, 17.—*Niðer-cuman to come down*, *Jn.* 8, 13.—*Niðer-gewitan to descend*; *descendere*, *Bd.* 5, 12.

Niðerian, nyðerian, genyðerian, geniyðerian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ud*; *v. a.* [*niðer down*] 1. *To put down, humble*; *humiliare*. 2. *To condemn, accuse*; *condemmare*:—*1. Ælc þe hyne up-ahefð, byð genyðerud, and se þe hyne nyðerað se byð up-ahafen*, *Lk.* 14, 11; *Ps.* 17, 29. *Eow genyðeriað, Deut.* 28, 43. 2. *Blod unscyldig hi niðeriað*, *Ps.* 93, 21. *Nelle ge genyðerian, and ge ne beoð genyðerude*, *Lk.* 6, 37. Niðerlic low, *Bi.* 14, 2, v. nyðerlic.—*Niðer-stig [stig a path] a descent*, *Lk.* 19, 37.—*Niðerward, niðer-wart, niðerward, niðer-werd, niðer-wear-des downward*, *R. Mt.* 8, 32.

Niðe-ward, nyðe-ward, nyðe-ward Downward, under, nether, lowest, sole; infimus, deorsum:—*Mt.* 27, 51. *Niðeward fot sole of the foot*; *infimus pes, planta pedis*, *Col.* 163; *Ex.* 19, 17.

Niðfull full of malice, v. niðe-full.

Nið-geteon hostile malice, *Cd.* 95.—*Nið-heara death-powerful*, *Beo.* 34, 55.—*Nið-het hostile grudge*, *Cd.* 174.

Niðing, *es*; *m.* [*nið wickedness*] *A wicked man, an outlaw*; *homo nequam, exlex*:—*Niðinges dæde hominis nequam facinus*, *L. In. ad fin.*: *Chr.* 1049. Niðlice *Weakly, effeminately*; *language, Som.*

Niðrian to depress; niðrung a putting down, v. niðerian, nyðerung.

Nið-scipe *Wickedness*; *nequitia*, *L. Ps.* 7, 9.

Nið-sige a descent, setting, v. niðerlic, &c.

Nið-weorc calamity, *Chr.* 973.

Nið-wrac dire exile, *Cd.* 208.—*Nið-wunder a destructive wonder or miracle*, *Beo.* 20, 90.

Niton know not, v. nitan.

Nitung use, v. nytting.

Nit-wyrð useful, v. nyt-weorð.

Niwan; *adv.* *Anew, newly, lately*, *nuper*:—*Niwan stefne anew with voice*, *Cd.* 90; *75*; *Bd.* 2, 1; 4, 18, 26; 5, 10; *R. Ben.* 58.—*Niwan-cumen a new comer, a stranger*.

Niw-cilcte [*hus*] new chalked; *calce recenter illita (domus)* *Ors.* 6, 32.

NIWE; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re*; *def. se niwa*; *seo þæt niwe*; *adj.* [*Plat.* ny, nye, nü; *Dut.* nieuw; *Fra.* nia, nig; *Ger.* neu; *Ker.* niuu; *Of. niu, neowe*:

Moes. niujo; *Dan.* nyed; *Icel.* nyr; *Bret.* névez; *C. névé*; *Ir.* nua, nuadh; *I. neuf, nouveau*; *It.* nuovo; *nuevo*; *Port. novo*; *Rus.* нов; *Wend. nov*; *Gri.* νεω;

Hind. nava, nou; *Per. now*; *Sama.* nawa] *Nrw.*; *vus*:—*Ne ascend nan man e of niwum reafe on eakre elles þat niwe slit and niwa scyp ne hyfð þere dan*, *Lk.* 6, 36; 5, 36. *Niwe æ*, *Mt.* 26, 28. *Niwin*, *Mt.* 9, 17. *Niwe beð Jn.* 13, 34. *Niwe cað scyp movi þamni aser*, *Mt.* 9, 16. *Syngað eaz niwne constate canonic*, *Ps.* 32, 3; 39, 4. *Hwæt cað niwum tungum*, *Mt.* 17.

Niwel, niwol, nywel *prostrate, flat*, *Gen.* 33, 3, v. c.

Niwelnes, niwolnes *abyss, a depth*, *Gen.* 1: 11, v. neowelnes.

Niwe-mynster *New-mynster at Winchester*, so called: distinguished it from St. Swinmynaster, founded at A. D. 1110, which was afterwards called *Bald-mynster*, *Chr.* 1042.

^h Niwian, geniwan, 1. *To revise*; *renovare*. 2. *To demonstrate*; *demonstrare*.

1. *Ongunnon niwian* *renew*, *Cd.* 90. *Tom anger revive*, *Cd.* 64. *Tot wianne þone gefeafan*: *the belief*, *Chr.* 975. 2. *Ex.* 7.

Niwlice; *comp. or; sup. oet.* *NEWLY*; *nuper*, *Or.* 4.

Niwnys, *se*; *f.* *NEWNESS*, *novitas*, *juventus*, *L. P.* *Lye.*

Niwol prostrate, *flat*, v. neowe. *Nó Not*; *non*, *ne*:—*Ne eom him no þy dæge non rewe cum ne isto die*, *Bd.* 3, 12. *þy læs never the less*, *Ex.* 16. *No hwæðre no wæðer la e parte*. *Ne finde ge no neither find ye it*, *Bi.* 5. *Cd.* 39, v. ne, noht.

Nocht not, v. noht.

Noh enough, *C.* *Mt.* 25, 9, v. noh.

Noht naught, not, *Bd.* 1: 2 resp. 8.—*Nohtes-hwon out doubt*, v. naht.

No-hwit No whitt, *naught*; *hil*, *Bd.* 2, 14, v. naht.

Noldæz wouldest not, *Cd.* 229.

nyllan.

Nolde *Was unwilling*; *naht*, *Gen.* 8, 7; *p.* of nyllan.

Nom took, for nam, v. niman.

Noma a name, noun, v. naman.

man to name, *Chr.* 975, v. *membran*.
n took; *p.* of *niman*.
n-boc, nom-bred a name-book, ualogue, Cot. 4.
n, es; *n.* [*Dut. noen m.* the one with the *Eng.* noon: *Dan. one c. a nooning, repose at noon, ypat at noon, in Norway about tre o'clock*: *Icel. nón n. hora ma diei, tertia pomeridiana, vassu ecclesiastico, at sensu ulgari oceanico tritherium uegram, proximum a meridie*] *iooy*; *nona hora diei*; *pat cogoban tid þæs dages the iath hour of the day, which was tre o'clock* — *Feston to non- es fasted till noon*; *jejunam ad nonam (horam), Bd.* 5. — *Nón-mete noon-meat, meals, a meal or beer about tre o'clock.* In latter times *m* is *mid-day*, and *non* *mete eat*, *Cot.* 16, 175, *Som.* — *in-sang noon-song, C. R.* n. 27. — *Nón-tid noon- te, thre o'clock, Mk.* 15, 34.
nos Juniores in monasteriis ors atate, R. Ben. 63.
z [*Fr. nourice f. from nou- to nourish*] *NURSE*; *nu- t, Lye.*
andi, Normandig, Nor- ndige NORMANDY; *Nor- ndia, Chr.* 876: 1074.
nen NORMANS; *Norman- Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 260, 19, 1, *Norna A Norwegian*; *grenus, Norvegius*: — *Nor- a cyng Norvegiurum rez,* 1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 16.
D [*Plat. Dut. noord m*: *Ger. n nord, norden m*: *Rab. droni*: *Not. nord*: *Swed. d, nordan m*: *Icel. nordr Fr. nord*: *It. Sp. Port. te m*: *Lat. mid. northus*] *нѠн*; *septentrio, Bd.* 1, 1, *Norðan from the north*; *septentrione, Bd.* 2, 7. — *rðan-eastan north-east, Bt.* — *Norðan-west north-west, forð-dæl north-part, Bt.* 1, — *Norð-ende north-end, Bt.* 3. — *Norð-folc northern- ste, Bd.* 1, 25. — *Norð-healf th-half, Lev.* 1, 11. — *Norð- north-sea, R.* 76. — *Norð- d north-wind.* — *Norð-peod thers-nation, Bd.* 1, 14. — *rð-west north-west, Bt.* 3.
an-humbre, Norðan-hym- , Norð-hymbre, Norð- abre; *pl. g. a*; *d. um.* *Northumbrians, so called living north of the river mber*; *Northymbri*: — *To on Norðhymbrum to (the) ; dom of the Northumbrians*;

ad regnum in Northymbris, Chr. 593. *Norðan hymbra cyning king of the Northumbrians, Chr.* 601. — *Norð-hymbra-land Northumberland, the country between the Humber and Tweed, Chr.* 633, 737.
Norð-burh NORTH-BOROUGH, Northamptonshire, Chr. 656.
Norðern [*norð north, ærn a place*] *NORTHERN, a Norwegian, Chr.* 890.
Norðe-weard northward, Bt. 18, 1.
Norð-folc [*folc a people*] *NOR- FOLK*; *comitatus Norfolcien- sis, Chr.* 1075.
Norð-hamtun, Norht-hamtun, Norð-amtun, es; *m.* [*Den. Northamtun: Km. Northamp- ton*] *NORTHAMPTON, Chr.* 1106, *Ing.* p. 327, 33: 1122. Before 1106 no distinction seems to have been made between North and Southamp- ton, v. *Hamton*. — *Norðham- tunsire Northamptonshire.*
Norð-man A NORTH-MAN, NOR- MAN; *Normannus, Norvegius*: — *Norð-men Normans, Chr.* 924. — *Scipu Norð-manna na- ves Norvegiurum, Chr.* 787.
Norð-manna land land of North-men; Norvegiurum ter- ra, Norvegia, Ors. 1, 1. — *Norðmannes-cros Norman's cross, Chr.* 963.
Norð-muð NORTH-MOUTH in Kent, now the Nore, Chr. 1052.
Norð-Wealas NORTH-WALES; *Cambri sive Walli aquilona- res*: *Saxones, universam transsabinam regionem (in- clusus etiam Hereford-scira et Monmouth-scira) communi nomine Norð-Wealas, sive Norð-Wealana-land appel- lase videntur, Chr.* 829: 918.
Norð-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic, Nor-uic [*Flor. Northwick: Malm. Km. Norwyck: Hood. Norwic.* — *norð north, wic a dwelling, bay*] *North-wick, NORWICH*; *aquilonaris vicus Anglorum orientaliū, Chr.* 1004: 1075: 1088.
Nor-Weagas The NORWEGIANS; *Norwegii, Lye.*
Nose, næse [*Plat. næse f*: *Dut. neus m*: *Frs. nose f*: *Ger. nase f*: *Rab. Ker. Ot. Not. nasa*: *Dan. næse f*: *Swed. nāsa f*: *Icel. nef n. nūs f. natus, nasir nares*: *Fr. nez m*: *It. naso m*: *Sp. Port. nā- riz f*: *Slav. nos*: *Arm. snār*: *Hind. nak, nasika*: *Sanc. nāsa, nasika*: *New Guinea, nisson*] *THE NOSE*; *nasus, naris*: — *Nosu, Elf. gl. p.* 70: *Past.* 11, 1. — *Nose-gristle, nos-gristle the nose-gristle, R.*

71. — *Nose-þyrel, nos-terel nostril, R.* 71.
NOSTLE, noston [*Plat. nest, natel f*: *Dut. nestel m. a point to tie with, a leather strap, string, latchet, a distinctive mark on the shoulder, as officers have*: *Frs. nesle f. the same signifi- cation as the Dut. nestel*; also *a band, ribbon*: *Ger. nestel f. a long pin to wind the hair on, a ribbon, &c.*: *Mons. nestilu*: *Icel. niat n. fibula, nisti n. pectorale, ex torque aureo vel argenteo pendens*] 1. *An ornament for the head, a garland, crown*; *corona.* 2. *A handle of a cup, a hilt*; *ansa*: — *l. R.* 28, 65: *Past.* 13, 1. 2. *Cot.* 11.
NOT, note, notu [*Plat. nude, nutt, nütt m. n*: *Dut. nut n*: *Frs. net n. use, not m. enjoy- ment, noth n. produce, fruits, corn*: *Ger. nutzen m*: *Ot. nuz- ze*: *Dan. nytte c*: *Swed. nytta f*: *Icel. not n. nyt, nytjar f. use, utility.* The radical meaning of this word is most likely *food, nourishment, corn*; which signification is still pre- served in the *Frs. noth n.*] 1. *Use, usage*; *usus.* 2. *Busi- ness, employment, office*; *offi- cium*. — *l. Hi to þinre note gelænde wæron they were lent for thy use, Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 66, 16. *Baða notu balneo- rum usus, R.* 38. 2. *He gest þe to þære ylcan note, Gen.* 40, 13. — *Not-georn attentive to duty, diligent, sedulous, Off. Reg.* 15.
Notian, we notigað; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To use, enjoy, possess, occupy*; *frui, occupa- re, Bt.* 18, 1, v. *neotan*.
Not-writer A note-writer, a no- tary; *scriba, Cot.* 139.
Not-wyrð useful.
Nouðer, nowðer neither, Heming. p. 94, v. *naðor*.
No-wiht no whit, naught, by no means, Bd. 1, 27, *resp.* 5, v. *no-whit*.
NU [*Plat. no, na, nu*: *Dut. nu*: *Frs. nw*: *Ger. nun*: *Ker. Isd. Wil. Moss. Dan. Swed. nu*: *Icel. nú, nuna*: *Heb. נ*] *na now*] *Now, still, behold, since, then, therefore*; *nunc, jam, ecce*: — *Nu gyt hitherto, as yet, Ps.* 36, 10. *Nu hwonne now and then, sometimes*; *quando- que, Bd.* 2, 1. *Nu þa just now, now then, Ps.* 11, 5. *Nu hwæne ær just now, a little while before. Nu nu now now, immediately, Bd.* 1, 27.
Nubelness, se; *no*: *NOBLENES, magnificent*; *nobilitas, C. P.* 28, 4.

Numen taken; *pp.* of niman.
 Nume-stan *Chalk*; creta, calculus, *Cot.* 31.
 Numol, numul *Capable, receiving, catching, also a taker; capax.*
 Nun [*Old Ger. nun a pupil, a foster-child, a foster-son; Heb. נין nin a son, from נן nn to generate, to procreate*] An orphan, a nun; pupillus, *T. Ps.* 81, 3, v. nunne.
 Nun-mynster *A nunnery, convent of nuns; virginum monasterium, Bd.* 4, 25.
 NUNNE, an; *f.* [*Plat. nunne f. Dut. non f.; Ger. nonne f.; Dan. nonne, nunne f.; Swed. Icel. nunna f.; Fr. nonne f.; Sp. Port. monja f.*] This word is old and was used by *St. Hieronymus* to designate a nun. *Vassius* thinks it is an *Egyptian* word; signifying a virgin; others derive it from the *Grk. νουvis, vovva a nun*; but being in earlier time a title of respect, given to old people, this derivation is not sufficient. Nonnones or nonnanes was in the *Lat. mid.* the name for old poor persons, provided for or maintained by the Church; *Papias* says, "nonnos vocamus majores ob reverentiam, nam intelligitur paterna reverentia;" and in the rule, or Institution of *St. Benedict* it is said, "Juniores autem Priores suos nonnos vocent, quod intelligitur paterna reverentia." In the same manner as old venerable monks, out of respect, were called *Patres fathers*, they also received the title Nonnos, and the old sacred virgins nonnas, and both together in the *Latin* of the middle age, were named nonnones and nonnanes. This word was often prefixed to proper names; as for instance, Nonnus Fridericus monachus. The *It. nonna f.* signifies grandmother, and nonno *m. grandfather*] A NUN; nonna, monialis:—Nunnan age moniales habet, *L. Alf. pol.* 8. Wið nunnan with a nun, *L. Edm.* 4: *L. North. Pres.* 63. Nute-heð Resin, like gum running out of trees; resina, *Som.*
 Nuton for nyton know not, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 49, v. nitan.
 Nycenisc *Nicene; Nicænus, Bd.* 1, 8.
 Nyctat next, *L. Lund.* 8, v. necst, nehata.
 Nyd need, necessity, force, *Pr.* 37, 12, v. neod.—Nyd-behefe behoiful, necessary, *L. Eccl.*

42.—Nyd-behoiflic necessary, *Bd.* 5, 5, p. 618.—Nyd-bepearf, nyd-beyryf necessary, *Prof. Past.*—Nyd-boda an involuntary messenger; invitus nuncius, *Cd.* 166.—Nyd-dæda one who acts by constraint, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.—Nyd-fara a fugitive, *Cd.* 154.—Nyd-genga an unwilling wanderer, *Cd.* 206.—Nyd-gyld tribute; tributa, qui invitus solvit, *Lup. Serm.* 1, 13.—Nyd-hæmed forced-connection, a rape, *L. Alf. pol.* 25.—Nyd-help necessary help, *L. Edg. Can. gn.* 1.—Nyd-maga a relation, *Lup.* 1, 14.—Nyd-næman, nyd-niman to take by force, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71.—Nyd-næme a seizing, plundering, *L. In.* 10: *Bd.* 4, 5.—Nyd-nimung a violent seizing; violenta creptio, *R.* 15.—Nyd-pearf, nyd-byrf necessity, *Deut.* 32, 28.—Nyd-pearfllic, necessary, *Bd.* 2, 4: 5, 9.—Nyd-pearfllice necessarily, *Bd.* 1, 27.—Nyd-pearfnys necessity, *Bd.* 2, 2.—Nyd-wracu violence, *Beo.* 3, 9.—Nyd-wyrhta a necessary worker; qui invitus agit, *Pecc. med.* 2.
 Nydan, genydan, nedan, genedan, neadian, nidan, nyd, nyt, net; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [nyd need] To force, compel, necessitate, urge; cogere, compellere:—Hig nyddon þat he bære hys rode, *Mt.* 27, 32. Þu tunglu genedest thou compellest the stars, *Bt. R.* p. 153, 41: *Ex.* 12, 33. Nyd hig þat hig gan in, *Lk.* 14, 23. Nyt eow þat ge faron ut, *Ex.* 11, 1. He us ne net he compels us not, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 13. Sio wyrd us nede the destiny compels us, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 5. He nydde hys leorning cnihtas, *Mk.* 6, 45. Nyd compelle, *Lk.* 14, 23.
 Nydde forced, *Cd.* 184, v. nydan.
 Nyde of necessity, necessarily, *Bt.* 41, 4.
 Nydinga of necessity, *Bd.* 3, 18, v. neadinga.
 Nydlice urgently, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. neodlice.
 Nydling, nedling, nidling, neadling, es; *m.* [nyd, neod need, ling a condition, state] One who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman, servant, mariner; qui ex necessitate servit, nauta, *Bd.* 3, 15.
 Nydnys, se; *f.* Need, necessity; necessitas, *Som.*
 Nyd-pearf necessity, v. nyd, &c.
 Nye A NYE, nest; nidus:—*Hicker's Thes.* vol. i. p. 154.
 Nyeat nearest, v. nyhst.
 Nyga mine, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. nigon.

Nygeða, nygoða the mist, 4, 5, v. nigeða.
 Nyhst; *def.* se nyhsta; *ap. neah. Highest, nearest, proximus, novissimus*:—nyhstan his ad proximum *a. Ps.* 11, 2: *Bd.* 3, 21. nyhstan at last; ad ultimum *Bd.* 2, 12.
 Nyht night, v. niht.
 Nyhtnys, se; *f.* An abundantia, *R. Mt.* 12, 34.
 Nyllan, ic nelle, þu nelt, he e nyle, we nellað, nyllað, se nylle; *p. nolde, we nolde; sub. ic, he nelle, nyle, nyllan, nyllon* [he not, will to will] To will not, to be willing; nolle:—Sam v. lan, sam we nyllan willer will or will not, sive velle sive nolimus, *Bt.* 34, 12. nolde faran, *Jn.* 7, 1. noldon hi cuman, *Mt.* 22.
 Nyman to take, Nætan, ic niman.
 Nymfete *A water-lily; nyphæa, Som.*
 Nymne except, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. 8, v. nemne.
 Nympe, nemp; [nym, *v. away, þe that*] *Excip. m. unless; excipie, nisi, Ps.* C. *Ps.* 93, 17. Nympe and fyr save chill ovi þu, *Cd.* 220. Nympe gryndes (the) abyss, *Cd.* 220, 74, 215, 2.
 Nype *A NIPPLE, test, papilla, Lye.*
 Nyr nearer, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. ned adv.
 Nyrwette, nyrewett, *v. strait, narrow place; locua, Næm.* 22, 26.
 Nyrwian; *p. ode; pp. ed narrow, seize, v. neard*
 Nys a termination of *mas; m. feminine, v. nes.*
 Nys is not; non est, *Gr.* 1, v. nis.
 Nysse know not, v. nitan.
 Nyst a nest, dwelling, *v. nest.*
 Nyste do not know; nykstest test dost not know, v. nest.
 Nys-þrylu nostrils, v. nosc.
 Nyt *A convenience, v. commodum, opus*:—*Nyt. C. Mt.* 21, 3. Hims nitté sibi in propria *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Nyt compels, v. nydan.
 Nyt a net, v. net.
 Nyt, nytt; *comp. ra; m. adj. Useful, convenient, perfect; utilis*:—Nyt non est utile, *mihii est. Lk.* 35. Nyttre, *Lk.* 17, 2.
 Nytan; *part. nytende. N. know, to be ignorant*:—*It. nescio, Bt.* 34, 12: 35, nitan.

Nyten, niten, neten, neoten, neát, es; n. [*Frs.* ned, nat, n. *cattle, particularly horned cattle*; *Dan.* nód n. a *neat, ox, black cattle*; *Swed.* nót n. *black cattle, a neat*; *Icel.* naut n. *an ox, cattle*] **NEAT**, *cattle, a beast, an animal, a beast of burden*; *pecus, jumentum*:—*Men* and *nytenu sweltað*, *Ex.* 10, 19. *Mid his nytenum*, *Ex.* 10, 20. *Ne nanes nytenes*, *Deut.* 4, 17. *Swa nyten ge worden eom*, *Ps.* 72, 22: 134, 8. *Hyne on hys nyten sette*, *Lk.* 10, 34. *Þæra nytena of the cattle*; *pecorum*, *Ex.* 21, 34. *Þæra nytena frumcennedan jumentorum primogenita*, *Ex.* 11, 5.

* **Nytenlic** *beast-like, v. nitenlic, netelic.*

Nytenys *ignorance*, *Lev.* 4, 27, v. *nitenes.*

Nyð *wickedness, v. nið.*

Nyðan *downwards, beneath*, *Jn.* 8, 23, v. *neoðan.*

Nyðearf *necessity*, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. *nyd, &c.*

Nyðer *downward*, *Mt.* 4, 6, v. *niðer*. — **Nyðer** -*abugan to bend down*. *He nyðer-abeah ille inclinavit se*, *Jn.* 20, 5. — **Nyðer** -*afellan to fall down, prostrate*, *Nicod.* 10. — **Nyðer** -*alektan to submit*. — **Nyðer** -*alecgan to lay or take down*, *Lk.* 23, 53. — **Nyðer** -*asettan to cast down, demolish*. — **Nyðer** -*astigan to descend*. — **Nyðer** -*atredan to tread under,*

Nicod. 9. — **Nyðer** -*beacufan to shove or cast down*; *detru dere, præcipitare*, *Lk.* 4, 29. — **Nyðer** -*færan, nyðer* -*faran to go down*, *Mt.* 11, 23. — **Nyðer** -*feallan to fall down*, *L.* *Ps.* 71, 9. — **Nyðer** -*gang a descent, setting*, *Egu. vern.* 7. — **Nyðer** -*hryre a casting down headlong*. — **Nyðer** -*onwendan to turn downwards*, *Dial.* 1, 3. — **Nyðer** -*stigan to go down, v. niðer*, &c. — **Nyðer** -*stig, nyðer* -*sig a descent*, *L. Ps.* 67, 4, v. *niðer, &c.*

Nyðera, *neoðera, neoðra*; *sup. niðemest* [*Plat.* *nedden, nedden, benedden*; *Dut.* *beneden*; *Frs.* *nida*; *Ger.* *nieden, niðer*; *Ot.* *nidana*; *Dan.* *neden*; *Swed.* *Icel.* *nedan*] *Lower, NETHER*; *inferior*:—*On þa neoðran eorðan*, *Ps.* 62, 9. *On seaðe þam neoðeran*, *Ps.* 37, 6. *On nyðerum eorðan*, *Ps.* 138, 14. *Of helle þære nyðyrnan ex gehenna infima*, *C. Ps.* 85, 12: *L. Edw. Guth.* 4.

Nyðergendlic *Damnable*; *dammabilis*, *Som.*

Nyðerian *to humble, condemn, v. niðerian.*

Nyðerlic, *niðerlic*; *adj. Low, humble*; *humilis*, *Bd.* 3, 19: *Ps.* 112, 5.

Nyðernes, *se*; *f. Inferiority, depth*; *inferioritas*, *Bd.* 3, 19.

Nyðerung, *niðerung, niðrung, genyðerung, e; f. [niðer down]* *A casting down, humiliation,*

humility, condemnation, damnation; *humilitas, damnatio*:—*Ps.* 89, 3: *Bd.* 5, 14: *Lk.* 20, 47: 23, 40.

Nyðe -*weard downward, v. niðe* -*weard.*

Nyðe -*full full of malice, v. niðe* -*full.*

Nyðmest *lowest, v. nyðera.*

Nyðor *below, downward, v. niðer.*

Nyðor -*asettan to set down, humble*, *Cd.* 198.

Nytle *a nettle, v. netele.*

Nytlic *Useful*; *utilis*, *Bd.* 5, 20.

Nytlicnys, *se*; *f. Profti, gain*; *utilitas, Som.*

Nytnes, *se*; *f. Advantage, profit*; *utilitas*, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 29, 11.

* **Nytte** *a net, R.* 76, v. *net.*

Nyttian; *p. nyttade to enjoy, Cd.* 78, v. *niotan.*

Nyttung, *e; f.* [*Dut.* *nuttiging f. a taking of some meat or drink*; *Ger.* *nützung f. or nutzung f. the use and profit of a thing, without the property*] *Use, advantage*; *commodum, R.* 99.

Nyt -*weorð, nyt* -*wyrð useful, convenient, Bt.* 20.

Nyt -*weorðlic, nyt* -*wyrðlic useful.*

Nyt -*weorðnes usefulness, Bd.* 3, 25.

Nyt -*wyrðlice usefully, Past.* 49, 1.

Nywelnys, *nywlynys an abyss, a deep, C. Ps.* 105, 26, v. *neo* -*welnes.*

Nywlic; *adj. Young, tender*; *novellus, L. Ps.* 127, 4.

Nyxta *next, v. next.*

O

* -o is a feminine termination of nouns, used chiefly to form the names of qualities from adjectives; as, *Mænigeo the many, multitude*; *lengeog length, v. u.*

O, *used for on*:—**O** *middan in medio*, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 2. **O** *min mod in my mind*, *Cd.* 39.

Ob, *ab* *The woof in weaving, yarn*; *trama, subtemen, R.* 63: 112.

Ober *oer*. — **Ober** -*faran to go oer*. — **Ober** -*segel the oversail, or mizzensail*. — **Ober** -*stælan to comit*. — **Ober** -*swiðian to overcome, v. ofer, &c.*

Obet *strawberries, fruit, v. ofæt.*

Oblaten [*Dut.* *oblie f. a thin wafer, cake*; *Ger.* *oblate f. a wafer, a thin cake made of flour and water, and used instead of bread at the eucharist*; *Icel.* *obláta f. a cake, wafer*] *Sacrifices, offerings*; *oblationes, sacrificia, Som.*

Obr *a margin, Col.* 180, v. *ofer.*

Ob -*scæcan to shake off, v. of* -*scæcan.*

Ob -*scæcnea, se*; *f. A shaking off*; *excussio, Som.*

Ob -*setnes a sitting down by, T.* *Ps.* 138, 1.

Ob -*þæned moistened, v. of* -*þæned.*

Ob *cut, also, and, Chr.* 656, v. *ac.*

Octabas *Octaves*; *octavæ, ogdoas*:—*In octabas Petri and Pauli in octavas Petri et Pauli, Rubr. Mt.* 14, 22.

Oden *A floor, court, yard*; *area*:—*On odene clyne macian in area fornacem facere, Som.*

Oefest *a hastening, C. R.* *Mk.* 6, 25, v. *ofest.*

Oefesta; *adv. Hastily, speedily*; *festinanter, C. Lk.* 19, 5.

* **Oefistan** *to hasten, C. Lk.* 2, 16, v. *ofestan.*

Oefastlice *hastily, C. Lk.* 19, 5, v. *ofestlice.*

Oefung *a shearing, v. efesung.*

Oeg -*hwelc every one, all, v. æg* -*hwile.*

Oeg-hwer *every where*, v. *eg-hwar*.
 Oehtnys *persecution*, C. R. Mt. 13, 21, v. ehtnes.
 Oembecht a *joining*, v. ambeht.
 Oemsetinne, for ymb-setting a *setting round*.
 Oenanthes *Oenanthe*, a herb, Herb. 55.
 Oes-cingas, oesc-cingas *Oscan kings, the kings of Kent, so called from Oesc*; reges Cantii sic dicti ab Oesca vel Easka, secundo Saxonice prosapia rege, nec non secundo Hengisti filio: — Wæs þæs ylca Æþelbyrht Eormenrices sunu, þæs fæder wæs Octa haten, and þæs fæder Oeric. Wæs his freo-nama Oesc: Fram þam syððan Cantwara cyningas wæron Oescyngas nemde. Þæs Oescas fæder wæs Hengest erat his idem Æthelbyrhtus Eormenrici filius, cujus pater erat Octa vocatus, et huius pater Oericus. Erat eius cognomen Oesc: a quo postea Cantianorum reges erant Oescingas appellati. Huius Oescæ pater erat Hengistus, Bd. 2, 5.
 Oest *Grace, favour, a benefit, love; gratia*, Cot. 96.—Oestfull devoted.
 Oeþel, oeþl a *country*, C. Ps. 95, 7, v. eþel.
 Oeþian to *breathe*, R. Jn. 3, 8, v. orþian.
 Of; prep. d. g. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. af: Ger. ab: A. ab, abe, aba, apa: Moes. abu: Wel. ap: Lat. ab: Grk. dwo, dph: Sans. ab] Of; from, out of, concerning; de, e, ex: —Of selcum treowe, Gen. 2, 16. Of þæra treowa wæstmæ, Gen. 3, 2. Of þam Halgan Gaste, Mt. 1, 18. Of minra handa s manibus meis, Deut. 32, 39. Of willan minum ex voluntate mea, Ps. 27, 10. Of cildhade, Mk. 9, 21. Of ansine to ansine ex ore in os, coram in os, cominus, Deut. 34, 10.
 Ofa *A chimney, stoves; caminus, Ben., v. ofen*.
 Of-abeatan To *beat off*; excutere, Med. Quad. 1, 1.
 Of-aceapian to *buy off, redeem*, L. In. 74.
 Of-acearfian; p. of-aceorfian; pp. of-acorfen to *cut off*, Mk. 14, 47.
 Of-acaian to *seek out, expect*, Bd. 4, 1, Ca.
 Of-adon to *do away, shake off*, Bt. 39, 4.
 Of-adrifan to *drive off*, L. Alf. pol. 16.
 Of-adrincan to *drink off or out*, Elf. gr.

Of-adrygan to *wipe away or off*.
 Of-ernan To *run off or out*; excurrere, v. yrnan.
 O'FÆT, ofæt, ea; n. [Plat. ovet, avet n: Dut. ooft n: Ger. obst n: South Ger. obes, obs n: Ot. obaz: Wil. ovez: Lip. ovit: Icel. ofæt n. gluttony, merry-making] Fruit of trees, but also of plants, as straw-berrtes, pulse; fructus, fruges, fraga: — Ofættes gehlæden laden with fruit, Cd. 23. Heo þa þæs ofættes set she then of the fruit ate, Cd. 29. Ofæta fruits, Fulg. 42: Num. 13, 24.
 Of-afesian to *shear off*.
 Of-ahewanian to *hew or cut off*, Bd. 3, 24.
 Of-ahladan to *lade out*.
 Of-ahædan to *lead out*.
 Of-alesen chosen out, selected, Bd. 4, 10, S. p. 578, 15, v. lesan.
 Of-ahltan to *alight*.
 Of-animan to *take off or away*, Herb. 5, 7.
 Of-apluccian to *pluck off*.
 Of-apullan to *pull off, draw out*, Med. Quad. 9, 5.
 Of-aseacan, of-seacan to *shake off, see, Elf. gr*.
 Of-ascyran to *cut or shear off*, L. Alf. pol. 31.
 Of-aslean, of-aslean, of-aslan to *cut off*, Bt. 39, 4.
 Of-asnidan to *cut off*, v. anidan.
 Of-asude boiled out, troubled, Bd. 4, 9, v. seoðan.
 Of-asyllan to *deliver*, Cd. 215.
 Of-ateon to *draw or take away*.
 Of-aþwean to *wash off*, Past. 11, 7.
 Of-aweorpan to *cast off*, Past. 54, 1.
 Of-awringan to *wring off*, Elf. gr.
 Of-axian to *ask after, to ascertain*, Gen. 9, 24.
 Of-ayrnian to *run off or from*, Elf. gr.
 Of-beatan to *beat off, to kill*, L. Ps. 36, 15.
 Of-began; p. of-begde. To *go off, take away*, Bd. 2, 7.
 Of-beon to *be off, to be cut off*, Bt. 37, 3.
 Of-blindan to *make blind*, C. R. Jn. 12, 40.
 Of-bredan to *remove, steal*, Pa. 39, 19.
 Of-cearfian, of-acearfian; p. of-ceorf. To *carve or cut off*, R. Mk. 6, 16.
 Of-cuman to *come off, to go forth, proceed*, C. Mt. 16, 11.
 Of-cuðan, of-cyðan to *make known, to declare*.
 Ofðæl, afðæl, æfðæl [of, dæl a part] A precipice, an abrupt descent, a fall; descensus abruptus:—On þat ofðæl in that fall, Bt. 24, 4.

Of-delfan to *dig out*, C. Mt. 6
 Of-dimre calamitatus.
 Of-domean to *discern*, C. 16, 3.
 Of-draed afraid, affrighted. 25, 25.
 Of-drifan to *drive off*, Col. 6.
 Of-druncian to *be drunk*.
 Of-dūne down, downward. Bt. 4, Carol. p. 204, 6, v. adre.
 Of-earman to *take pity of*, 76, 9.
 OFEN; g. ofenes, ofenes; a. d. ne, ofine; m. [Plat. ovet: Dut. oven: Ger. ofen: L. ouan: Not. oven: Tat. on Moes. aubn: Dan. ov: Swed. ugn m: Old Swed. Icel. ofn m: Fin. uuhni: Latin uggan] An oven, furnace fornax: — Oves þæc d through the oven; per fornax, Cd. 191. Of þam oven Ex. 9, 8. Hatan ofnes hot oven; callide fornax. 197. On þam ofne n oven; in fornace, Cd. H On pine ofnas, Ex. 8:.
 Ofen-bacen ovenbaken, isid an oven, Lev. 2, 4.
 Of'en-raca an ovenrake. R. 1
 OFER; g. oferes; d. ofere. [Plat. oever, over: S. oever m: Frs. oever cut Ger. ufer n. The usual notation is from ofer ov. In the Ger. über the shore strand, being over a high than the water. The etymologist, Biderb. has this word from oever n round, the root of sive et hocef an edge, from sive the shore surrounding the land for this reason the old way of spelling the Dut. oever hoever] A margin, bank of shore; margo, ripa, limus. Uppan þæs wætres ofer aque ripam, Ex. 7, 15. þære ea ofer, Jn. 3, 13. Marie Oferes St. Mary's rias or Overs; Sancta Mari ripæ, ad ripam, vel ripam Som.
 OFER; prep. ac. d. [Ps. ov över, över: Dut. over n ofer: Ger. über: Lat. super: Ufer: Max. riu. ofer: Ufero: Dan. over: Swed. wer: Icel. yfir: Brit. over ar, formerly fair or fer: Heb. וַיִּפְרֹס ole a g wrap] OVER, above, upon, side, beyond; super, ultra—Ofer call þat flod, and þ burna, and ofer mæra. Ind 5. Ofer þære niwelæne and nisse super abyssis facinus. 1, 2. Ofer þinc accens apt tuos campos, Ex. 9, 3. Off þære ses mæran, Mt. 5:

kr - et *overeating, gluttony, banqueting, Bd. 4, 25.*
 kr-ete a *glutton, R. Ben. 4.*
 kr-bac *geteung telanus, musculorum contractio, R. 20.*
 kr-bebeodan *to rule over, R. 99.*
 kr-becuman *To come upon suddenly; supervenire, Pref. R. Can.*
 kr-beon *to be over, to remain, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.*
 kr-bidan *to remain over, Chr. 1101.*
 kr-hismrian *to triumph over.*
 r-blið *overblithe or merry, Past. 27, 2.*
 r-bræcan *To break; frange- re, Ors. 3, 6: 5, 12.*
 r-brædan *to cover over, over- wood, Cd. 146.*
 r-brædela, ofer - bredela *a mering, seal, Ps. 62, 8.*
 r-braw, ofer-brow, ofer-bruga *a overbrow, eyebrow, Observ. an. 7, 8.*
 r-bringan *to bring over, Ors. 5.*
 r-byrcgean *to make a bridge or.*
 r-byternys *overbitterness, Ps. 5.*
 r-cerr *a passing over, C. Mt. 11.*
 r-cerran *to pass over, R. Lk. 26.*
 r-cidan *to contend over, to die, T. Ps. 118, 21.*
 r-clif *headlong, steep down.*
 r-climan *to overclimb, over- climb, Ors. 3, 9.*
 r-clioþan [scilicet clypian] *to out, R. Lk. 23, 18.*
 r-craeft *overcraft, deceit, Can. 2 imp. pan. 24.*
 r-cuman, ofer-cyman *to over- come, conquer, Bi. 22, 1.*
 r-cym *a sudden coming upon, C. 5, 13.*
 r-cyþan *to overpass, to for- ward, L. Edw. 3.*
 r-dan *to overdo, Octo. Vit. 2 pref.*
 r-drenc, ofer-drunc, ofer-ync *overdrinking, drunken- ness, Deut. 21, 20.*
 r-drencan, ofer-drincan *to drink, to be drunken, Gen. 34.*
 r-drifan *to drive out, expel, a. 1, 7.*
 r-dryttan *to come before, Ps. 2.*
 r-dyre *an overdoor, a lintel, r. 168.*
 r-From above; desuper, Ps. 27.
 r-esc, ofer-eca *an overplus, remainder, L. Lund. W. p.*
 r-ald *Overold; admodum ex, R. Ben. 37.*

Ofer-caldor-man *a patriarch, prefect, prince, Bd. 4, 3.*
 Ofer-etan *to overeat.*
 Ofer-etol, ofer-etola *gluttonous, an overeater, a glutton, Past. 43, 9.*
 Ofer-etolnes *overeating, glut- tony, Past. 43, 9.*
 Ofer-fær, ofer-færeld *a passing over, Ors. 2, 4.*
 Ofer-faran *to go over, Gen. 32, 10.*
 Ofer-fæt *overfat, too fat, R. 89.*
 Ofer-fæðmian *to overspread, Cd. 199.*
 Ofer-fangan *to take hold of, Bi. R. p. 152.*
 Ofer-fare *a passing over.*
 Ofer-fell *overfulness, v. ofer- fylle.*
 Ofer-feng *a clasp, buckle, Elf. gl. R. 84.*
 Ofer-feoht *a victory.*
 Ofer-feohtan *to overcome, conquer, C. Ps. 34, 1: Cd. 222.*
 Ofer-ferian *to carry over, C. Mt. 14, 36.*
 Ofer-fernes *a passing over, a passage, Bd. 1, 25.*
 Ofer-fihnan *overcame, C. Ps. 119, 6, v. ofer-feohtan.*
 Ofer-flede *an overflow, inunda- tion.*
 Ofer-flæon *to overflow, Elf. gr.*
 Ofer-flitan *to convince, overcome, Ors. 4, 30.*
 Ofer-flowan *to overflow, Lk. 6, 38.*
 Ofer - flowedlic *overflowing, super- fluous, Fulg. 11.*
 Ofer-flowednes *superfluity, Bd. 1, 27.*
 Ofer-fohten *overcomes, conquered, v. ofer-feohtan.*
 Ofer-fon *To take hold of; super- prehendere, Ors. 4, 4.*
 Ofer-froren *frozen over, Ors. 4, 11.*
 Ofer-full *overfull, surfeited, L. Ps. 77, 71.*
 Ofer-funden *Overcome; supera- tus, Dial. 1, 2.*
 Ofer-fylgan *to follow over, incite.*
 Ofer-fylle *overfulness, a surfeit, Lk. 21, 34.*
 Ofer-fyrr *overfar, a distance, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Ofer-gægan *to go over, transgress, Num. 14, 41.*
 Ofer-gægednes *a transgression, Alb. resp. 4.*
 Ofer-gan, ofer-gangan *to go over, pass beyond, to conquer, exceed, Ps. 180, 10: Cd. 170.*
 Ofer-gæforud *overexalted, Ps. 36, 37.*
 Ofer-geare [gear a year] *old, antiquated.*
 Ofer-gebringan *to bring over, Gen. 32, 23.*
 Ofer-gegydre *the upper part of a door frame, a lintel, Ex. 12, 7.*

Ofer-gemet *above measure, abun- dance, Bi. 14, 1.*
 Ofer-geotan *to pour over, to cover, overcome, Ps. 101, 5: Mk. 8, 14: Mt. 8, 24, v. ofer-gitan.*
 Ofer-geotol *forgetful.*
 Ofer-gestondan *to stand upon, Bd. 3, 11.*
 Ofer-geweorc *an overwork, an arch, a tomb, mausoleum, Coll. Monast.*
 Ofer-gewrit *an overwriting, epi- gram, Mt. 22, 20.*
 Ofer-gifra *overgreedy, a glutton, Past. 43, 5.*
 Ofer-gildan *to overgild, L. Pa. 44, 11.*
 Ofer-giotulnes *forgetfulness, Bi. 35, 1, v. ofer-gitelnes.*
 Ofer-gitan, ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget, to be forgetful, Ps. 102, 2: 118, 141, 153, 176: Lk. 12, 6.*
 Ofer-gitel, ofer-gitol, ofer-gytol *forgetful, Ps. 118, 61, 83, 109.*
 Ofer-gitelnes, ofer-gitolnes, ofer- gytulnes *forgetfulness, stupor, C. T. Ps. 9, 19.*
 Ofer-glængcan, ofer-glængcan *To adorn; supra ornare, Elf. Ep. 1, 48.*
 Ofer-gloesian, ofer-glossian *to overgloss, to write over.*
 Ofer-gumian, ofer-gymian *to for- get, neglect, Cd. 224.*
 Ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget, Cd. 121.*
 Ofer-gyttolnys *stupor, Ben., v. ofer-gitelnes.*
 Ofer-habban *to have over, to abound, L. Lund. 8.*
 Ofer-hæbban, ofer-hebban; pp. ofer-hafen. *To heave over, pass over, to neglect, Ors. 1, 8: L. Edw. 8, 11.*
 Ofer-healdan *to overhold, omit, L. Athel. pref.*
 Ofer-helan *to overhele, to kill or cover over, Ex. 21, 33.*
 Ofer-heoran *not to listen, to dis- obey, Bi. 4.*
 Ofer-heortnes, for ofer-heornes *disobedience.*
 Ofer-hergian *to overrun with an army, Ors. 4, 6.*
 Ofer-higan *to despise, C. R. Ben. 71, v. ofer-hogian.*
 Ofer-higde, ofer-hygde, ofer- hige *a high mind, excellence, superiority, pride, arrogance, contempt, Bi. 27, 1: Cd. 1: 209.*
 Ofer-hire *Disobedient, stubborn; contumax, L. Can. Edg. 6.*
 Ofer-hiuad, ofer-hiwud *trans- figured, C. Mt. 17, 2.*
 Ofer-hlæfed [for læfed] *overleft, remainder, C. Lk. 11, 41.*
 Ofer-hlæstan *to overload, Ors. 4, 6.*
 Ofer-hleapan *to overleap, Bd. 5, 6.*
 Ofer-hlifian *to be extolled, set on high, Dial. pref. 1: M. Ps. 104, 36: Cot. 188.*

- Ofer-hlinian to lean over.
 Ofer-hlude, ofer-hlyde overloud, too loud, *R. Ben.* 7.
 Ofer-hlype a leap.
 Ofer-hlyttrian To melt; liquefacere, *Elf. gr.* 37.
 Ofer-hoga a despiser.
 Ofer-hogian to contemn, despise, *Mt.* 18, 10.
 Ofer-hreosan to rush upon.
 Ofer-brered, ofer-hryred overturned, *Cot.* 63, 144.
 Ofer-hrops voracity, *Coll. Monast.*
 Ofer-hulud covered over, *Scint. append.*, v. ofer-helan.
 Ofer-hycgan to despise, *Cd.* 219: 220.
 Ofer-hyd pride, preeminence, v. ofer-higde.
 Ofer-hydg proud, haughty, *Bd.* 2, 2.
 Ofer-hygd pride, presumption, *Cd.* 18: 217, v. ofer-higde.
 Ofer-hyran to overhear, disobey, contemn, *L. Athel. pol., W.* p. 64: *Oss.* 1, 12.
 Ofer-hyre disobedient, v. ofer-hire.
 Ofer-hyrn having a high horn, high, proud, *Hicks.* p. 135.
 Ofer-hyrnes disobedience, contempt, *L. Edw.* 1.
 Ofering, e; f. A superfluity; superfluitas:—Seo oferung þe wurð to sare the superfluity shall become pain to thee, *Bt.* 14, 1, *Card.* p. 64, 19.
 Oferit olfenda A dromedary, a kind of small, swift camel; dromas, drometarius, *Som.*
 Ofer-læfed left over, *R. Lk.* 9, 17.
 Ofer-lede overlaid, oppressed.
 Ofer-leoran, ofyr-leoran to pass over, to go out of the right way, to prevaricate, *C. Mk.* 14, 35: *V. Pa.* 118, 119.
 Ofer-leornes prevarication, deceit, *V. Pa.* 100, 3.
 Ofer-libban to overlive, survive.
 Oferlice carelessly.
 Ofer-licgan, ofer-licgan to overlay, to lay upon.
 Ofer-lifa what is left, a remainder.
 Ofer-lihtan to outshine, *Bt.* tit. c. 9.
 Ofer-lioran to pass away, *C. Mt.* 26, 42, v. ofer-leoran.
 Ofer-liðan to sail over, *Cd.* 161.
 Ofer-mægen; g. ofer-mægenes. Overpower; superior vis, *Cd.* 97.
 Ofer-mæst overgreat, *W. Bd.* p. 228.
 Ofer-mæstlic immense, *Oss.* 1, 12.
 Ofer-medla, ofer-med pride, *Cd.* 208.
 Ofer-mened contrite, *Cot.* 47, 180.
 Ofer-mete high-minded, proud.
 Ofer-metta, ofer-mette, ofer-metto overmuch food, a banquet, pride, arrogance, *Bt.* 37, 1.
 Ofer-micel, ofer-mycel overmuch, immense, *Oss.* 1, 7.
 Ofer-micelnes overgreatness, superabundance, *Scint.* 12.
 Ofer-mod high-minded, proud, beyond measure, too much, *Ex.* 18, 11: *Bt.* 37, 1.
 Ofer-mod coturnus, *R.* 9: *Lye:* *Ben.*
 Ofer-modeg proud, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 Ofer-modgian, ofer-modian to be high-minded, proud, to boast, vaunt, *Ps.* 9, 23: *Deut.* 32, 27.
 Ofer-modgung pride, *Past.* 17, 2.
 Ofer-modig proud, *Ps.* 118, 69.
 Ofer-modignes, ofer-modines, ofer-modignes high-mindedness, pride, *Ps.* 16, 11: *Mk.* 7, 22.
 Ofer-neod overneed, very necessary, *R. Conc.* 1.
 Ofer-niman To take hold of, to seize, defile; abripere, constuprare, *Gen.* 39, 14: *Deut.* 22, 29.
 Ofer-nón overnoon, afternoon.
 Ofer-plontia planted again, *C. Lk.* 17, 6, *Lye.*
 Ofer-prut overproud, stubborn, *Prof. R. Conc.*
 Ofer-rædan to read over, *Elf. gr.*
 Ofer-ræddice frequently, *R. Ben. interi.* 55.
 Ofer-recan, ofer-reccan to overcome, convince, instruct, *Bt.* 34, 3.
 Ofer-rician to rule over, *Past.* 17, 8.
 Ofer-ridan to ride over, *Bd.* 3, 14.
 Ofer-rowan to row over.
 Ofer-sælic over sea, *Bt.* 3, 28.
 Ofer-sælð overprosperity, *Bt. R.* p. 155.
 Ofer-sæpisc oversappy, too succulent.
 Ofer-sæwisc Over sea; transmarius, *Martyr.* 12, *Jan., Lye.*
 Ofer-sagen obrutus, *Mod. confit.*
 Ofer-sawan to sow over, *Mt.* 13, 25.
 Ofer-sceadian, ofer-sceadwian, ofer-sceadewian to overshadow, *Mk.* 9, 7.
 Ofer-sceatt overscot, usury, *R. Mt.* 25, 27.
 Ofer-sceawian to oversee, to inspect.
 Ofer-sceawigend, es; m. One who overlooks, a bishop, *Elf. ep.* 1, 36.
 Ofer-scinan to overshine, overshadow, *Mt.* 17, 5.
 Ofer-seamas [seam a burden] sacks, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 33.
 Ofer-segelian, ofer-seglan to sail over, *Mt.* 9, 1.
 Ofer-sendan to send over, *Elf. gr.*
 Ofer-seocnes oversickness, extreme sickness, *L. Can. Edg.* 30, 36.
 Ofer-seon to oversee, preside over, to look down upon, to depose *Bt.* 4: 36, 2.
 Ofer-settan to overset, to cure *Bt.* 18, 1.
 Ofer-sewen Respect; respectus *Ps.* 72, 4.
 Ofer-sewennys contempt.
 Ofer-sittan to oversit, to cure *Elf. gr.*
 Ofer-slaege, ofer-slaege a last *Es.* 12, 22, 23.
 Ofer-slap oversleeping, *M. Quad.* 4, 1.
 Ofer-slip an overslip, a error *L. Can. Edg.* 46.
 Ofer-smeaug overconsideration *Past.* 15, 6.
 Ofer-sprecol overpeaking. *R. Ben.* 15.
 Ofer-spreca an overpeaker, babbler, *Past.* 15, 6.
 Ofer-sprece, ofer-sprece speaking, loquacity, *Past.* 34.
 Ofer-sprecolnes, ofer-sprecolnes loquacity, *Past.* 43, 1.
 Ofer-spreðan to overpride. *Ben.* 58.
 Ofer-sprecan to overpride, speak evil, *L. Pa.* 43, 15.
 Ofer-sprecol overtalkative. *P.* 38, 8.
 Ofer-stælan to steal over, vince, refuse, *L. Can. pol.* 34.
 Ofer-stæde leaped over. *Bt.* 6, v. stellan.
 Ofer-stæppan, ofer-stæppan overstep, transgress, *Bt.* 34.
 Ofer-stað Pass over; transdunt.
 Ofer-standan to stand over, insist, *Bd.* 4, 16.
 Ofer-stigan to go over, to cure *Bd.* 5, 19.
 Ofer-stigendlic superlative.
 Ofer-strican to occupy. *E.* 13, 7.
 Ofer-suiðung Affliction, p. sura, *C. Ja.* 16, 21.
 Ofer-swimman to swim over.
 Ofer-swiðan, ofer-swiðan swiðian, ofer-swiðian to come, conquer, defeat, surpass, *Lk.* 11, 22: *T. Pa.* 16.
 Ofer-swiðe overmuch, to cure *R. Ben. interi.* 64.
 Ofer-swiðnes affliction. *C. A.* 21, 25.
 Ofer-swiðrian, to overcurse, wail, *L. Pa.* 12, 4.
 Ofer-sylfrian to silver over, cover with silver, *Ps.* 5: 12.
 Ofer-symed oppressed, overruled, *R. Ben.* 39, 64: *Scint.*
 Ofer-tæl an overnumber, an equal number, *Herb.* 154.
 Ofer-tæle Superstitious; stitiosus, *Scint.*
 Ofer-teon to cover over, *Gr.*
 Ofer-þæmmecca superfluous *Ps.* 30, 7.

Of-*þearf overneed, great necessity, Bt. 31, 1.*
 Of-*þeoa to excel, overcome, transcend, overgrow, Bt. 10.*
 Of-*þrige over three, after three.*
 Of-*þrycðnes tribulation, Ps. 31, 9.*
 Of-*þungennes excellence.*
 Of-*tide in the evening, L. Edg. 6.*
 Of-*togennys a covering, Herb. 75, 1.*
 Of-*tolden covered over, Cd. 146.*
 Of-*tredan to tread under foot.*
 Of-*truau, ofer-truwian to over-trust, to trust too much, L. Læd. 8.*
 Of-*wadan to wade over, to cross, Ors. 2, 4.*
 Of-*wæder a tempest, Chr. 794.*
 Of-*wenan to overcome, to presume, Cot. 214.*
 Of-*wennys insolence, pride.*
 Of-*weorpan to cast over, to overthrow, destroy, Bd. 3, 9: L. Alf. pol. 11.*
 Of-*winnan to overcome, conquer, Deut. 20, 10.*
 Of-*wintan to winter; per-hyemare, Col. Monast.*
 Of-*wiste greediness, dainties, Of. Epic. 7.*
 Of-*wlenced over rich, over-proud, Ors. 1, 10.*
 Of-*wreou; pp. ofer-wrigen. To over over, Mk. 14, 65.*
 Of-*wrygels a covering, Cot. 143.*
 Of-*wunnen overcome, v. ofer-winnan.*
 Of-*wyllan to boil over.*
 Of-*ydol waia.*
 Of-*ymnan to run over, come upon, Bd. 5, 9.*
 Of-*ys A FLOATING, doubting, Ps. 54, 25.*
 Of-*yst, oist Haste, speed; festinatio:—Mid ofeste or ofste cum festinatione, festinanter, Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 6, 25: Lk. 1, 39: Jn. 11, 31. Ofestum with haste, quickly, speedily, Cd. 187: 142. Ofestum miclum with utmost speed, Cd. 116.*
 Of-*stan To hasten; festinare, Sen.*
 Of-*stlice, ofostlice; adv. Hastily; festinanter, Of. Reg. 15.*
 Of-*stung A hastening; festinatio, Ben.*
 Of-*st fruit, v. ofist.*
 Of-*stan to eat up, root out.*
 Of-*stæred affrighted; perterritus, Chr. 1131.*
 Of-*staran to go out, to go away, to follow out, pursue, Chr. 594: 911.*
 Of-*stendan to find, obtain, Chr. 1050.*
 Of-*leorran to go far off.*
 Of-*leognan to raise off, to scum.*
 Of-*ðowan to flow down or away.*

Of-*freattan to devour, C. Mk. 12, 40.*
 Of-*frian, geoffrian; ic offrige; p. ode, ude, ede; pp. od [Plat. Dut. offeren: Ger. oftern: Of. opphoron, ophern: Dan. offre: Sued. Icel. ofra: Wel. offrymmu to offer.—from of, Plat. up or op, and bæran to bring, to carry] To OFFER, dedicate, sacrifice; offerre, dicare:—Lætað us faran and offrian urum Gode, Ex. 5, 17. Ðu offrast, Ex. 29, 20. Offriað sacrificat, Lev. 7, 32. Ic offrige, Ps. 26, 10. Offrede obtulit, dedicavit, Chr. 1013.*
 Of-*frude, Gen. 46, 1. Hi of-frodon obtulerunt, immolarunt, Ex. 24, 5.*
 Of-*fring-hlafas Shewbread; oblationis panes, panes propositionis, Mt. 12, 4.*
 Of-*frung, e; f. also offrunga; pl. offrunga, ofrunga. An OFFERING, sacrifice; sacrificium:—Ic axige hwær seo offrung sig. God foresceawað min sunu him sylf þa offrunge, Gen. 22, 7, 8, 13: Ex. 10, 25: Mt. 23, 19: Mk. 9, 49. Enitre offrunga annicula hostia, Lev. 1, 10: Ex. 18, 12: 32, 6, v. blot.*
 Of-*fylligean to follow, Lk. 1, 3.*
 Of-*fyllan to overthrow, Bd. 4, 13.*
 Of-*gan, of-gangan to go off, to proceed, derive, require, Gen. 9, 5.*
 Of-*geafan to give off, Ors. 1, 4, v. of-gifan.*
 Of-*gebigan to decline, C. Lk. 24, 29.*
 Of-*gedrican To drown; demergere, C. Mt. 18, 6.*
 Of-*geniman to take off, seize, C. Mt. 12, 39.*
 Of-*gewitan to go off, to depart, Bt. R. p. 194.*
 Of-*gifan to give off, relinquish, leave, Cd. 55: Bd. 4, 9.*
 Of-*gimercan to mark out, to choose, R. Lk. 10, 1.*
 Of-*hæbban to retain, hold, Ex. 9, 2.*
 Of-*hearman, for of-earman to pity, Jud. 11, 1.*
 Of-*henan to take away, to hinder, Bt. R. p. 187.*
 Of-*hingrian to hunger, Of. Reg. 15.*
 Of-*hladian to lade out, Elf. gr.*
 Of-*hleater derision, Ps. 43, 15.*
 Of-*hnitan to butt, to push with the horns, Ex. 21, 29.*
 Of-*hreosan to rush off, to fall down, Cod. Ex. 21, b.*
 Of-*hreoawan, of-hriowan, of-hreowsian to have pity of, C. Mt. 15, 32.*
 Of-*hrreran to raise over, to cover, Num. 16, 33.*

Of-*hwan from whence; unde.*
 Of-*hwylued wheeled off, rolled; convolutus, Cantic. Hezech.*
 Of-*irnan, of-yrnan to run off, Bt. 39, 13.*
 Of-*kyrf, for of-cyrf or of-cearf a cutting or carving off, R. Ben. interl. 28.*
 Of-*lætan, of-letan to leave, to let out, Bt. 29, 2.*
 Of-*læte, of-lete, an; f. an offering, the host, the sacramental bread, L. Can. Edg. 39: C. Ps. 39, 9.*
 Of-*licgean to lie upon, oppress, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 43.*
 Of-*lician to dislike, displease, R. Ben. 1.*
 Of-*lyst, of-lysted desirous of, anxious for, Bd. 35, 6, C.*
 Of-*man remembers; meminit, v. geman.*
 Of-*munan, he of-man to remember, Bt. 42.*
 Of-*myrðrian to murder, Chr. 978.*
 Of-*n an oven, Cd. 184: ofne with an oven, v. ofne.*
 Of-*niman to take, seize, C. Jn. 8, 3.*
 Of-*or a margin, Cot. 129, v. ofer.*
 Of-*or a boar, Menol. F. 498, v. eafor.*
 Of-*ostlice hastily, instantly, Bd. 3, 14, v. ofestlice.*
 Of-*re þa a margin, v. ofer.*
 Of-*read a purple colour.*
 Of-*ridan to ride off or after, to follow, Gen. 14, 13.*
 Of-*ring-sceat A sacrifice; holocaustum, Lye.*
 Of-*rowen, for of-hrowen pitied, v. of-hreowan.*
 Of-*run an offering, v. offrung.*
 Of-*sacan to dispute, deny, L. In. 78.*
 Of-*sceacan to flee, v. of-sceacan.*
 Of-*sceamian To SHAME, blush, be ashamed.*
 Of-*scearfan to cut off, C. Mk. 14, 47.*
 Of-*sceaðe out of the sheath, Ps. 36, 14.*
 Of-*sceotan to shoot off.*
 Of-*scian to shine, Bd. 4, 27.*
 Of-*scotian to shoot, Ex. 19, 13.*
 Of-*seon to see, find, Gen. 16, 7.*
 Of-*setenes a besetting, Cot. 144.*
 Of-*settan to set off, set round, oppress, Jud. 5: L. Ps. 21, 11.*
 Of-*sigan to go off, depart, C. Mt. 25, 41.*
 Of-*sion to see, Bt. R. p. 182.*
 Of-*sittan to surround, oppress, Deut. 28, 33.*
 Of-*alean, he of-slyhð, of-slyhð; p. of-shoh; pp. of-slegen. To cut off, kill, strike, Bd. 5, 19: Gen. 20, 11: Ps. 77, 23.*
 Of-*slegennys a cutting off, a slaying, Ps. 43, 25.*

- Of-smoran to suffocate, strangle, *Ora.* 6, 36.
- Of-sniðan to cut off, kill, *Gen.* 22, 13.
- Of-spring, of-spring, es; m. an offspring, posterity, race, *Gen.* 3, 15; *Deut.* 31, 21.
- Of-spyrennes a finding out by footsteps, an inquiry.
- Of-spyrian to seek, search, *L. In.* 17.
- Ofste with haste, v. ofest.
- Of-stæppan to tread upon, *Jos.* 10, 24.
- Of-standan to stand off, to rise, swell, *R. Jn.* 6, 18.
- Ofste with haste, v. ofest.
- Of-sticcian to stab, pierce, *Ora.* 5, 12.
- Of-stigan to go off, pass by, *C. Mt.* 27, 39.
- Of-stingan to stab, thrust through, *L. Alf.* 21; *Chr.* 755.
- Ofstlice hastily, instantly, *Bd.* 3, 14; *Cd.* 114, v. ofest.
- Ofstium speedily, *Cd.* 126, v. ofest.
- Of-swelgan to swallow up, to devour, *Bt.* 19.
- Ofsworde a sword, *Som.*
- Of-swerian to swear off; juramento negare, *L. Alf.* pol. 26.
- Of-swingan to beat off, to beat, *Ora.* 4, 1.
- Of-swician to overcome.
- ORR; comp. oftor, ofter; sup. ofest, oftoat; adv. [*Ger.* oft; *Isd. Ker.* Of. ofto, ofta; *Moes.* ofta, ufto; *Dan.* ofte; *Swed.* ofta; *Icel.* opt. *Adalung* is of opinion that oft is related to the A.-S. eft, eft again] ORR, often; sæpe:—*Pa.* 128, 1, 2; *Mt.* 17, 15; *Mk.* 5, 4; *L. Ethelst.* 3; *Chr.* 1016; *Bd.* 3, 12. ¶ Hu oft how oft, *Lk.* 13, 34; *Ps.* 77, 45. Swa oft so often. Swa oft swa so often as, *L. Athel.* 3.
- Of-teon, of-tion to draw off, to withdraw, decrease, *Bt.* 37, 1.
- Of-thænian to make wet, to steep, infuse.
- Of-þegde consumed, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 30.
- Of-þincan to think of, repent, to bear with difficulty, to be irritated, *Gen.* 6, 7; *Lk.* 17, 4; *Cd.* 218.
- Of-þirst, of-þyrat, of-þirsted thirsty, *Jud.* 15, 18; *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 7.
- Of-þracian to be sore afraid, to quake for fear.
- Of-þriccan, he of-þrecð, of-þrycð; p. of-þrit, of-þrihte, v. of-þrihton; pp. of-þricced. To press, oppress, to hinder, cumber, preoccupy, *Lk.* 13, 7; *Pa.* 88, 41; *Bt.* 8.
- Of-þriccednys distress, *Lk.* 21, 23.
- Of-þringan; pp. of-þrungeon to press, throng, *Mk.* 3, 9.
- Of-þromian to strangle, choke.
- Of-þrycce a throng.
- Of-þryht encompassed, oppressed, *Hymn.*
- Of-þryscan to oppress, *Past.* 14, 5; 19, 2.
- Of-þrysmian to press, choke, *Mk.* 4, 19.
- Of-þrystrian to darken, *Ps.* 73, 21.
- Of-tige a taking off, a subtraction, *L. Edg. sup.*
- Of-tihan To draw off; abstract here, *Ben.*, v. teon.
- Of-torþian, of-tyrþian to cast off, to throw, to stave, to cover or hll with stones, *Num.* 14, 10; *Jn.* 8, 5.
- Of-tæd; def. se oft-ræda frequent, *Bt.* 39, 13.
- Of-tædlic; def. se oft-rædlica frequent, *Ora.* 3, 9.
- Of-tædlice frequently, *Jn.* 18, 2.
- Of-tredan; pp. of-treden to tread off, to wear, *Ora.* 6, 3.
- Of-tæcan to seek often, to frequent, *Cot.* 82.
- Of-tið oftentimes, frequent, *Ora.* 6, 34.
- Of-tyrþian to stave, v. of-torþian.
- Of-unnan to deny, retain, *W. Bd.* p. 289.
- Of-urnen rum off, v. of-irnan, yrnan.
- Of-weorpan to cast off, overthrow, *Elf.* T. p. 14.
- Of-witan to reverence, *R. Mt.* 21, 37.
- Of-wringan to wring off, *Elf.* gr. Of-wundrod astonished, *Gen.* 21, 6.
- Of-wytrudman to root up, eradicate, *C. Lk.* 17, 6.
- OFYR, &c. above, v. ofer.
- Ofyr-leoran to pass over, v. ofer-leoran, &c.
- Of-yrnð misery.
- Ofyr-yrnan to run off or down.—Ofyr-wrygyls a covering, *Ben.*, v. hrægel.
- OGA [*Icel.* ógn f. terror, ógð f. want of care; *Moes.* ogan to fear; *Wel.* ogof a dark place in the ground, a cave] Dread, great fear; terror, *Gen.* 9, 2; 15, 12.
- Ogengel A bar, bolt, an impediment; obex, *Cot.* 145.
- Ohata The armpit; axilla, *Cot.* 145.
- Oht aught, any thing, *L. Ethel. prof.* *Bd.* 6, 9, v. aht.
- OHT Fear; timor:—Oht mid englum fear among angels, *Cd.* 5, 148.
- Ohter Reproach, rebuke; opprobrium, *Som.*
- Oht-rip, oht-hripp harvest, *R. Lk.* 10, 2, v. rip.
- Oh-wær any where, *Cot.* 178, v. ahwar.
- Ohwit aught, any thing, v. aht.
- Ohyde Hanging; pendulus, *Cot.* 155.
- Oker offspring, v. wocer.
- OLECAN, oleccan, oleccan [*Lat.* lokken to allure, liberlokken to flatter, entice; *Dut. Ger.* lokken; *Ned.* luccin, terluochin to allure; *Dan.* lokki. *Swed. Icel.* locka all three signify to allure, to bait, sin to flatter; *Icel.* loki m. a deceiver, lockan f. an alluring. *Wel.* lochi to stroke one's eye, to make much of, lloccio to turn into a fold or corner. *The Ger. &c.* in the same signification, with the prefix an, ver, anhta, verlokken to allure; *Lat.* laedere.—leccc enticement] 1. To fawn, flatter, please, gratify; blandiri, adulari. 2. To comply with, submit to, cringe to, to obey, serve; obsequi, inservire:—1. Oleccð þam hichomni gratifies the body, *Bt.* 24, 1; 7, 2. Oleccað þam modro gratify the mind, *Bt.* 24, 1. 2. Þat ic oleccan þurfe that I need cringe, *Cd.* 15. Oleccan wile will serve, *Cd.* 92. Þan oleccað ealle geaccas all obsequantur omnes creature, *W. R.* p. 163, v. geoleccan.
- Olcere, oleccere, olccere, *arg. m.* A flatterer, parasite; abductor, *Past.* 17, 3.
- Olcceung, olccung, olccung, olccung, e; f. Flattery, jangling; adulation:—Mid hire olccunge cum ejus blandimentis. *Jud.* 16, 6. Þæs folces olccunga the flattery of the people populi blanditium, *Bt.* 24, 1; 7, 2.
- Olan-ge, olan-ige [*Flor. Dand. Hood.* olanage Olney] The all of OLNKY near Gloucestria insula in agro Gloucestria quam Sabrinæ aquæ see effundentes efficiunt, *Chr.* 1000.
- Oleccan to flatter, *Bt.* 24, 1, v. olccan.
- Olfat; pl. olfata a put to hær. *R.* 24, v. alfæt.
- OLFEND, olfynd, oluend, es; a [*Lat.* olbent; *Moes.* olbent; *Moes.* ulbandus; *Icel.* álþif. álþalldi m. camelus; A camelus; — Olfendes see: camelus ovis, *Gen.* 31, 34; *Mt.* 1, 6. Drincað þone olend; *Mt.* 23, 24. Olfend þess camelus femina. Þrigg folra olfend myrena triques lactantes camelus femina, *Gen.* 32, 15. Nam þa tyn olfenda. *Gen.* 24, 10.
- Oliccere a flatterer, *Past.* 17, 3, v. olccere.
- Oliatrum Alexander or leax; olus atrum, *Herb.* 10, 7.
- Oll detraction, slander, *Lap.* 17, v. hol.
- Ol-þwongas or ol-þwongas The

of leather, latches; corrigiæ, Cot. 53.
 Oland a camel, v. olfend.
 On, hom Rust; rubigo. Pær on and moðþe hyt fornimð, Mt. 6, 19, 20.
 Oman To rust; rubiginem contrahere, Scint. 64.
 Oman A burning ulcer, erysipelas; ignis sacer, Cot. 107.
 Ombeht a servant, ministry, C. Lk. 10, 40, v. ambeht.
 Ombur a bucket, vessel, C. Lk. 16, 6, v. amber.
 Omblit a servant, Cd. 139, v. ambeht.
 Ombiht-sealc an official servant, v. amblit-sealca.
 Ombore a pitcher, v. ombur.
 Omcyra A suppuration, gathering; suppuratio, Som.
 Omna geberst a breaking of an ulcer, v. oman.
 Midden, for on midden In (the) middle; medio, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 1.
 Onig Rusty; rubiginous, R. Ben. 64.
 Onilite Mattery, corrupt; sanities, purulentus, Som.
 Onpre a kind of herb, v. ampre.
 On, in, an; prep. d. ac. [Plat. Dat. Ger. Moes. in: Dan. i, ind: Swed. i, in: Icel. i, inn: Fr. Sp. en: Wel. yn: Sans. am, on] In, into, with, among, on, upon; in, cum, inter super:—Teon on life prodece in vitam, Gen. 1, 20. On þa þors nas inter spinas, Lk. 8, 7. On hyr middele in cornu medio, Mt. 9, 36: Lk. 21, 21. On þisum breoste super pectora tua, Gen. 3, 14. On þam manum, and on þam nytenum, Ez. 9, 10. ¶ On an in one. Comon on an conuenerust in usu, Ps. 2, 2: 47, 4. On uppan against; contra. On uppan agene broðor against his brother, Bt. R. p. 169. On bec on the back, behind.
 On, a, an, v. an.
 On, is used in composition, for in, on, upon; also, like un-, to denote privation, as the Lat. in-, and Eng. un-.
 On-blawan to breathe or blow in, Gen. 2, 7.
 On-bilinis indignation, Ps. 77, 64.
 On-egan, on-egan to pine away, to fear; tabescere, formidare, C. T. Ps. 138, 20: Cd. 209.
 On-egt needy, poor.
 On-elt a burning, an inflammation, v. elcd.
 On-elan, elan, he on-ælt, on-elt; þ. on-hælde, on-ælde, he on-ældon; pp. on-æld; n. a. to kindle, light, set on fire, to burn, Lk. 15, 8: Ps. 96, 3.

On-ælet lightning, L. Ps. 143, 8.
 On-ælpene fervens, Bd. 6, 6.
 On-ætýwan; p. on-ætýwde to appear, Bd. 4, 32.
 On-æstnian to fasten; infigere, L. Ps. 9, 15.
 On-agen may fear, Cd. 86, for on-egan.
 On-ageotan to pour in, Lk. 10, 34.
 On-ahewian to cut in.
 On-ahreasan, on -ahreosan to rush upon.
 On-al a burning, Num. 11, 8, v. on-ælt.
 On-aldan; pp. on-aled to lead on, lay on.
 On-an in one, once for all, continually.
 On-anlicnys a likeness, Ps. 72, 20.
 On-arisan to rise against, Ps. 3, 1.
 On-asendednys a sending, L. Ps. 77, 54.
 On-ascacan incutere, Elf. gr.
 On-asendan to send into, Scint. 53.
 On-asettan to set or lay upon, Mt. 19, 15.
 On-aslidan to slide in.
 On-asneasan to strike against, v. asneasan.
 On-aweorpan to cast in, Elf. gr.
 On-awinnan to fight against, L. Ps. 34, 1.
 On-beac on the back, behind, backward, Mt. 4, 10.
 On-bærnan to ignite, inflame, to burn up, Bd. 2, 2, v. bærnan.
 On-bærning, on-bærnis, incense, Ps. 65, 14: V. Ps. 140, 2, v. anbærnya.
 On-bead commanded, v. on-beodan.
 On-beccuman to come upon, to happen, Bt. 8.
 On-beccweðan to repeat a thing often, Som.
 On-bediþpan, on-bedypan to dip in, to immerge, V. Ps. 67, 25.
 On-befealdan to infold, Elf. gr.
 On-befeallan to fall upon, to happen, Elf. gr.
 On-begnes crookedness, Cot. 197.
 On-behealdan to look upon, Ps. 21, 17.
 On-behleapan to leap upon, Elf. gr.
 On-behydd hidden, Bd. 1, 16.
 On-belsedan to lead or bring in, to lay upon, apply, Coll. Monast.
 On-ben an imprecation, Bd. 2, 2.
 On-beodan to declare, promise, command, Bd. 1, 29.
 On-beon to be in.
 On-beprepan to wink, Bt. 18, 3.
 On-berede tasted, Bt. tit. 23, v. on-birian.
 On-besceawian to oversee.
 On-besceawung an overseeing.
 On-besendan to send into, Elf. gr.
 On-besettan to insert, Elf. gr.

On-bealean to strike into; incutere, Elf. gr.
 On-besmitten undesmuted, undefiled, pure, Athan.
 On-beatelan to steal on, to surprise, L. Alf. eccl. 15.
 On-bestæppan to step in or upon, Elf. gr.
 On-bestungung stung.
 On-bid expectation, Ors. 4, 11, v. anbid.
 On-bidan to abide, expect, Lk. 7, 19, 20.
 On-biddan to bid, command.
 On-bigan, on-bygan to bend, submit, v. on-bugan.
 On-bigong an inhabitant, T. Ps. 104, 11.
 On-bindan to unbind, Bt. 20, C.
 On-birian, on-byrian, on-byrgan, on-byrigean, bergan, byrgan, byrgan, gebyrgan; he on-birigð, we on-byrigað, on-byrigeað, on-byrgað; p. he on -byrgde, on-byrigde, ge-byrgde, we on-birigdon. To taste, taste of; gustare:—Gif he hwene ær biteres onbirigð if he a little before tastes (any thing) bitter; si ille prius amari (quicquid) gustet, Bt. 23. Onbyrgde gustawit, Ja. 2, 9. Onbyrigde, Mt. 27, 34. Onbirigdon gustabant, Joo. 5, 12. Onbyrigað gustabunt, Mt. 16, 28. Onbyrigeað, Mk. 9, 1: Lk. 14, 24. Onbyrgað gustate, Ps. 53, 8. Swa hwa swa gebyrgde þæs on þam beame geweorð whoeuer should taste of what on this tree grew, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 10.
 On-bitan to bite or taste of, L. Ja. 57.
 On-blæstan to break in, Cot. 115.
 On-blawan, on-blawan to blow or breathe upon, to inflate, L. Ps. 104, 18.
 On-blotan to sacrifice, Cd. 142.
 On-boren diminished; imminutus, Cot. 117, Lye.
 On-brædan to be raised up, to be awaked, Bd. 3, 27.
 On-bran kindled, Cd. 162, v. bran.
 On-brican to break in.
 On-brincg instigation, L. Cas. Edg. mod. imp. p. 15.
 On-broanung corruption, Ps. 29, 11.
 On-brude awaked, v. on-brædan.
 On-bryrdan to instigate, animate, prick, Ps. 4, 5.
 On-bryrding instinct, instigation.
 On-bryrdnys, inbryrdnes, abryrdnes, anbryrdnes, bryrdnys, se; f. Instigation, inspiration, instinct; instigatio, inspiratio:—Þurh þæs soðan Godes onbryrdnysse per veri Dei inspiratione, Bd. 2, 13. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse diuino instinctu, Bd. 1, 7, 23.

On-búgan *to bow to, to submit*, Gen. 50, 18.
 On-bund *unbound, laid open, v.* on-bindan.
 On-burigan *to taste, v.* byrgan.
 On-burnan *to inflame, Som.*
 On-bútan, on-búton *about*, Gen. 2, 11, v. abútan.
 On-byrgan *to bend, v.* on-bigan.
 On-byrgan *æmulari*, Ps. 36, 1, 8, *for* on-byrgan.
 On-byrging, biriging, byrignes, *se; f. A tasting; gustatio:—* Onbyrging *ættes sumptio veneni*, Herb. 36, 6.
 On-byrian *to taste, v.* on-birian.
 On-byriging *a taste*, Herb. 15, 1.
 On-bysmre *a derision*, Ps. 78, 4.
 On-ceapung *gratis*.
 On-cennan *to bring forth*, Elf. T. p. 18.
 On-cennes *a bringing forth*.
 On-ceosan *to choose*, Cd. 23.
 On-cerran, on-cyrran *to turn, to turn from, insert*, Bt. 7, 2.
 On-cigian *to invoke*.
 On-cleow *an ankle, v.* ancleow.
 On-clifian, on-clioflan *to cleave*, Cot. 114: Ps. 68, 18, v. clifian.
 On-clypian *to invoke*, Gen. 4, 26, v. clypian.
 On-cnáwan, becnáwan, gecnáwan; *p. on-cneow to know, understand, recognise, acknowledge, treat*, Mk. 8, 17: Gen. 43, 27.
 On-cnawenis *knowledge*.
 On-cnawing, on-cnawung *knowledge*.
 On-cneowan *to know, v.* on-cnaw-an.
 On-cnisan, on-cnysan, on-cnissan *to drive away*, C. Ps. 61, 3.
 Oncr, oncr *an anchor*, Bt. 10, C, v. ancer.
 Oncra *a hermit, v.* ancer.
 On-cuman *to enter in*.
 On-cunnan *to accuse, prove*, I. Alf. pol. 29.
 On-cunning *an accusation*, Bd. 3, 19.
 On-cunnys *an excuse*, Ps. 140, 4.
 On-cuðon *impugnabant*, Past. 46, 7, Lye.
 On-cwealdan *to kill*, T. Ps. 61, 3.
 On-cweðan, on-cwyðan *to say, address, answer*, Bt. 26.
 On-cyrran *to turn, v.* on-cerran.
 On-cyðan *to chide*.
 Ond *And; et*, Cd. 59: 67, v. and.
 Onda *zeal*, Past. 17, 11, v. anda.
 Ondcýðignes *learning; scientia, Ben.*
 Ondefn *convenient, meet, Som.: Past. 16, 4, v. andefn*.
 Onderalc *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, T., v. on-dryalic.
 Ondean *Fear; metus*, C. R. Jn. 19, 38.
 Ondet, ondetan *Confessed; professus*, Cd. 218.
 Ondetnes, *se; f. A confession,*

profession; confessio, Bd. 1, 6: 3, 18.
 Ondettan *to confess*, Bd. 5, 13, S. p. 632, 11, v. andettan.
 Ondfenga *an undertaker, V. Ps.* 58, 10, v. andfenga.
 Ondgiet, ondgit *understanding, v.* andgit.
 Ond-hriones, *se; f. Cruelty, roughness; crudelitas, Som.*
 Ond-hwæðer *but yet, notwithstanding, v.* andhwæðer.
 Ondlean *Retaliation, vengeance; retributio*, Cd. 103.
 Ond-long *along, through, by*, Chr. 882, v. andlang, gelang.
 Ond-lyfen *food, living, v.* andlyfen.
 Ondo *Fear; timor*, C. Lk. 1, 12.
 On-don *to undo, to put upon; solvere, imponere*, Ors. 5, 14.
 Ondoung *A loosing; solutio, relaxatio*, Lib. Med. 2, 46.
 On-drædan, an-drædan, ic on-dræde, þu on-drætat, he on-dræd, we on-drædað; *p. on-dred, we on-dredon; pp. on-dræden; v. a. [on, dræd fear] To fear, reverence, dread; timere, revereri:—* Ichinesawite ondræde, Gen. 32, 11. Ic on-dræde me God metuo mihi a Deo, Gen. 42, 18. Þu on-drætat swyðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Kalle þa þe ondrædað God omnes qui timetis Deum, Ps. 65, 16. Herodes ondræd Johannem Herodes metuebat Johannem, Mk. 6, 20. Hig hine on-dredon swa swa hig on-dredon Moysen illi cum reuerentibus sicut illi reuerentibus Moysen, Jos. 4, 14.
 Ondrædendlic *Dreadful, terrible; terribilis*, Th. An.
 On-dræding, e; *f. Fear; metus*, Ors. 5, 12.
 On-dreardan *To fear; timere*, C. Lk. 18, 2, v. on-drædan.
 On-dredan *to dread, v.* on-drædan.
 On-drencan *To make drunk, to intoxicate, to be drunken; inebriare*, V. Ps. 64, 9.
 On-drinca; an. *A cup; poculum, calix*, Bd. 5, 5.
 On-drialc *terrible, v.* on-dryalic.
 On-druncnian *To be drunken; inebriari*, T. Ps. 35, 9.
 On-druncning. 1. *A drinking; potatio. 2. A cup; calix*, L. Ps. 22, 7.
 On-drysenlic, on-dryanlic, on-drysnic, on-dryalic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, v. andryan.
 On-dryalic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, B.
 On-dryane *fearful, terrible*, Cd. 138, v. andrysn.
 On-dryso *power*, Past. 49, 5, v. andrysn.
 Ond-spyrnan *To scandalize, offend; scandalizare*, C. Mt. 18, 8.

On-dswarian *to answer*, Bd. 1, v. andswarian.
 Ond-swore *an answer, Bt. 7, 4* v. and-swar.
 Ondu *fear*, C. R. Lk. 1, 6: v. ondo.
 Ondueardon *respondere*. C. Mk. 14, 40.
 Ond-ward, on-weard *ward, present, v.* andward.
 Ond-weorc *metal, v.* andweorc.
 Ond-wlite *countenance, face*, Bd. 4, 19, v. andwilt.
 On-ealdian *to grow old*, Ps. il. 3.
 On-eardian *to dwell in, inhabit*, Mt. 23, 21.
 On-efen, on-efne *Oerregard, e regione*, Hem. p. 23.
 On-egan *to fear, v.* on-egan.
 On-elan *to amount with oil*.
 On-emn *opposite, over against*, Jos. 10, 5, v. emn.
 On-ered *tilled; exaratus*, Past. 52, 9.
 On-ebian *to inspire, to breathe in or upon*.
 On-ebung *an inspiration*.
 O'nettan *To go, to hasten, to prepare:—* Onetad *hæleð*, Bt. 37, 2. Þa onetteð Abraham's mæg then *hæleð Abraham's relation*, Cd. 118. Hæleð onetton *warrior landed*, Cd. 93.
 Onetnung, *se; f. Hastina, readiness; festinatio, transitio*, Som.
 On-fegen *unfain, sorrowful*, Bd. 1, 5.
 On-fegnian *to fawn upon; blandiri*, Bt. 35, 6, C.
 On-færelð *An entrance; ingressus*, Ps. 67, 26.
 On-festnian *to fasten or fix in*.
 On-fangen *received; pp. of fangan*.
 On-fangenes, an-fangenes *fangennes, se; f. A receiving, taking, undertaking, a catching, receptacle; acceptio, susceptio:—* On-fangenisse gesta and cuncta susceptio hospitium et caritatis, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. On-fangenisse þæs drihtenlican choman and blodas þæs domini corporis et sanguinis, Bd. 4, 3.
 On-faran *to go on*, Past. 55, 8.
 On-feallan *to fall or rest upon*, Bd. 3, 19.
 On-fealle *a falling down, epiphania*, L. M. 1, 39.
 On-febat *received, v.* fon.
 On-febð *receives, v.* fon.
 On-feng *received, v.* fon.
 On-feng *a taking; captio*, L. M. 28, tit., v. anfeung.
 On-fengnes *a receiving, Bd. 2* v. on-fangenes.
 On-fengon *received; acceptio*, v. fon.

On-feohtan to fight against, to resist, *L. Alf. pol.* 138.
 On-feoldan to unfold.
 On-feond found, *Cd.* 167, v. findan.
 On-feornians filthiness.
 On-fillan to fall upon, *Cot.* 104, v. on-feallan.
 On-filt an anvil, *Cot.* 113, v. anfil.
 On-findan to find, discover, to prove by experience, *Bt.* 29, 2.
 On-flæcnes a putting on flesh, incarnation, *Athan.*
 On-flote afloat, *Th. An.*
 On-fō, on-foah, on-fōh I receive, *C. R. Mt.* 1, 20, v. fōn.
 On-fōn to receive, take, *Mt.* 20, 10, v. fōn.
 On-fōnd a taker.
 On-foran before, *Chr.* 895.
 On-fore what is gone forward, any thing used for a carriage, on-forward on forward.
 On-forhogung Scorn, contempt; subsannatio, *Ps.* 43, 15.
 On-forht not afraid, intrepid.
 On-forhtian to fear, *Deut.* 31, 6.
 On-forwyrde, es; m. [forwyrd loss] Destruction, what destroys, a wild boar; interitus:—On pitt onforwyrdes in puteum interitus, *Ps.* 54, 26. Onforwyrd of wuda aper de sylva, *T. Ps.* 79, 14.
 Onfoð receives, v. fōn.
 On-fruman a beginning, *Ps.* 110, 9.
 On-fultume help, *Ps.* 123, 8.
 On-fundenes experimentum, *Herb.* 39, 2.
 On-funden found, v. on-findan.
 ONGA [*Fr.* ongle m.] A good, prick; aquilium, aculeus, *Cot.* 13.
 On-gæge a going out; exitus, egressus, obviam, *Conc. Clov. Bd. app.* R. Mt. 8, 34.
 On-gætan to understand, v. on-geatan.
 On-galan to charm, enchant; incantare, *Dial.* 1, 10.
 On-galand, es; m. a charmer, *Ps.* 57, 5.
 On-gan began, v. on-ginnan.
 On-gang an entering, *C. Ps.* 67, 26.
 On-gangan to go, to enter in, *C. Ps.* 117, 19.
 Ongean, ongan began, *Bt.* 16, 4, v. on-ginnan.
 Ongean, ongen, angean, agean, agen; adv. [gen again] AGAIN; rursus, iterum, obviam:—Teah he hig ongean exudit ille eam iterum, *Ex.* 4, 7: *Gen.* 32, 6: *Nsm.* 22, 34. Gewende ut agean went out again, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing. p.* 234, 1. Ga ongean Moises vade obviam Moisi, *Ex.* 4, 27.
 Ongean, ongen, agen; prep. ac.

[*Ger.* entgegen: *Ot.* in gegini, in gegin: *Not.* ingagane] Against, opposite, opposite to towards; adversus, contra, e contra, e regione:—Ongean God adversus Deum, *Num.* 21, 5: *Ongen* God, *Ex.* 32, 27. Ongean þine man adversus hunc hominem, *Jn.* 18, 29. Ongean me adversus me, *Jn.* 19, 11. Ongen me, *Mt.* 12, 30. Ic stande on þas heale and þu ongean I stand on this part, and thou opposite, *Elf. gr.* Hæfð snig þing agen þe, *Mt.* 5, 23.
 Ongean-biddan to ask again, repeat.
 Ongean-bringan to bring again, *Ors.* 2, 4.
 Ongean-cirran, ongean-cyrran to turn again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 7.
 Ongean-cuman to come again, *Jn.* 11, 30.
 Ongean-cyme a meeting, return.
 Ongean-cyrredic that may be returned, relative.
 Ongean-fær a return.
 Ongean-faran to go again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 3.
 Ongean-fealdan to fold again, to reply; replicare, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-fealdnes a reply.
 Ongean-flean to flee away, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-fyllan to fill again, to replenish, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-gangan to go again, to return.
 Ongean-gebigan to bend again, to reflect, *Scint.*
 Ongean-gehwyrfan to turn again, to return.
 Ongean-gehædan to lead back, *Scint.* 23.
 Ongean-gewend turned again, *Mt.* 7, 6.
 Ongean-ryne a returning.
 Ongean-sendan to send again, to send back.
 Ongean-settan to set against, to object, *Cot.* 144.
 Ongean-spearan To spurn again; re-calcitrare.
 Ongean-sprecan to speak against, *Ps.* 43, 18.
 Ongean-standan to stand against, oppose.
 Ongean-teon to pull again, to retract.
 Ongean-wealcen to walk against, oppose, *Chr.* 1036.
 Ongean-weard tending or going against, *Ors.* 6, 31, *Lye.*
 Ongean-weardlice contrarily.
 Ongean-werian, ongean-wyrgean to speak or return evil for evil, *R. Ben.* 4.
 Ongean-wiðerian to stir or oppose against; obstrepere.
 Ongean-wyrpan to reject, *Scint.* 48.

Ongean-yrnan to run against, occur, *Ors.* 1, 12.
 On-gearo unprovided, unready.
 Ongeat against, v. ongean.
 On-geate, we on-geaton understood, perceived; p. of on-gitan.
 On-geblawen blown in, inspired, *Scint.* 81.
 On-gebræc broke in, *Bd.* 4, 15, v. brecan.
 On-gebringan to bring in, *Scint.* 10.
 On-gecoplice importunately.
 On-gecwedan to denounce.
 On-gedón to do on or in, v. dón.
 On-gedufian to dip in, *Psalt.* 55, 1.
 On-gefæstnian to fasten in, to fix, *Ps.* 37, 2.
 On-gefræmming imperfection, *Ps.* 138, 15.
 On-gegen opposite to, against, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. ongean.
 On-gegrippes a seizing on, *T. Ps.* 29, 11.
 On-gehtreosan to rush on, *Cot.* 104.
 Ongel, ongol, ongl the Angles, English, used in compounds for Engle; as, Peod Ongel-cynnes people of English race; populus Anglorum, *Bd.* 1, 27, *Quest.* 8.—Ongel-cyning Anglorum rex.—Ongel-cyningas Anglorum reges, *Bd.* 3, 29. To Ongel-cyningum Anglorum regibus, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Ongel-peod English nation, *Th. An.*
 On-geledan to lead or bring in, *Cot.* 105.
 On-gelicnes as it were, like as if, *Cot.* 18.
 On-gelihitan to enlighten, *Solil. pref.*
 On-gemang, on-gemong, on-mang among, mixed, mingled, *Bt.* 35, 6: *Ex.* 23, 3.
 On-gemengan to intermingle.
 On-gemet met with, *Ps.* 36, 38.
 Ongen; adv. again, *Gen.* 42, 37, v. ongean.
 Ongen against, opposite, opposite to, *Gen.* 44, 16: *Jn.* 4, 51, v. ongean.
 On-gen-clipian to call again, to recall.
 On-geneoman to take away, *Bd.* 4, 5, v.
 On-geniman to take away, spoil, rob, *Bt.* 11, 2.
 Ongen-settan to set against.
 Ongen-tyrnan to turn again, to return.
 On-geong A rushing; impetus, *C. Mk.* 5, 13.
 On-geotan to pour in.
 On-geotan to understand.
 On-gereafad deprived, *Hem. p.* 93.
 On-gereccan to impute.
 On-gerede put off, unarrayed, v. on-gyrian.

On-geryman to make room, to discern.
 On-gesceapen unshopen.
 On-gesceapnes a disadvantage.
 On-geseon to look upon.
 On-gesettan to put upon, to impose, *Scint.* 32.
 On-gesihð a beholding, looking on.
 On-gesittan to sit in, v. sittan.
 On-gealagan to slay, *Bd.* 1, 12, 14.
 On-geaniten anointed, smeared over.
 On-gespanian to allure, *Cot.* 107.
 On-gewicendlice incessantly, *Scint.* 34.
 On-get, for on-geat understood, v. on-gitan.
 On-getan to understand, v. on-gitan.
 On-geteald numbered.
 On-geþeodan to insert, *Bd.* 5, 19.
 On-geþwæor disagreeing, not mild, *T. Ps.* 37, 16.
 On-getnis Understanding; intellectus, v. on-gitenes.
 On-geuntrumod weakened, *Ps.* 63, 8.
 On-gewisse what is unknown, a secret, *Ps.* 50, 7.
 On-gewitan to pass over, *Bd.* 3, 22.
 1 On-gewriþen untwisted, loosed, *Dial.* 2, 31.
 On-gietan to know, *Past.* 21, 3, v. on-gitan.
 On-gin [gin an opening] a beginning, trial, *Ora.* 3, 9: *Cd.* 226.
 On-ginnan, on-gynnan, he on-ginð; p. ic, he ongan, þu ongunne, we ongunnon; pp. ongunnen. 1. To begin, undertake; incipere. 2. To attempt, try, endeavour; conari, aggredi, v. a.—1. He onginnaþ, onginneþ, onginð ille incipit, incipit, *Jud.* 13, 5: *Bt.* 35, 6. Þu þe ongunne inceptisti, *Ien.* 3, 24. He ongan inceptit, *Gen.* 4, 26: *Mt.* 4, 17. Hig ongunnon illi incepterunt, *Mk.* 2, 23. 2. Dis weorc ongyunnan hoc opus aggredi, *Bd. pref.* Ongunnon þa nydlingas the sermons tried, *Bd.* 3, 16, v. beginning.
 On-ginnes, on-gynnes a beginning, undertaking, *Bd.* 5, 19.
 On-gired put off, v. on-gyrian.
 On-gitan, on-gytan, he on-git, on-gyt; p. ongeat, we ongeaton, on-gatun; pp. on-giten. To know, perceive, understand, discover, learn, comprehend, to be convinced or assured, to get, receive, embrace; scire, sentire.—Hwi þu ne mæge on-gitan why thou canst not understand, *Bt.* 10. Þu ongitat tu intelligis, sentis, *Bt.* 10, 11, 2. He ongyt ille sentit, scit, in-

telligit, *Mt.* 13, 19, 23. Hwi ne ongyte ge gytt? *Mk.* 8, 21. Mid beortan ongyton cam corde intelligerent, *Mt.* 13, 15. Þu hæfst ongyten thou hast known, *Bt.* 7, 2.
 On-gitenes, ongytenes, se; f. Understanding, knowledge; intellectus, *Bd.* 2, 9: 2, 13, v. andget.
 Ongla *Angli, Menol.*
 On-gueras Goggle eyed persons; irqui, *Cot.* 109.
 Ongol English, v. ongel.
 On-gong an irruption, incursion, *R. Mk.* 5, 13.
 On-grialic horrible, *Bd.* 5, 13.
 Ongseta *A* bluster, wheel, pimple, bile; furunculus, pustula, *Cot.* 54, 92.
 Ongul a hook, *C. Mt.* 17, 27, v. angel.
 On-gunnen begun; pp. of on-ginnan.
 On-gunnennys a beginning, *Bd.* 3, 23.
 On-gyldan; p. on-geald. To repay, expiate; rependere, pœnas dare, *Cd.* 15, v. gildan.
 On-gynnendlic inceptive.
 On-gynnes a beginning, v. on-ginnes.
 On-gyrian, on-gyrian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. To UNGEAR; exuere.—*Bd.* 4, 3. Lichoman ongyrwed corpore exutus, *Bd.* 3, 19.
 On-gytan to understand, v. on-gitan.
 On-gytenys knowledge, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. ongitenes.
 On-habbað lift up, *C. Ps.* 23, 7, v. on-hebban.
 On-hadian; ic on-hadige to uordain, to degrade, *L. Alf. pol.* 21.
 On-hælan to kindle, inflame, *Ps.* 104, 18, v. on-selan.
 On-hæld what hangs or bends downwards.
 On-hælednes a declining.
 On-hæled tæfna.
 On-hæra hairy, rough.
 On-hæstan to heat, inflame, *Cd.* 184.
 On-hafen lifted up, taken away, *Ps.* 71, 7, v. hebban.
 On-hagian, on-hagikan, an-hagian, hagikan; p. ode; pp. od. To have an opportunity or a good will to do any thing, to be convenient, to be at leisure; opportunitatem habere, vacare.—*R. Ben.* 58, 68. Gif me onhagað if convenient to me; si mihi opportunum sit, *Solil.* 11. Buton hire ær to onhagige witeleas nisi ei prius vacet multa exers, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71: *Bt.* 41, 2.
 On-hagian to hang on, append, *Bd.* 3, 10.

On-hatian to war hat.
 On-heapian to heap on.
 On-heawe a block to lay upon, *Cot.* 36.
 On-hebban to lift up, exalt, *B.* 6, *Card.* p. 22, 18, v. hebban.
 On-heldan to incline, bend, *P.* 118, 112, v. on-hydan.
 On-hergian to lead captive, destroy.
 On-herian to emulate, *Prv.* 2, 23.
 On-herung emulation, Conf. precat.
 On-higan to consider, *Cd.* 17 v. hiegan.
 On-hield inclined or bended, v. on-hydan.
 On-hinder backward, behind.
 On-hiocean, on-hycean to try or laugh at, to deride, calumniate, *Lk.* 6, 22, 28.
 On-hiocean, on-hiocean to hit on, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 On-hiden uncovered, *Cd.* 2-56, 8.
 On-hlite, on-hlyte, on-hlot to lot, free.
 On-hnigan to bow, to bow to, *Cd.* 181.
 On-hyaccan to laugh at, to try, *Ps.* 36, 13.
 On-hogian to have an opportunity, v. on-hagian.
 On-hon To hang; suspend, *Bd.* 2, 16.
 On-hosp Repeach, are properium, *Ps.* 68, 23, 24.
 On-hras, on-ras an attack, assault, invasion, a war, *Bt.* 45, 4.
 On-hreadan to prepare, *Cd.* 2.
 On-hreosian, an-hreosian to rush or fall upon, *Lk.* 1, 17. *T. Ps.* 61, 3, v. hreosan.
 On-hreran to stir up, to rouse, *Bt. R. p.* 165: *Cd.* 11.
 On-hrinan to touch, v. þrinnan.
 On-hrop impetuosity, *Lk.* 11.
 On-hupian to recall, *Past.* 3.
 On-hwæl, for on-hweod, a wheel, round, *Cd.* 150.
 On-hwærfednes a change, *Bt.* 2.
 On-hwearfan, on-hwearfan change, *Bt.* 33, 4.
 On-hwylan To hollow upon, bore, *Cot.* 178.
 On-hydan, an-hydan to incline, bend down, *Ps.* 6, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 On-hyrenes imitation, *Bt.* 4.
 On-hyrgan, on-hyrgan, on-hyrgan to imitate, emulate, *Bt.* 1, 7, 26.
 On-hycean, on-hycean to do, v. on-hiocean.
 On-in Within; intra, *Ps.* 2.
 On-innan inside, within, *Bt.* 28.
 On-irman to run or go in, *Bt.* 39, 13.

On-ingub youth, *Ps.* 42, 4.
 Onize *Anise seed*; anisum, *Herb.* 142.
 On-lead to lead in or into, *Ps.* 77, 59.
 On-lean to lend, *Bt.* 7, 3.
 On-lestan to continue, release, *R.* *Ben.* 41: *Bt.* R. p. 165.
 On-lag bestowed, *Cd.* 18, v. liegan.
 On-lah incited, v. on-legan.
 On-lare instruction.
 On-last is a track, v. last.
 On-leac unlocked, v. on-lucan.
 On-leah falling down.
 On-leahlan to enlighten, *V. Ps.* 143, 8, v. on-lihtan.
 On-leccung irrita, *Ben.*
 On-legan; p. on-leah, on-lah, we on-lehton [leg a flame] 1. To kindle, to light up; inflammare. 2. To incite, irritate; incitare, excitare, irritare:—1. *V. Ps.* 104, 18. 2. Sigores onleah victoriam excitavit, *Jdth.* 11. Siene onlah the vision raised; visionem excitavit, *Cd.* 29. Onlehton irritaverunt, *T. Ps.* 105, 8.
 On-leogan To lie against; mentiri contra, *Bt.* 30, 1.
 On-lesan to UNLESS, unloose, *V. Ps.* 143, 2, v. on-lysan.
 On-lesnia a losing, redemption, *C. R. Lk.* 21, 23.
 On-lic like, *Bt.* 16, 1.
 On-licnis a likeness, v. anlicnes.
 On-lesian to loose, liberate, *Bt.* 18, 4.
 On-ligan to kindle, inflame, *T. Ps.* 96, 3, v. on-legan.
 On-ligan; p. on-lah, on-leah, we on-ligon. To grant, bestow; dare, *Th. An.*
 On-lihtan, on-lyhtan, gelyhtan; p. on-lihte; pp. on-liht, on-lyhted. 1. s. a. To ENLIGHTEN, illuminate, give light; illuminare. 2. v. n. To shine, dawn; lucere, lucescere:—1. Onlyhtan þam þe on þys-trum, *Lk.* 1, 79. Ðæt hyt onlyhte callum, *Mt.* 5, 15. Onlyht ælcne man, *Jn.* 1, 9. Blinde onlyhte gave light to blind, *Bd.* 1, 18. Gelyhte blind men gave sight to blind men, *Nic.* 34. 2. Swa onlyhte cower leaht, *Mt.* 5, 16. On-lihton ligraecas his, *Ps.* 96, 4. Seterdæg onlyhte saturni dies lucescebat, *Lk.* 23, 54. Niht onliht bið, *Ps.* 138, 11.
 On-lihte enlightening, *Ps.* 138, 10.
 On-liht falsified, v. on-leogan.
 On-lihting, on-lihtingc, on-lyhting enlightening, *Ps.* 43, 5.
 On-lihtan to enlighten, *Prov.* 7, v. on-lihtan.
 On-locian to look on, *Deut.* 28, 32.

On-loten provolatus, v. forb-onloten.
 On-lucan to unlock, *Cd.* 169.
 On-luste in a track, *Cot.* 72, v. last.
 On-lítan to incline to, to bow, bend, *Bt. R.* p. 169.
 On-lyfen food, v. ond-lyfen.
 On-lyhtan to enlighten, v. on-lihtan.
 On-lyhting lightning.
 On-lyhtnes an enlightening, *Ps.* 26, 1.
 On-lysan to unloose, *Bd.* 3, 8.
 On-lyt inclines, *Past.* 21, 3, v. on-lutan.
 On-mædla, an-medla, an; m. Arrogance, presumption; arrogantia:—For onmædla for presumption, *Cd.* 222.
 On-mælan; p. de. To speak to, to announce; alloqui:—Eorlum onmældæ to (the) men announced, *Cd.* 183.
 On-mang among, *Lev.* 24, 10, v. ge-mang.
 On-merca, on-mercung an inscription, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 16.
 On-mitta a weight, v. hand-mitta.
 On-modnes desperation.
 On-munan; pp. on-munden to have in the mind, to think, *Past.* 29: *Chr.* 755.
 On-niman to take away.
 On-nitt, on-nytt useless, *Ps.* 13, 4.
 On-nyttan to occupy.
 Ono if; si:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono hwæt but; sed, autem, *Bd.* 3, 24. Ono nu if now, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono gif but if, resp. 9.
 On-ofer above, over.
 On-open unopen, covered.
 On-orþian To breathe in, inspire; inspirare, *Elf. gr.*
 On-orðung inspiration, *L. Ps.* 17, 18.
 Onoða Fear, dread; formido, *Cot.* 86, v. anoða.
 On-pennad UNFENMED, UNPINNED, opened; repagulo amoto reclusus, *Past.* 38, 6.
 On-ræfniendlic unbearable, *Ps.* 123, 4.
 On-ræs an attack, a rush, v. on-hræs.
 On-ræsan; p. we on-ruson, on-ræsdan to rush in, *C. Ps.* 61, 3.
 On-rycde Uncovered; revelatus, *Lye.*
 On-red Monk's hood, wolf'sbane; anthora, *L. M.* 1, 40.
 On-reosan to rush on, v. on-hreosan.
 On-rettan to defile.
 On-ridan to ride on.
 On-riht just, *Cd.* 8.
 On-rihtic Uneven; iniquus.
 On-rihtwis Unjust; injustus.
 On-rihtwisnis injustice, unrighteousness, *Ps.* 52, 2.

On-risan to rise up, *Deut.* 31, 17.
 On-ryne an inroad, v. anrin.
 On-sacan to deny, refuse, excuse or clear one's self, *Bt.* 24, 3: *Cd.* 196.
 On-sace *An excuse*, a denying; purgatio, *L. In.* 46.
 On-sæc, on-sæccen Denied, excused; excusatus, *C. Lk.* 12, 9.
 On-sæcgiung a sacrificing, *Cot.* 116.
 On-sægan, on-sægan; p. de to offer, to sacrifice, contradict, *Bd.* 1, 7.
 On-sægdnes, on-sægdnys a sacrifice, an offering, a ceremony, *Ex.* 23, 18.
 On-sæging a sacrificing, *R.* 34.
 On-sælan; pp. ed to loosen, *R. Mt.* 21, 2.
 On-sæt sat upon, oppressed, v. on-sittan.
 On-sagu a report, fame, *Sam.*
 On-sagu a testimony, affirmation, *Mt.* 26, 60, v. sagu.
 On-sande a sending, *Ps.* 77, 54.
 On-sceacan; p. on-sceoc; pp. on-scačen, on-scaccen to shake, *Cd.* 72.
 On-sceacnes a moving of the mind, a thought, an inquiry, *T. Ps.* 140, 4.
 On-sceamian to blush, be ashamed, *Bt.* 3, 4, C.
 On-sceonung an abomination, *C. R. Mt.* 24, 15.
 On-sceotan to shoot in, insert to drive on, propel, *Nicod.* 27.
 On-scife an attack.
 On-scúnian; ic on-scúnige; p. ode; pp. od. To shun, avoid, renounce, refuse, reject, abominare, despise; vitare, abominari:—Gif þu heora untrewa onscunige if thou avoid their deceits, *Bt.* 7, 2. Drihten onscunað Dominus abominatur, *Deut.* 18, 12. He onscunede, *Gen.* 39, 10. Onscuniað abominabitur, *Ps.* 5, 7.
 On-scuniendlic, on-scunigendlic, anscuniend, anscunigendlic; adj. Abominable, detestable; abominabilis, evitandus:—Onscuniendlice gewordene synd abominabiles facti sunt, *Ps.* 14, 2.
 On-scunung, e; f. Abomination, cursing; abominatio, *Mt.* 24, 15.
 On-scynan to dread, *C. Jn.* 14, 27.
 On-scyte an attack, assault, reproach, *Lsp.* 1, 8, 18.
 On-scan to enquire.
 On-sægan to sacrifice, *Cd.* 137, v. on-sægan.
 On-sægan to contradict, *L. Alf. pol.* 14, v. sægan.
 On-sægean to testify, impute, *Mt.* 28, 62.
 On-sendan, an-sendan; p. de; pp. ed to send, to send on or in, *Bd.* 2, 1.

- On-seon *an aspect*, *Cd.* 214.
 On-setnia, *ansyn a laying out, construction*, *R. Lk.* 11, 50.
 On-settan, *an-settan to set on, to impose or put upon, oppress*, *Mk.* 3, 17: *Bt.* 39, 10.
 On-sican; *p.* on-sac *to groan, sigh*, *Bt.* 40, 3.
 On-sien *a face, an aspect*, *Cot.* 101, 107, *v.* ansyn.
 On-sigan *to lie or rest upon, to verge, approach, to hover over, descend*, *Bt.* 25.
 On-sinacype *wedlock*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5.
 On-sion *a countenance*, *C. Mt.* 22, 16, *v.* ansyn.
 On-siðe *one turn, once*, *Ps.* 61, 11.
 On-sittan; *p.* on-sæt *to sit or lie on, to be incumbent on, to press, beset*, *Mk.* 11, 7: *Ex.* 6, 9.
 On-sitting *an habitation*.
 On-slæg *Struck; infictus*, *Cot.* 111.
 On-slægén *Dashed against; impactus*.
 On-sleþpan *to sleep on or soundly, to fall asleep*, *Bd.* 2, 6.
 On-slagan *to strike against, to destroy*, *Cot.* 209.
 On-slean *to fix in*, *Deut.* 1, 33.
 On-smean *to search out*.
 On-smeaug *a searching out*.
 On-snæsan *to dash against, v.* on-ansæan.
 On-spæca *an accuser, v.* anspeca.
 On-spæcan, on-specan *to speak against, to accuse, inspire*, *Bd.* 3, 5.
 On-spæca *a cause, an accusation*, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71.
 On-spretan *to spit on*, *Mk.* 14, 65.
 On-spreca *an accuser*, *L. Edu.* 1.
 On-sprecan *to accuse*.
 On-springan *to sprinkle upon*, *Cod. Ex.* 56b.
 On-spurran *to stumble upon*, *Cot.* 106.
 On-spyrnan *to offend*, *C. Mt.* 11, 6.
 On-spyrnes *a scandal, an offence*.
 On-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to steal on, excite, accuse*, *Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* astelan.
 On-step, es; *m.* *An entrance*, *Ps.* 67, 26.
 On-steþpan *to step on, to go*, *Ps.* 31, 10.
 On-standing *to stand upon*, *Jos.* 5, 15.
 On-stellan; *p.* on-stealde, on-stalde; *pp.* gesteald *to produce, set forth, institute, establish, ordain, appoint*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S. p.* 597, 21, *v.* astellan, stellan.
 On-stinc, on-sting *Power, jurisdiction, tribute, impost; dominium, jus hospitii ad dominum pertinens, tributum, census*, *Chr.* 675.
 On-stiðian [stið hard] *to harden*, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 40.
 On-styllys *unquiet*.
 On-styrenes, on-styrednes *motion, commotion*, *Bd.* 4, 9.
 On-styrian, on-stirian *to move, stir up, excite, govern*, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 14: *Bd.* 4, 9: 4, 5.
 On-styrigeon *to move, to be moved*, *F. Ps.* 65, 8, *Lye*.
 On-sund *entire, v.* an-sund, ge-sund.
 On-sund [sund a swimming] *afoat, v.* sund.
 On-sundran, on-sundron *asunder, apart*, *Mk.* 6, 32, *v.* sunder.
 On-swærian *to answer, v.* and-swarian.
 On-swebban *to bury*, *Gloss. Dew.*
 On-sweogan *to enter upon, to invade, interfere with*, *Bd.* 4, 5.
 On-swifan *to turn, to turn away; as an adv. backwards*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 162.
 On-swogenes *an invasion, v.* in-swogennis.
 On-swymman *to swim in*.
 On-symbelnes *A festival; solennitas*, *Bd.* 2, 5.
 On-syn *an appearance, a face, v.* ansyn.
 On-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to kindle, to set on fire*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 27: *Ex.* 22, 6.
 On-tendnys *a burning*, *Dial.* 2, 2.
 On-teon *to take upon, to undertake*, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 On-teóne *injury, reproach*, *Ps.* 102, 8, *v.* teóna.
 On-þælic *inconvenient, importunate*.
 On-þenian *to bend*, *T. Ps.* 63, 3.
 On-þeon *to undertake, engage*, *Cd.* 155, *v.* on-teon.
 On-þeowian *to serve; inservire*, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 On-þracian *to revere, fear*, *Lk.* 18, 4.
 On-þræsted *tormented, grieved*.
 On-þreaug *a blaming*, *Ps.* 149, 7.
 On-þringan *to press upon*, *Ors.* 3, 9.
 On-þwægennys *a washing*.
 On-þwean *to wash, to wash away*, *Bd.* 2, 5.
 On-tigan *to untie, loose*, *Bt.* 18, 4.
 On-tihtan *to excite, impel, persuade*, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 On-tihting *an exciting, persuasion, Som.*
 On-timber *matter*, *R. Ben. interl.* 65, *v.* an-timber.
 On-timbernes *a setting in array, an instruction*, *Bd.* 4, 17.
 On-timbrian *to build on, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 23.
 On-to-seon *to look upon*.
 On-to-timbrian *to build upon, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 19.
 Ontræ *Anthora; herba quedam*, *L. M.* 1, 32.
 On-treowe *untruth, perjury*, *Bt.* 7, 2.
 On-trunnes *want of strength, weakness*, *Ors.* 6, 30.
 On-truwian *to confide in*, *Lk.* 11, 22.
 On-trymman *to prevail*, *C. D.* 23, 23.
 On-tyan *to untie, to open*, *T. Pt.* 37, 14.
 On-tydre *without offspring*.
 On-tygnes [togeanes against] *an accusation*, *L. Jn.* 37, 11.
 On-tynsn [tynan to close, hedge in] *to open, disclose, reveal*, *Js.* 10, 21: *Mt.* 9, 30.
 Ontynd *inflamed, v.* on-tendn.
 On-tyndnys *an inflammation, a kindling*.
 On-ufan, on-ufon *above, up, moreover, furthermore*, *Lk.* 11, 4.
 On-uidæð *Finds; invenit*, *P.* *Ps.* 84, 3.
 On-unsped *want*, *Pt.* 43, 27.
 On-unwis *unwise, irrational*, *Pt.* 48, 12.
 On-uppan, on-uppon *upon, above*. *Lev.* 2, 1: *Mt.* 21, 7.
 On-urþegng *transitorius*, *Bt.* 2, 22, *Lye*.
 On-wacan *to grow weak, to diminish, lessen*, *Cd.* 21: *L. Edu. Cas.* p. 12, *v.* awacian.
 On-wacian *to watch diligently*, *W. C.* p. 78, *v.* wacian.
 On-wæcnian; *p.* ode, ed: *m.* od *to awaken, arouse, to take origin, to be born*, *Bt.* 37, 1, *v.* awæcnian, wæcan.
 On-weg, on-weg away, *Bd.* 1, 12.
 On-wæld, on-wald, on-wa: *power, rule, jurisdiction*, *Bd.* 1, 3, *v.* anwæld.
 On-wæmm, on-wæmmet *unspotted, unblemished*, *Ps.* 17, 34.
 On-wæterig *without water*, *Ps.* 106, 4.
 On-wald *power, v.* on-wæld.
 On-walg, on-walh, on-walg on-wenalg, on-wealh; *of Entire, sound, whole; sanct*, *Bd.* 3, 13, *v.* hal.
 On-walnes *integrity, constant*, *Bd.* 4, 19.
 On-weald *power, v.* anwæld.
 On-wealg *entire, v.* on-walg.
 On-weard *unfavourable, opposite*, *Ben.* 65.
 On-wearpan *to cast or turn over*, *Bd.* 3, 16.
 On-weccian *to awaken*, *Cd.* 27, *v.* on-wæcnian.
 On-weg away, *v.* on-weg.
 Onweg-acerfan, onweg-acyrian *to carve or cut away*, *Ps.* 115, 39.
 Onweg-acerrednes *a trust away, an apostasy*, *Bd.* 3, 9.
 Onweg-adoen, onweg-adoen *to drive away, to remove*, *Bd.* 3, 1.
 Onweg-adrifan *to drive away*, *Bd.* 2, 7.

Onweg-ahof *heaved or taken away*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hebban.*
 Onweg-aldian *to lead away*, *Bd. 5, 3.*
 Onweg-aldines *a taking away*, *Bd. 5, 18.*
 Onweg-ateon *to draw away, to withdraw*, *Bd. 4, 17.*
 Onweg-aweorpan, onweg-awurpan *to cast away, to reject*, *Bd. 4, 17, M.S. B.*
 Onweg-faran *to go away*, *Cot. 4A.*
 Onweg-fleogan, onweg-fleon *to flee away*, *Bd. 4, 22.*
 Onweg-geferian, onweg-gefyran *to lead away*, *Med. Quadr. 2, 7.*
 Onweg-gewendan *to turn away*, *Bd. 3, 16.*
 Onweg-gewitan *to go away, to depart*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.*
 Onweg-gewitenes *a departure*, *Bd. 4, 7.*
 Onweg-letan *to let go away, to let loose*, *L. Cnut. pol. 26.*
 -wemmed *unblemished*, v. onwemmed.
 -wendan *to turn upon or around, to change, convert, to pervert*, *withrow*, *Bt. 7, 2: Bd. 4, 19.*
 -wendines, on-wendydnyas *a leaving*, *C. Ps. 43, 14, v. atwendednyas.*
 -weoc *awoke*, v. wæccan.
 -weorpes *a casting in or upon, an injection*, *Bd. 2, 7.*
 -west *Forsaken; deserted*, *Ps. 3, 30.*
 wican *to yield*, *Cot. 33.*
 winnan *to fight against*, *Ps. 19, 6.*
 wite *a countenance*, v. wite.
 woc *awoke, originated*, v. wæccan.
 woce *watched*, v. wæccan.
 wôd *invaded*, *Cd. 121.*
 woh *perverse*, *Part. 53, 7.*
 wolnes *perverse, wicked*, *ne.*
 wrecan *to revenge*, *Bd. 1, 27, sp. 5.*
 wreccipe *a dwelling in a rage country, an exile.*
 wrecra *to reveal, open, disclose*, *Mt. 11, 27.*
 wriġan, on-wriġan *to unriġ, uncover, reveal*, *Mt. 11, 25.*
 wriġenes, on-wriġennes *an uncovering, a revelation.*
 wriġian *to unbind, to show, reveal*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*
 wriġung *a band.*
 wriġung, on-wriġung *an inscription*, *R. Lk. 20, 24.*
 wurman, an-wurman *to inhabit, be instant*, *Ps. 26, 7.*
 wurung *a habitation*, *Nicod.*
 wurpan *to cast against, to set*, *Mk. 14, 60.*
 wan *to cast out*, *T. Ps. 43, 26.*

On-ylde *grown to full age.*
 On-yrnbe *misery, affliction*, *Ps. 68, 24.*

On-yrban, on-yrban *to overflow*, *Scint. 65.*

On-yrwan *to shew*, *R. Ben. 7, 11.*

Oo *on*, *Cod. Exon. 56a, v. o.*

Oord *a beginning*, v. ord.

OPEN; *adj.* [Plat. apen, open: *Dut.* open: *Ger.* offen: *Ot. Wil.* offan, ofan: *Dan.* aaben open, aaben publicly: *Swed.* öppen: *Icel.* opinn] OPEN, manifest; apertus:—Ge ge-seoþ opene heofonas, *Jn. 1, 51: 7, 4.* Open geworden *palam factum*, *Ex. 2, 14.* Open burh *patens urbs*, *Prov. 25.* Open þeofoþ or þyfoþe open or notorious theft, *L. Cnut. pol. 61.* On openum *in public, publicly.*—Open *sensu openaræ; mespilum*, *R. 46.*

Opeñian, opñian; *pp.* geopenode; *pp.* geopenod. *To OPEN, to lay open, to be manifest, to appear; aperire, patere:—Þu openast tu aperis*, *Ps. 144, 17.* He openode ille *aperuit*, *Ps. 7, 16.* Opnyað *aperite*, *Ps. 117, 19.*

Opeñlice; *comp.* openlicor; *adv.* OPENLY, plainly; aperte, plane:—And spræc þa openlice, *Mk. 8, 32: Jn. 7, 10, 13: Bt. 33, 1.*

Opian *to hope*, *Ps. 9, 10, v. hopeian.*

Opñian *to open*, v. openian.

OR [Plat. Old Ger. ar, or, ur, uur *a beginning: Icel.* ár *a beginning of time*] 1. *Beginning, origin; initium, origo.* 2. *Entrance, coming; ingressus:—1. Or werceo þas initium dolorum hæc*, *C. Mk. 13, 8.* Gif þu his ærest ne meast or areccan *if thou canst not first its beginning tell*, *Cd. 178.*

On ore *on the point*, *Cd. 119: 160, Th. p. 1, 11.* 2. *Ne can ic Abeles or ne fore I know not Abel's coming nor going*, *Cd. 48.*

Or-, in composition, denotes *privation, free from; saepe privativa est; as, Or-blede bloodless. Or-gylde without ransom. Or-hlyte without part, free. Ormod without mind, desperate.*

Ora *A shore, haven, port; ora, Som.*

ORA, ore [Plat. *Dut.* ertz, erts *metal in its mineral state: Ger.* erz n: *Ot. er: Moes.* aiz: *Swed.* öre n. *a small copper coin: Dan.* erts, erts c: *Swed.* erts n: *Icel.* eyr n. *copper*] 1. ORB, metal; metallum, vena metalli. 2. *A sort of A.-S. money.* There were two sorts,

the larger contained 20 peningas, which, according to *Lye*, would be about 60 pence, and the other 16 peningas, about 48 pence; but if, as I think, a pening was only 2½ pence, the greater ora would be 50 pence, and the less only 40, v. peneg; monetæ genus apud A.-S. (sive id nummus signatus, sive pecuniæ pondus vel summa fuerit) cujus usum Dani in Angliam induxerunt. Pendebat autem unciam, scilicet duodecimam partem libræ; adeoque 20 peningos veteres Anglo-Saxonum et Anglo-Normanorum, i.e. 60 nostros peningos pondere et valore sequabat, *Hicke's Dis. Ep. p. 111, 112.* Ora tamen, i.e. Uncia, in re nummaria duplex reperitur: Major scilicet quæ viginti denarios argenti continebat; Minor, quæ sedecim. Harum autem (Minorum scilicet) quindecim unam libram sequantur. *Som. Glos.* Orarum denique frequens mentio fit in LL. Anglo-Saxonibus cujus generis vero incertum:—1. Berende on wegca orum fertilitis metallorum venis, *Bd. 1, 1.* 2. *L. Edw. Guth. 3, 7: L. North. pres. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.* Oro teo mina decem, *R. Lk. 19, 13, 16.*

Oras phlegmata, *Med. ex Quadr. 8, 6.*

ORAD *Breath, a breathing, a breathing-hole; spiratio, Som.*

Or-blæde, or-blede *bloodless*, *Cot. 78.*

ORC, es; m. [Moes. aurki] 1. *Hell; orcus.* 2. *A goblin; larva.* 3. *A bowl, basin; crater:—1. Cot. 145. 2. Som. 3. Ex. 24, 6.*

Or-caepea, or-caepunga *of free cost, gratis*, *Ps. 119, 6.*

Orc-earð, orc-geard, orcirð, orcyrd *a garden, an orchard*, *Gen. 2, 8, v. ort-geard.*

Or-ceas *without choice, free*, *Cot. 180.*

Or-ceaenes *freedom, immunity*, *Cot. 110, 171.*

Orcerd, orcyrd *an orchard, a garden*, v. ort-geard.

Or-cerd-weard *a gardener, Elf. gl.*

Or-cype, or-cypunga *of free cost.*

ORÐ, es; m. [Plat. oord, oort m. *a place, corner, the beginning: Dut.* oort, oord, ord, oerd m. n: *Frs.* orde f. *a point, a dagger: Ger.* ort m: *Chas.* ord; as, ord and end *beginning and end*] *A beginning, origin, author; initium, origo, author.* 2. *A point, edge, the*

front of an army, battle array, a sword; cuspis, acumen, acies, ensis: — 1. Ord aræmde (the) beginning or morn arose, Cd. 139, Th. p. 174, 10. Ord onstealde formed the beginning, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 597, 21. Ord moncynnens originator of mankind; origo humani generis, Cd. 55. Æðelings ord origin of men; hominum origo, Cd. 64. Ord and ende beginning and end, Cd. 180. 2. Elf. gr. 9. Ord on here acies instructa ad prælium, Elf. gr. 5. Ordes wisa a ruler of battle array; aciei dux, Cd. 93. Assael was dead swæ swæ butan orde Æzel mortuus est quasi sine ferro, Past. 40.

^d Ord-, in composition, denotes first, original; primus, primitivus:—Ord-bana a first murderer, Cd. 52.

Ordeal, ordal, ordel [Plat. ordeel, urtel n: Dut. oordeel n: Frs. ordel n: Ger. urtheil n: Iad. Ot. urdeil: Ker. Not urdeilde, urteilde, urteilda: Boh. ortel. — or without, dal, gedal a separation] A judgment given without distinction of persons, a just judgment; ordalium, scilicet iudicium:—Water-ordal water ordeal, L. In. 77. Ysen ordal iron ordeal. Anfeald ordale simplex ordalium, L. Ethel. 7. Preofeald or Dryfeald ordal triplex ordalium, id. 4, 5, 6: L. Ethel. 1. Ful wurðe on ordale or æt ordale reus factus ex ordalio, L. Ethel. 14, 19. Þe ordales weddigas qui ordalium (subire) spendet, L. Ethel. 23.

Or-dæle without part, void, without distinction, Cot. 76, 181.

Ord-bana first murderer, Cd. 52.

Ord-ceard a garden, v. ort-geard.

Ord-fruma the first origin, beginning, author, chief, Bd. 3, 24: Cd. 179: 213.

Ord-geard an orchard, a chief court; principalis area, v. ort-geard.

^o Ore a shore, v. ora.

Or-eald old, very old, Bt. 35, 6.

Or-eldo old age, Bt. 41, 2.

Orele A priest's garment; orarium, vestis sacerdotalis, Som.

Oreð breath, Cot. 13, 90, v. orað.

Oreðian To blow; spirare, Jn. 3, 8.

Oret-mæcga oret-mægga a wrestler, champion.

Oret-stow a wrestling-place.

ORETTAN, orrettan [Plat. Dut. onrengt n: Ger. unrecht n: Dan. uret: Icel. óréttr m. an injury] To defile, spoil; deturpare, Cot. 65, 181.

Orf cattle, property, Gen. 12, 16,

v. yrf. — Orf-cwealm surrein of cattle, Lup. 1, 7.—Orf-cynne cattle kind, cattle, Gen. 6, 20. Orf-gebitt herbitum, E. 60.—Orf-gylde bargain-money, the value of what is stolen.

Or-feorme without fruit, fruitlessly, in vain, Jeth. 12, 21.

Or-fyrme without neatness, dirty, Guthl. Vit. 4.

Organ *As* ORGAN; organum, cythara:—M. C. Ps. 136, 2.

Organe ORGAN, a kind of wild betony, Herb. 123.

Organian, orgnian, ic organige, orgnige. To play on an organ or harp, to sing after another; succinere, cythara canere, Elf. gr. 28.

Orgel Pride; superbia, Som.

Orgellice, orglice, orgollice; adv. Arrogantly, proudly; superbe, Bt. 13, 4.

^r Or-gylde without amends, L. Edu. Guth. 6, W. p. 52, 33, v. ægylde.

Or-hær without hair, Cot. 211.

Orhlice proudly, v. orgellice.

Or-hlyte without lot, free, R. 90.

Orige, orrige, for werige defends, opposes; defendat se, resistat, L. In. 28.

Orl, es; m. A welt, border of a garment, a robe; limbus, orarium, R. 64: 111.

O'rlæg, örleg; adj. Fatal, deadly; fatalis, infestus:—Orlegnitð fatal hate, Cd. 5: 43. Orleg ceap death work, Cd. 93. Orlæg-gifre blood-thirsty, Cd. 104.

O'rlag, örlæg, örleg. [Plat. oorlog, orlich, orloge m: Dut. oorlog m. n: Ger. Dan. orlog m: Old Ger. orleuge, urligung, uring; Swed. örlog, örlog m: Icel. örlog n. pl. The last syllable lag signifies, in Old Ger., a stroke; in Modern Ger., with the additional sch, schlag a stroke; the first syllable or corresponds with the Ger. er; and, therefore, the whole word corresponds with the Ger. verb erschlagen to kill] Fate, destiny, slaughter, battle; fatum, prælium:—Orlæg secge fate will say, Cd. 212. Orlæg dreogað fatum, sortem, mortem patiantur, Cod. Exon. 116a: Gl. Cot. 86.

Or-leahre unblamable.

Or-leaste Differences; discrimen, Som.

Orleg fate, Cd. 5, v. orlag.

Or-mæde A giant; gigas, from or-mæte.

Or-mæte without measure, immense, great, exceeding, Cd. 127: L. Ps. 32, 16.

Or-mæstlice immensely.

Or-mætnys immensity, Scient. 32.

Or-met a heap; molas:—Or-metum moliva, Cot. 131.

Or-mod without mind, and, desperate, Jos. 2, 9.

Or-modnes madness, despair, Bt. 5, 1.

Orn ran, V. Ps. 53, 4, for m: p. of yrdan.

Ornest a duel, Text. Ref. p. 14, v. earnest.

Oro a shore, v. ora.

Oroð breath, V. Ps. 118, 131, v. orað.

Orpedlice; adv. Openly, manifestly; palam, Som.

Orreat [Icel. orrusta f. a battle] A battle, fight; pugna, duellum:—Hine on orreat caecum overcame him in a duel, Chr. 1096.

Orrestance, es; m. Insuper, obgratice, shame; ignominia, Cd. 105: 171.

Orrettan to defile, v. orrettan.

Orrige defends, v. orige.

Or-saule, or-saule without lifeless, Cot. 80: Jeth. 10.

Or-sceattinga without reward, gratis, Bd. 2, 27.

Or-sorg, or-sorb without secure, precarious, Bt. 14, 4.

Or-sorgian to be without safety, to be secure, to neglect.

Or-sorglice, or-sorchlice, Bt. 39, 7.

Or-sorgnes, or-sorghes, Bt. 6, 10.

^o Ort-geard, orr-geard, wurt-wyrt-geard, es; m. [Icel. autrigardis a garden; Swed. urtegaard c: Swed. urtegartr m: Icel. urtgartr m: p. for herbs.—wyrtr a herb, a yard] A garden, a yard.

Ort-geardes a garden; pomarium, fruticetum:—se ceorl deð his ortgeardes the farmer deeth his orchard, Past. 40, 3. Ða certan ortgearde the durties of garden or orchard, Past. 40.

Of ælcum treowe þæs ortgeardes, Gen. 2, 16.

Orð a breathing, v. orað.

Or-þanc, or-þanc, es; m. [Icel. gedanke m: Old Ger. githang, githanc, githanc, thati, urdahan: Dan. tanken m. thought: Icel. þank m. mind, thought, þenk thought.—or origo thought, the origin or beginning of thoughts] 1. Mind, disposition, anima. 2. Care, anxiety, cura. 3. Device, contrivance, argumentum:—1. He put on his orþanc he conceived his mind, Elf. T. p. 34, Cd. 213. 2. Mid orþanc with care, Herb. 9, 2.

Orþ 9, 12: Past. 41, 1.

þancum with skill, ship

Cd. 161.—Orþansaipc *mechanica*; ars *mechanica*, *Lye*.
 Orþian, oþian, oþian; ic orþige; *part. origende*; p. ode; pp. od. [*Ger. athenen*, *athmen*; *Not. geatemen*.—*crab, orb breath*] *To breathe*; spirare.—*Elf. gr.* 19. *Ælc þing þe orþode omnis res que spiravit*, *Jos.* 10, 40.
 Orþonc; *adj. Cunning, ingeni- osus*; *subtilis*.—*Orþoncum xarwum ingeniosis fraudibus, subtilibus commentis*, *Cot.* 35, v. orþanc.
 Orþung; e; f. 1. *Breath, breath- ing*; spiritus, spiratio. 2. *A taking in breath, inspiration*; inspiratio. 3. *A breathing- hole, a pore*; spiramentum, porus.—1. *Onablew on hys ansine lifas orþunge*, *Gen.* 2, 7. 2. *Of orþunga gastes graman þinea*, *Ps.* 17, 18. 3. *E. 99.*
 Orþrow *Want of faith, distrust*; diffidentia, *Ors.* 4, 1.
 Orþruwan, georþruwan *to dis- trust, despair*, *Elf. T.* p. 35.
 Orþruwung, or-þrywe *a distrust- ing, despairing*, *Scint.* 34: *Cd.* 160.
 Orþudre, or-tydre *without off- spring, barren*.
 Orþ breath, v. oraþ.
 Orþwot *Without water, miry*; *contus, Guthl. vit.* 4.
 Orþwen *without hope, hopeless*, *Cd.* 101: 154.
 Orþwunys, or-wunnung *a dis- trusting, despair*, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 35.
 Orþwunlike, *Cot.* 108.
 Orþwite *without fine, free*, *L. Alf.* p. 38.
 Orþwurd *without worth or honour, disgrace, ignominy*, *C. Ps.* 82, 15. *de An ouzæl, a blackbird*; *Merula*, *Cot.* 160.
 Orþwun *Beaten black and blue*; *angillatus*, *Som.*
 Orþ [æstr m. *the knot at the top of the throat*; *pomum Adami*] *A knot, scale*; *nodus*, *Scint.* 27.
 Orþ-monaþ *Easter - month, April*; v. *Easter-monaþ*.
 Orþ *The Estonians, a people of Germany*; *Ostiones*, vel *Ostini*.—*Be eastan him* [*Norþ Dene*] *syndon Oesti þa leode to the east of them (the Northern Dene) is the nation of Estonia*, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Orþ Knotty, scaly; *nodosus*; —*Ostic gyrd a knotty staff*, *R.* 15.
 Orþ-hlaf, Eoster-hlaf *Easter- loaf, paschal bread*; *azymus*, *L. M.* 2, 23.
 Orþ-scylle *oyster-shell*, *Med. et Quadr.* 2, 16.

Ostre, an; f. [*Plat. öster, oster*: *Dut. oester m*; *Ger. auster f*; *Dan. öster c*; *Swed. ostraf*; *Iscl. östraf*; *Bret. histr m*; *Fr. huitre f*; *Sp. Port. ostraf*.] *An OYSTER*; *ostreum*, *Cot.* 146, 161.
 Ost-sæ *East sea, the Baltic sea*; *mare Sarmaticum*, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Oswealdea-lage *Oswald's law of jurisdiction*, *Hickes's Dis. Ep.* p. 87.
 OTER, otor, otter, otyr [*Plat. m. Dut. m. Ger. f. m. otter*; *Dan. odder, otter m*; *Swed. utter m*; *Iscl. otr m*.] *An OTTER*; *lutra*, *Elf. gl.*: *Cot.* 219: *R.* 194.
 Ot-ewan, he otewæþ *to appear*, *Bi. R.* p. 169, v. oþ-eowan.
 Oþ; *prep. ac. d. To, unto*; *ad*: —*Oþ þiane dæg*, *Gen.* 32, 4. *Oþ pone an and twentigoþan dæg ad primum et vicesimum diem*, *Ex.* 12, 18. *Oþ þas dagas*, *Ex.* 9, 18. *Fram suþ-dæle oþ norðdæle a meridie ad septentrionem*, *Gen.* 28, 14. *Fram ende oþ oþerne ad una extremitate ad alteram*, *Gen.* 47, 21. *Oþ eorþan endas*, *Deut.* 28, 64. *Oþ helle ad infernum*, *Mt.* 11, 23. *Oþ anum usque ad unum*, *Ps.* 13, 2: 52, 4.
 Oþ; *adv. Until, even to, as far as*; *donec*.—*Oþ þat he forgite þa þing*, *Gen.* 27, 46. *Wuniaþ þær oþ ge utgan*, *Mt.* 10, 11: *Lk.* 15, 4. ¶ *Oþ þæa until this, hitherto*. *Oþ þæt until that, hitherto*.
 Oþ- [*Ger. ent*] *a prefixed partic- le denoting from, out, out of*; a, ab, e, ex, de; *as*.
 Oþ-berstan, he oþ-byrste; p. oþ-bærat *to burst out, to escape*, *Chr.* 1101.
 Oþ-brædan; p. oþ-bræd, oþ-bradon; pp. oþ-broden *to take away, to seize*; *eripere*, *Ors.* 3, 11.
 Oþ-brog *taken away*, *Cot.* 17.
 Oþ-byrate *breaks out*, *L. Hloth.* 2, v. oþ-berstan.
 Oþ-clifan *to adhere*, *Cod. Eson.* 28, a.
 Oþ-cwolen *dead*, *L. In.* 53, v. cwellan.
 Oþ-don *to pull out*, *L. Alf. eocl.* 19.
 Oþ-eowan; p. ic oþ-eowde *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 49, 24: 82, 3.
 ODER; g. m. oþres; g. f. oþre; *prom.* [*Plat. anner, annre*: *Dut. ander, andere*; *Ger. ander, andre*; *Moes. anthar*: *Dan. anden*; *Swed. annan*; *Iscl. annar*] 1. *Another, other*; *alius, alter*. 2. *Second, next, lat- ter*; *secundus*.—1. *Oþer sylf for altera pecunia*, *Gen.* 43, 22.

Seofen oþre gastas *septem alii spiritus*, *Mt.* 12, 45: *Lk.* 11, 26. *Gesett hys wingearð mid oþrum tyllon*, *Mt.* 21, 41. *Oþer-man alter homo*, *Deut.* 28, 30. *Oþres-oxan alterius bovem*, *Ex.* 21, 35. *Oþres abidan alterum expectare*, *Mt.* 11, 3. *Oþrum men alteri homini*, *Gen.* 29, 19. *ic gife þe þa oþre dabo tibi alteram*, *Gen.* 29, 27. *Gelic þam oþrum similibus alteri*, *Ex.* 4, 7. *Oþer bewiste hie byrlas oþer hie bæcestran alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoriibus*, *Gen.* 40, 2. 2. *Se oþer secundus*, *Mt.* 22, 26: *Mk.* 12, 21: *Gen.* 2, 13. *þa cwæþ he eall swa to þam oþrum tum dixit ille etiam secundo*, *Mt.* 21, 30. *On his oþer cræt in ejus secundo curru*, *Gen.* 41, 43. *þa oþer reliqui, cæteri*, *Mt.* 27, 40. *Cyddon eallum oþrum nunciabant omnibus cæteri*, *Lk.* 24, 9. ¶ *On oþre wisan otherwise*; *alio modo*, *Bd.* 3, 14.—*Oþer healf one and a half, v. healf*.—*Oþer-hwile otherwhile, some- times*; *interdum*.—*Oþer twega other of the two, one of the two*; *alterum horum*.
 Oþerlicor *Otherwise*; *aliter*, *R.* *Ben.* 54.
 Oþ-ewan *to shew*, *Bi.* 22, 2, v. oþ-eowan.
 Oþ-fæstan *to commit to the trust of another, to fasten, lend*, *Bi.* 5, 2.
 Oþ-faran *to go away, to escape*, *Cd.* 146.
 Oþ-feallan *to fall away or down, to fail*, *Ors.* 6, 4.
 Oþ-fleón *to flee away*, *Chr.* 921.
 Oþ-gripan *to take away, to seize*, *Bd.* 5, 9.
 Oþ-hebban; p. oþ-hóf *to lift up, to prefer*, *Past.* 4, 2.
 Oþ-hydan *to hide from, to conceal*, *Ors.* 2, 7.
 Oþian; p. oþode *to breathe*, *Jud.* 4, 19, v. oþian.
 Oþ-iwian, oþ-ywan; p. ode, de; pp. od, ed *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 77, 14, v. ywan.
 Oþ-lædan *to lead out, deliver*, *Cd.* 170.
 Oþre of another, v. oþer.
 Oþ-rewan *to row back*.
 Oþ-rinan *to touch*, *Bi. R.* p. 177.
 Oþ-sacan *to deny*, *Bi.* 34, 9.
 Oþ-sceotan, oþ-scytan *to shoot away, turn from, to forsake*, *W.* *Cat.* p. 4.
 Oþ-seocan *to flee from*, *L. Lund.* 6.
 Oþ-spyrnan *to dash or stumble upon*.
 Oþ-standan; pp. oþ-stod *to stand out, to stand still, to stay, stop, hinder, forbid*, *Ors.* 6, 1: *Bi.* 35, 6.

- Oð-stillan *to make still, to stand*, *Herb. 6.*
- Oð-swerian *to abjure, to deny with an oath, L. In. 35.*
- Oð-swering *an oath, taking an oath, M. Pa. 104, 8.*
- ODDE; *conj. [Plat. edder, ör, of, este: Dut. of: Ger. entweder, oder: Ied. odho: Ker. edo, edeo: Ot. odo: Moes. aith-thau: Dan. Sued. eller: Icel. eda] Or, either; vel, aut, sive:—Hwa geworhte mannes muð, oððe hwa geworhte dumne, oððe deafne and blinde, oððe gesoondne, Ex. 4, 11: Lev. 1, 10: Num. 11, 12. ¶ Oððe . . . oððe either . . . or. Nu þonne oðer twega, oððe þara nan nis, oððe hi nanne weorðscipe nabbað now then one of two things, either none of these exists, or they have no honour, Bt. 27, 4. Oððe þis or this, even until now; usque ad hoc tempus, huc usque. Oððe furðum or further, also, moreover. Oððe hwile or while, until; donec.*
- Oððe until, v. oð; *adv. &c.*
- Oð-þingian *to take away privately, to steal, L. Eccl. 16.*
- Oððon *Or; sive, vel, L. Const. W. p. 108.*
- Oð-þriagan; p. oð-þrong *to force away, to take away, Cd. 174: Ors. 3, 9.*
- Oðð-sacan *to deny, Bt. 34, 1.*
- Oð-þwean; pp. oð-þwogen *to wash.*
- Oð-wendan *to turn from, Cd. 21.*
- Oð-windan; p. oð-wand *to flee away, Chr. 897.*
- Oð-witan *to blame, to impute a fault to, Bt. 10.*
- Oð-wyrð *oathworthy, v. að-wyrð.*
- Oðyr *other, v. oðer.*
- Oð-yrnan *to run away, L. In. 28.*
- Oð-yrwan *to shew, Ps. 79, 4, v. oð-irwan.*
- Otor *an otter, v. oter.*
- O'tor, *for utor Without; extra, præter:—Otor calle lufen without all love, Cd. 175, Th. p. 220, 19.*
- Ottan-ford [*Flor. Otta-ford: Gerv. Otteford: Brom. Otan-ford Otford] Orford, Kent; villæ nomen in agri Cantiani parte occidentali, ad ripam Parenti fl. orientalem, Chr. 774.*
- Ot-witan *to blame, impute, Bd. præf., v. oð-witan.*
- Otyr *an otter, v. oter.*
- Ouer *over, Chr. 1137, v. ofer.*
- Ouðer *or, either, Chr. 775, v. oððe.*
- Owæstm, es; m. *A young branch, twig or shoot, the stem of a tree, plant or herb; stirps, surculus, Cot. 183: 201.*
- Oweb, *owef the woof or cross thread, R. 112, v. aweb.*
- Ower *any where; alicubi, Bd. 4, 5, v. ohwær.*
- Ower-seunes [*Ger. säumnia, ver-säumnis neglect: Salic. sumnis, sunnis neglect] 1. Disobedience, obstinacy; contemptus, contumacia. 2. A fine for disobedience; forisfactura sive multa propter contumaciam, gravior scilicet aut levior pro ejus gradu sive qualitate cui competebat, Will. gl.*
- Owestmas *stems, branches, butresses, v. owæstm.*
- Ow-hwær *any where; uspiam, Bd. 4, 23.*
- Owif-hearpa *A timbrel; tympanum, instrumentum musicum cum subtegmine, C. Ps. 150, 4.*
- Owihht *ought, any thing, Cd. 191: Bd. 2, 12, v. aht.*
- Owre, *for ure our, from we, ic.*
- Owuhht *ought, Bd. 3, 13, v. owiht.*
- OXA, an; m. [*Plat. oxæ m: Dut. ox m: Fra. oxz m: Gerochs m: Ied. oxæo: Scha. obs: Moes. suba: Dan. ox, okse m: Sued. oxæ m: Ir. ox, oxæ, uxi m. yxen m: Scat. ukaba: Arm. ox: Wal. yrb] As ox; bos:—Se oxæ, Ex. 21, 28, 32. Ða genam Abimelech oxan and scerp, Gen. 32, 14: Ex. 9, 3. An geyr-oxena a team of oxen, Lk. 14, 19. Oxna hyrde a keeper of oxen; boum custos, Cot. 16.*
- OXAN-ALIPPA OXALIP; *primæ veris, Som.*
- Oxene *Of or belonging to an ox; boarius, Som.*
- Oxn The arm-hole or pit; sec. a sub-hircus:—Under his arm sub axilla sua, Prov. 26. Oxna fula stenc anularum from odor, Herb. 153, 1.
- Oxna-ford, Oxona-ford, Oxenford [*Flor. Oxneforda, Oxneforda: Hunt. Oxneford: Oxineford: L. Oxenford: Oxenneford: Brom. Oxneford:—ford a ford, oxna of oxen:—Som. says "Isidis vadum callis, et ni fallor, rectum vadum sum a ford or passage over the river Isis or Ouse, as otherwise called, and giving name to Ousey, signifying the island made or occasioned by the river Ouse, encompassing the place."]*
- OXFORD, a famous city and university; Oxonia, agrorum eodem nominis oppidum gemmarum, nec non Academiæ sua celeberrimum, Chr. 11, 925: 1013.—Oxna-fordst: Oxfordshire, Chr. 1010.
- Oxna-lyb *As oxslip; oxlybthum, L. M. 1, 2.*
- Oxna *the armpit, v. oxn.*
- Oxumelle *The syrinx oxymeli, L. M. 1, 78: 2, 2.*

P

Pad, *peat a pad, path, v. pað.*
 Pabob *A pebble; calculus, Som.*
 Paccelade PAXLADE, *perhaps, Parton, Huntingdonshire; locus in regione palustri, a Rege Wulfero ecclesie Petroburgensi donata, Chr. 656, Isg. p. 43, 8.*
 PAD, pada, an; m. [Plat. *padde, pedde f. a toad: Dut. pad, padde c: Dan. padde c: Swed. Icel. padda f.*] 1. A PADOCK, *toad; rana, bufo.* 2. *A bird of prey; as, a kite, vulture, &c.; milvus, sive quivis volucrum cadivis in praelio vescentium: -1. Cod. Ex. 87, b. 2. Salowig pada heridus milvus, Jdth. 11. Saluwi padan, Chr. 938. Dane hasean padan illum rancus bysonem et milvum, id. Ica A deceiver; deceptor, Bas. R. 4.*
 Pæan, *pacean To deceive; decipere, Tr. R. Ben. 1, v. be-pæcan.*
 Pæl, es; m. [For the cognate words, see *pyca*] 1. A PALL, *cloak; pallium.* 2. *A die, colour, purple; tinctura, purpura -1. Mid pælle gescryd gællio amictus, Elf. gr. 43. 2. Bd. 1, 1, B. Pællas and sidan purpuram et sericum, Col. Monas.*
 allen; *adj. 1. Purple; purpureus. 2. Belonging to a peil or skin; pelliceus: -1. Greg. 2, 14. 2. Pællene weofod-sceatas pellicea palla altaris, Cod. Ex. 1, b.*
 enig a penny, v. peneg.
 æran to pervert, v. for-pæran.
 ærl [Plat. *Dut. paarl, pærel f: Ger. Dan. Fr. Boh. perle f: Old Ger. berille: Swed. Icel. Sp. It. perla f: Wel. perlyn: Ir. pearls: Lat. mid. perla*] A PEARL; *gemma, Elf. gl. et Gule; astu, Elf. gr. 43.*
 zþ a path, valley, C. R. Lk. 3, 5, v. pað.
 itig, petig; *adj. Crafty; calidus: -1c beo pætig I am crafty, Elf. gr. 26.*
 tta Paris in Italy; Ticinum, Insurbum oppidum, Chr. 888.
 ganisc Paganish; Paganus *bon.*
 it [Plat. *Dut. Old Norm. pais m: Fr. paix f: It. pace: Sp. Port. paz*] Peace; *pax, Chr. 1135.*

Pal, es; m. *A pale, pole; palus, Chr. pref. Gib., v. pil.*
 Palant *A palace; palatium, Som.*
 Paled Histriatus, *Cot. 102.*
 Palistas *Battering rams, warlike engines; balistæ, Ora. 4, 6.*
 Palm A PALM; *palma, R. 46.*
 —Palm-sappel *a palm-apple, a date, Cot. 201.*—Palm-bearw *a palm-grove, Cot. 201.*—Palm-Sunnan-dæg *Palm-Sunday, Rub. Lk. 19, 29.*—Palm-treow, palm-tryw *a palm-tree, Ex. 15, 27.*—Palm-twig *a palm-twig, a palm-branch, Ps. 91, 12.*
 —Palm-wuce *palm-week, Rub. Jn. 12, 24.*
 Palster *The point of a weapon; cuspis, Cot. 52, Som.*
 Pan *A piece, plait, hem; lacinia, pannus: -Pan mete cibus lacinatus, i.e. cibarium fragmenta, Minutal. Cot. 91.*
 —Pan-hosa *pieced or patched hose.*
 Pang *Venom, poison; toxicum, Som.*
 PANNA, panne [Plat. *panne f: Dut. pan f: Ger. pfanne f: Not. phannu: Dan. pande c: Swed. Icel. panna f: Wel. pann a cup: Boh. panew: Lat. mid. panna*] A PAN; *patina, patella: -Icen panna an iron pan, R. 26.*—Heafod-panne *the head-pan, the skull, Cot. 162.*
 Papa *A pope, father, bishop; pater, papa, episcopus: -Gregorius, se halga papa Gregory, the holy pope, Hom. Greg. p. 1, 3. Æfter pæs papam geendunge after (the) death of this pope; post hujus papæ mortem, Hom. Greg. p. 19.*
 To papam *gehalgod consecrated pope; in papam consecratum, Hom. Greg. p. 22.*
 Papan-hád, Pap-dóm *pope-dóm, the office of pope, Hom. Greg. p. 28.*
 Papig *a poppy, Elf. gr. 9, v. popeg.*—Papig-drenc *poppy-drink, Cot. 211.*
 Papol-stanas *pebblestones, Assump. S. Jn.*
 Paradise *Paradisæ; Paradisus, Som.*
 Pard *A leopard; pardus, R. 297.*
 Paris *Paris; Lutetia Parisiorum: -Æt Paris pære byrig at the city of Paris, Chr. 886.*
 Parisiac *Parisian, belonging to Paris; Parisius: -Hia agenre*

ceastre *biscopscire, Parisiace hafte sui ipsius oppidi episcopatum, Parisiensis vocati, Bd. 3, 7.*
 Parruc *a park, v. pearroc.*
 Parðas *The Parthians; Parthi: -To Parðum to the Parthians, Bt. 18, 2.*
 Pasche, es. [Plat. *paschen, paesken: Dut. paschen*] *Easter; Pascha, Chr. 1122.*
 Passan-ham; *g. mes; d. me. [Flor. Passaham] PASSEN-HAM or Passham, a village in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford; viculus ubi comoratus est R. Edwardus senior dum cingeretur urbs apud Towcester lapideo muro, Chr. 921.*
 PASTON, a village in Northamptonshire; viculus, quem concessit R. Edgarus monasterio Petroburgensi, Chr. 963.
 PAD, pæð, es; m. [Plat. *Dut. pad m: Frs. path m: Ger. pfad m: Ot. pad: Not. phad: Box. fadh: Celt. pedd a foot: Russ. put: Grk. πατος a trodden way: Malab. padey: Sans. patha. This old word is related to the Plat. pedden, padden to go, tread: Lat. petere: Grk. παρειν to tread: Heb. פסח pshah to pass over, פשו pso to pass, to go: בוט bush a path, from בוש bsh to trample upon, or Heb. פתח pth to open, an opening, a door, Adclung.] A FATH; *callis, semita: -On paðum beboda pinra in semita mandatorum tuorum, Ps. 118, 35. Ða þe þurh gæð pæðas sæs qui pertranscutit semitas maria, Ps. 8, 8. Mil pæðas mid (the) paths; inter semitas, Cd. 151.*
 Pathma, an. *The island Patmos: -In Pathman þam ealonde in the island Patmos, Chr. 84.*
 PAWA, pawe [Plat. *pauluun, pageluun m: Dut. paauw m: Ger. pfau m: Old Ger. puvo-gel, puhvogel: Dan. paafugl c: Swed. páfogel m: Icel. pá, páfugl m: Wel. paun, pawyn a peacock; peunas a peaken: Pol. paw: Boh. pair: Fr. pavon: It. pavone: Sp. pavon: Port. pavao*] *A peacock; pavo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.**

Peac-lond *The PEAK-LAND*,
the Peak of Derbyshire; pars
 occidentalis agri Derbiensis
 montibus insignis:—For on
 Peac-lond went into Peak-land,
 Chr. 924.
 Peahtas *the Picts*, Bd. 1, 1, v.
 Peohtas.
 Peaneg a penny, Chr. 1088, v.
 peneg.
 Pearl a pearl, v. pearl.
 PEARROC, pearruc; m. [*Plat.*
 park: *Dut.* perk, park n: *Ger.*
 pferch m. f: *Dan.* Swed. park
 m: *Scot.* parrok: *Icel.* partrak
 n. *loramentum quo pecus ferum*
vel fugas alligatur mansueto:
Wel. paire: *Fr.* parc: *It.* par-
 co: *Sp.* parque] A PARK,
 PARRUCK, paddock, an enclosure;
 septum ferarium, saltus, clau-
 sura:—Bedrifon hie on senne
 pearruc drove them into a park,
 Chr. 918. On þisum lytlum
 pearroce in this little enclosure,
 Bt. 18, 2.
 Pedreda, Pedrida, an [*Ethelo.*
 Pederidan, whence Perrott and
 Potherton] *The river PARRÉT*,
Somerset.; Pederida, fluvius in
 agro Somersetseni:—Hy ge-
 stynde oð Pederidan rosted
 them to Parret, Chr. 658. Æt
 Pederidan muðan at the mouth
 of Parret; ad Pedridæ ostium,
 Chr. 846.
 Pefenes-æ, Pefenes-es, Peuenes-
 ea PEVENSEY or Pemssey, *Sus-*
sex; portus Segontiacorum,
 sive australis nostræ Saxonii-
 æ, ubi Neustris dux Williel-
 mus copias suas exposuit,
 Angliam occupaturus, Chr.
 1046: 1052.
 Pehtas *the Picts*, Bd. 5, 23, v.
 Peohtas.
 Peiteuin of Poitou; Pictavensis,
 Chr. 1094.
 Peitou, Peitow *The province of*
Poitou in France; provincia
 Pictavensis, Chr. 1127.
 Pell a pall, v. pæll.
 Pellen belonging to a pell or skin,
 v. pællen.
 Pending a penny, *Ab. Test.*
Hickes's Dis. Ep. p. 55, v. pe-
 neg.
 PENGO, penig, peaneg, peninc,
 pening, peningc, pending, es; m.
 [*Plat.* *Dut.* Swed. penning
 m. a quarter of an English far-
 thing: *Ger.* pfennig, pfenning
 m: *Ot.* pending, penthing:
Wül. phenning: *Tat.* phen-
 ningo: *Dan.* penge c. money:
Icel. peningr m. cattle, money:
Slav. penez: *Hung.* penz: *Fr.*
 penniga, panniga to pay.—
 Mr. Turner observes, if we
 consider the Saxon peneg as
 their only silver coin, we may
 derive the word from the verb

punian to beat, knock] 1. A
 PENNY. The silver penny
 derived from the Roman den-
 arius, was the standard coin
 in this country for more than
 a thousand years. Saxon mo-
 ney was sometimes reckoned
 by pennies, as the French
 money is now by livres. *Mann-*
says, "the Saxon penny
 was equal to 8 pence of the
 present currency," but if a
 mancus (v. mancos) be 6
 shillings or 72 pence in our
 money, and only 30 Saxon
 pennies, it follows that a
 Saxon penny was not quite
 2½d. This was the greater
 penny, 5 of which made
 a shilling. There was also
 a smaller penny, about the
 value of our present pen-
 ny, 12 of which made a
 shilling; denarius Anglo-
 Saxonicus, quorum singulus
 tres nostros valebat. 2. A
 shekel; siclus. 3. A pound
 weight; as:—1. He sealde
 ælcon senne penig wið hys
 dæges weorc, Mt. 20, 2. Tve-
 gen penegas duo denarii, Lk.
 10, 35. Libra on Leden is
 pund on Englisc, fif penegas
 gemacigað senne scillinge li-
 bra in Latin is pound in Eng-
 lish, five pence make one shilling,
 Elf. gr. p. 52, 8. Onfengon
 hig syndrige penegas recepe-
 runt illi singuli denarios, Elf.
 gr. p. 20, 10. Wið þrym
 hundred penegon, Jn. 12, 5.
 Ænne peninc unus denarius,
 Mt. 22, 19. Done peningc
 denarium, Mk. 12, 15. Onfen-
 gon hig ælc hys pening, Mt.
 20, 9. Mid v pundum mæ-
 ra peninga with five pounds of
 larger pennies, L. Alf. pol. 3,
 W. p. 35, 15. Twelf scilling-
 gas be twelf penigon twelve
 shillings of twelve pence; du-
 odecim numismata ex duode-
 cim peningis, Ex. 21, 10. 2.
 Sealdon hine wið britigum
 penegum vœndiderunt eum vi-
 ginti siclis argenteis, Gen. 37,
 28. 3. Elf. gr. 9, 185, Som.
 p. 10, 66. — Penig - weorþe,
 peneg - wurþe A pennyworth,
 Jn. 6, 7. — Penig - mongere,
 pennig-mangere a penny-mon-
 ger, a money-changer, Elf. gl.
 78. — Pening - hwyrtere a mo-
 ney-changer, R. 106. — Pen-
 ning-alsæt, penning-alsæte tri-
 bute, the crest of a helmet, C.
 Mt. 17, 25.

Pentecoste PENTECOST, *Whit-*
suntide; pentecoste.—Pente-
 costenes wuca pentecostes sep-
 timana, Rub. Jn. 6, 44. Pen-
 tcostenes mæssedæg feast of

Pentecost; pentecostes festum,
 Rub. Jn. 14, 23.

Pentecostes - Castel Penetrat-
 Castle in Normandy; Pente-
 costei Castellum, Chr. 1052.

Pen-wiht-steort [*Hunt.* Penwā-
 trit, Penwithdistrict: *Br.*
 Penwistic: *Wel.* Pen Uith
 the head of the island; caput
 insule.—Steort a tail, a pro-
 montory. Pen-wiht or Pen-
 wið-steort the tail or promon-
 tory of Pen Uith] *The Land*
End in Cornwall, Chr. 997.

Peohtas, Peahtas, Pehtas, Pīhtas,
 Pīhtas; pl. m. *The Pīcti*
who dwell on the north of Ne-
thunbria; Pīcti, partium de
 realium Angliæ, ultra North
 ymbros, incolæ, Chr. 44:
 449: 560.

Peonia, an. *The plant peo-*
neonia, Herb. 66.

Peonna [*Malm.* Pene: *F.*
Stud. Dunl. in loco qui Pe-
 num vocatur juxta Gillingham
 PEN, near Gillingham. *Som-*
set., Chr. 658.

Peonn - hō [*Flor.* *Hunt.* *Duv.*
West. Penho: *Hood.* Penho:
 PĪNHO, PĪNHO, a village
 Devonshire, Chr. 1001.

Peopor pepper, v. peppor.

Pepelgend *diasteris*, v. pē-
 gend.

Peppor, pipor [*Plat.* *Dut.* *pe-*
m. f.: *Ger.* pfeffer m. *Pe-*
peber c.: *Swed.* peppor
Icel. pipar m: *Grk.* πιπρον
Fr. poivre: *It.* pepe: *Per-*
Boh. pepr: *Pol.* piepr: *Fr.*
 PER; pipor, Elf. gr. 9, 11.

PER, pere [*Dut.* beer m.:
 PIER; pila, agger.

PERA, peru [*Plat.* bere; *Fr.*
 peerf: *Ger.* birn f: *Swed.* *Per-*
 biern, piern: *Dan.* per:
Swed. påron m: *Icel.* per:
Wel. peren, peranen.—
 per sweet, mellow, *Bret.*
Bret. per m: *Fr.* poire:

peras: *Heb.* פרי pri fruct.

פרי pre to produce fruct:
 PEAR; pyrus communis, L.
 —Elf. gr. 6, 9.

Perenci þa georgas *the Per-*
ean mountains.

Perewes Perry: sapa, R. 12.
 Persora ["A pyris nomine
 inquit Camelæus: mo-
 a situ littoralis q. d. juxta
 vel ripam ad
 Juvii, Som.] PERSHORE
 cestershire; vici non
 Wigorniensis, Chr. 11:
 Persoc-treow a peach-tree, L.
 v. Persuc.

Persuc [*Plat.* pāske f: *L.*
 perzik m: *Ger.* pirsche. *P.*
 sich f. persica: *It.* pesca:
 peche f.] A peach; *Engl.*

lus Perrica, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 2, 1.
 Peru a pear, v. pera.
 Pervince, pinewinkle PERIWINKLE; vinca, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.
 Peterselige, petersilige [*Plat. peterselie f.*: *Dut. pieterselie f.*: *Ger. petersilie f.* peterlein, peterle, peterling: *Dan. persilie c.*: *Swed. persilja f.*: *Lat. mid. petrisellum*: *Ir. peirail*: *Wel. perills*: *It. petrosello, petrose-molo*: *Sp. perexil*: *Port. perrexil*: *Fr. persil m.*: *Boh. petrzel*: *Grk. πετροσαλιβον*.—*παρα α rock, σαλιβος parsley*] PARSLEY; aspium petroselinum, *Lin.*:—*Herb.* 128.
 Petig cunning, *R. 82*, v. pætig.
 Petraoleum *A chalky clay*; petreolum, *Som.*
 Petresmarc *Peter's mark, a mode of torsure in the Romish church*; Petri nota i. e. tonsura, ita dicta quod per eam calvus fit aliquis, uti Petrus:—Petresmarce onfeng took *Peter's mark*; tonsuram accepti, *Bd. 3*, 18. *Whel.*
 Πεδδῖαν TO PATH, to make a path; callem facere, conculcare, *Bt. R. p.* 197.
 Pett a pit, v. pit.
 Peuena-ca *Pevensey*, v. Pefena-æ.
 Philosoph *A philosopher*; philosophus, *Or. 3*, 7.
 Pic [*Plat. Dut. pik, pek n.*: *Ger. pech n.*: *Old Ger. peh*: *Ot. beh*: *Schw. bech*: *Swed. beck n.*: *Icel. bik n.*: *Ir. pic, pech*: *Wel. pyg*: *It. pece*: *Fr. poix, f. Sp. Port. pez*: *Grk. πισσα, πισσα pitch*: *Heb. פִּיטְרָן p̄t̄r̄n*]
 Πιτρυχ *pix, bitumen*:—Smirrodè hine mid tyrgan and mid rice, *Ex. 2*, 3. *Ladasca, Cot. 167*. Aciculum, *R. 5*: *Cot. 7*.
 Pic-bred *the mast of oak or other tree*; glans, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.
 Pice *A spout, tap*; epistomium, *Som.*
 Picen *Belonging to pitch*; piceus, *Som.*
 Pic-tyra, pic-tyrwa *fluid pitch*; pix fluida, *Martyr. 15 Jun. Ladasca, Cot. 167*.
 Picung, e; f. *Marks made by burning, infamy, a scheme, figure*; stigma inustum, ignominia, schema.
 Piga [*Old Eng. pigsney*: *Dan. pige f.*: *Swed. piga f.*: *Icel. pika f.* a virgin] *A little maid*; puellula, *Som.*
 Pigtelgode *a doublet, Ct. P.* 108, 28, v. wigtelgode.
 Pihatas Picts, v. Peohitas.
 Piic *A little needle or pin*; acicula, *Som.*

PIL, pal [*Plat. Dut. paal m.*: *Frs. pal, pele f.*: *Ger. pfahl m.*: *Old Ger. pal, pael, pfahl*: *Dan. pæl c.*: *Swed. pâl m.*: *Icel. páll m.* a spade: *Wel. pawl*: *Bret. pal, peul m.*: *Frs. Pol. pal*: *It. palo*] 1. A PILE, pole; pila, sudes. 2. *A style or gnomon of a dial*; stylus, gnomon. 3. A PILE, heap; acervus. 4. *A pestle, mortar*; pilum, mortarium:—1. Adryton sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere droes all the ford of a certain river, with great sharp piles within the water, *Chr. in Pref. 2*. Dæg-mæles pil, dæg-mæls pilu a gnomon of a dial, *Elf. gl.* p. 61: *R. 30*. 3. Onpilan gepilod acervis congestus, *Ex. 16*, 14. 4. Deah þu punige stuntne on pil etsi contunderes stultum in mortario, *Prov. 27*, 22.
 Pilan; pp. ed, ad. To beat in a mortar, to pound, bray; pilo pinsere, tundere:—Se þe pilað he who brays, *R. 12*: *Elf. gl.* p. 57.
 Pile a pillow, *Past. 19*, 1, v. pyle.
 Pilecan *fur garments*, v. pylica.
 Pilere, es; m. [*Dut. peller m.*] *A pounder, one who pounds corn for bread*; pinsor, *Elf. gl.* p. 65. Pilurus, *R. 50*.
 Pillsape *The first milk, biestings*; colostrum, *R. 31*.
 Pilatst, pilatampe. *A staff or stamper to bruise off the peel, a pestle*; pilum, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.
 Pilastre *A pestle*; pila, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.
 Pilu a pile, v. pil.
 PIN, pine [*Plat. pien f.* punishment, pain: *Dut. pyn, pyne f.* pain, ache: *Ger. pein f.*: *Ot. pin pain*: *Dan. pine*: *Swed. pina f.*: *Icel. pina f.* torment: *Wel. poen pain, punishment*: *Bret. poan f.* pain, punishment: *Ir. pian*: *Fr. peine f.*: *It. Sp. Port. pena f.*: *Grk. πινος*: *Arab. فَنَن* fenn to drive, afflict: *Sans. pana*: *Old Eng. pine*] PAIN, punishment, torment; pœna, cruciatus, *Hickeys's Thes. 1*, p. 148, 30: p. 227, note 8. Alle þe pines omæm cruciatum, *Chr. 1187*.
 Pinan; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [pin pain] 1. To punish, torment, torture; cruciare. 2. To PINE, languish; tabescere:—1. *C. M.* 8, 29. Pined heom tortured them, *Chr. 1187*. Pineden him tortured him; cruciarunt eum, *Chr. 1187*. Pinende, *Ors. 1*, 7. 2. *Som.*
 Pincanheal [*Flor. Pincanhale*: *Hunt. Wincanhale*: *Hood. Wincanhale*, Phincanhale: *Stub.*

Pinchamhalech: *West. Finchale*: *Finchale priory, Durham*; Finkley in agro Dunelmensi, ad ripam orientalem fluminis Were, *Chr. 788*.
 Pinere, es; m. *A tormentor*; tortor, *C. M.* 18, 34.
 Pinewinkle periwinkle, v. pervince.
 Pin-hnyte *a pine-nut*, *Æqu. vern.* 16.
 Pinian to torment, v. pinan.
 Pining, pinung, e; f. 1. Pain, torment; tormentum. 2. A PINING, wasting away; tabes:—1. Pined heom untellendlice pining tormented them with unutterable torment, *Chr. 1187*. 2. *Som.*
 PINN [*Plat. penn, pinn f.* a peg, plug: *Dut. Dan. pen f.* a pen: *Swed. penna f.* pinne m. a peg: *Icel. penni m.* a pen: *It. penna*] 1. A PEN; calamus, stylus. 2. *A small violet*; flasclo. 3. *A pine-tree*; pinus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Col. Monas.* 3. *Lye.*
 Pinn-hnyte *a pine-nut*, v. pin-hnyte.
 Pinn-treow, pin-treow. *A pine-tree*; pinus sylvestris, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.
 Pimpel *A PIMPLE*; pustula, *Elf. gl.* p. 61.
 Pinung pain, *Ors. 1*, 12, v. pin-ing.
 Pionie, peonia. *A PIONY*; pionia, *R. 44*.
 Piosan peas, v. pisa.
 Pip, pipe [*Plat. pipe f.*: *Dut. pyp f.*: *Frs. pipa f.*: *Ger. pfeife f.*: *Dan. pibe c.*: *Swed. pipa f.*: *Icel. pipa f.*: *Ir. pib, piob*: *Wel. pib, pibau còd bag pipes*: *Fr. pipeau m.* a flute; pipe f. a tube: *Chald. אַבּוּב abub, אַבּוּבָא abuba*: *Heb. בּוּבּוּב nebul hollow, from בּוּב bb.*] *A PIPE, flute*; fistula:—*Pip-dream flute music*. Pip-dream sangin ghehyrað *fistularem cantilenam cantare audit*, *Somn.* 187.
 Pipelgend blistered, v. pipligend.
 Pipere, es; m. *A PIPER*; fistulator, *Som.*
 Pipligend Blistered; pustulatus:—*Pipligende lic a blistered body*, *Herb.* 121, 1.
 Pipor pepper.—*Pipor-corn pepper-corn*, *Herb.* 1, 10, v. pepper.
 Pirige *a pear-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. pera.
 PISA, an; m. [*Wel. pysen a pea*; *pys pease*: *Corn. pez pease*: *Ir. pis*: *Fr. pois m.*: *It. pisello*: *Grk. πικρον a sort of pea*. The b and p being so often interchanged, *Wach. thinks*

that pisa is related to the Moes.
basia a grape: Old Ger. Dut.
 besie a berry] *A pea; pisum:*
 —Pisan bean a vetch; cicer,
 Cot. 34. Eall-hwite pisan
gresca, Cot. 99. Pisan hosa
pease shells; silique.
PISK, pislic [Wel. *pwys a pound*
weight, a weight, a burthen,
pwysio to weigh, to be weighed,
to be a burthen: Corn. puza
to weigh: Bret. potz, pouéz
m. a weight, burthen; poeza,
poueza to weigh, to be heavy:
It. pesare: Sp. Port. pesar.
Fr. peser] Heavy; gravis:—
Pisa byrbenna, C. Mt. 23, 4.
Pise ærenu elebyt a heavy
brazen oil vessel, Cot. 81, 121.
Pialefer-hus scriptorium, Elf. gl.
 p. 79.
Pislic heavy, C. R. Mk. 14, 40,
 v. pise.
Pislice Heavily; graviter, C. R.
 Lk. 11, 53.
Pistol, pistol, es; m. A EPISTLE,
 a letter; epistola:—*Iacob, se*
rihtwisa awrat anne pistol
James, the just, wrote one epistle,
Elf. T. p. 28. Iohannes ge-
sette þri pistolas John composed
three epistles, Elf. T. p. 28.
Paulus, se apostol awrat ma-
nega pistolas Paul, the apostle,
wrote many epistles, id.—Pistel-
rædere the epistle-reader, a
subdeacon, R. Conc. 5.—Pistol-
boc the epistle book; episto-
larum liber, Can. Elf. 21.—
Pistol-reccas explainers of epis-
ties; epistolorum interpretes,
Cod. Es. 1, b.
PIDA, an; m. [Plat. pitt n. ped-
 dik m. piek n. marrow: *Dut.*
 pit m. the pith, pit f. a kernel]
PITH, marrow; medulla ar-
 borum et fructuum:—*And-*
lang þæs piþan along the pith;
per longitudinem medullæ,
Bt. 34, 10.
Pit, pitt a pit, well, Ps. 64, 26,
 v. pyt.
PLAC, plæca [Plat. Dut. plak,
 plakken a region, spot: *Dut.*
 vlek n. vlek f. stain, also a
 spot of ground: *Dan. flække,*
 flække: *Swed. fläck m: Ger.*
 flecken m. a spot, a small town:
Icel. fleckr m. a spot] A street,
an open place; platea, C. Mt.
6, 5.
Plæga play v. plæga.
Plægan; p. plæge, geplæge
 to play, dance, *C. Mt. 14, 6, v.*
 plægan.
Plætte, ea; m. A bar on the ear,
 a cuff, blow; alapa, *Som.*
Plættian; p. we plættion. To
 strike, beat; ferire, alapas
 incutere:—*Hi plættion hyne,*
Ja. 19, 3.
PLANT [Plat. Dut. plant f: Ger.

planze f: Mons. phlanzu f:
Dan. Fr. plante f: Icel. plantr f:
Swed. planta f. & plant: Sp.
Port. planta f. a plant, and also
a plan, the sole of the foot: Ir.
plaunda: Bret. planten plants:
Wel. plant.—the original idea
seems to be what is produced
or shot forth] A PLANT; planta:
—Plantan gesawena planta
seminata, plantaria, R. 60.
Plantian; p. plantode, aplan-
 tode; pp. plantod, geplantod,
 aplantud; s. a. To PLANT,
 set; plantare:—*Du plantast*
wineard, Deut. 28, 30. Ge
plantiast wineardas, Deut. 28,
39. Ge plantigeast, Lev. 19,
23. God aplantode orcerd,
Gen. 2, 8: Lk. 13, 6: Ps. 1, 3.
He plantode ænne holt, Gen.
21, 33.
Plant-sticca A bed of earth;
 pastinatum, *R. 2.*
Plantung, e; f. 1. A PLANT-
 ING, propagation; plantatio.
 2. What is planted, a plant;
 planta:—1. Wintwigaplantung
 a planting of vine twigs; pal-
 mitum plantatio, *R. 6. 2.*
 Ælc plantung þe min heofon-
 lica Fæder ne plantode byð
 awyrtwalod, *Mt. 15, 13: Ps.*
143, 14. Plantunga plants,
sprouts, Cot. 149.
Plaster [Plat. plaster m: Dut.
 plaaster, pleister f: *Ger. pflas-*
 ter n: *Dan. plaster n: Swed.*
 plåster n: *Icel. plåstr m: Wel.*
 plastr a plaster to daub with,
 a parget, also a plaster for a
 sore: *Ir. plaster: Fr. emplâ-*
tre m. plâtre m: It. impias-
tro m: Sp. emplastro m: Port.
emplastro m.] A PLASTER;
emplastrum, Herb. 164, 2.
Platung, e; f. PLATING; lamina,
 Som.
PLEGA, an; m. PLAY, sport,
 pastime, gaming; ludus:—
 Cild manigfealdne plegan pleg-
 iast children play many a play,
Bt. 36, 5. Plegan began ludas
obire, Ors. 6, 2. Ic me to þam
plegan gemengde ego me ludis
immiscui, Bd. 5, 6. ¶ Plega-
gares play of darts, battle,
war, Cd. 164. Æsc-plega shield
play, battle, Jdth. 11. Gylp-
plega exulting play, Cd. 68, 5,
Th. p. 193, 2. Heard hand-
plega hard hand play, war,
battle, Cd. 95. Hearn-plega
harm play, strife, Cd. 90.
Plegan, plegian; p. ode, ede;
 pp. od. [plega play] 1. To
 PLAY, sport; ludere. 2. To
 play upon; pulsare. 3. To
 applaud, clap the hands; plau-
 dere. 4. To mock, deride;
 irridere:—1. *Pat fole sæt and*
set and dranc and arison and

plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Pleg-
don hy of horsum iudebas ab
equis, scilicet, ludos equorum
celebrabat, Ors. 3, 7. Ogan
plegian wið hine began
to play with him, Bt. 35, 4.
 2. *Tympanan plegian tympanum*
pulsare, C. Ps. 67, 2, 3.
 Ealle þeoda plegað mid þam
 dum omnes gentes plaudunt
 manibus, *C. Ps. 46, 1.*
 Flodas plegiað handum suam
 flumina plaudunt manibus suam
C. Ps. 97, 8. 4. Sarra bebæd
hu Agares sunu wið lant
plegead, Gen. 21, 9. Petra
geseah Immel plegan
woman saw Ismael playing
mulier vidit Ismaelem mu-
dere, Cd. 133.
Plegena Apricum, Cot. 180.
Plegere, es; m. A PLAYER,
 stage player, a gladiator; iust
 histrio, gladiator, *R. 4.*
Plege-stow, pleg-stow s; a
 place, a theatre, *Cot. 95.*
Pleggan to play, to cheer; s. f.
Can. Edg. 64.
Pleg-hus a play-house.
Plegian to play, Bt. 35, 4
 plegan.
Pleglic; def. se plegica
 longing to the stage; strax
Cot. 202.
Pleg-man a player, R. 92.
Plegol Lascivious, wanton,
 plegol; lascivus, ludicrus
Pleg-scip A playship; navi-
 parunculus, *R. 103.*
Pleg-scyld A playshield; clype-
 quidam levior.
Pleigan to play, Bt. 35, 4
 plegan.
PLEO, pleoh, plio; g. pleo. A
 pleo. Danger, debate; per-
 culum:—*On miclan pleo*
much danger, Ors. 3, 7. Be
p. 97, 27. Nan-pleoh was
ger, L. Elf. Can. 6.
Pleogan; p. pleogede to p-
 —*Pleogan to to play n. s.*
allude to, Bd. 2, 1.
Pleolec, pleolic; comp. n. s.
 Dangerous; periculosus. *S.*
 14, 1.
Pleon to bring into or cry
 difficulties; periculis obstat
Past. 34, 1.
Plett, pletta A sheepfold; s. f.
C. Ja. 10, 1.
PLIHT [Plat. pligt f. s. dnt
Dnt. pligt m. duty, part: F.
 plicht f. a providing, ger-
 Ger. pflicht f. a duty, plicht
 care: *Dan. pligt c. duty, vt*
 ance: *Swed. pligt or pligt*
Scot. plycht duty, plicht.
Lat. mid. plegium] PLIHT
 danger; periculum, *Cod. Nov.*
 v. pleo.
Plihtan; p. plihthe. [Plat. pligt
 to take care, to pledge: *L.*

verpligten to *oblige*: *Frs.* pligta: *Dut.* plegen to use, commit: *Ger.* verpflichten to *oblige*, to impose upon as a duty: *Dan.* forpligte: *Swed.* förpligta, förpliktta: *Lat. mid. pligiare*] 1. To expose to danger; periculo exponere. 2. To FLIGHT, to pledge; spondere, oppignerare, quod sponso non fit nisi cum periculo spondentis:—1. Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are periculum adeat sui et omnis ejus substantie, *L. Cnut. pol. 64. 2. Som. Lye.*
 to danger, injury, fault, *Et. 14, 1: Past. 50, 4, v. pleo.*
 tolic, pliolicre, pleolic danger-ous, *Et. 14, 1, C., v. pleolec.*
 tion to expose to danger, v. pleon.
 lips *A Stammerer*; blæsus, balbus, *R. 77: Cot. 23.*
 loutian to plant, v. plantian.
 low-almes FLOW-ALMS; denarius quem recepit Vicarius (nomine Decimas minuta) pro qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecosten, *Mon. Angl. 1, 256, 33, a.*
 LUCCIAN, pluccigean; ic pluccige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat.* plukken, plükken: *Dut.* plukken, plokken: *Ger.* pflücken: *Dan.* plukke: *Swed.* leek plocka: *Wel.* pliciaw to pluck, to peel: *Fr.* eplucher: *It.* pelare to make bald, or to pick, piluccare to pluck grapes. *Adelung* supposes that this word is formed from the *Plat.* luken: *Swed.* luka to pull, to draw, by adding the strong sound of the letter p] TO PLUCK, pull off; vellere, carpere:—*Hig on-gannun pluccian þa ear, Mt. 12, 1. Ongunnon þa ear pluccigean, Mk. 2, 23. Þa ear pluccedon epicus vellebant, Lk. 6, 1.*
 lum-bleda *Plums*; pruna, *Som. Lume* [*Plat.* plumm, plumme f: *Dut.* pruimf: *Ger.* pflaume f: *South Ger. and Osnabruck*, prume f: *Dan.* blomme c: *Swed.* plommon s: *Icel.* plóma, plumma f: *Fr.* pruma: *Corn.* plumman f: *Fr.* prune f: *It.* prugna f.] A PLUM; prunum, *Elf. gr. 6.*
 lum-leðer *A plume-feather*; pluma, *Sciud. 43.*
 lum-sla *A plum-sloe*; pruniculus, prunum sylvestre, *R. 47.*—*Plum-treow a plum-tree, Elf. gr. 64.*
 lyhtlic *Dangerous*; periculosus, *Col. Monas.*
 lyme a plum, v. plume.
 oc, pocc, es [*Plat. Dut.* pok f: *Ger.* pocke f: *Dan.* kobbe c:

Swed. pockor f. pl. koppa f.] A ROCK, pustule; pustula, *Cot. 181, v. blegen.*—*Poc-adl* an eruptive disease, the small-pox, measles.
 POCCHA, pochcha, poha, an; m. [*Plat.* pukke f. a bag: *Dut.* pak m. a parcel, bundle: *Old Ger.* pack m. a bag: *Ger.* ficke f: *Swed.* páse, pose, posse m: *Icel.* poki m. a bag: *Fr.* poche f. pocket: *Lat. mid.* pochia, puncia, punga] A POUCH, poke, bag; pera, *C. R. Mk. 6, 8, v. pusa.*
 Pol A POLE or long staff; hasta, *Som., v. pil.*
 POL [*Plat. Fra.* pool m: *Dut.* poel m. a puddle, marsh, splash: *Ger.* pfuhl m: *Old Ger.* phul: *Dan.* pøel, pøl c. a marsh: *Swed.* pøl m: *Icel.* pollr m. a puddle] A POOL, lake; lacus:—*Pol* deop a deep pool, *Past. 38, 7.*
 Polenta Parched corn, provision; polenta, annona, *Jos. 5, 11.*
 Polion The herb nose-bleed, milfoil, yarrow; polion, alias millefolium.
 Polleion [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.* poley f: *Swed.* poleja: *Beh. poleg*: *It.* puleggio, pulegion, from pulex a flea, the quality of this plant, for driving away fleas, being known by the ancients] The herb penny-royal, pudding-grass; mentha pulegion, *Lin.*:—*L. M. 3, 3.*
 Pond a pound, a pound weight, v. pund, *Lye.*
 Ponne a pan, v. panna.
 Popeg, popig, popei APOPEY; papaver somniferum, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. p. 66.* ¶ Wilde-popig wild poppy, *Elf. gl. p. 66.* Popig-drenc poppy-drink. Suðerne-popig southern poppy, southern-wood; abrotanum, *L. M. 2, 23.*
 Popei *A cucumber*; cucumis, *Cot. 175.*
 Popol-stanas pebblestones, v. papol-stanas.
 POR, por-leac [*Plat.* burree, pré m: *Dut.* porrei, porei, prei f: *Ger.* porree, borree m: *Al.* porn, bor, bohr m: *South Ger.* pfarren: *Dan.* purrelög c: *Swed.* purlök m: *Icel.* porri m: *Fr.* porrée, porreau, poireau m: *It.* porro m: *Sp.* puerro: *Port.* alho porro: *Bret.* pour m. allium porrum, *Lin.*] *A leek, scallion*; porrum, *Num. 11, 6.*
 PORT, es; m. [*Plat.* poorte f. *Dut.* poort f: *Frs.* porte, porte f: *Ger.* pforte f: *Isd.* porta: *Tat.* phorta: *Not.* portb: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* port m. n: *Fr.* porte f. port m: *Wel.* porth a gate, door, a

haven: *Bret. pors.* Heb. פתח pth a door] 1. A PORT, haven; portus. 2. *A town, city, strong place, or castle built at a haven*; oppidum civitas. 3. *A port or gate of a town or city*; porta:—1. To þam porte to the port, *Bd. 4, 1.* 2. Into þam porte into the city, *Elf. gr. 5.* 3. Butan porte without the gate; extra portam, *L. Edw. 1: L. Athel. 12: C. Mt. 7, 13.*
 Port, es; m. *Portland isle, Dorset.*; tractus terræ peninsularis agro Dorsetensi adnexa, *Chr. 837.*
 =Portaschë [*Aeser.* Portascythe] PORTSKWETH, *Monmouth-shire, Lamb. Dict.*
 Port-cwen; pl. portcwoeno, portcuene a woman who sits at the port or gate, a harlot, *C. Mt. 21, 31.*
 Porte-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset; portus claustrum, navium statio in agro Somersetensi, *Chr. 918: 1052.*
 Portes - muða [*Kni.* Portus-muða, muða portes ostium portu] PORTSMOUTH, *Hants.*,—*On þære stowe þe is gecweden Portes-muða in the place which is called Portsmouth, Chr. 501.* Et Portes-muðan at Portsmouth, *Chr. 1101.*—*Port-gat, port-geat a city gate, Dent. 25, 7.*—*Port-gerefa portgreve or portreeve, the governor of a city, Elf. gl. p. 56.*
 Portian; ic portige; p. ode; pp. od. *To beat, bray*; tundere, *Past. 37, 2.*
 Portic. 1. *A portico, porch*; porticus. 2. *The bow of an arch*; apsis, fornicis curvatura:—1. On portice his cyrican in a porch of his church, *Bd. 3, 19.* Of þam portice from the porch, *id.* 2. *Lytle porticus parvas porticus, vel formices, cancelli, R. 108.*
 Portlaca [*Plat. Dut.* porselein, postelein f: *Ger.* portulak m: *Dan.* *Swed.* portlak m: *Fr.* porcelaine, porceline: *It.* porcellana:—*Lat. mid.* porcilaca] *The herb purslain*; portulaca, portulata, vel porculaca, *Som.*
 Port-land The isle of Portland, *Chr. 1052, v. Port.*
 Port-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset., v. Porte-loca.
 Port-man a citizen.
 Port-strete, port-strete a public street or way, *Mon. Angl. 1, 101, 48, a.*
 Pose a bag, *C. R. Lk. 10, 4, v. puse.*
 Posling, e; f. [*Fr.* pastille f: *It.* pastiglia] *A pastil*; pastillus, *Herb. 1, 20.*

Possentes-burh; *d.* -byrig *Pontesbury, Salop*; ubi Cenwallus rex West-Saxonum pugnavit cum Wulfero rege Mercie, *Chr.* 661.

POST [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* post *m.* : *Fra.* post *f.* a beam : *Ger.* pöste *f.* pöste, pösten *m.* : *Fr.* poste *m.* poteau *m.* : *It.* posto, palo : *Sp.* poste *m.* : *Port.* ponte] A POST, basis : postia, basis, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28 : R. 81.

Pouerte [*Fr.* pauvreté *f.* : *It.* poverta, povertza *f.* : *Sp.* Port. pobreza *f.*] POVERTY; paupertas, *Lye.*

Poure [*Fr.* pauvre : *It.* povero *m.* : *Sp.* Port. pobre *m.*] POOR; pauper, *Lye.*

Poute [*Fr.* pieté *f.* : *It.* pietà *f.*] Piety; pietas.

PRETE [*Dut.* pret *f.* joy : *Wel.* pryð the favour of the countenance, the look, beauty : *Wel.* prid dear : *Dan.* prydet adorned, beautified, pryde to adorn : *Swed.* prydad adorned, pryda to adorn, like the *Dan.* prydet : *It.* pretto *pare*] Adorned, pretty, decked; ornatus, *Som.*

Prætig, prættig [*Icel.* pretta to deceive, prettvisi *f.* fraudulence] Crafty, subtle, cunning; astutus, *Col. Monas.*

Prætt Craft, subtilty; astu, *Som.*

PRÆST, præst, prouast, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prawest, prawst *m.* a governor : *Dut.* provooet, prevoost *m.* a marshal : *Ger.* Dan. *Swed.* profoss *m.* one who administers punishment in a regiment, probat, propst *m.* a provost : *Not.* probista : *Schw.* brobst *m.* : *Dan.* provst *m.* metropolitan : *Icel.* prófastr *m.* a governor : *It.* prevoosto *m.* : *Sp.* Port. preboeste *m.* an executioner] PROVOST, president; præpositus, gubernator : — Israela folces præfostas, *Ex.* 5, 16.

Pranga [*Icel.* prang *n.* manganium, nundinatio : *Dan.* prangen *c.*] Cavernamen, pars navis, *Elf. gl.* p. 78.

Praust, prauast a president, *Bd.* 3, 23, v. præfast.

Predicere a preacher, v. prydecere.

PREDICIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* Dut. preken, prediken : *Ger.* predigen : *Ot.* predigon : *Isd.* predigon : *Dan.* prædike : *Swed.* Icel. predika to preach : *Wel.* pregethu : *Bret.* prætégi. Some derive it from the Lat. prædicare, others think it related to the *Swed.* prata, the *Eng.* prate] To preach; prædicare, *Lk.* 8, 1.

Predicung, e; *f.* A preaching; prædicatio, *Som.*

PRÆON [*Plat.* preem, preen *m.* an owl : *Dut.* priem *m.* a bodkin : *Ger.* pfrieme *f.* a bodkin : *Dan.* preen *c.* : *Icel.* prion *m.* a needle] A clasp, bodkin; fibula, *R.* 64.

PREOST, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prester *m.* : *Dut.* Ger. priester *m.* : *Mons.* priestrira : *Dan.* præst *m.* : *Swed.* preat *m.* : *Icel.* prestr *m.* a pastor : *Fr.* prêtre *m.* : *It.* prete *m.*] A PRIEST, presbyter, clergyman; presbyter, sacerdos, clericus : — In preostes canne in a priest's profession, *L. With. W.* p. 12, 1. We lærað þat preostas geogube geornlice læran we teach that priests diligently teach youth, *L. Can. Edg.* 61. — Ælc preost every priest, *L. Can. Edg.* 33, 34. — Ænig preost any priest, 37, 58, 60, 61. — Preost-háð priesthood, *Bd.* 1, 7. — Preost-heap an assembly of priests, *Col.* 107. — Preost-lagu clergy or ecclesiastical law, *L. North.* 2. — Preost-acyre a priest's share, a parish.

PREOWT-hwile a moment.

Pretti crafty, *Prov.* 14, v. prættig.

PRICA, pricca, price, pricu. [*Plat.* Dut. prik *m.* a point : *Dan.* prik, prikke *c.* a point, jot : *Swed.* prick *m.* a point, tittle : *Icel.* prik *n.*] A PRICK, point, sting; punctum, stimulus : — An lytel pricu on bradan brede a little point on a broad table, *Bt.* 18, 1. An prica ne gewit fram þære æ, *Mt.* 5, 18.

Priccian To prick, sting; punger, *Som.*

PRICKLE, pricele. [*Plat.* prikkel, príkel *m.* a sting : *Dut.* prikkel *m.* prickle, sting : *Ger.* prickel *m.* a sting] A PRICKLE, sting, point; aculeus, apex, *C.* Mt. 5, 18.

Pric-mælum point by point.

PRIM The PRIME, the first hour of the day; prima, scilicet diei hora, *R.* 95. — Prim-sang the prime-song, *Elf. ep.* 1, 31 : *L. Elf. Can.* 19.

Prince eages twinkling of an eye. Priores Prioratus, *Lye.*

Priost a priest, v. preost.

PRISON [*Fr.* prison *f.* : *It.* prigione *f.* : *Sp.* prisión *f.* : *Icel.* prisund *f.*] A PRISON; carcer : — On prisun don to put into prison; in carcerem conjicere, *Chr.* 1112. Diden heom in prisun cast them into prison, *Chr.* 1137.

PRIT, prut; *adj.* [*Dut.* preutsch prat proud, haughty; *Icel.* prídr civil] Proud; superbus, *L. Const.* p. 148.

Prita pride, *L. Const.* p. 150, v. pry.

Prigian To pip, pipe; pipare — Prigteað ceafum pæst raris, *Col.* 184.

Prodbore, prot-bore A market-place; forum, *R. Mt.* 11, 16.

PROFAST a provost, v. præfast. — Profast-acyre the province of a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 65.

Profentze Provence; Provincia in Gallia, *Or.* 1, 1.

PROFIAN [*Plat.* profien, priven, to prove : *Dut.* proeven to test, relias : *Fr.* prova to prove : *Ger.* profien to try, proben. probieren to try, taste : *Ot.* Ger. pruiuen, profien : *Dan.* prøve, probere to prove, essay : *Swed.* prófwa, probra to prove, essay : *Icel.* prófa to try : *Wel.* profi, provi to prove, from the old prawf, praw a proof, trial : experience : *Fr.* prouver, prouver : *It.* provare : *Sp.* probar : *Port.* provar.] To prove, try, probare, judicare : — Fa þæt he bið to prófanne þu erit judicanðus, *L. In.* 20.

PROFAST a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 65, v. præfast.

Proletan The poorer sort of Roman citizens; proletarii, *Cr.* 4, 1.

Prot-bore a market-place; probore.

Prouast a provost, v. præfast.

PRUT proud, *Scint.* 17, 46, v. præst. Prutene Southernwood; stracnum, *L. M.* 2, 33.

PRUTIAN [pryt pryt] To v. proud; superburie, *Som.*

PRUTICE Proud, puffed up; superbus, *Som.*

PRUTICE Proudly; superbe. — mide, *Scint.* 17.

PRUT-SCICE pride, *L. Ps.* 16, 11, v. pry.

PRUTES-flod [*Flor.* Prutes : *M. West.* Prutes-fade : *Ed. M. S. Ben.* Pryfetes-fod : *Can.* Pryfetes, Pryfetes, Prifetes, PRIVET, Hampshire, *Chr.* 1112]

PRYDE PRIDE, haughtiness; superbia, *Som.*, v. pry.

Prydecere, es; *m.* [*Plat.* Daprediker *m.* : *Ger.* prediger *m.* : *Ot.* bredigar *m.* : *Not.* predicus *m.* : *Dan.* prediker, prædikkant *m.* : *Swed.* predikare, predicant *m.* : *Icel.* prídicari *m.* : *Wel.* pregethu a preacher : *Bret.* præzger a preacher; predicatur, *Is.* gr. 47.

Pryfetes-flod Priset, v. Prutes-flod.

PRYT [*Dut.* *m.* Ger. *f.* præ pomp, state, splendor : *Old Ger.* parat magnificerens, bracht exact sounding : *Dan.* pragt *c.* *Swe.* prakt *f.* parade, pomp, etc.]

Pride, haughtiness; superbia, tumor, Scint. 13, 46. Fryta, Prof. R. Conc.

Psalm-scoop a psalm poet, a composer of psalms, Past. 36, 4.

Saltere the psalter, Somn. 73, v. saltere.

Saule Apulia, in Italy, Chr. 1096.

Sul a pool, v. pol.

Sulgare The Bulgarians; Bulgari, Ors. 3, 7. Pulgara land

Bulgariorum terra, Lye.

Sullian, apullian; pp. apulled, pulled. To PULL; vellere, Somn. 389.

Sul-spere A pool spear, a reed; arundo, C. Mt. 11, 7.

Sul-staf a pole-staff, a javelin, pestle; pilum, Past. 37, 2.

Sunic-stan A pounce-stone; pumex, R. 58.

Sund, es; s. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Mæs. pund n: Dut. pond s: Ger. pfund n: Not. phunt, phunt; Ker. Pol. Hung. funt. In earlier times all silver and copper money was weighed, hence the appellation pound] 1. A pound weight; pondo, libra. 2. A POUND, a quantity of money; mina, v. mancos]. 3. A talent; talentum. The Saxon pound was used as an imaginary value of money, but there has been a variety of opinions about its value. We have proof, from Domesday, that in the time of the Confessor it consisted of twenty solidi or shillings. But Dr. Hickes, Dis. Ep. p. 111. contends that the Saxon pound consisted of sixty shillings, because, by the Saxon law in Mercia, the king's were-geld was one hundred and twenty pounds, and amounted to the same as six thegns, whose were was twelve hundred shillings each, L. Wilk. p. 72. And certainly this passage has the force of declaring that the king's were was seven thousand two hundred shillings, and that these were equivalent to one hundred and twenty pounds; and, according to this passage, the pound in Mercia contained sixty shillings. Other authors, as Camden, Spelman, and Fleetwood assert that the pound had but forty-eight shillings:—1. An pund deorwyrðre þalfe, Jn. 12, 3. Pund butran gewiðð LXXX penenac læsse þonne pund wæres, W. Cat. p. 179. 2. Dyn and gestryfde tyn pund tua tina lucrifecit decem minas, Mt. 19, 16. Nimað þæt pund fram hym, and sylfað þam þe

hæfð tyn pund, Lk. 19, 24. 3. Ic behyðde þin pund on eorðan occultavi talentum tuum in terra, Mt. 25, 25. Animað þæt pund æt hym tollite istud talentum ab eo, Mt. 25, 28. Sceolde tyn þusend punda de- buit decies mille talentorum, Mt. 18, 24.

Pund A POUND, fold; septum:—Pund-brece a breaking into a fold, L. Hen. 1, 40, v. pyndan to confine.

Punder A weigher, one who weighs; ponderator, Text. Roff. p. 46.

Pundern [Plat. pündner m: Icel. pundari m.] A balance; statera, Lye.

Pundur A level, a plumb-line, a recompence; perpendiculum, hostimentum, Som.

Punere a pestle, v. pilere.

PUNG [Plat. pung, punge, pungel f. a full purse, a bag; Fra. punge f. a bag; Old Eng. bung a purse, pocket; Dan. Swed. pung m. a purse; Icel. púngr m.] A purse, pouch; cassidale, sacculus, Cot. 32.

Pungetung, e; f. A pricking; punctio, L. M. 2, 25.

Punian; p. ode; pp. od. To pound, beat, bray, hence the Derbyshire word to FUN, to pound; contere, Som.

PUNT [Fr. Sp. ponton m: It. pontone; Port. pontao] A PUNT; ponto, R. 103.

Punt-Aldemer [Pons Audomari, Le Pont Audemer or Le Ponteau de Mer] Pont Audemer, in France; urbs parva Gallie, in Normannia provincia, ad Rillam fluvium, Chr. 1123.

Puntiw Ponthieu, in France; Pontus, Ponticum, tractus Gallie in Picardia provincia, ubi olim Ambianorum pars. Ab aliis Comitatus Pontivensis dicitur, Chr. 1120.

PUR [Plat. puur, püür pure, clean; Dut. puur adj. adv. mere, merely; Ger. pur adj. adv. pure, merely; Dan. pur, puur; Swed. pur] PURE, sound; purus, integer.—Pur lamb integer agnus, Ex. 12, 5.

Purple Purple; purpureus, C. Jn. 19, 5.

Purpur, purpura PURPLE; purpura:—Scryddon hine mid purpuran inæderunt eum purpura, Mk. 15, 17. Blac purpur a rusty colour; nigra purpura, color ferrugineus, Elf. gl. p. 69.

Purpur, purpuren; def. se purpura; adj. Purple, of a purple colour; purpureus:—Bær þyrnenne cynehelm and purpuran reafe gessit optineam co-

ronam et purpuream vestem, Jn. 19, 5. Purpuren hrægel a purple garment, R. 63: Elf. gl. p. 68.

PURSE, pose, an; f. [Dan. pose c. a bag, purse; Swed. påse, posse m. a bag, purse; Icel. posi m. a little bag] A purse, a small bag; pera.—Se bearsa bearð æmptige pusan the poor bear an empty purse, Col. Monas., v. pocca.

PYCAN [Plat. Dut. pikken, bicken; Ger. picken, bicken; Dan. pikke; Swed. picka; Sp. picar to pick, to peck like birds; Wel. pigo to prick, to pick or chaw.—pig a prick, the beak or bill of a bird; Heb. פִּי a beak, mouth] To PICK, pull; eruere.—Let him pycan ut his eagan permitted them to pick out his eyes, Chr. 796.

Pyhtas the Picts, v. Pehtas.

Pyhtisc Pictish; Picticus, Lye.

PYLCA, pylce, pylcean, an [Plat. pils, pels m: Dut. Dan. Swed. pels m: Ger. pelz m: Mons. pelliz; Icel. piltis n: Fr. pelisse, pellice f: It. pelliccia; Sp. pelleja, pellizo f: Lat. mid. pellicium, pellicia, pelissia, pellitum, palliolum. Pylca, pylce is related to the Ger. fell skin, Lat. pellis, pallium and to the Mæs. fela, fæla to cover, Lat. velare, Adelung.] A PILCH, a garment of skin with the hair, a fur garment; toga pellicea, Alb. resp. 41.

PYLE, pile [Plat. pöl, pöhl f: Dut. peuluw f: Ger. pfühl m: Tat. phuluni] A PILLOW; pulvinar:—Lytel pyle a little pillow, Elf. gl. p. 60: Ors. 5, 11.

Pyndan To hinder, to pound, shut in; includere, Som., v. gepyndan.

Pynding, e; f. A forbidding, delay; prohibitio, remoratio, Past. 38, 6.

Pyngan To prick; pungere:—Pyngc him mid wordum pun-gat eum verbis, Past. 40, 6.

Pynt [Dut. pint f: Fr. pinte f: Sp. pinta f.] A PINT; pinta, Som.

Pyrie, pyrige a pear, Cot. 217, v. pera.

Pyse a pea, v. pisa.—Pyse-cynn pease kind, L. M. 2, 13.

Pyssena-seaw The juice of ptisane or pottage made of barley meal; Ptisanæ succus, Som.

PYT, pytt, pit, pitt, es; m. [Plat. pütt, pütte f. a pit: Dut. put m. a well: Fra. pet f. a splash, puddle; Ger. pfütze f. a splash, puddle; in earlier times it signified also, a well, pit: Ot. puzzi a well: Not. buzza a

well: *Wil. putza a well*: *Dan. pus c. a puddle*: *Swed. puss m. a puddle*: *Icel. pittr m. a well, pytir m. a lake*: *Wel. py-dew a well or pit*: *Ir. pit*: *Fr. puits m*: *Sans. put, putta*:

Heb. פתח pth to open] *A PIT, well*: *puteus, fossa*: — *Dæs pyttea hlaford fovea dominus, Es. 21, 34. Com to þam pytte, Gen. 37, 29. Wur-*

pað hine on þone pytu, Gen. 37, 22. Befesald on anre pytu. Lk. 14, 5.—*Water-pyttas cisterns, Deut. 6, 11.*—*Pyttid wyrtnes a cavity full of water; serpedo, Elf. gl. p. 5.*

Q

*For *qu* the *A.-S.* generally wrote *cw*, or *cu*, but as *qu* is found in a very few instances, they are here given.
Qualm death.—*Qual-stow a place of death, v. cwealm, cwealmstow.*
Quartern a prison, Chr. 1137, v. cwertern.
QUEAN [*Plat. quene f. a heifer*]:

North Ger. quine f: *Dan. qviev f. a heifer*: *Swed. qwigva f. a heifer*: *Icel. qviga f. a heifer*] *A barren cow; taura, vacca sterilis, Som.*
Quedol an argument, v. cwide.
Quena a wife, woman, Lup. 1, 11, v. cwen.
Quic-beam a wild ash, v. cwic-beam.

Quice quitch grass, v. cwice.
Quision a kitchen, v. cycene.
Quib, quiba the womb, v. cu?
Quidung, e; f. A lancet-complaint; questus, Cat. 20
Quulmere A plague, penitentiaria, T. Ps. 1, 1.
Other words beginning qu must be sought for in v. or cu.

R

**R* is frequently transposed in *A.-S.* words, hence we find *forst* and *frost* *frost*; *gers* and *grass* *grass*. Frequently the *A.-S.* added an aspirate to the *r*. Such words will be found, in alphabetical order, under *Hr*.
RA, raa, rah [*Plat. n. Dut. ree f*: *Ger. reh n*: *Wil. reio*: *South Ger. rech*: *Dan. raa c*: *Swed. rå f*: *Icel. rá f*] *A ROE, doe, roebuck; caprea, Som.*
**Raca the throat, C. Ps. 13, 5, v. hraca.*
RACA, race [*Plat. rake, harke f*: *the Plat. harke is formed by a transposition of the letters*: *Dut. rake f*: *Ger. rechen m*: *Dan. rive c*: *Swed. räsa f*: *Icel. reka f. pala, ligo, rakari m. tonor*: *Wel. rhacca*: *Ir. raca*: *Fr. rateau m*: *It. Sp. raastro m.*] *A RAKE; rastrum, Elf. gl. 1.*
Racateage a chain, v. raccenta.
Racað extends, Bt. 35, 4, v. ræcan.
RACCENTA, raccenta, raccentea, raceta, an; m. raccenteah, raccenteag, e; f. [*Plat. kede f*: *Dut. keten f*: *Ger. kette f*: *Ot.*

Tat. ketin: *Wil. ketene*: *Dan. kixde, kede c*: *Swed. ked, kedja f*: *Icel. kédia f*: *Sp. cadena*: *Old Swed. gorkisetta a fenced or hedged place*: *Ot. ketti a hedge, an inclosure*: *Wel. cadwyn, cadwen a chain*: *Fr. chaine f*: *It. catena f.*] *A chain; catena*:—*Slean on raccentan to cast into chains, Bt. 38, 1. Mid raccentan rapan to bind with chains, Bt. R. p. 190. Raccenteagum gebindan, Mk. 5, 3.*
Raccagian To tell, relate; narrare, v. recan.
Raccenteag, raccenteah a chain, Lk. 8, 29, v. raccenta.
Raceta a chain, Ors. 5, 1: a prison, Bd. 5, 14, v. raccenta.
RACIAN [*Plat. raken to scrape, sweep together*: *Ger. rechen*: *Moes. rikan*: *Dan. rive, rage*: *Swed. refsa, räsa*: *Ir. racam*: *Fr. racler*] *To RAKE; sarculare, sarculo colligere, Som.*
Racode libet, libuit, Cot. 126.
RACU, e; f. [*Plat. (sp)rake, sprak f. sproke, spröke*: *Dut. spraak f. speech, language*: *Fr. spreke f*: *Ger. sprache f. language, in earlier times,*

speech: *Dan. sproga, ispraec speech*: *Swed. språk n*: *Ger. rache f. expositio, rachen causas, narratio*: *Kr. rachen mes referamus, errabimus raras, kirechida exponere*: *Wach. sub. rache*] *1. A narrative, discourse, relation, history, narratio. 2. An explanation, reason, allegation, doctrina. 3. A comedy; comedia. 4. Rhetoric; rhetorica*:—*1. I. ne segð na seo racu the text shows not us, Elf. T. p. 11.*
Race geendebyrdan a new composer, Lk. 1, 1 v. 5, 23. 2. Reccan sume racu to give some explanation. Bt. 41, 4, Card. p. 382, 25. 3. 31: Elf. gl. p. 61.
Racu deð þat he hið ræccan rhetoric makes that he is (to him to be) a rhetorician. Bt. 16, 3, Card. 84, 15.
RACU [*Icel. rekia f. mædr. a mor, plior, raki m. mædr. Rain, water, a FLOOD, órn, pluvia, inundatio*: — *Þæw sweart racu stigan on gæst when a dark flood began to rise, Cd. 67.*

Racul, **Raculfester** *Raculoer*, in the isle of *Thanes*; antiquis *Regulbium*, castrum Romanorum, *Chr.* 669: 690.

Rid, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. rid m. a ride*: *Ger. ritt m. Dan. rid n. Sued. ridt m. Icel. reid f. a riding*.—*ríd rode*; p. of *ridan* on horseback; iter equestre, equitatio. 2. *Journey*, way, road; iter:—1. *Rit* for þu þe he mid *ræde* *earnæð rides* because that he by riding gains, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Some mid þære *ræde* *earnæð* þat he sien by halran some by their riding earn that they be the healthier, *id.* 2. *Gif* eane deð his *ræde* þæs *dægæs* if a servant makes his journey in the day, *L. With.* p. 11, 4. On þære *ræde* in the journey, *L. Athel.* 20.

lad. 1. *A cart, chariot*; quadriga. 2. *A track of a wheel, a path*; orbita:—1. *Can.* *Hebb.* 2. *Cot.* 145.

lad knowledge, v. *ræd*.

lad rode; p. of *ridan*.

lad-cniht a riding youth, a soldier, *Test. Roff.* p. 38.

lad-hera, *ræd-hera* a riding army, cavalry, *Ors.* 3, 9: 4, 1: *Chr.* 891.

ladod *Hastened*; *citatus*, *Lye.* *ador*, *rædre* *A steer*, bullock, heifer; *bovecta*, *iuvencia*, *Cot.* 24, 180, v. *hryðer*.

lad-stefen a journey on horseback, *Land.* p. 71.

lad-wægn a chariot, v. *ræd-wæn*. *æc-an*; p. *rahte*, *ræhte*, *gerahte*, *geræhte*, *we rahton*, *rahton*; *pp.* *geræht*; v. s. [*Plat. reken* to reach, give, rekken to extend: *Dut. reken* to reach, rekken to stretch: *Fr.* *racha* to reach, give; *reka* to present, deliver: *Ger. reichen* to reach, give, rekken to extend; *Not.* *rechan*: *Ot.* *reken*: *Moes.* *rak-kan*, *ufrakjan* to extend: *Dan.* *række*, *rekke* to reach, extend: *Swed.* *ricka* to reach, extend: *Icel.* *reka* to extend; *rétta* to reach: *Heb.* *רָקַק* *rqo*, *re-*

quo to extend, prolong. *The Ger. recken* to stretch, extend, is the intensive of *reichen* to reach, and, in this sense, used by old *Ger. writers*. *The Plat.* *trekken* to pull: *Ger.* *strecken*: *A.-S.* *strecan* to stretch, may be formed from *reçken* by pre-adding *st*] **To REACH**, extend, hold out, offer; extendere:—1. *lc* *ræce* *bedyppede* *hlaif*, *Jn.* 13, 26. *Ræcð* *he*, *Lk.* 11, 12. *Rehton* *wide* *reached* *for*, *Cd.*

47. [*Ræhte* *forð* his hand, *Gen.* 38, 28.

Ræcc [*Dut.* *brak m. Sued. racka f. a bitch*: *Icel. racki m. canis plautus*: *Fr.* *braque*: *Icel. bracco*.—from the *Sued. raka* to run after, to rove about] **A RACE**, a setting dog; *bruc-cus q. brachus*, *canis odoris-sequus*, *Cot.* 173.

Ræccan, *ræcean* **To reach**; *porrigere*, *Scint.* 28, 32, v. *ræcan*.

RÆD, *red*, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. rede f. a speech, saying*: *Wel.* *araith* a speech: *Icel. ræda f. a discourse*: *Old Ger. reda*: *Moes. razda* a speech. In the sense of reason and judgment *rede* is no more in use in the Modern *Ger.*, but in Old *Ger.* we find *reda*: *Ker. redina*: *Moes. rathjo*: *Dut. reden* *f.* *Bret. reiz f.* *Wel. rheswm* reason.—*Plat. Dut. raad m. counsel, advice*: *Ger. rath m. a meeting, assembly*: *Dan. raad n. advice, counsel*: *Sued. råd n. advice, counsel*: *Icel. rád n. counsel, advice*: *Pol. Boh. rada*: *Russ. rade*: *Bret. rat*, *ratoz f.* thought, reflection, consideration] 1. *Speech*; *sermo*. 2. *Counsel, advice, purpose*; *consilium*. 3. *Advantage, benefit, reward*; *commodum*:—1. *Ræde* *wea-metta* *sermonis iracundia*, *L. Const.* p. 148. 2. *Gebyrmine* word and minne *ræd*, *Ex.* 18, 19. *Ræd* *forð-gæt* *counsel shall go forth*, *Cd.* 169. *lc* *axige* *me* *rædes* *peto* *mihi* *consilium*, *Elf. gr.* 28. *On* *ræde* *fæst* *in* *purpose* *firm*, *Cd.* 125. *Ece* *rædas* *eternal* *counsels*, *L.* 169. 3. *To* *languman* *ræde* *for* *a* *lasting* *advantage*; *in* *permanens* *commodum*, *L. Const.* p. 148. *To* *ræde* *Angel-cynne* *in* *commodum* *Anglica gentis*, *Bd.* 2, 1: *L. In.* 67.

¶ **Ræd** *þincan* to seem advisable. *Rædas* *counsels*, *de-crees*, *abridgments*, *Scint.* 47, 189. *Ræda* *gemyndig* of *counsels* *mindful*, *Cd.* 170.

Ræd *ready*, *R. Ben.* 65, v. *hræd*.

Ræda *A reading*; *lectio*, *C. E. Ben.* 4.

RÆDAN; *ic* *ræde*, þu *ræstet*, *ræst*, *he* *ræt*; *imp.* *ræd*; p. *rædde*, *geræde*, *we* *ræddon*; *pp.* *ræded*, *geræded*, *ræd*; v. a. [*Plat. reden* to promise: *Dut. redeneren* to reason: *Fr.* *reda* to speak, decree, prove legally: *Ger. reden* to speak, talk, discourse, reason: *Old Ger. redon* to speak: *Ker. redinon* to recite, tell, relate: *Moes. rodjan* to speak: *Ot. Krist.* iii.

12, 4, p. 305. *Uuas* *sie* *fon* *imo* *redotin* *quid* *de* *kristo* *lo-querentur*, *Muspilli*. *Krist.* v. 41, *rahhon*, *Krist.* 89, *kirahhon* to give account, to answer: *Icel. ræda* to speak: *Ir.* *radham* to say, tell, relate: *Wel.* *adrodd* to relate, rehearse, declare.—*ræd counsel*] 1. **To READ**; *legere*. 2. **To discern**, *appoint, determine*; *statuere*, *edicere*. 3. **To rule**, *regulate*; *regere*. 4. **To conjecture**, *guess*; *con-jicere*. 5. **To advise**, to give or take counsel; *consilium dare*, *vel capere*:—1. *Me lyst* *rædan* *I* *wish* *to* *read*; *me* *juvat* *legere*, *Elf. gr.* 34. *Hu* *ræstet* þu *quomodo* *legis* *tu*? *Lk.* 10, 26. *Se* þe *ræt* *ille* *qui* *legit*, *Mt.* 24, 15. *Rædde* *his* *boc* þam *folce* *legebat* *ejus* *librum* *populo*, *Ex.* 24, 7. *Ne* *rædde* *ge* *nonne* *legistis* *vos*? *Mt.* 12, 3, 5. *Ne* *ræddon* *ge*, *Mt.* 21, 16. *Ræddon* þis *ge-writ* *legerunt* *hoc* *scriptum*, *Jn.* 19, 20. *Me* *sealde* *to* *ræd-danne* *gawe* *me* *to* *read*, *Bd.* 5, 13. *Het* *me* *beran* *to* *ræddanne* *ordered* *me* *to* *bring* *to* *read*, *id.* 2. *Swa* *swa* *losue* *him* *rædde* *sicut* *Josua* *iis* *edixisset*, *Jos.* 6, 5: 9, 3. 3. *Ræt* *eallum* *geaceftum* *governs* *all* *crea-tures*, *Bt.* 35, 3. 4. *Bd.* 3, 10, B. *lc* *ræde* *swæfn* *conjunctio* *somnium*. 5. *lc* *ræde* þe *I* *advise* *thee*, *R.* 28. *Ongunnon* þa *Pharisei* *rædan*, *Mt.* 22, 15.

Ræd-bana *an* *evil* *counsellor*, *L. Const.* p. 115, 1.

Ræd-bora, *an*; *m.* *A counsel bearer*, *a counsellor*; *consilii lator*, *consiliarius*, *Jud.* 16.

Ræde *What* *is* *prepared*, *trappings*; *apparatus* *cujusvis* *generis*, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Ca.*, v. *ge-ræde*.

Ræde-clæfer *Red clover*; *caltha*, *trifolium cœruleum*, *Lis. Som.*

Ræde-fæst, *ræd-fæst* *firm* *in* *purpose*, *constant*, *firm*, *Cd.* 74: *Elf. T.* p. 38.

Ræde-fæsting *constancy*, v. *ræd-fæstnes*.

Ræde-gafol *ready* *or* *agreed* *rent*; *contractus* *reemualis*, *L. In.* 67.

Ræde-gafollic *rentable*, *tributary*; *fisco* *pertinens*, *fiscalis*, *Lye.*

Ræde-hera *cavalry*, v. *rad-hera*; *also* *q. senators*. [*Ger.* *rath-sheer* *a senator*] *Cerethi* *ita* *dicit*, *Cot.* 38, 200.

RÆDELSE, *redelse*, *an*; *f.* *it* *ap-pears* *also* *to* *make* *the* *g. es*; *d. e. &c.*; *m.* [*Plat. radsel* *n.* *afra-dels*, *afraels*: *Dut.* *raadsel* *n.*: *Ger.* *räthsel* *n.*: *Mons. Not.* *ratisca*, *ratissa*, *ratussa*] **A RIDDLE**, *a dark* *question*, *ambiguity*, *imagination*; *ænigma*.

ambiguitas, imaginatio:—Se leasa wena and sio rædelse þara dysigena monna the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men, *Bt. 27*, 3. Þurh his rædelaan through his imagination, *Bt. 41*, 5. Buton elcra leasare rædelaan without any ambiguity; sine ulla subdola ambiguitate, *Bt. 85*, 5. Næs þurh rædelsas non per æmignata, *Num. 12*, 8.

⁴RÆDEN, redin; g. rædenne, redene; f. [*Plat. rede, rade, grade f. wief-rad, wiewe-rathe, radeleve: Ger. gerade f. a certain portion or share of the furniture belonging to the wife, after the death of her husband, or to the next female relation: Moes. geraid appointed wages: Icel. rædi n. dispensatio rei æconomice*] Law, control, condition, state, counsel; lex, consilium:—On hire rædenne heon woldon would be under her control; sub ejus regimine esse voluerunt, *Chr. 920*. On þa redene on the condition, *L. In. 62*.

-ræden; g. e. As a termination of nouns denotes 1. A state or condition of a person or thing; statum sive conditionem rei vel personæ denotat. 2. The manner, reason, law or rule of acting; modum, rationem, legem, regulam agendi exponit:—1. Gefer -ræden societyship; sociorum status, societas, consortium cujusvis generis. Mæg -ræden relationship; consanguineorum status, consanguinitas, cognatio. Hiw-ræden familyship; domus vel familiæ status, ipsa familia, familiaritas. Iaræla hiw-rædene of the house of Israel, *Mt. 10*, 6. Hiw-rædene þinne fæder familiæ tuæ pater, *Gen. 28*, 2. 2. Teon-ræden accusandi lex, lis, et inde etiam (quod lites injustæ non raro instituantur) injuria, jurgium, perverciacia. Gecewid-ræden pactorum ratio, pactum, conventio.

⁵Rædendlic Belonging to a decree; decretalis, *Cot. 64*, 197.

Rædenne bacidones, *Cot. 23*.

Rædere, es; m. A READER; lector, *Som.*

Ræde-spræce prose, v. hræd, &c. Rædeastre A female reader; lectrix, *Som.*

Rædfæst ferm, v. rædfæst.

Rædfæstnes, se; f. Constancy; constantia, *L. Const. p. 147*.

Ræd-findan to find advice, *Cot. 58*.

Ræd-gastran the five stars in the head of Taurus: Hyaden, *Sonn.*

Ræd-gifa a giver of advice, *Elf. gl. p. 74*.

Ræd-here cavalry, v. rad-here.

RÆDIC [*Plat. reddik m: Dut. radys f. sativus minor: Ger. rettig m: Mons. raticch: Sued. rättikaf: Dan. rædike c: Icel. ródise f: Corn. rydhik: It. radice f: Sp. rabano m.*] RADISH; raphanus sativus:—*Elf. gl. p. 64*. Wild rædic wild radish; arboracea, *Cot. 206*.

Ræding, Reding, Reading [*Dunel.*

Et Redingum: *Hunt. Redings, Reding: Hoed. Read-inges: Brom. Redinges. Nomen deducunt aliqui a reh vel hreh inundatio sive copia aquarum, Lamb. Dict. Alii a Brit. rhéd, que flices denotat, Camd. Alii denique a Brit. rit vel rhyd trajectory, et æge velige aqua insula, q. d. rheadige trajectory aquarum, trajectory insularis, Bazt. gloss. Antig. Brit. Quidni interea a reh et ing inundatio pratorum? Pontes Antonini hic sitos fuisse volunt nonnulli, uti notatur a Baxtero; quum tamen plurimi apud Colnbrook possunt] READING, Berkshire; oppidum in agro Bercheriensis, *Chr. 1006*, 871, 872.*

⁶Ræding, rædingc READING, lecture; lectio, instructio, *R. 34*, R. Conc.

Ræding hurry, haste, v. hrædnea.

Ræding-boc a reading-book; lectionarium, legendum, scilicet liber qui legebatur in liturgia; is autem duplex; unus, Æstivalis; alter, Hyemalis, *Elf. Can. 21*.

Ræding-gewrit handwriting; chirographum, *Elf. gl. p. 57*.

Ræding-grad a going to the reading, the ascent to the chance.

Ræding-scamol a reading-bench, a pulpit, *R. Ben. 9*.

Ræd-leás, rede-leás without advice, hastily, *Elf. gr. 9*, 55: *Chr. 1009*.

Ræd-lec, ræd-lic, ræd-læc; comp. ra, re, ere; adj. Advised, wise, hasty; consultus, expeditus, *Ors. 3*, 1.

Rædlíce; comp. rædicor; adv. Readily, hastily; consulto, expedito, *L. Const. p. 116*, v. hrædlíce.

Rædlicnyas haste, *Vit. Guthl. c. 1*, v. hrædlicnyas.

Ræd-ripe readily ripe, soon ripe, *R. 60*.

Ræd-scamol a reading desk, v. ræding-scamol.

Ræd-secan to seek advice, *Cot. 50*.

Ræd-peahtere a counsellor; consilii excogitator, *Ors. 6*, 2.

Ræd-peahung advice; consilii suggestio, *Ors. 4*, 1.

Ræd-wæn a swift wain, a chariot, *Ors. 6*, 30, v. hræd, &c.

Ræfela Garments, clothes; vestis, *Som.*, v. reaf.

Ræfen a roser, *Chr. 578*, v. hrefen.

RÆFMAN, hrefman; p. de. 1. To bear, suffer; sustinere. 2. To listen, obey, to perform with alacrity; auscultare, obedienter peragere:—1. Ræfman passus est, *Cot. 152*. 2. Hiw þæt ofstum miclum ræfman illi istud magna satisfactione obedienter peragerant, *Jid. 5*, v. ærfman.

Ræfnes-fot Rænes's foot; chama daphne, *Herb. 28*.

Ræfnes-leac Ragwort; satyris, *Herb. 16*.

RÆFTER, es; m. [*Ger. raff. raff. rafen m: Mons. ravo: De. raft c: Icel. raft m. The latter differs only from the Ger. rafte by the prefix t.]*

RÆFTER, perch; signum, assestrum:—Ræfters, *Cot. 13*. O ræftum in tignis, *Bd. 3*, 16.

Ræftung, e; f. A robbing; latrocinium, *Chr. 1116*.

Ræga, ræge a doe, roebuck, *Herb. vet.*, v. hræga.

Rægel, rægl a garment, clothes, rail, *Pa. 108*, 18, v. hrægel.

Rægel-hús a westry, *Elf. gl. p. 11*.

Ræge-reosa the reins or bit, *L. M. 2*, 31.

Rægl a garment, v. rægel.

Rægn, regn rain, *V. Ps. 71*, c. *Cd. 213*, v. ren.

Rægol-fæst bound by rule, *Moes. 88*.

Ræhte, ræhton extended, v. ræhte.

Ræms, Remis Rheims; curia Rhemorum, *Chr. 1119*, 104.

RÆNC, renc [*Ger. rank v. rånke a cunning thief, a rascal, craft, subtlety: Dea. rånke renke c: Sued. rank v. ranker m.] Pride; superbia—Idele renca sans appetit inanis corporis cultus, I. Episc. 1*, 8: *L. Cæ. Edg. 97*, 2: *L. Const. p. 188*.] Rænca, renca bullæ, vitæ cujusvis generis.

Ræpan; p. te; pp. t. [*rap. rope, cord*] To bind, lead captive; vincire, captivum tenere:—Mid ræcetan ræpan to bind with chains, *Bt. 2*, 190. Ure carne folk ræp led captive our miserable folk, *Chr. 1011*.

Ræpling, es; m. A captive prisoner; captivus:—Ræpling gas captivus, *Gen. 39*, 20: *M. 68*, 38. Mid ræplingum, *M. 15*, 7. — Ræpling-wærð keeper of captives, *R. 8*.

Ræpa, es; m. *A distance or space between; interstitium:—R. 43.* Nigon ræpas nine spaces; novem interstitia, *Elf. ep. 1, 43.* Responsorium, *C. R. Ben. 21, 22.*

Ræpung, e; f. *A preventing; interceptio, Som.*

RÆRAN, aræran, reran; p. rærdede, arærdede, we rærdon, arærdan; pp. aræred; v. a. 1. *To raise, REAR, elevate, build; erigere, ædificare. 2. To raise, excite, move, advance; moliri:—1. Hlædræ rærdon ladders reared, Cd. 80: 79.* Reliquias reran *to elevate relics, Memol. 141.* Arærende þearfan *lifting up the poor; erigens pauperem, Ps. 112, 6.* Þu rærst hus, *Deut. 28, 30.* He þær weofod arærdede, *Gen. 22, 9: 28, 18, 22.* 2. *Ne ongunnon ræran began not to excite, Cd. Th. p. 2, 18.* Godes lof ræran *God's praise to advance, Bd. 4, 24, v. hreran.*

RÆS, es; m. [*Plat. Dan. Sued. rask quick; Dut. ras n. a whirlpool, a rapid tide, rasch quick, ras quickly; Ger. rasch, riasch: Not. rosche swift: Mons. rasco vivaciter*] A RUSH, onset, force, violence, course, stream; impetus, cursus:—*Mycelum ræse magno impetu, Lk. 8, 53.* Mid swiðran ræse valentiori impetu, *Bd. 5, 6.*

RÆSAN, he ræst, rist; p. rææde, gerææde; pp. rææd. [*Dut. ræzen: Ger. ræsen: Tat. ræze: Dan. ræse: Sued. ræsa. These words signify to make a loud, violent noise by moving, to discover anger by outward impetuous actions, to act contrary to reason, to rave, rant, rage, to be mad: Icel. ræsa currere, ræsa, hræsa nutare, cadere: Heb.*

רָשַׁרְשׁ ruj, ruts *to run.—ræs a rush*] *To rush, fall, to rush upon, to attack; irruere, procurrere:—Ræst on gehwilone reðe hunde wuhta gelicost prorsit in unumquemque ferociani cuius simillimus, Bt. p. 186.* Rist se stol nyðer the throne falls down; ruit solum deorsum, *L. Const. p. 148.* Ræde forð prorsit inde, *Dial. 2, 6.* Ræde on þone cyning made an attack on the king, *Bd. 2, 9.* Ræænde eode prorsuens abiit, *R. Mt. 8, 32, v. hreosan, reosan.*

Ræa-bora *a bold leader; impetu ferens, Cd. 86.*

Rææcettan *To crack, crush, rush; stridere, crepere, Cot. 44, 198.*

Rææcutung, e; f. *A crushing, rushing, a flash of lightning; stridor, coruscatio, Som.*

Rææclan *To shake; vibrare, Hyma.*

Rææ with a force, a course, v. ræa.

Rææn. 1. *A shingle, plank, cloven wood; asser. 2. A beam, a plain beam in a roof; laquear:—1. Elf. gr. 9, 18. 2. Cot. 122, 168.*

Ræst *a rest, a place of rest, a bed, Bt. 33, 4: C. Mt. 23, 8, v. rest.*

Ræst readest, *Elf. gr. 28, v. rædan.*

Ræst-dæg *a rest day, a sabbath, Lev. 19, 3, v. reate-dæg.*

Ræstan *to sit, C. Jn. 21, 12, v. geræstan.*

RÆSWA, an; m. [*Plat. Dut. reus m: Old Dut. Ger. riese m: Old Ger. ris, recke m: Ot. risi: Not. riso a giant: Moes. reika a prince. The Ger. rise a giant signified in earlier times a prince, hero, warrior, leader: Dan. rise m: Sued. reze m: Icel. risi m. a giant, ræsir m. a king; Wel. rhyswr a champion, hero, warrior: Heb.*

רַשָּׁא ras *a head, chief: Sans. raja a king*] *A chief, chieftain, captain, leader, prince; præses, princeps, dux:—Cyninges ræswa a king's chief minister; regis præfectus, Cd. 193.* Werodes ræswa *people's prince, Cd. 198.* Folces ræswan *populi duces, Jðth. 9.* Se mago-ræswa *the kindred chief, Cd. 98.* Leoda ræswan *chieftains of the people, Cd. 80.* Ræswan herges *leaders of an army, Cd. 154.*

Ræswian; p. ode, we ræswodon; pp. od. [*Plat. resonneren: Fr. raisonner: Wel. rheswm: Ir. reasun: Arm. reasoun*] *To REASON, think, meditate, imagine; cogitare:—Pin mod oft ræswæð thy mind oft reasons, Bt. 22, 2, v. resian.*

RÆT [*Plat. Dan. rotte f: Dut. rot, rat f. According to Bilderdyk it is m. in analogy with the Fr. rat m. and the It. ratto m: Ger. ratte, ratze f: Sued. råtta, rotta f: Icel. rotta f. glia: Fr. rat, raton m: It. ratto m: Sp. rato, raton m. ratona f: Bret. raz m: Lat. mid. ratus, raturus. Related to the Lat. rodere to gnaw. The Heb.*

רָצוּץ rjo or rto *signifies to make holes, to perforate*] A RAT; mus rattus *Lin., sorex, R. 19: Elf. gl. p. 59.*

Ræt reads, *Mt. 24, 15: governs; gubernat, Bt. 35, 3, v. rædan.*

Ræt reads, *Mt. 24, 15, v. rædan.*

Ræðe, rað, raðe; comp. raðor, raður; sup. raðost; adv. soon, RATH, quickly, RATHER; cito,

protinus, *Gen. 24, 65: Mt. 9, 39: Lk. 18, 8.* Ne sceal he na þe raðor non debet ille eo citius, *Bt. 30, 1.* Raður þonne citius quam, *Ex. 2, 18.* Swa hig raðost magon quam illi citissime, *possunt, Gen. 45, 19, v. hraðe.*

Ræðnys *fierceness, v. reðnes.*

Ræw *a corpse, v. hræw.*

Ræwa *a row, v. rawa.*

Rago-finc *a parrot, Cot. 160.*

Ragu. 1. *Blast, blight, mildew; rubigo. 2. Christ's wort, Christ's herb, Christmas-herb; helleborus niger, mosicium, sive mosicum, forsan mosylicum vel rubus mosylicus, i. e. ut nonnulli volunt, cassiæ species. 1. Deut. 28, 42. 2. L. M. 3, 62.*

Raha *a roe, v. ra.*

Rah-deor *a roe deer; capreus, R. 19, Elf. gl. p. 59, v. ra.*

RAM, ramm, es; m. [*Plat. ramm m: Dut. Frs. ram m: Ger. ramm, rammbock m.—rammen or rammeln coire. The male hare and rabbit are called in Ger. rammler m. The Lat. ramus is related to this word*] 1. A RAM; aries. 2. *A battering ram; instrumentum bellicum Aries dictum:—1. He ahefde þone ramm, Gen. 22, 13. Pri-wintre ramm trismis aries, Gen. 16, 9.* Muntas, ge fægnodon swa swa rammass montes, *vos exultastis sicut (arietes, Ps. 113, 4, 6.* Onbærnyssæ ramma incensurum arietum, *Ps. 65, 14.* Twentig rammæna viginti arietum, *Gen. 32, 14.* 2. Ram *to worce or ram to weal geweorc a ram for work or [a ram; for a wall work, R. 51: Elf. gr. 5.*

Rameasun *Buckthorn; ramusium, R. 40.*

Rammesige, Remesege, Ramesie, Ramesæie [*Ita dictum quasi Ramesis ige Arietis insula, quod, priusquam ab ullo inhabitaretur homine, Aries, (limosis locis gelu hiemali obduratis, vel æstivo solis calore arentibus) relicto grege illuc erabundus deveniens, eisdem iterum locis in humorem et mollitiem solitam resolutus, heremita remanere compulsus sempiternum loco nomen reliquit Mon. Angl. p. 232, l. 12, b.*] RAMSEY, *Huntingdonshire; Ramesia, ubi, 12, Nov. A. D. 969, Ailwinus, orientalium Anglorum dux, instigante Oswaldo Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, fundavit monasterium, Mon. Angl. 1, 231, 34, a.*

RAN [*Dan. Icel. rân n. rapina;*

Don. rane to rob, pillage, to take or snatch away: Icel. rana to rob] *Rapine, plunder, open robbery; aperta rapina:—Gif he ran wyrc e si apertam rapinam fecerit, L. Cnut. pol. 58.*

Ran *a deer, wild goat; caprea:—Huntunge heorta and rana venatio cervorum et caprearum, Bd. 1, 1.—Ran-deora rein-deer, v. hranas.*

Ran *a whale, v. hron.*

Ran ran, Cd. 209, v. rennan.

Ran-boga *a rainbow, v. ren-boga.*

RANC [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. rank slender, lank, thin, luxuriant in growth, high grown*] *Proud, haughty, rebellious, RANK, fruitful; superbus, rebellis, fecundus:—De wæpnum lset ranc stræte forð rume wyrcan thee with weapons let a way forth through (the) proud widely work, Cd. 97. Geseon rancne here to see (the) haughty foe, Chr. 1006. Gif senig man hæbbe modigne sunu and rancne, Deut. 21, 18. Ne ge ne sceolon beon rancce ye should not be proud, L. Elf. Can. 35, W. p. 158, 54. Ranclic proud, v. ranc.*

Ranclice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Proudly, fruitfully, RANCLY; superbe:—Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice gema-cod your clothing should not be too proudly made, L. Elf. Can. 35.*

RANcnes, se; f. RANkNESS, fruitfulness; superbia, fecunditas, Som.

RAND, *rond, es; m. [Dut. randas n. a shield: Ger. rundatsche, rundtartsche f. rundschild n. a round shield: Icel. rønd f. a margin, shield: Fr. rondelle, rondache f: It. rotella, rondazza f: Sp. rodella f: Port. rodella f. all signify a round shield, a target: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. c. Swed. f. rand m. a border, edge: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. rund rond: Dut. Fr. rond round; It. rotondo: Sp. redondo. This word, like the Ger. ring, is allied to the Ger. verb rennen to run, designating, in its primitive sense, the quick motion of a round body around its axis. The Lat. rota a wheel, is visibly related to the Ger. rad a wheel. The ancient Germans expressed round by sinwell, the A.-S. sinewelt: Fr. welle, waltze a cylinder, roller] A boss, shield, rim; clypeus:—Rand on scyde a boss on a shield, Menol. F. 584. Rincas*

randas wægon warriors bore shields, Cd. 95: 171.

Rand-beag, rond-beag, rand-beah, rand-beh *a shield-formed crown, a boss, a buckler, target; scutiformis corona, umbo, Elf. gr. 47.*

Rand-byrig shield-walls, shields, Cd. 166, v. burh.

Ran-deora *a rein-deer, v. ran.*

Rand-gebeorh *a protecting shield, Cd. 158.*

Randun [*rennan to flow, dup down*] *Rushing, random; torrens, Hicke's Thes. 1, 232, 34.*

Rand-wiga *a bucklered or shielded warrior, Cd. 148.—Randwiggend, rond-wiggend a shielded fighter or warrior, Cd. 163.*

Rann *a deer, Col. Monas., v. ran.*

Ra'p, es; m. [Plat. reep, reip m: Dut. reep m: Frs. raap f: Ger. reif m: Moes. raip a band, ribbon; Dan. reb, reeb n. a cord, rope, cable: Swed. rep n. ref f: Icel. reip, reipi n: Wel. rhâff, rhefawg: Ir. ropa] A rope, cord; funis:—Heo let hig ut mid anum langum rape, Jos. 2, 15. Ða rapas torburston fumes rupti sunt, Jud. 15, 14. To bræc he sona þa rapas, Jud. 16, 9.—Rape-ge-wælc a little rope, T. Ps. 104, 10.—Rap-gan, rap-gon to walk on a rope, Cot. 90.—Rap-genga a rope-ganger, a rope-dancer.

Rapincel, rapincle *a little rope, Ps. 104, 10.*

Raredunle *a bittern, an owl; onocrotalus, Cot. 159, Som.*

RARIAN; part. rarigende; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. raren: Dut. reeren: Fr. raire, réer the noise that deer make in rutting time] To ROAR, bellow, cry out; fremere, rugire, clamare, Cot. 183.

Raring, rarung, e; f. ROARING, braying; rugitus, Cot. 23.

Rascal [Plat. Dut. Ger. rekel m. a cur, a brutish, rude fellow, a rascal: Plat. rasenkahl shaved bald] A lean, worthless deer, hence a RASCAL; fera strigosa, homo nihili, vilis.

Raš quickly, v. ræše.

Rašinga suddenly, v. ræše.

RAWA [Plat. rege, rige: Dut. ry f: Ger. reihe f: Old Ger. rei: Dan. Swed. rad f: Pol. rey, rzad: Wel. rhês a row, rank: Fr. raie f: It. riga f: Sp. raya f: Port. risca] A row, order:—Lenge swiðe rawa longo valde ordine, usquequaque, Cot. 197.

Rawe Hairs, small roots; capillamenta, Som.

Rea *a highwayman; granator Lye.*

Rea recked, fumed; p. of reccan

REA'D, reod, rude, red; adj [Plat. Dut. rood: Ger. rot: Ot. rot: Dan. Swed. ród: Isl. raodr: Wel. rhudd red, ruddy

Bret. ruz red, fire red, hot red: Fr. ruadh: Cora. ród: Russ. rdeyu: Fr. rouge, red

RED; ruber, rousens:—Ð heofon ys read, Mt. 16, 17. Ðære readan ases wætern þri maris aque, Mat. 11.

On þa readan se is wæ: wæ ri, Ec. 10, 19. On se readan in mari rubra, Ps. 105, 21. U þa se readre, Ps. 125, 1.

Be þan readan se by the Red sea, Cd. 148: 2.

Reada, reade *A swelling in a jaw; tolia, vel proualia gl. p. 71: R. 74.*

Readan-bigong the current reading, v. ræda.

Readan-eorð red earth, reddish

Read-clæfre red clever, v. read-clæfer.

Reade-wan of a yellow or red colour; rufus, Som.

Readian, ic readige; p. oed. To REDDEN, to become rubere, rubescere, Elf. p. 2.

Reading Reading, Berts. i. d. ding.

Reading-sceamel a reading v. ræding-scamol.

Readnes, se; f. REDNES: bor, Bd. 4, 19.

REAF, es; m. [Icel. reif a cap, ment, a covering, it is read of the A.-S. hrof a roof. Plat. roof: Frs. rof n. a roof: Dut. roof f. the cabin of a man: Icel. reif, reif n. a roof: "Ab hac significatio. (ment) Latino-barbarus reit raupa, et roba, pro veste et nostratium robe, pro pretiosiore." Som.] A garment, clothing; vestis, mentum:—Hys reaf was swa hwite swa snaw, Mt. 2: Mk. 9, 3: Lk. 9, 23. Ðe dewan reaf eadnes vestis, Ger. 38, 14. Ðæt hælend cra vestis, Ex. 29, 29. L. reaf lintea vestis, Ger. 11.

Reaf to werigenne vestiment ad indossandum, Ger. 23.

Reaf of offensa harna, 4, 3, 4. Wæpmannes reaf vestis, Deut. 22, 5. Wicces reaf fæmnia vestis.

Deorwurðust reaf proceras splendida vestis, Ger. 23.

Reafas fmad vestis fæmnia, 9, 20: Mk. 6, 56: Lk. 8, 24.

On hwitum reafe, Lk. 24.

Mid nanon reafe geacryd, 8, 27. Ymbbydige be reaf

solliciti de vestimento, Mt. 6, 28.
REAR, es; n. [Plat. Dut. roof m: Ger. raub m: Ot. giroubi: Not. roube, geroube: Dan. rov n: Swed. rof n: Icel. rifs n. rapine, hriða, hriðna n. spóil, v. reafian to spoil, rob. "Ab hac significacione (spoil) Latino-barbarum raubare, et robare, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, nautribus to rob; item roberia robbery." Som.] Spoil, plunder; spolum: — Se þe fyndeð reaf manige qui inveni spolia multa, Ps. 118, 162. Here-reaf militaria spolia, manubia, Jo. 7, 21: Bd. 1, 34: Lk. 11, 22.
Reafere, es; m. [Plat. röver m: Dut. roover m: Ger. räuber n: Old Ger. raubar, rouver: Dan. röver m: Swed. röfware n: Icel. reyfari, reifari, rau-fari, hraffi, bramai m: Scot. reyfar, reffyar, reiffar, reaver, reuer, ryvir a robber, pirate: Fr. voleur m: It. rubatore m: Sp. robador m.— reaf spóil] A seizer, robber, ROVER; raptor. **Reafersa**, Lk. 18, 11: L. Const. p. 149.
Reafull Rapacious; rapax, Obs. Lsa. 13.
Reafian, hreafian, ic reafige; p. ode; pp. oð, gereafod; v. a. [Plat. roven, rofen: Dut. rooven: Ger. rauben, berauben: Old Ger. raban, raubon, raupon, roben: Moes. raubon, hiraubon to rob, raupian to pull, pluck: Dan. röve: Swed. röfa, röfva: Icel. hriða to seize: Fr. ravir: Old Fr. rober: Old Lat. rivare: Scot. to reife, to reyff to rob, to take with violence.—reaf spóil] To seize, take hold of, to take in the act, rob, spóil, destroy; rapere, diripere, vastare:—His hus reafige ejus domum diripiet, Mk. 3, 27. Ge reafiað Egipte spoliabitis Ægyptios, Ec. 3, 22. Hi reafiað hine spoliast eam, Ps. 79, 13. Reafion hinc diriperunt illum, Ps. 88, 40: L. Can. Edg. imp. p. 38.
Reaf [Dan. rasle to play at cross and pile, to rasfle: Swed. rasfel n. a game at dice: Icel. hraffi rapax, hraffa manu vertere. Inde forsan nostra to rasfle; ludere tesserae, scilicet, ea lege ut unus omnia rapiat.—reaf plunder] Greedy, mad; rapax, rabidus, Prof. R. Conc.
Reafiac, es [Icel. hriðling f.] Prey, rapine, spóil; rapina, spolum: — Fulle reafiacas pleni rapina, Mt. 23, 25. Full

reafiac plenum rapina, Lk. 11, 39. Nylle ge hopian on reafiacum, Ps. 61, 10. Todælan reafiac dividere spolia, T. Ps. 67, 13.
Reafodu rapine, v. reafiac.
Reaftera a rafter, Cot. 142, v. ræfter.
Reafung, e; f. A spoiling, seizing, destroying; spoliatio, Ors. 2, 5.
REAM, reama, reoma, an; m. [Plat. reem, remen m. a strap, thong: Dut. riem m. a thong, strap: Fra. rembende f. a binding with straps: Ger. riemen: Ot. riumo: Dan. Swed. rem f: Icel. reim, ræma f. a thong, strap: Pol. rzemien: Boh. remen. The Lat. remus signified not only an oar, but also, a thong, strap: Wel. rhwym a bond or band, a tie. Hence the Northumberland rim or belly-rim, the membrane enclosing the intestines, as in the vulgar caution "Mind dinna bruat yor belly-rim." Hence also, Lye thinks, the Eng. ream a parcel of paper] What binds up or covers, a film, membrane, ligament; membrana, ligamentum: — Brægen utan bið mid reaman bewefen on þære syxtan wucan the brain is on the outside, covered with a membrane in the sixth week; cerebrum exterius est ligamentis obtectum in sexta hebdomade, Lib. generat. hom. Se reoma þæs brægenes ligamentum cerebri, Cot. 54.
REAM, rem [Plat. Dut. room m: Ger. rahm, rohm m: Old Ger. rium: Dan. rømm m: Icel. ríomi m: Fr. creme f: It. Sp. crema f: Scot. ream, reyme, rem cream. Hence, Lye says, the Devonshire ream cream] Cream; cremor, lactis flos:—Mile rem lactis flos, vel cremor, Hicke's Thes. I. 227, 18. Do on ream put into cream, L. M. 3, 10.
Ream a shout, v. hream.
Reapere a seizer, robber; raptor, Off. Reg. 4, v. ripere.
Reapling a prisoner, v. ræpling.
Reas rushed, Bd. 3, 9, v. reossan.
Reaw raw, v. hreaw.
REC, es; m. [Plat. Dut. rook m: Fra. rec, rek f: Ger. rauch m: Wil. Not. ruch: Dan. røg c: Swed. rök m: Icel. reykr m. smoke, rök n; pl. wet hay; Scot. reik, reek, rek] **REK**, smoke, vapour; exhalatio:—Biteran recas bitter reeks (vapours), Cd. 18. Mid rece with smoke, Bd. 5, 12.
Recan, arecan, reccean; p. reac; pp. areht, ahreht [Plat. Dut.

rooken to smoke, perspire, exhale: Fra. reka to smoke, perspire: Ger. rauchen: Not. rouchen: Tat. riohhen to fumigate: Dan. røge, ryge to smoke, to dry in smoke, to perfume: Swed. röka, ryka: Icel. reykia to smoke: Let. rukinti fumare: Heb. רַךְ rkk, rekek made soft, from רך rk, rek to be soft, but rakak signifies in most oriental languages to rarsify or thin a volatile body.—rec smoke. The slow waving and swelling motion of the smoke seems to have given origin to its appellation rec: Plat. rook and Ger. rauch, schmauch smoke. In the same manner the related words fam foam: Ger. faum: Lat. fumus have taken their name from motion, Adelung] To REEK, ascend, to stand up, to be erect, to fume, smoke; erigere, exhalare:—Recend fumans, C. Mt. 12, 20. Reccendneromesblodersek. ing with ram's blood, Cd. 142, v. reocan.
Recan, reccan, reccean, arecan, areccan, bereccan, gereccan; p. rehte, reahte, arehte, gerehte; pp. areht, reht, areaht, gereaht, gereccenod; v. a. [Plat. reken, rekenen; v. a. to compute, number; v. n. conferre rationes, Brem. Dict.: Dut. rekenen; v. a. to count, account, reckon, value, to rely upon; v. n. to cipher, to cast accounts, to reckon: Ger. rechnen; v. a. and v. n.; in the latter case it requires the auxiliary verb haben to have; to count, calculate, reckon, esteem, to reckon the charges, to rely or depend upon: South Ger. raiten, reiten to cipher: Moes. rahnan, garathjan to number: Dan. regne to count, reckon, tell: Swed. räknna, to count, reckon, tell: Icel. reikna to reckon, compute: Pol. rachowaty to cipher, to cast accounts. Junius and Ihre derive recan from the Dut. reeka f. a series, chain, row: Ger. reche: Plat. rege f. which is confirmed by the ancient manner of calculating with small balls attached to a string. Wach. derives recan from the Old Ger. racha reason, account, ciphering being the proof of a thing by numbers or ciphers, Adelung.—racu a discourse] 1. To say, speak, tell, relate, recite, explain, translate, interpret; dicere, exponere. 2. To number, RECKON, part, divide, distribute, bestow, give; enumerare, erogare:—I. Ic recco

calte wundra þine, Ps. 9, 1: Cd. 161. Þa se wisdom þa þis spell areht [Cot. areht] hæfde when wisdom this speech had spoken, Bt. 36, 2, Card. p. 270, 1: 39, 3. Ic mæg reccan I can relate, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 298, 21. Bigspell reccan, Mk. 12, 1. Arece us þæt bigspell, Mt. 13, 36: 15, 15. He þæt swefen rehte, Gen. 40, 16: 41, 12. Wæs reht was translated, Bd. 5, 21. Areccan of Lædene on Englisc to translate from Latin into English, Past. Reccæð, Lk. 24, 17. Gerehtest me toldest me, Bt. 36, 3. Gerecenod explained, Cd. 169. 2. Hit nis nanum men alefed, þæt he mæge arecan þæt þæt God geworht hæfð it is permitted to no man, that he may reckon (recount) that which God hath wrought, Bt. 39, 12, Card. p. 354, 13. Is to reccenean and to syllanne est erogandum atque dandum, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. Gereccan þancas to give thanks, Pref. R. Conc.

Récan, reccan; *p.* röhte, rehte, reahte, we rohton; *pp.* geröhht; *v. a.* [Plat. rōken; *p.* rogte; *pp.* rogt, rochen; *p.* rochte; *pp.* rocht to regard: Old Dut. roeken, rochten, ructen to care for: Ger. geruhen from the antiquated verb ruchen, geruchen to regard: Ot. ruachen, Krist. iv. c. 16, 40. "Zi gálu ir min ni rúachet. Thoh bin ih then ir súachet," non curatis me in domum patrem, cum tamen is quem queritis. Winsbeck in parenesi ad Fil. 86. Ni ruche uie die Pfaffen leben, du solt doch dienen Gott an in noli curare vitam Clericorum, tuum est in illis revereri Deum: Dan. rōgte, rygte to take care of: Sued. rykta to nurse, to take care of: Icel. rækia, rækta. —recc care] TO RECK, care for, regard, take care for, direct, govern, rule; curare, regere: — Se rica reccan wolde the prince would reck (care for), Cd. 205, Th. p. 253, 16. Du ne recat tu non curas, Mk. 12, 14. Ne recest pu? C. Mk. 4, 38. Ne rohte regarded not, Chr. 1086. Du recest hi tu reges illos, Ps. 2, 9. Framlice rehte firmly ruled, Bd. 1, 5. Se þe recð min folc, Mt. 2, 6. Sealde to recanne gave to rule, Bd. 3, 23: Cd. 203.

RECC [Chau. recke: Dut. Kil. roek m. care: Old Ger. ruch, ruache f. care: Ker. ruahcha] RECK, care; cura, Som.

Rece-leás RECKLESS, careless; curæ expers, Past. prof. Reccelæsllice RECKLESSLY, negligently; supine, Past. 57, 4. Reccelæst, reccelæstnes, reccelæstnes, *se*; f. RECKLESSNESS, carelessness; negligentia, incuria, Past. 60. Reccende ruling, v. recan. Reccende reeking, smoking, Cd. 142, v. recan. Reccendóm, *es*; *m.* Rule, government, interpretation; gubernatio, R. Ben. 2. Reccendr *A* ruler, guide; rector, Scient. 32. Reccenys, *se*; *f.* *A* history, relation, direction, correction; narratio, directio, correctio, Som. Reccere, *es*; *m.* 1. *A* rector, governor, a ruler of a church or priest; rector. 2. *An* interpreter, preacher, expounder, a rhetorician; narrator, rhetor: —1. Past. 13, 1. 2. Seo racu deð þæt he bið reccere rhetoric makes that he is a rhetorician, Bt. 16, 3. Reccestre *A* female who rules, a governess; rectorix, Som. Reccileás careless, dissolute, v. rece-leás. RECED, *es*; *m.* [Plat. rook *m.* and the Ger. Rauch *m.* smoke, signify metaphorically a house, habitation: Scot. reik smoke, habitation: The Frs. reka signifies to smoke, inhabit. The Icel. reekia *f.* signifies a bed, and a couch; it might, therefore, seem to denote one who has a bed, a couch. Rök smoke, says Thre, notat domicilium, focum, unde, Betala for hwarje rök pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere, rökpenningas focarium, fumagium: Ger. rauchgelt. Lye says, domus autem ideo forsan reced dicebantur, quod focos habentes in centro, fumo plene (fumosa) esse solebant] *A* place where there is smoke, houses in olden times having hearths, but no chimnies, hence they were smoky, hence also a dwelling, house, hall, palace; domus, palatium: —Recedes hleow *a* dwelling's shelter; domus asylum, sive hospitium, Cd. 112. On recede in his dwelling; in domo, Cd. 113.—Sund-reced *an* ocean dwelling, the ark, marina domus, Cd. 67.

Rece - leás careless, dissolute, wicked, Bt. 5, 3, v. rece-leás. Reccleaaneglect, L. Can. Edg. conf. 7, v. reccelæst.

Récels, *es*; *m.* [Plat. rökels *m.*: Dut. reufwerk *n.*: Ger. rauchwerk *n.*: Dan. rögelese *c.*: Sued.

rökelse *f.*: Icel. reyki *a* thus. —recc smoke] lacus, frankincense; fumigatio, tra Mt. 2, 11.—Reccels-fet *a* censer, Num. 16, 46.

Reccelian *To* make a perfume or incense; thurificare, Som.

RECCEN, recene, recone, recone: *sup.* recenust; *adv.* [Plat. reken pure, clean, named, orderly, something which is coming to be gotten, becoming, *f.* Ger. rege swift, lively] Quickly, soon, speedily, immediately, cito, protinus:—Het him recone gangan commanded him quickly to go, Cd. 40: 101. Full recen full soon, Bt. R. p. 185: Bd. 1, 7.

Recendóm, recendóm rule, R. gr. 9, 12.

Reccetung *A* belching; rucius, Som.

Reccan to give, [Far think re-gað is an error for seccan] Memol. 184, v. recan, acgu

Recnan to reckan, pay out, v. rec. Recone, recone soon, v. rec.

Reconlice, reconlice immediately, R. Mk. 1, 18: 1, 31, v. rec.

Red read, v. read.

Red *a* read, v. read.

Red counsel, advice, Chr. 656 v. read.

Red-, -red, as a prefix and postfix denotes counsel, prudence, sagacity; hæc vox red. sive rad, rad et rod, sive et currit tum in initio us terminatione nominum eorum, consilium, prudentia, sagacitatem, denotans: *a* red ulph, rod-ulph assisting a counsel; consilio adjuvans Red-wald power is consilio imperans. Ebe-red noble in counsel; clarus a consilio. Edo-red all counsel; omne consilium.—C. red known in counsel; certus consilio.—Mild-red mild in counsel; mitis consilio.

Redan to read, R. Lt. 4, 14 v. radan.

Rede-leás hasty, v. red-leas. Redeleanes, *se*; *f.* Rashness, hastiness; precipitatio.

Redels *a* riddle, ambiguous, v. rædels.

Redere *a* reader, v. readere. Rede-stan red stone, rubble.

Red-ford, reed-ford [Red f. reed, ford ford] Redwics Hants; also RADFORD, *s.* Notts; *etc.*: locus in *gr.* Hantonensi, Bd. 4, 16, *h.*

Redin *a* condition, decre, Cd. 41, 173, v. raden.

Redian recede, Cot. 165.

Red-leás hasty, v. red-leas.

Red-lic wisely, v. red-lic.

Ref *a* garment, v. reaf.

- Refa** a robber, *tax-gatherer*, *W. Cat.* p. 21, v. reafere.
Refan to rob, v. reafian.
Reft a covering, garment, veil, v. rift.
Regel a rule, *Chart. Edu.*, v. regol.
Regini, **reginu** a ruler, v. regn.
Regl a garment, v. hrægel.
Reg-luord A nobleman, ruler, prince; *regulus*, *C. Jn.* 4, 46, 49.
Regn rain, *Cd.* 12, v. ren.
Regn [*Moes.* *raginon* to *Regl*] One who rules, a ruler, prefect, in composition it denotes chief, principal; rector, præses.—**Regn**-**peofas** ruling or chief thieves; *dominantes fures*, *Cd.* 169.
Regnan to rain, *C. R. Mt.* 5, 45, v. rinan.
Regnes-**burh** [burh a town, city, regenes of the river, *Regen*] **REGENSBURG**, *Ratisbon*; urbs Germaniæ ad Danubii et Regini confluentem; olim Reginum et Regina Castra.
Regulic Rainy; *pluvialis*, *V. Ps.* 77, 49.
Regn-**wyrm** a ring-worm, v. reng-wyrm.
REGOL, *regel*, *regul*, *reogol* [*Plat.* *regel* f: *Dut.* *regel* m: *Ger. Dan.* *Swed.* m. *regel* f. a precept, maxim, line, row, rule: *Icel.* *regla* f. a rule, canon] A RULE, law, canon; *regula*, canon:—Under *reogole sub regula*, *Bd.* 4, 4. Of þæm reogole extra regulam. *Boc þara reogola* a book of the canons, *Bd.* 4, 5. On *mynstres reogolum* in the minster's rules, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1.
Regolet *Regular*, canonical; canonicus, *Cot.* 58.
Regol-lagu *Canon law*; *lex canonica*, *L. Cnut.* eccl. 5.
Regollic, *reogollic*; *adj.* According to rule, regular, monastic; *regularis*:—*Regollic lif* a regular life, such as was led by monks. *Þæt gemet leornode regollices þeodscipes* learned the limit of regular discipline; *normam didicerat regularis disciplinæ*, *Bd.* 3, 23. *Þa reogollican gesettynsse haligra fædera gelufodon* loved the regular institution of holy fathers, *Bd.* 4, 5. On *life reogollicum* in regular life, *Bd.* 4, 6.
Regollice, *reogollice*; *comp.* or; *adv.* Regularly, by monastic rule; *regulariter*:—*De regollice libbe* who lives regularly, *L. Cnut.* eccl. 5. *Regollicor libban* to live more regularly; *regularius vivere*, *L. Const. Ethel.* p. 115.
Regol-lif, *reogol-lif* A regular or monastic life; *regularia*, i. e. *monastica vita*, *L. Cnut.* eccl. 5.—*Regol-sticca* a ruling-stick, a ruler.—*Regol-weard*, *reogol-weard* a head or rector of the Regulars; *Regularium præpositus*, *Bd.* 4, 27.
Regul a rule, v. regol.
Regullic *regular*, v. *regollic*.
Reh a deluge, v. hreh.
Reht a right, law, a plumb-line, a carpenter's rule, v. riht.
Rehte told, directed, ruled; p. of *recan*.
Rehtlic *Right*, proper; *rectus*:—Is *rehtlic* is right, ought, *R. Mk.* 8, 31, v. rihtlic.
Rehtlice *Rightly*, well, properly; *recte*, *R. Mk.* 7, 35.
Rehtnis *Reason*, account; *ratio*, *C. Mt.* 12, 36.
Rehtun interpreted, defined, v. *recan*.
Reig-luord a ruler, prince, v. *reg-luord*.
REIN [*Plat.* *reen*, *rein*: *Dut.* *rein*: *Old Dut.* *reen*: *Frs.* *ren*: *Ger.* *rein*: *Moes.* *hrains*: *Ker.* *hrein*: *Wil.* *rein*: *Dan.* *reen*, *ren*: *Swed.* *ren*: *Icel.* *hreinun*. These words express a freedom from all filth or dirt, clean, pure, neat, clear, eatable, free from all mixture or alloy, plain, free, entire, quite. *Wach.* derives *rein* from *rinnen* to run, to stream, comparing it with the clear and pure streaming or running water. It seems better to refer it to the antiquated *Ger.* verb *reinen*, which exists in the modern verb *reinigen* to clean, polish, scour. In the same manner the *Plat.* *schier*: *Swed.* *akir*: *A.-S.* *scir* expressing cleanliness, belong to the *Ger.* *sheuren* to polish, scour] *Sincere*, pure, clean, chaste; *sincerus*, *purus*, *Som.* *Rein rain*, *Chr.* 1116, v. ren.
REMIAN, *ic remige*; *part.* *remigende*; p. *ode*; *pp.* *od*; v. a. [*Frs.* *rama* to build, make, prepare: *Icel.* *rema* to strengthen, make strong] To mend, repair; *emendare*:—*Remigende hyra net*, *Mt.* 4, 21.
Remis *Rheims*, v. *Ræma*.
REMMA [*Dan.* *ram rank*, rancid, acrid: *Swed.* *ram*, *ramm* the smell of the goat, rank, rancid: *Icel.* *remma* f. bitterness] Bitterness; *amaritudo*, *Lye*.
Remming a hinderance, v. *hrem-ming*.
Remn a raven, v. *hrem*.
Rempend *Rampant*, headlong, rash; *præcepta*, *Past.* 20.
REN, *regu*, *regu*, *reng*, *es*; m. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *regen* m: *Frs.* *rein* f: *Old Ger.* *regu*,
rigen, *ren*: *Tat.* *regan*: *Moes.* *rign*: *Dan.* c. *Swed.* *Icel.* *regn* a. *rigning* f. *hrönn* f.] **RAIN**; *pluvia*:—*Seren wearð forþoden*, *Gen.* 8, 2: *Mt.* 7, 25. *Io sende ren*, *Gen.* 7, 4. *Mid heofonlicon rene* with heavenly rain, *Bt.* 7, 3. *Æfter rene* after rain, *Bt.* p. 157. *Renas rains*, *Ps.* 104, 30. *Rægnas scuran rain showers*; *pluvia* *imbres*, *Cd.* 213. *Rægnas bæron bore rains*, *Cd.* 12.
Ren a course, *Bt. R.* p. 194, v. *ryne*.
Ren-**boga** a rainbow, *Gen.* 9, 13.
Renc pride, v. *rænc*.
Rengc-**wyrm**, *reng*-**wyrm**, *reng*-**wyrm**, *reng*-**wyrm**. 1. A RING-WORM; *impetigo*. 2. A earth-worm, a man-worm; *lumbricus*:—1. *Som.* 2. *Herb.* 46, 3: *Eif.* *gl.* p. 60.
RENDAN, *brendan* [*Frs.* *renda* to rend, tear: *Ger.* *trennen*; p. *trente*; *pp.* *getrent* to separate or divide a thing: *Icel.* *ræni*, *rændi*, at *ræna spoliare*, *deripere*: *Wel.* *rhanu* to part, divide: *Bret.* *ranna* to part, split] To REND, tear; *scindere*, *C. Mk.* 11, 8.
Renel a runner, v. *rynel*.
Reng rain, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. ren.
Ren-hund A greyhound; *cursorius canis*.
Renian; p. *renode* To rain, to shower down, to bring upon; *pluere*, *inducere*, *inferre*, *tanquam pluviam*, *Cd.* 127, *Lye*, v. *rinnan*.
Renig 1. *Rainy*, showery; *pluvialis*. 2. *Blear-eyed*, having watery eyes; *lippus*:—1. *Som.* 2. *Cod. Ez.* p. 100, b., *Som*.
Renise [run a magical character] *Mystical*, hidden; *mysticus*, *Som*.
Renlic *Rainy*, showery; *pluvialis*, *Eif.* *gr.* 9, 28.
RENNAN, *reonan* [*Plat.* *ronnen*, *ronnen* to run, flow: *Frs.* *rena*: *Ger.* *rinnen* to flow. In the poem on *St. Anno*, *rennin*: *Ot. rinan* to approach, arrive: *Moes.* *rinnan* to come: *Dan.* *rende* to run, flow: *Swed.* *rinna* to flow: *Icel.* *renna* to run, flow: *Lat.* *ruo*. The double n of this verb in *Ger.* shows that it is the intensive of the radical antiquated verb *renen* or *reinen*, which latter, hunters still use when speaking of the trotting of the fox. The *A.-S.* *sernan*, *yrnan*, *urnan* are the same word, and only differ by the transposition of the r. The noun is *rine* or *ryne* a course, from which with an the verb is formed] To RUN, flow; *currere*:—*Swa swa þæt wæster*

renneð as the water runneth, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 20. Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð, Chr. 963. Satan ran Satan ran, Cd. 229, Th. p. 309, 19, v. yrnan.

Renodest hast laid, Cd. 127, v. renian.

Ren-scur a rain shower, a shower of rain, a shower, Gen. 19, 24: Ps. 77, 49.

RENT [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Fr. renta f. revenue: Swed. renta, rinta f. Icel. Sp. renta f. Port. renda f. It. rendita f. Wel. rhent rent for houses or land] 1. A course; cursus. 2. A RENT, hire; redditus:— 1. Euer erned to riyt rent *semper currens recto cursu*, Hicke's Thes. I. p. 232, 38. 2. Sette þar-to landes and rentes *disposuit insuper terras et redditus*, Chr. 1137.

Ren-wyrm rain worm, a red worm that appears after rain, R. 24: Cot. 121, v. rencg-wyrm, an-geltwecca.

Reðcan, he ryceð; p. reác, we rucon; pp. rocen to reek, Jdth. 12, v. recan.

Reod a reed, R. 43, v. hreod.

Reod red, Gen. 25, 26, v. read.

Reod-bed a reed bed, Herb. 8, 1.

Reode-gnidan, reoð-gnidan to colour or dye red, Cot. 81.

Reodian; p. ode; pp. od. To redder; rubescere, purpurescere:— Reodode purpuruit, Cot. 153, 190, v. readian.

Reod-pipere a reed piper, a player on pipes, R. 114.

Reogol a rule, with its compounds, v. in regol.

Reoh rough, v. hreog.

REOHCHE, reohhe [Plat. ruche m: Dut. rog, roch m. doornug thornback; Ger. rocke m: Dan. rokke m. rokkefiak c: Swed. rocka f.] A ROACH, thornback; fannus, piscis, raja clavata, Lin. — R. 102: Elf. gl. p. 77, Lye.

Reol a reel, Cot. 16, 162, v. hreol.

Reoma a membrane, ligament, v. ream.—also, rheum; rheuma, defluxio.— rime, frozen dew; praina.—a rim, margin; margo, Som., v. rima.

Reomian, reomende to cry out, to mutter, v. hryman.

Reon A garment, covering; stragulum:— Under anre reon sub uno stragulo, L. Alf. pol. 38.

Reonnan to run, Chr. 963, v. rennan.

Reord, gereord [ræd speech, reason] A tongue, voice language, speech; lingua:—Reord was gemene language was common, Cd. 79: 67: Bd. 4,

1.—Reord-berend word bearing. Nebuchadnezzar is so called. Lye says, refectionem, afferens Cd. 178.

Reord-hus a house for dining, a dining-room, C. Mk. 14, 15.

Reordian, reordigean; p. ode; pp. od [reord a tongue, speech] To speak, converse, read; loqui, legere:—Him to reordode to him spoke, Cd. 99. Wolde reordigean would harangue, Cd. 156.

Reorung, e; f. Amuttering; mus-sitatio, R. Ben. 38. C. R. Ben. habet reonung quod forsas rectius, Lye.

Reosan, reosian, gereosan; p. reas. To rush, fall, fall down; corruere:— Reoseð se riht-wisa, Ps. 36, 25: 144, 16, v. hreosan.

REOST [Plat. roste f. röster m: Dut. rooster m: Ger. rost m: Dan. rist c. All these words denote a gridiron or grate. Swed. rist m.—a ploughshare, the instep of a person's foot] 1. A REST, the wood on which the share or coulter is fixed; dentale, scilicet lignum cui inseritur vomer. 2. A coulter, share, harrow; vomer, Lye.

Reotan to creak, Cod. Ex. 36, a, v. wreotan.

Reoð cruel, v. reð.

Reoð-gnidan to colour or dye red, Cot. 89, v. reode-gnidan.

Reow rowed, sailed; p. of rowan.

Reowa, reowe, an [reaf a garment] An Irish mantle or rug, a soldier's cloak, a frieze car-sock; plæna, stragulum.—Cot. 126. Reowan wascan lenas laware, Bd. 4, 31.

Reowe contrition, v. hreowe.

Reowian to repent, R. Ben. 3, v. hreowan.

Reowlic RUEFUL, sorrowful, Chr. 1083: 1086, v. hreowlic.

Reowsian to rue, be sorry for, be penitent, H. Mk. 8, 12: L. Can. Edg. conf. 5, v. hreowan.

Reowsung penitence, v. hreowsung.

Reowu Pieces of tapestry; tape-ta, Cot. 174.

Repan to touch, v. hrepan.

Repel A staff, cudgel; baculus, Dial. 1, 2.

Repera a robber, v. reapere.

Rephung [Plat. raphohn n. tetrao perdix; Dut. raphoen n. the female of a partridge; Ger. repphuhn, rebhuhn n: Dan. agerhøne c: Swed. raphöna f. raphöna n.—From rap signifying in Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Scot. quick] A partridge, quail: coturnix, tetrao coturnix, Lin.

Repling a prisoner, v. repling

Reppan to touch, v. hrepan.

Reps responsorium, E. 34, v. reps.

Repta-ceaster Richborough, Lre.

Rutupense castrum, Juliana-sulam Thanet, Lamb. Det.

Repung a touch, v. hrepan.

Reran to elevate, Menal. 161, v. ræran.

Resce a rush, v. riza.

Rese Violence, an attack, insensio; impetus, Som.

Resian; p. ade. To ræm, ræ-gine, conjecture, divine; cog- cere, vaticinari, Bd. 3, 10, 14, 1, ræswian.

Resong, resung, e; f. A guess- ing, divining; conjectura. Cd. 44, 171.

REST, rest, e; f. no pl. [Plat. rust, rast, rauc, roue f: Is-

rust f: Old Dut. rast, rast- rouwe f. rest: Fr. rest f: Ger. rast, rüste f: Ot. rest

Ker. rasta, rast: Moe. rast- stage, station, a place of rest

the road: Dan. Svæd. rest, rest, stage, station: Icel. rest, a milestone, pass, rest

REST, repose, sleeping, rest. 2. A place of rest, a bed, lectus.—1. Sætern dagur

is Drihten gehalod Scand- diel requies est Dominus

scata, Ex. 16, 23. Icel. þe reste, Ex. 33, 14. Ger. metað reste vos invenit et

etern, Mt. 11, 29. Svæd. reste requies requies. M. 43: Lk. 11, 24: Pm. 22

Reste gestigan to go to rest, to ascendere, Cd. 161

his reste gesting rest to ascendere, in ejus lectus ascendit, Bd. 3, 27. Moe. restas synt on reste mid

guarali sunt in cubili rest. Lk. 11, 7.

Restan, ic reste, þu rest, v. rest; trð; p. reste, v. rest

[Plat. rasten, rusten, rest- rauen: Dut. rusten, resten: Fr. resta, rest: Ger. ruhen: Isd. chiresio: J. kirestan: Dan. raste: Is-

rusta: Icel. hressa to rest, amuse: Fr. rester to stay.—rest repose] To rest, remain, to be at leisure: down; quiescere:—Hic reste ille se quieti dedit, 31, 17. Reste þæt þu requiescit iste populus, E. 30. Flæsc min rest- hyhte caro mea requiescit, Ps. 15, 9. Reste þæt wer aib, Lk. 10, 6. Rest incit her rest gearstriben, Cd. 159. Men sleep: reston men slept and rest Bd. 2, 12.

Reste-dag, es; m. a day of rest, sabbath. *Mt.* 12, 8.
 Reste-fast fast at rest, fast asleep, *Cd.* 9.
 Resten rest, quiet, a bed, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Resten-ger a rest year, sabbatical year, *Lev.* 25, 5.
 Rest-gemana quies communis, coetus. *Med. ex. Quadr.* 5, 16.
 Rest-hus a rest-house, bedchamber, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 Resting-dag a rest day, *Mod. Const.* 4, v. reste-dag.
 Rest-leis RESTLESS; quietus expert, inquietus, *C. R. Ben.* 64.
 Resung a guessing, v. reasong.
 let cheerful, v. rot.
 REYAN [ret, rot cheerful] 1. To comfort, delight, exhilarate; letificare. 2. To use any means to give pleasure, to delude, defend; liberare, tueri.—1. Wisdom hine eft rete wisdom again comforted him, *Bt. tit.* 5. Öðru got oleccas þam mode and hit ret oðr gods gratify the mind and delight it, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 130, 30, v. aret. 2. *Off. Reg.* 4. EÐE, reða, hréð, hréðe; comp. ra, re; adj. [*Plat. Dut.* vreed: *Dan.* vred: *Swed.* vred: *Icel.* reidr angry; *Wel.* iredd anger, wrath] Savage, fierce, cruel, severe, hard, austere, officious; ferox, ævulus, furestus.—Reðe mann, *Gen.* 16, 12. Reðe deor a savage beast, *Elf. gl.* p. 58. Reðe hund a savage dog, *Bt.* p. 186. Word reðe, *Ps.* 90, 3. Wite reðe, *Nun.* 16, 46. Se reða ren the heavy rain, *Bt.* p. 157. Reðes meoys mon austeri animi riv, *Bd.* 3, 5. Wæron riðe reðe, *Mt.* 8, 28. Reðran ic geseah austeriora ego idi, *Bd.* 5, 12.—RÉðe-mód wrath of mood; asper animi, *Cd.* 80.
 ð-gian, reðian To rage; ævire, *Dial.* 1, 2.
 ðig, hréðig Cruel, fierce; ferox, *Cot.* 84.—Reðig-mod ferax animi, *Bt.* p. 186.
 ðlic Cruel, fierce; ferus, *Cot.* 84.
 ðlice Cruelly, fiercely; ferociter, *Son.*
 ðnes, æ; f. Fierceness, cruelty, WRATH, severity; ferocitas, rigor.—Mid wildeorlicre reðysse with wild beast cruelty, *Bd.* 2, 20. Reðnes þæs stormes severity of the storm, *Bd.* 1, 1. Reðnes cyles severity of cold, *Bd.* 5, 13.
 ðra more severe, v. reð.
 ðra, reðre, regeðra [*Plat.* rolerknecht m. rojer m: *Dut.* roter m: *Ger.* ruderer m: *Dan.*

rörgeast m. rörskarl m: *Swed.* roddare m: *Icel.* ródrar, ródrar madr an oar] A rower, sailor, an oar; nauta:—*Elf. gr.* 7. Scip þre reðre a ship with three rows of oars; triremis, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 300, 8, *Lye.*

Reðra-hyðe [hyð a port, reðra of sailors; nautarum portus. "Magis tamen nonnullis placuit a Brit. rother, i. e. er odor, sive yr odr, limes, deducere, q. d. limes portus; quippe fuit ille locus Cantiacorum atque Trinotianum limes, Lye] ROTHERHITHE; oppidum in agro Surriensi juxta ripam Thameis fluv. positum.
 Rettan to comfort, v. retan.
 Reuwan To despise; contemnere, *R. Mt.* 18, 10.
 Réwað we row, v. liberan.
 Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyte, ca. 1. A rowing, navigation, voyage; remigatio. 2. A ship; navigium.—On rewette swincede in remigatione laborantes, *Mk.* 6, 48. 2. On swiðran healfe rewettes in dextram partem navigij, *Jn.* 21, 6.

Rha-deor reindeer, v. rah-deor.
 Rhanas, rhenons reindeer, v. hranas.

Rhedmonað March, v. hréðemonað.

RIB, ribb [*Plat.* ribbe f: *Dut.* rib f: *Frs.* reb m: *Ger.* rippe f: *Rab.* ribbi: *Dan.* ribbe c: *Ribben* n: *Swed.* ref, reben n: *Icel.* rif þ. rifbein n: *Wach.* derives rib from reif a hoop, from its bending shape] A RIB; costa, *Gen.* 2, 21, 22.

Ribbe The herb hound's tongue; cynoglossa, *Herb.* 98.

Ribb-spaca a rib-spoke; radio-lus, *Cot.* 166.

RIC, ríce; def. se ríca; seo, þæt rice; adj. [*Plat.* riek: *Dut.* ryk: *Ger.* reich: *Old Ger.* richo, riho, rib, rich: *Dan.* rig, riig: *Swed.* rik. All these words signify rich: *Icel.* rikr powerful, imperious: *Fr.* riche: *It.* ricco: *Sp.* Port. rico: *Lat.* mid. ricus.—rice a kingdom] 1. RICH; dives. 2. Powerful, great, noble; used as a noun, a prince, governor; magnus, potens.—1. Se ríca on Godes rice ga, *Mk.* 10, 25. Þa ofermodan rícan superbi dívites, *Bt.* 36, 2. Ricra grundleas gitsung divitum immensa avaritia, *Bt. R.* p. 157. Ne wandað he for ricum, *Deut.* 10, 17. 2. Se ríca recan wolde the noble would regard, *Cd.* 203. Feorðan dæles ríca quarta partis gubernator, i. e. tetrarcha, *Lk.* 3, 1: 9, 7. Ne

arwurða þone rícan ne honora magnum, *Lev.* 19, 15. Se ríca ahoð the powerful raised, *Cd.* 8: 143. Ricra gesetnes magnatum decretum, senatus-consultum, *R.* 14. He awearp þa rícan deiecit potentes, *Lk.* 1, 52. Se ricosta the richest, *Ora.* 1, 1.

Ríc-; ríc-, ríce [*Plat.* reik: *Dut.* ryk: *Ger.* reich, rich] as a prefix or termination of nouns denotes dominion, power; terminatio plurium substantivorum, munus et dominium significantium, as, Cyn-ric a king's dominion; regnum. Bisceoper a bishop's dominion—hence, bishop-ric: episcopatus, &c. It is used, especially in the names of men, both in the beginning and the end of words, as Ricard [ric powerful, ward a ward, keeper] Fredric pace díves, sive potens, &c.

Ricardes-ríce Richard's kingdom, Normandy, *Chr.* 1000.

Ricetere, es; m. 1. Power, tyranny, violence; potentia. 2. Treason, disloyalty; prodition.—1. *R. Ben.* 34. 2. Mid ricetere with treason, *Elf. T.* p. 4, 15.

Rí'cz, ryce, es; pl. u; n. [*Plat.* riek n: *Dut.* ryk n: *Ger.* ríech n: *Isd.* riih: *Ker.* rihh: *Ot.* rich: *Dan.* ríge n: *Swed.* ríke n: *Icel.* ríki n. power, dominion, kingdom. This word unites in itself the idea of power, government, territory, and is related to the antiquated *Ger.* reichen, and its intensives reichsen, the *Lat.* regere, to the *Old Ger.* rekte a hera, prince, regent, *Lat.* rex: *Moes.* reiks, and to the verb reichen to reach, to extend in length, &c., *Adelung.*] 1. Power, dominion, greatness, rule, kingdom, empire; ditio, regnum, imperium. 2. A region, country, a country governed by a king, a kingdom; regio.—To-becume þin rice thy kingdom (rule, dominion) come, *Mt.* 6, 10. Wið Romana rice ge-win upahofon made war against the empire of the Romans, *Bt.* 1. Godes rice Dei regnum, *Mt.* 6, 33. Godes rices god-spell Dei regni evangelium, *Mk.* 1, 14. Godes rices gerynu Dei regni mysteria, *Mk.* 4, 11. Godes rices geandbidan Dei regnum expectare, *Mk.* 15, 43. To bodianne Godes rice ad prædicandum Dei regnum, *Lk.* 9, 2. 2. Eal þæt rice omnia ista rice, *Mt.* 8, 5. Embe call þæs rice circa omnem istam regionem, *Lk.* 7, 17. Eall

Italia rice, þæt is betwux þam muntum and Sicilia þam ealonde in anwald gerehton *all the country (kingdom) of Italy, which is between the mountains and the island of Sicily (the Goths) reduced to subjection, Bt. 1.* Se deofol steowde him ealle middan-eardeas ricu, *Mt. 4, 8: Lk. 4, 5.*

• Ricedóm, es; *m. A kingdom, dominion; regnum, Wulfst. Parn. 6.*

Ricels incense, *v. recels.*

Ricels-buce *a box for incense, Cot. 18.*

Ricels-fæt *A vessel for incense, a censer, skillata, vessels having feet; chytropus, Cot. 37, v. recels.*

Ricene quickly, soon, *Cd. 228, v. recen.*

Ricenlice *Straightway, immediately; protinus, C. R. Mk. 1, 18, 31.*

Ricenne *The goddess Diana; Diana, Cot. 65, 187.*

Rice-staþol *a kingdom's fixed seat, a throne; regni sedes fixa.*

Ricetere *power, also a ruler, Past. 17, 7, v. ricetere.*

Rieg *a rick, stack, v. hreac.—a back, v. hric.*

Rieg-rægel *back clothing; dorsi vestimentum, Cod. Ex. 1. b.*

Riche rich, *v. ric.*

Richesse RICHES; *divitiæ, opes, Lye.*

Richtung [*Ger. richtung f. direction, the act of making straight*] *A rule; norma, Pref. R. Conc.*

Ricinum *The herb palma christi; ricinus, Herb. 175, Som.*

Riclice *Richly, splendidly, powerfully; opulenter, Lk. 16, 19: L. Pa. 44, 4.*

Rics, risc, ærisc; *pl. an. [Scot. rash, rasch a rush: Bret. raoz, raoskl a reed, rush: Moes. raus a reed] A RUSH; juncus:*

—Grownis hreodes and ricsa *growth of reeds and rushes; viror calami et junci, Bd. 3, 23. Ricsan or rixan junci. On þam rixum, Ex. 2, 5.*

• Ricsian, rixian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Icel. rikia to rule: Moes. reiknon to rule: Bret. reisia or reiza to regulate, arrange, correct] To reign, rule, govern; regnare:—Þu on þam ecan sette ricsast thou on the eternal seat rulest, Bt. 4. He ricsað on ecnesse ille regnabit æternum, Lk. 1, 33. Ricsode regnavit, Chr. 534: C. Pa. 44, 5.*

Ricyls incense, *v. recels.*

Ricylsum Incense; *incensum, M. C. Pa. 149, 2.*

RÍDAN, ic ride, he rit; *p. rád,*

hrád, arád, we ridon; *pp. ríden [Plat. ríden contracted ríen: Dut. ryden, ryen to ride on horseback: Ger. reiten: Ot. ritan: Not. ríton to drive or ride in a coach: Dan. ride: Swed. rida: Icel. reida. The Ger. irregular verb reiten; p. ritt; pp. geritten signifies 1. To move, incite, drive, compel. 2. As a v. n. to sit on an animal, to ride. 3. As a v. a. requiring the auxiliary verb haben to have, to ride, to mount a horse. The Ger. reiten is originally the same word as reisen to travel, the s and t constantly interchanging in nearly all dialects. Its signification was formerly far more extensive than at present, and like reisen expressed generally any change of place without mentioning the manner of conveyance, which was expressed by the preposition auf on, in. Like the English and Dutch, the Ger. in earlier times used the expression, to ride in a coach, Ger. auf einem wagen reiten instead of the modern fahren vehere. Not. uses reita and gereite for carriage. This reita and the Icel. reid f. is the same as the rheda of the Romans and old Gauls, signifying a calash, chariot] To RIDE, sit or rest upon, press; equitare, insidere:—Hine ridan lyste he lists to ride, Bt. 34, 7, Card. p. 224, 15. Rit uppam tamre assene, Mt. 21, 5. Rád be þam stowe rode by the place, Bd. 5, 9. Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, Cd. 19. Ridda, an; *m. A knight, rider; eques:—Ofer his mærlightum riddum over his noble knights, Elf. T. p. 10, 14: Elf. gr. 9, 26.**

Ridere, es; *m. A RIDER, horseman; eques:—Ðær inne his ríderas gelogode therein lodged his horsemen, Chr. 1090.*

Rideroht *A fever; febris, R. Mk. 1, 31.*

Rid-wiga *a horse soldier, R. 7.*

Rief *a garment, v. reaf.*

Riem *a number, T. Ps. 104, 11, v. rim.*

Rif *the womb, bowels, L. Ps. 21, 9, v. hrif.*

Riffeng, Riffing *Mountains in the north of Scythia; Riphei (montes), Ors. 1, 1, Som.*

Rifing, es; *m. A kind of shoes fastened on the upper part with a latchet; obstrigillus:—Rifingas obstrigilli, calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur, R. 29, Isid.*

• Rift, ryft, hryft, es; *n. A garment, veil, curtain, canopy, vestimentum, velum:—F. Ps. 103, 7. Sprenge seoton sít: on þæt ryft asperget super vicibus ante ipsam veiam. L. 4, 17. Halig ryfte on: sanctum velum accepit, Bd. 4, 19, 23.*

Rifter, riftre. 1. *A sickle, rysefalx. 2. A reaper; messor:—1. Cot. 84. 2. Cot. 152, 152.*

Rig *the back, v. hric.*

Rig-ban *the back bone.*

RIGE, ryge [*Plat. m: Dat. rige f: Ger. rogen n: Cot. Ger. roggio: Dan. roge: Swed. råg m: Icel. rúgr m: W. rhyg: Slav. roch*] *Rt: to calc cereale, Lin.—Cot. 23.*

Rightan *to righten, to amend, straight, to amend, v. ríht.*

Rih hairy, rough; *pilosus, Som. 196.*

Rihala Ryall, Rutlandshire: *oculus in agro Rutlandie: Chr. 963.*

Rihczan; *p. ode to ruk, re. Ps. 92, 1: 96, 1, v. rícsan.*

Ríht, geríht, reht, es; [*P. Ger. recht n: Dut. recht n: Fvs. riucht, ríucht n: I. Ot. reht: Dan. reit: Sw. rätt m: Icel. retr m: Fr. reiz f: Fr. (d)roit m: It.ritto m: Sp. (de) recto n: Port. (di)reito m*] *1. Rect justice, law, duty, rit, rectus; rectum. 2. Truth: account, reckoning; veritas ratio:—1. Ríhtes wryttenly of ríght or justus: dignus, L. Const. W. p. 10. He ríht luffige he loveþ justice, L. Const. W. p. 10. Demað melcon men ríht: singulis rectum, Deut. 1.*

Filge þam ríhte sequeñtiam, Deut. 16, 19. Ðr: on ríhte wearon gæd gys se fuerant, Gen. 31, 21. Ne cædon his geríhte he cænð perform his duties, Chr. 1090. Ing. p. 225, 3. Cempa: military or martial law: ritum jus. Ealra þeora law of all nations, the nations. 2. Sæde lym þæt ríht dicit ei totum statum, Mk. 5, 33. Ríht: ceanian to render an answer: rationem reddere w. Past. 38, 8. ¶ Mid n. with justice, rightly, ríht. 30, 1, Card. p. 168, 20. Mænic or manisc ríht hamen: Elf. gl. p. 57. Gecynde: the law of nature, Elf. gl. p. Cypemonna ríht mæran: Cot. 103: Elf. gl. d. Ealra manna ríht ríht men, the common law. Elf. gl.

p. 57. Anre burge riht low
of a city, municipal law.
riht, ryht, reht; *adj.* Right,
lawful, true, just, straight;
rectus:—Riht cnyning a law-
ful king, *Bd.* 4, 26. Ðæt riht
is quod justum est, *Lk.* 12, 57.
Ne lessan me maran þonne
hit riht sig, *Deut.* 25, 15. Ya
riht riht est id rectum? licetne?
Deut. 20, 22. Demað rihtne
þlcom judicate justum judicium,
Jn. 7, 24.
Nota An author, contriver; auc-
tor:— Ic wæs to oft signa
rihta I was too oft the author
of sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.
stan; *p.* rihte; *pp.* gerihthed
[riht riht] 1. To RIGHTEN,
mend, correct, instruct; emen-
dare, corrigere. 2. To govern,
rule, raise; regere, erigere:—
1. Ðæt ic þin gewit rihte
that I thy mind correct; ut
ego tuum intellectum corri-
gam, *Bt.* 5, 1. Wisdom hine
efrehte and rihte wisdom again
comforted and instructed him,
Bt. tit. 5. 2. Heold and rihte
held and ruled; tenuit et rexit,
Bd. 3, 20; 4, 27. Rihte ro-
ðlor stoln raised celestial seats,
Cot. 36.
Ri-brede A right line, a square,
rule; recta linea, norma, *R.*
127: *Cot.* 139.
riht; *comp. or; adv.* Rightly,
well, justly, exactly; juste:—
Rihte ys he gemenned Iacob,
Gen. 27, 36. Ðu riht sprycst
tu recte dicis, *Lk.* 20, 21. ¶
Nu rihte straightway, directly;
nunc recta, jam nunc, *Ex.* 9,
19. East rihte right east, *Bd.*
1, 1.
rihtend, *es.* [part. of rihtan to
correct, rule] A ruler; rector,
Bt. 4.
rihtere, *es; m.* A governor,
ruler; rector:—Ðisse worul-
de rihtere Ruler of this world,
Bt. 5, 3.
riht-geformed rightly formed or
framed, of a right frame of
mind, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-geleasa
right belief, catholic faith, *Bd.*
1, 17.
riht-geleaslice with a right be-
lief; orthodoxe, *R. Conc. in
psal.*—Riht-geleasfull of a right
belief, orthodox, *Cot.* 143.—
riht-gelyfed [gelyfed believed;
p. of gelyfan] believing right,
correct in belief, orthodox, *Bd.*
1, 19.—Riht-gewitelic right-
witted, reasonable, *Athas.*—
riht-hand, ryht-hand the right
and, *Nicod.* 21.
riht-handæda a deed doer, the
very person who did the deed,
Edm. 1.
rihting, rihtinge, rihtung, *e; f.*

1. A RIGHTING, correction,
amendment, instruction; cor-
rectio, instructio. 2. A right,
privilege; jus. 3. A rule;
norma:—1. Gyrd rihtingce
virga directionis, *Ps.* 44, 8.
Manegum to rihtinge for in-
structionem of many; multis in-
structionem, *Elf. T.* p. 48.
2. Ðas rihting cweþe ic I call
these privileges, *Chr.* 963. 3.
Scint. 63.
Rihtlæcan to correct, rectify, *R.*
Ben. interl. 2, v. gerihthlæcan.
Rihtlic; *comp. ra m: re f. n;*
adj. Just, regular, upright,
righteous; justus:—Rihtlic lif
an upright life, *L. Const.* p.
150: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2. Riht-
licne cnyedom upwegað sup-
port a righteous kingdom, *L.*
Const. p. 147. Rihtlicran more
just, *Bt.* 30, 1.
Rihtlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.*
Rightly, justly; juste:—Se
forma stæpe is positivus, juste
rihtlice. Se oðer stæpe is
comparativus, justius, rihtlic-
cor. Se þridra stæpe is su-
perlativus, justissime, rihtlic-
cost, *Elf. gr.* 38, 69, *Som.* p. 40.
Riht-liðlic well-jointed; arti-
culata, *Cot.* 18.
Rihtnes, *se; f.* A plumb-line;
perpendicularum, *Cot.* 180.
Rihtre [rið a river, æ water]
Water-falls; cataractæ, *T. Ps.*
41, 9.
Riht - scrifed One appointing
right, a lawyer; jurisconsultus,
R. 14: *Cot.* 113.—Riht-
sinacip lawful wedlock.—Riht-
swiðe very right, greatly; mag-
nopere.
Rihtung, rihting correcting.—
Rihtung - bræd a righting-
thread, plumb-line, *R.* 62.
Riht-willing right willing, wish-
ing what is right, *Bt.* 5, 1.
Riht-wis; *comp. ra m: re f. n;*
sup. ost, est; adj. [riht right,
wis wise] Right-wise, RIGH-
TEOUS, pious, wise, just; sapi-
ens, pius:—On rihtwises na-
man in justu nomine, *Mt.* 10,
41. Fram þyases rihtwisan
blode ab hujus justu sanguine,
Mt. 27, 24. Ðe ic geseah
rihtwisne ætoran me te ego
perspezi justum coram me, *Gen.*
7, 1. Fiftig rihtwiera manna
or wera quinquaginta justorum
hominum, *Gen.* 18, 24, 26.
Rihtwisre justior, *Elf. gr.* 5,
100: *Gen.* 38, 26. Se (Boe-
tius) wæs in boccræftum se
rihtwisæta he (Boethius) was
in book learning the most wise,
Bt. 1. Rihtwisost, *Elf. gr.* 5,
100.
Riht-wise Justice; justitia, *Ps.*
84, 11.

Rihtwisian; ic, he rihtwisige;
p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [wisian
to instruct, direct] To govern,
rule or act justly; juste re-
gere, *Bt.* 5, 3.
Rihtwisnes, *se; f.* [wisnes wise-
ness, wisdom] 1. RIGHTEOUS-
NESS, justice, virtus; recti-
tudo, justitia. 2. Reason, wis-
dom, knowledge, truth; ratio:
—1. On rihtwisnesse wege in
justitia via, *Mt.* 21, 32. Him
geteald to rihtwisnesse ei im-
putatum in justitiam, *Gen.* 15,
6. Rihtwisnyse sprecan justitiam
loqui, *Ps.* 57, 1. Riht-
wisnesse gefyllan justitiam im-
plere, *Mt.* 3, 15. 2. Fullre ealre
rihtwisnesse full of all reason,
Bd. 5, 21.
Riht-writere a right or correct
writer, *Cot.* 143.—Riht-writ-
ing right writing, orthography.
—Riht - wuldrian to honour
justly, to give due praise.—
Riht-wuldrinde orthodoxe in-
quentes, *Bd.* 4, 17.
Riip harvest, *Bd.* 1, 29, v. rip.
Ri'm, gerim, gerym, *es.* [Plat.
riem m. rhythm: *Dut.* rym
n. rhythm, number, metre: *Fr.*
Het. rime f. a calendar,
number: *Jap.* ryme, rymme
rhythmus, poema: *Ger.* reim m.
rhythm: *Ot.* rim number: *Dan.*
riim n. rhythm, hoar - frost:
Swed. rim n. rhythm, hoar-
frost: *Icel.* rim n. a calendar,
hreim m. a sound: *Pol.* rym:
Fr. rime f. *It. Sp.* Port. rima
f. *Wel.* rhymynrhyme, metre.—
Hence RHYME, metre, reckoning
of verses] A number, reckoning,
computation, catalogue, calen-
dar; numerus, catalogus, calen-
darium:—*V. Ps.* 39, 16:
L. Hloth. 5. Ða bisgu us sint
swiðe earfōð rime (rimu C.)
negotia nobis sunt valde diffi-
cilia numeratu, *Bt. pref:* *Cot.*
190. Dagena rimes of (the)
number of days, *Menol.* 128.
Rima A RIM, margin, edge; ora,
labrum, *Cot.* 37.
Riman, hrīman, arīman, geri-
man; *p. de; pp.* gerimed,
arimed; *v. a.* To number,
count, reckon, search out; nu-
merare, rimari:—Haligra na-
man rimende numbering saints'
names; sanctorum nomina nu-
merantes, letanias canentes,
Bd. 1, 25. To rimanne to
number; ad numerandum, *T.*
Ps. 89, 13. Rimde numbered;
numeravit, numerum recita-
vit, *Ors.* 4, 1. He arīman
mæg he cau count, *Cd.* 213.
Hi arimdon ealle ban mine,
Ps. 21, 16. Gyf ænig man
mæg gerīman bære corþan
dust, *Gen.* 13, 16.

- Rim-að the oath of a number, the common oath of neighbours; commune vicinorum juramentum, *L. Athel.* 9.—Rim-craeft the art of numbers, arithmetic, a calendar, *Cot.* 4, 171: *Æqu. vern.* 15.—Rim-craeftig skilful in numbers, a chronologer, *Menol.* 86.
- *Rimdon Made room; locum dederunt, *Chr.* 1015, v. rymán.
- Rime Tell me, give me; cedo, *Som.*
- Rimette, rimitte Largeness; largitas, *Som.*
- Rim-forst a rime-frost, *L. Ps.* 77, 52.
- Rim-getal a reckoning of numbers, a number, *Cd.* 71: 131.
- Rim-stafas charms, and the letters or numbers of which they consist, *Somn.*
- Rin, rine a course, running stream, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 4, v. ryne.
- Rin, Rine [ita dictum forsan a rapido cursu, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Lye.*] The RAINE; Rhenus fluvius:—Be eastran Rin ab orientali parte Rheni, *Chr.* 887. Rine, *Bd.* 5, 10.
- Rinan, rianan, regnan, hregnan; p. rinde, rynde [Plat. Ger. regnen: *Dut.* regenen: *Isd.* regonon: *Not. Ot.* regenen: *Moes.* rignan: *Dan.* regne: *Swed.* regna: *Icel.* rigna: *Lat.* rigare, irrigare: *Grk.* páwaw to make wet.—ren rain] To RAIN; pluere:—Drihten let rinan Dominus permisit pluere, *Ex.* 9, 24. He let rinan ille permittit pluere, *Mt.* 5, 45. Chiefly used impersonally; as, Hit rinð it rains or raineth; pluit, *Elf. gr.* 22. Hit rynde it rained, *Gen.* 7, 12. Rinde hyt rained it? *Mt.* 7, 27. Hit rynde fyr and swef, *Lk.* 17, 29. He rynde of synfullan depluet super peccatores, *Ps.* 10, 7.
- *Rinc, es; m. [Scot. rink, rync a strong man: *Old Ger.* recke, reche, rinh m. a hero, giant: *Rab.* uses hringa to designate a prince, governor: *Old Swed.* ring an eminent man, which *Thre* derives from reke: *Icel.* reckr m. a hero, a generous man; rackr brave. *Jamieson* observes that this word ought to be traced to the *Moes.* reiks a prince] A soldier, warrior, a valiant, noble or honourable man, a man; strenuus miles; et, per poetiam synecdochen, (interpretando scilicet sive generaliter sive specialiter, prout sensus scopusque loci requirit) vir, homo:—Rofe rincas renowned warriors; illustres milites, *Cd.* 15: *Jdth.* 12. Beado, beadu-rinc a war
- or battle man, a soldier. Sum beado-rinca some of the soldiers; quidam militum, *Jdth.* 12. Beadu-rincum with soldiers, *Bt. R.* p. 160. Hilde-rinc a military man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinc an army man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinca fruman chief of martial leaders; militum primum, *Cd.* 97. Heaðo-rinc a high man, a leader, general. Heaðo-rinces heafod the general's head; ducis caput, *Jdth.* 11. Wærsest rinc an upright man, *Cd.* 48. Rihtwis rinc a righteous man, *Bt. R.* p. 151. Leofum rinc to a beloved man, *Cd.* 9.—Rinc-getæl a number of soldiers, a martial number, *Cd.* 164.
- RYND, hrind [Plat. rinde, rinne f: *Dut.* Ger. rinde f: *Dut.* run, rinne f. tanner's bark: *Grk.* þwos: *Wel.* croen the skin of a man or the hide of a beast. Rind is related to the *Ger.* rand m. the extremity, border or outside of a thing, the edge, brim, brink, margin. *Bilderdyk* derives this word from the *Dut.* verb ryten: *Ger.* reissen to rend, break, cleave, break asunder, crack, burst; it being the quality of all bark to rend or break asunder. The *Dut.* rimpel f: *Ger.* runzel f: *A.-S.* wrinkle wrinkle, rumple, is derived from the same verb, ri-ende being the part. of ryten, v. *Bilderdyk, geslachtlyst der watawwoorden, 2nd Edit.*] RIND, bark; cortex:—*Cot.* 41, 162. Riñd se þe cymð of neorxnawange bark which cometh from Paradise, *L. M.*
- Rinde-cliff, rinde-cliffe. 1. A woodpecker; apiaster avis. 2. A snipe, stork; ibis, picus, *Som.*
- Rind-leas without bark, *R.* 115.
- Rine a course, v. ryne.
- Rinel a runner, v. ryne.
- Ring, ringe a ring, circle, *Ors.* 5, 14, v. bring.
- Ring a warrior, *Chr. Gib.* p. 113, 14, v. rinc.
- Ringan to ring, to sound a bell, *L. Can. Edg.* 45, v. hringan.
- Ringce a ring, *R.* 64: *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 69, v. ring.
- Ring-fah adorned with rings, *R.* 112.
- *Rinnan; p. ran. To run; currere:—Satan ran Satan ran, *Cd.* 229, *Th.* p. 309, 19, v. rennan, yrnán.
- Rinol a runner, *Prov.* 24, v. ryne.
- Ríofol leprous, *C. Mk.* 1, 40, v. hreofi.
- Riord, reord food, a repast, supper, chamber, *R. C. Lk.* 14, 12, v. gereord.—Riord-hus a supper-room, *R. Mk.* 14, 15.
- Riordian to speak, *C. R. J.* 37, v. reordian to discourse.—*Jn.* 21, 12, v. hriordian.
- Riordung, e; f. A repast, a place for a repast, a dining-room, refectio, locus refectiois.—*Mt.* 14, 14.
- Riowsian to repent, v. reowian.
- Rir, gerip, rip, es; a. [Plat. ripe f: *Ger.* reife f. autumn Harvest, a reaping; messis.—*Dæt.* rip is worðde entan.—*Mt.* 13, 39. *Dæt.* rip at *Mt.* 4, 29. Ripes hild messis dominus, *Mt.* 9, 35: *Mt.* 10, 2.
- Ripa, ripe, an. [Scot. rip, reip a handful of corn in an ear: *Ger.* ripe, resp. : de f. an ear of corn; manipulus segetis.—*Bernde* ripan rera portantes manipulos erant.—*M. C. Ps.* 125, 6. *De Ripa* samnað qui manipulos colunt.—*C. Ps.* 128, 6. Ripa gaderis manipulos collegerit, *Som.* 17, v. gripa.
- Ripan, hriopan; ic ripe ripst, he ripð; we ripst ri harvest] To REAP, to reap; gather corn; metere:—Ma ne mæg naðer ne erian.—*Ripan, Gen.* 45, 6: *Jn.* 4, 11. Ic ripe þæt ic ne seom.—*Lk.* 22: *Mt.* 25, 24: *Lk.* 10: *Jn.* 4, 36, 37. Hi ripst wunt, metent, *Mt.* 6, 30: *Mt.* 12, 24. Ne ripe ge to dæd ne metite woe nimis parit.—*Mt.* 23, 22. Ic sende eow to þe pene, *Jn.* 4, 38. Scir to þe pene albus ad metentem.—*Mt.* 4, 35.
- *Ripe [Plat. ripe: *Dut.* rip: *Ger.* reif: *Ker.* rief. *Fr.* rief. This word is related to *A.-S.* rypán and the *Fr.* riper to separate, tear, diachis are rate, split, for the fruit at their time of maturity are and are torn or plucked from the place where they are brought to perfection] Ripe maturus:—Swa swa ripe ge as ripe corn, *Bd.* 1, 12. Rip deað maturus mors, *Elf. gl.* 68.
- Ripenes ripenes, v. ripnes.
- Ripere, repere, es; m. 1. REAPER, mower; messor: 2. A seizer, thief; raptor:—*Riperas, Mt.* 13, 39. Ic sce ge pam riperan, *Mt.* 13, 42. *Riperas raptore,* *L. Can.* 77, p. 149.
- Ripian; pp. ripod, geripod 1. RIFEN; maturescere, *Cd.* 15: *Mt.* 4, 29.
- Ripnes, es; f. RIPPENESS; maturitas, *L. Ps.* 118, 147.

lippan to reap, v. ripan.
 lippere, riptere a reaper, *Elf. g.*: C. vel. *R. Mt.* 13, 39, v. ripere.
 lip-tima reaping time, *Mt.* 13, 30.
 lipum, Hripum, Rypon, *Flor. Ducl. Gerv.* Ripun: *Ducl. Hag. Gerv.* Rypon: *Brom. Stab.* Riponn] Rippon, *situata on the river Aire, Yorkshire*: — Rippon, *Chr.* 709. Botwine, abbot on Hripum Botwin, abbot of Rippon, *Chr.* 785. Her was þæt mære mynster forbernd at Rypon, þæt Willerð getimbrede, *Chr.* 948.
 rypung, e; *f.* A ripening, maturity; maturitas, *Ps.* 118, 147. ac a rush, *Elf. g.* 64, v. rica. se-leac RUSH-LEAK, *chios*; allium schoenoprasum, *Lin*: — *Cot.* 20. — Risc-pyfel a place where rushes grow.
 senda, an; *m.* A jangling fellow; rabula: — Se risenda nebula, *Cot.* 170.
 rode *Ravenous, greedy*; rapax, *Bd.* 1, 34: *R. Mt.* 7, 15. eð; *p.* geras it becometh; *lect. Prov.* 19: *C.R.Mt.* 13, 14. ð fat, v. rypæl.
 l a weaver's shuttle, v. hrisel. a ft, *Bd.* 1, 27, *B.*, v. geriene.
 t rushes, *L. Const.* p. 148, v. ean.
Ears of corn, a heap of fruit, ora or grain; spica, frugum cervus, *Som.*
 rides, v. ridan.
 D [Plat. ride, riet, rié a itch, trench, beck, rivulet; *sp. ritha a torrent*] A river; rivus: — *Elf. g.* 76. Lytel is a little river, *R.* 98. Rið-*r.*, *Hem.* p. 462.
 -fald A pasture where cattle be bred and fattened; buccem, pascuum pecoribus alienis, *Som.*
 -ða, ryðða, hryðða [Plat. ðe, røe, røe m: *Dut.* rode, rode m. a dog; *Kil. Modern lat. reu m. a dog*; *Ger.* rette, tðde, rüde, rode m. a great dog: *Sachsen Spiegel* scapode shepherd's dog. *Som. derives his word from reðe wild, fierce*] l mastiff dog; molossus: — *ot.* 114: *R.* 21: *Elf. g.* p. 69. a rush, v. rica.
 ian; *part.* rixiende, rixigene; *p.* ode; *pp. od.* to reign, overn, *Lk.* 19, 27, v. rician. igen Rule, government; reinen, *L. North. pres.* 42. t right, *Vit. S. Marg. Hicke's Res.* 1, 232, 38, a, v. riht.
 rocc a tunic, an outer garment, *Soma.* 39, v. rooc.
 cettan, roccettan, roccytan

To belch, send up, utter; eructare: — *Dæg þam dæge roccytð word dies diei eructat cerbum, C. Ps.* 18, 2. Roccettýð heorte min eructavit cor meum, *C. Ps.* 44, 1. Roccytað wele-ras mine eructabant labia mea, *Ps.* 118, 171.
 Rochouaseo seo beod The nation of the Rhocovassi; Roxolonorum gens, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Róð, *g. ð. ac. røde*; *f.* [*Frs.* rode *f.* the gallows, the cross; *Icel.* róðu-kross *m. cruz cum affixa effigie Christi*] Rood, cross; crux: — On þy-sum geare was gefunden seo halige rod, *Chr.* 199. Myne rode of my cross, *Nic.* 30. He sylf ber his rode, *Jn.* 19, 17. Ga nyðer of þære rode descende de cruce, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42.
 Rod [Plat. rood, rode *f.* *Dut.* roede *f.* *Ger.* ruthe *f.* *Not. ruoto*] A rod, rood; virgata, pertica: — XXIII roda brad twenty-three roods broad, *Hem.* p. 13.
 Rodan-ea The river Rhone, in France; Rhodanus, fluvius Galliae, *Som.*
 Rode-hengenne A gibbet, gallows, an instrument of torment; patibulum, *Som.*
 Roder, rodor, hroder; roðer; *g.* roderes, rodres; *m.* [The Plat. rod, roode; *Ger.* røthe *f.* redness, applied to the morning or evening red, or the boreal light, may perhaps have given origin to the word roder the ether or heaven] Firmament, sky, heaven, ethereal region; firmamentum, æther: — Dæs roderes færelð the course of the firmament; ætheris cursus si-voe revolutio, *Bt.* 39, 3. Betwux þam rodore and þære lyfte between the sky and the air, *Bt.* 36, 2. He styreð þone rodor he rules the firmament, *Bt.* 39, 8. Bufan þam rodore above the firmament, *Bt.* 33, 4: 36, 2. Roderas heavens; coela, *Jðh.* 12.—Roderlic, rodor-lic heavenlike, heavenly, ethereal, *Al. resp.* 20.—Roder-lichting the lightning of heaven; aurora, *L. Ps.* 73, 17.
 Roderlic; *adj.* Heavenly, ethereal; æthereus, *Th. An.*
 Rodor-stolas, rodor-stolas heavenly seats, *Cd.* 35.
 Rode-tacen, rode-tacn a token or sign of the cross, *Bd.* 1, 25.
 Roec smoks, *V. Ps.* 67, 2, v. rec. Roeð Rough; asper, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 5, v. reðe.
 Roof a roof, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. hrof.
 Róf; *adj.* [hrof a roof, what is elevated] Famous, renowned,

illustrious, brave; illustris, præstant; — Brego - wearda rofe arisað princes renowned shall arise, *Cd.* 106. Rofe rincas renowned warriors, *Cd.* 15: 80. Rofe rondwiggende præstantes milites, *Jðh.* 10. Rofe-ceaster Rochester, v. Hrofe-ceaster.
 Rofen, rofende seized, risen, *Cd.* 186, v. reafian, bereafian, Rofeas RooFLESS; sinetegmine, *R.* 110.
 Rofing-ham Rockingham, in agro Northantoniensi, *Chr.* 1137.
 Rohte cared for, v. recan.
 Rokettan to utter, *R. Mt.* 13, 35, v. roccettan.
 Róm a ram; aries, *Cd.* 142, v. ram.
 Róm; *g.* Róma, Róme. ROMÉ; Roma: — *Gotan abracon Rome burh the Goths sacked (the) city of Rome, Chr.* 435. Wæs Roma burh abrocen fram Gotum (the) city of Rome was sacked by Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11, *S. p.* 480, 12: *Ors.* 2, 5, *Bar. p.* 77, 26. On Rome byrig in (the) city of Rome, *Bt. R.* p. 151, 2. Papa of Rome Pops of Rome, *Chr.* 675. To Rome to Rome, *Chr.* 50: 443. Æt Rome at Rome, *Chr.* 735. Fram Rome from Rome, *Chr.* 1048. On Rome in Rome, *Chr.* 44: *Bt.* 27, 1.
 Rómanc; *g. e*; *d. um*; *ac. e. no sing.* The Romans; Romani: — Romane gesomnodan ealle þa goldhord on Brytene the Romans collected all the hoards of gold in Britain, *Chr.* 418: 435: 797: *Bd.* 1, 11, 12. Romana rice the empire of the Romans; Romanorum imperium, *Chr.* 583: *Bt. tit. c. 1.* Binnon Romana byrig within (the) city of the Romans, *Hom. Greg.* p. 7, 2.
 Rómanc; *adj.* Belonging to Rome, Roman; Romanus: — Wið þam Romaniscum witum against the Roman Senators, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 21. Romanisca here a Roman army, *Bd.* 1, 12. Nama þære Rómancian beode the name of the Roman people, *id.* Romanices cynnes man Romana gentis homo, *Bd.* 1, 16.
 Romare Romare; castellum in Normannia, *Chr.* 1140.
 Róme - scott Rome-scot, Peter-pence, *Chr.* 1127, v.—Róm-feoh Rome-fee, Peter-pence, an annual tribute to Rome of one penny from each family, *Edw. Guth.* 6.—Róm-gesceot Rome-scot or tribute, *Chr.* 1095.
 Rómigan to cede, give way, *Cd.* 19, v. rumian.

Romm a ram, *V. Ps.* 28, 1, v. ram.

Róm-pœning, Rom-pœnig *Romæ-pœny*, v. Rom-feoh.

Róm-ware; g. a; d. um; ac. e. no sing. *Men of Rome, Romans*; Romæ viri, Romani:—Hu ge Romeware bemurcnið why, ye Romans, do ye murmur? *Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 49, 20. Romwara cuning king of the Romans; Romanorum rex, *Bt. R. p.* 159. Mid Romwara with Romans; apud Romanos, *Bt. R. p.* 151.

Rond-beah a boss; umbo, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. randbeag.

Rond-wiggend a shielded fighter, v. rand-wiga.

Roccc, rocc, roc, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. rok m. a coat; Ger. Sued. rock m. Wil. rocche. Not. rokk a coat; Icel. rockr m. a distaff, garment; Fr. Eng. froc m. a monk's habit, rochet m. a lawn garment worn by bishops; It. rocchetto, roccetto m. a church vestment; Sp. Port. roquete m. a kind of garment worn by bishops and abbots; Sp. roclo m. an upper coat fitted tight to the body; Old Fr. roquet, rok m. coat; Modern Fr. roquelaure a cloak, a great coat; Bret. roched f. a man's shirt; Slav. rauccho, ruuh; Scot. [f] rog an upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock, rocklay, rokely a short cloak; Lat. mid. rocus, roccus, rochus, rucus a cloak of rough cloth, rochetum a coat of linen; Grk. paxos. The best derivation is from rough, Ger. rauch, since its original signification is a cloak or coat made of rough cloth or fur. In Finland rouccka, and in Hungary ruhha, signify a cloak of fur. Bilderdyk derives rocc from rek, the root of rekken to stretch] Clothing, bed-clothing, clothing for the body, an outer garment, a coat, vest, jacket; indumentum, melotes, toral, pera:—*Elf. gl. p.* 60: *R. 28.* Gæten or broccen rocc hirrcinum vel equinum indumentum. Stiße and rugc breost roccas stiff and rough breast clothes or waistcoats, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 68: *R. 63.**

Roop, rop *A distaff; colus, Elf. gl. p.* 71: *R. 76, v. hrop.*

Rop [*Eng. rob insipiated juice] Broth, pottage, gruel; jus, jusculum, Cot. 166, Som.*

^b Ropnes, se; f. *Liberality; liberalitas, Som.*

Roppas *The bowels, inwards, entrails, the RAPS; ilia, intestina, Cot. 78.*

Rop-wrac, rop-wyre pain in the

bowels, the colic; coli dolor, colica, *Cot. 209.*

Rose, an; f. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Fr. rose f; Dut. roos f. Sued. Icel. rósa f; Wel. rhos; Bret. roz m. rozen f; It. Sp. Port. rosa f; Grk. ródon; Boh. ruze; Pol. roz.* The name is most likely derived from the red colour of the flower] A ROSE;

rosa:—*R. 39.* Þære rosan wlite the rose's beauty; rose decor, *Bt. 9.*

Rostlice gaily, *Th. An.*

Ror, rott; sup. est; adj. [*Red being the favourite colour of the A.-S. and nearly all the northern nations, they designated splendor, ornaments, &c. by this colour; hence in Icel. róða f. signifies caput radiatum sancti, canonizati, vel deastri cuiusdam effigies; hródr m. praise, celebrity, beauty] Cheerful, splendid, adorned; hilaris, splendidus, ornatus:—Mæste dæl and þæt rotteste ealle þære burh the greatest part and the most splendid of all the city, *Chr. 1087.*—Rot-fæst, rot-fest very cheerful, secure, *Chr. 1127.**

Roþem, Rouen *Rothem in Normandy; Rothomagus, Chr. 1124.*

Roþer, roþor, roþr firmament, sky, *Cot. 16, v. roder.*

Roþere, es; m. *An oar, a rower, sailor; remus, nauta:—Elf. gl. p. 73.* Roþres-blæd the oar-blade, *R. 83, v. blæd; Elf. gl. p. 73, v. reþra.*

Roþra a sailor, *R. 83, v. reþra.*

Rot-hund, roþ-hund a mastiff dog, *Cot. 132.* Rothundas molossi, *Cot. 181, v. riðða.*

ROTIAN, forrotian; p. ode, we rot-udon; pp. ed [*Plat. Dut. rotten; Dan. raadne; Sued. rutna v. n; rôta v. a; Icel. rotna] To rot, putrify; putrescere:—Ex. 7, 18: 16, 24: Ps. 37, 5.*

Rotlice *Cheerfully, splendidly; hilariter, ornate:—Rotlice sprecende hilariter loquens, Bd. 4, 24.*

Rotnya, se; f. *A refuge, security, cheerfulness; refugium, Ps. 30, 3.*

Rotsung, e; f. *A security; refugium:—T. Ps. 9, 9.*

Rott cheerful, splendid, v. rot.

Rotung, e; f. *A rotting, decaying; putredo, R. 12.*

Rove-ceaster *Rochester, v. Hrofes-ceaster.*

Row Sweet; suavis, *Som.*

Rówan, he réwð; p. reow; pp. rówen, gerówen [*Plat. rodern, rojen; Dut. roeyen; Ger. rudern; Dan. roe; Sued. ro; Icel. ródr m.] To row, sail;*

remigare, navigare:—Þa big rowun dan til norgerat. *Lk. 8, 23:* rowon norgerat. *Lk. 8, 26:* rowun rowun. *Jan. 21, 8: Elf. p. 24.*

Rowette, rowutte a rowing, a rewete.

Rownes, se; f. *A rowing; rowingatio:—Ne mid seghing, 23 mid rownesse neithr with rowing nor with rowing, Bd. 11.*

Rownes, se; f. *Kindness, benevolitas, liberalitas, Cot. 11.*

RUD [*Plat. rude, rue f; Lat. ruit, ruite f; Ger. raut; Boh. rauta f; Dan. rude; Fr. rue f; It. Sp. ruta; Port. arruda; Wel. rhut; Ger. ruy] RUD, or heri Ger. ruta:—Ge þe teoðiað mæra and rudan giu decimau we tham et ratem, *Lk. 11, 12.*—Rude-molyn some kind of m. rue or herb grace, a diac. *M. 3, 58: R. 76.**

Rudduc [*Ger. rothkehlchen; red-brustchen m.; Wel. rudduc robin-red-breast] A kind of a robin-red-breast; with the rubecola, *Lia. 1: Elf. p. 24.**

Rude red, *Bt. R. p.* 158, 173, read.

Rudelan *The castle of Rudland, North Wales. Cot. 1063.*

Rudu *Redness, reddness, maintenance, face; rubor, Cot. R. 70.*

Rug, RUH, ruw; adj. [*Plat. ruug; Dut. ruig; Ger. ruuch; Wil. roch; Kr. ruug; Moes. rih; Dan. ru; Ger. ruggig] ROUGH, as the hairy; hirsutus, asper, terus:—Min broþur 3. *Gen. 27, 11.* Ballru. *Gen. 25, 25.* Ruh braged þu vestis, amphibolus, *R. K. L. sco a shoe made of rough leather. Cot. 155, v. hreog.**

Rugenore *Rower, Haverovicus Rugenora, Chr. 1134.*

^b Ruhting *Destruction; destructio, Som.*

Rum a number, *V. Ps. 135, v. rim.*

Ráu, gerúm an; a [*Plat. rum m. rumte f; Dut. rum v. hold of a ship, ruimte f. largeness; Frs. Jup. rum; Ger. rum m; Old Ger. rum; Ot. rumo; Moes. rumis; Sued. Icel. Pol. fr. rum; related to this word are the words pupa interitium, the street, and the Lat. the Heb. רומ rum*

רום rime, pl. רומים raised place, from רום rem to be lifted up.]

place, space; locus: — Pas ruman geœcaft creatures of this place; hujus loci creaturas, *Bt. R. p.* 177, 29. Rum habban to have room, *Ex.* 12, 39. Næfdon rum had not room, *Lt.* 2, 7. He him þæt gerum forlæt he allows them the space, *Bt.* 21, *Card. p.* 114, 3. Heo rum-gal reate stowe funde ðe, in space exulting, a resting-place found, *Cd.* 72.

rum, gerám. 1. ROOMY, wide, broad, open, spacious, ample; spacious, latus. 2. August, fortunate; angustus, faustus: — 1. Sæ micel and rum mare magnum et spatiosum, *Ps.* 103, 26. Weg is swiðe rum wia est valde late, *Mt.* 7, 13. On smeðne field and rumne in planum campum et spatiosum, *Bd.* 5, 6. Ofer rumne grund ower ample ground, *Cd.* 12. 2. *Cot.* 32: 149.

m-cofa [*Fler.* Runcofa: *Hunt.* Rumcouen.—ampium vel augustum conclave, *Som.*] RUNCORSSE, *Cheshire*; nomen loci ibi Æthelfleda arcem extruxit, *Chr.* 914.

we, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. *Videly, on all sides, largely, ally, bountifully; late, ample:—*Gehyran mægic rume I can ear fully, *Cd.* 32. Wit scum rumor secan we shall more idely seek, *Cd.* 91: 136. Ne illað rumor will not more ally grant, *Cd.* 91.

medlic; adj. Broad, ample, spacious, latus, amplius: — fwræt rumedlices oððe miðices what of spacious or of what? *Bt.* 18, 1.

medlice; comp. or; adv. ally, abundantly, liberally; ample, abunde: — Rumedlice fð abundantly gives, *Bt.* 18, 1.

rumedlicor more fully, *ast.* 12.

rum-ca [rume spacious, ea ater] ROMNEY; nomen loci agro Cantiano, *Chr.* 1052.

rum-æge, Rumes-ige [rum umy, æge island; spatiosa sula. Maluit tamen Baxterus ripasire Romes-ey, q. d. Roma insula] RUMSEY, *Hants*; casus in agro Hantonienis: — eash into mynstre to Rumes-ey retired into the minster at ussey, *Chr.* 1085.

rum-gal space exulting, *Cd.* 72, rum.

rum-geofa, rum-geofel, rum-wol, rum-geoful Open-hand, liberal; late sive large spertiens, liberalis, *Past.* 20, rum. *Lye.* — Rum-geofelnes, rum-geofolnes, rum-geofulnes liberality, munificence. — Rum-

gifa, rum-gyfa liberal, *Bd.* 3, 14. — Rum-heort large of heart, liberal, *Cot.* 66, 169. — Rum-heortnes large-heartedness, liberality, *Cot.* 123. — Rum-lic roomy, munificent, v. rumedlic. — Rum-mod large of mind, liberal, profuse, *Bd.* 3, 6. — Rum-modathe Comforter; Paracletus, *C. R. Jn.* 16, 7. — Rum-modnes large-mindedness, liberality, *Past.* 44, 3.

Rúman, romigan [*Plat.* rúmen: *Dut.* ruimen: *Old Dut.* rumen: *Frs.* romjen: *Ger.* rumen: *Ot. Not.* ruman: *South Ger.* raumen: *Dan.* rómme to abscond, rum; rumme to contain, hold, to have place: *Swed.* rymma v. a. to contain, rymma v. n. to leave, desert: *Icel.* ryma to roam, ramble, is perhaps related to ruman] To give way, to empty; cedere, evacuari, *Cot.* 46, 185: *Herb.* 1, 18. v. rymman.

Rumnis, se; f. *Wideness, extent, a plain; latitudo, planities:—* Rumnisse Jericho planities Jerichuntis, *Deut.* 34, 3.

Rúmor more bounteously, *Cd.* 136, v. rume.

Rum-weg room-way, spacious. — Rum-well spacious, wide, *C.* M7, 13.

RÚ'N, e; f. [*Ger.* rune f: *Moes.* runa council, mystery: *Dan.* runer f. pl. runic letters: *Swed.* runa f. runes, or runic letters: *Icel.* rún f. pl. rúnir or rúnar runes, or runic letters; runa, literæ antiquæ, Bore-alium; rún or rúna f. sociæ collocutrix; runa f. linea, sermo non intermissus et affectuosus. *Ir.* run mystery: *Lye* says; *Hinc* campus ad Padum, prope Placentiam, Roncalia sive Runcalia vocabatur, et recentiorum idiomate Rungalle, ubi castra posuerunt et sedem curiæ generalis habuerunt imperatores occidentis, quotiescunque, ad sumendam Imperii Romani coronam, militem ad transalpinandum coegerint. *Otto Fris. de gestis Fred.* 2, 12. Ita tamen dictum fuisse hunc campus innuit Hoffmannus, quod esset Runcalis, i. e. incultus et sentibus obsitus: Runcare enim [inquit ille] est purgare campus a sentibus, quas inde Ronces Galli vocant. *Hinc* etiam Anglorum Rune-med, i. e. Concilii pratum, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Thamesis, ubi augustissimum illud Anglicanarum libertatum diploma, quod Magna Charta dicitur, conditum est et sanctum, *Do.* 170. *Joh. A. D.* 1215.] 1. A letter,

magical character, mystery; litera. 2. A council, conversation; concilium, colloquium: — 1. Hwæber he þa alysendlicam rune cuðe whether he knew the liberating rune; an literas solutorias apud se habet, *Bd.* 4, 22, *S. p.* 591, 25. Qualia scilicet fuerunt apud antiquos Ἐφεσια γράμματα, i. e. incantationes quædam obscuræ quas Cræsum in rogo dixisse ferunt. Apud *Olympiam* etiam *Miletio* et *Ephesio* luctantibus, aiunt *Mileti*um luctari non potuisse, quod alter literas *Ephesias* talo pedis alligasset, *Suidas*. Run bið gerecened mystery shall be explained, *Cd.* 169. Hwæt seo run bude what the mystery boded; quid character magicus indicavit, *Cd.* 202: 212. 2. To rune gegangan ad colloquium ire, *Jdth.* 10. — Run-cofa the enclosure of counsel, the breast, mind, *Bt. R. p.* 184.

Rún-cræftig skilled in mysteries, *Cd.* 212.

Runere A whisperer; susurro, *Eff. gr.* 36.

Ruman; part. runigende; ic runige; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat.* runen: *Old Dut.* ruynen: *Ger.* raunen: *Not.* ruinen: *Hornegk* rawnen. Hence To rowne or round in the ear to whisper in the ear.—run a mystery] To whisper, speak mysteriously; susurrare, musitare, in aurem sine mystice locuti:—Togeanes me rundedon ealle fynd mine aduersum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, *C. Ps.* 40, 8. Runigendum stefnum with whispering voices; raucisonis vocibus, *Vit. Guthl.* 4.

Rum-lic secret, mystical, v. gerynelic. — Run-stæf, run-staf a mystic letter, charm, incantation.

Runung, e; f. A running, race, course; curus, *Som.*

o Rupe Hairs, a bush of hair; capillamenta, *Cot.* 35, v. drisne.

Rure A noise; strepitus, *Som.*

Ruseam [ruh rough, seam seam] A beggar's patched coat; hirsuta sive vilis sutura, pannucea vestis, cento, *Som.*

Rust [*Plat.* *Dan.* rust c: *Dut.* roest m: *Ger.* *Swed.* rost m: *Ker.* rosomon: *Icel.* ryd n: *Wel.* rhwd: *Hun.* rosda: *Fra.* ruoste: *Pol.* rdza: *Boh.* rez: *It.* ruggine: *Fr.* rouille f.] Rust, rustiness; rubigo, *Eff. gr.* 9, 3.

Rustian To rust; rubiginem contrahere, *Ors.* 5, 15.

Ruta, rutu the herb rue, v. rude.

Ruw rough, hairy, *Gen.* 27, 23, v. rug.
 Ruxlœnde a rustling, making a noise, *R. Mt.* 9, 23, v. hristlung.
 Ryc rich, v. ric.
 Rycals incense, v. recels.
 Ryden [Ger. raden m. corn cockle] Red rape or darnel; lolium rubrum, agrostemma githago, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 3, 38.
 Rye hairy, v. rih.
 RYF [Plat. rive: *Dut.* Kil ryf, ryve, *Icel.* rífr] RIFE, prevalent; frequens, *Obs. XII. dier. fest. Nat.*
 RYft a garment, v. rift.
 RYft RIFT, riven, torn; lacertatus, *Som.*
 RYGE rye, *Cot.* 167, v. rige.
 RYht-læcing reproving, rebuking.
 RYhtwialice; *adv.* Wisely, justly; juste, *Bt.* 35, 1e
 RYhtwisnea righteousness, *Bt.* 35, 1, v. rihtwisnea.
 Ryman to cry out, v. hryman.
 Ryman; p. rymde; v. a. [rum room] L. To make room, increase, enlarge; angere. 2. To yield, give place, make way; locum dare:—1. Rymde increased; auxit, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 98, 24. 2. Rymdest locum fecisti, *L. Ps.* 4, 1. Rym bysum men setl cedo huic homini locum, *Lk.* 14, 9. Ic ryman wille I will make room, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 13.
 Rymet, rymett; n. Room, place, a removing; locus. Eall þæt rymet, *Jos.* 1, 3.—Rymet-least want of a place; loci inopia, *Serm. Nat. Dom. Lye.*
 Rymþe Largeness, extent; amplitudo, *Proem. R. Conc.*
 RYN; m. [*Icel.* hrina f. inconditus clamor] A roaring, murmuring, fretting; rugitus:—Onginþ ryu beginneth roaring, *Bt.*

25: *Bt. R.* p. 168. Ongunnan yrrenga ryna began fierce roarings, *Bt. R.* p. 190, *Card.* p. 403, 31.
 Rynan [*Icel.* hrina to cry out] To roar; rugire:—Rynde hio they roared; rugirent illi, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. rarian
 Rynde rained, v. rinan.
 RYNE, es; m. [*Dut.* ren, run m.: *Plat. Ger.* rennen n.: *Moes.* runs a flowing] 1. A course, race, a course of years, life; cursus, lustrum. 2. A watercourse; cursus aquæ, &c. profuvium, alveus, decursus. 3. A chariot; currus:—1. Hiora ryne their course; eorum cursus, *Bt.* 35, 2. Of his riht ryne of his right course, *Bt. R.* p. 162. Ryne geara a course of years; cursus annorum, *Bd.* 3, 9. Efter þon þe he þa gemæro his rynes gefyllde after that he had filled the boundaries of his course, *Bd.* 3, 20. 2. On þæs streames ryne in rivi cursu, *Jos.* 4, 8: *L. Ps.* 45, 4. Neh ryne wætera secus decursum aquarum, *Ps.* 1, 3. Jordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryne *Jordanus fluvius repressus est in ejus decursu*, *Jos.* 3, 13. Blodes ryne sanguinis profuvium, *Mk.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 8, 44. 3. Ryne God currus Dei, *T. Ps.* 67, 18. On rynum in curribus, *T. Ps.* 19, 8.
 Rynel, rynol, es; m. A runner, lackey, messenger; cursor:—Hete þu þynne rynel call thou thy messenger, *Nicod.* 3. Se rynel andswarode, þu asendest me to Hierusalem the messenger answered, thou sendest me to Jerusalem, *Nicod.* 4.
 Rynele, es; m. A river, stream, RUNNEL; rivus:—Rynelas rivi, *Ps.* 64, 11.
 Rynge, ringe A spider, a spider's

web; aranea, *L. P.* 38, 1; 89, 10.
 Rynning Runnet which turns milk; coagulum, *R.* 33.
 Ryp Standing corn; seges, *Gen.* v. rip.
 RYPAN, ryppan, hrypan; m. rypt; v. a. [*Plat.* rapen, rapen, rapen, rippen to : a quickly, to take or sweep hastily together, ruppen to pull, pick: *Dut.* Kil ruppen ruppen, ruppen to draw; p. 2: seize: *Ger.* raffen, rappen: sweep, to take or rake together to take off or away by force or violence, ruppen to pluck, pull, tug: *Mex.* rapan to pluck, ramodet: r. liacervant: *Lat.* mid rabe: seize, raff, raf: *Dan.* ryp to snatch, raf, raffer, p. a: rip, rifle; *Swed.* rappa to snatch away: *Isr.* r. to seize: *Sp.* rapinar: *P.* رقتن, roftan to sweep as-
Heb. גרר גרר, גרר to sweep together, to gripe] To break in pieces, to spoil, to diripere, spoliare:—Hiora þa earman diripian þu berypan. *Off. Reg.* 4: *L. Ps.* 34, 12.
 Rypere a thief, *Off. Reg.* 4: ripere.
 RYSEL, ryal, m. [*Dut.* ryzel, *Ex.* 29, 13. þu set þone ryale of þam ryzel: *Lev.* 3, 9, 14, 17: *J. P.* 11. Lamba ryzel geseadeþ, *Deut.* 32, 14.
 Ryt ears of corn, v. rið.
 Ryð a river, v. rið.
 Ryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.
 Ryxian to rule, v. rixian: bound, to be rich; abundant.

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ban *Very fine linen*; sindon: On sabanum in sindone, *Cot.* 192.
 a contentions, *Et. R.* 187, v. acu.
 an [sacu contentio] To contend, strice, quarrel; rixare: —Him betwynun sacan eos in-
 tr contendere, *Ex.* 2, 13. Gif
 sen sacian si homines certent,
Ex. 21, 22. Sacende chiding,
Isid. 36.
 c, sac, es; m. [Plat. sakk
 i: Dut. zak m: Ger. sack m:
 sac. sakk: Dan. sæk c:
 weed. sick m: Icel. soekerm:
 Fel. sach: Bret. sac'h m: Ir.
 ol. Fr. sac m: It. sacco m:
 p. Port. sacco m: Hung. zsak:
 ep. tsakes: Grk. sakkos:
 led. [77 seq.] A sack, bag;
 secus: —On þæs sacces muðe
manica ore, *Gen.* 42, 28.
 n his sacc in ejus sacco, *Gen.*
 2, 25. Fylle hira saccas
 ple eorum mantica, *Gen.* 44,
 Of hira saccon De eorum
 scis, *Gen.* 42, 35.
 n-full Full of dishonesty, in-
 nous; probiosus, *Cot.* 151.
 rd, es; m. 1. A priest, levite;
 ceruos, levita. 2 A ruler,
 error; præses: —1. Þæs
 cerdes þeow sacerdotis ser-
 s, *Mt.* 14, 47. Sacerdas of
 ruics cygne sacerdotis de
 ri familia, *Deut.* 27, 9, 14.
 tri sacerda ealdres þeow
 nificis maximi ceruus, *Mt.*
 23, 51. Se heah sacerd sum-
 us sacerdos, pontifex maxi-
 us, *Mt.* 14, 63. 2. Se sar-
 d on Madian præses in
 idian, *Ex.* 2, 16. Þæs sar-
 d on Madian præsis in
 idian, *Ex.* 3, 1. Putiæres
 þtor þæs sacerdes of þære
 rig Potipharis filia præsidis
 his, *Gen.* 41, 45.—Sacerd-
 risen fit or proper for a
 ist, *Ed.* 3, 17.—Sacerd-had
 iesthood, *Lk.* 1, 8, 9.—Sar-
 rd-land a priest's land, *Gen.*
 26.
 rdlic; adj. Priestly, belong-
 a to a priest; sacerdotialis:
 Be sacerdicum hræglum
 æcerning sacerdotial garments,
 2, 5, 23.
 ful, sac-full full of conten-
 a, quarrelsome, *Lev.* 19, 16.
 en-tege [sacu an accusation,
 ge a drawing out, or tege

teag a band, snare] An instru-
 ment of torture, by which per-
 sons were induced to confess;
 tormenti genus, quo usi sunt
 proceres Stephani regis, ad affi-
 gendos illos quos in custellis
 suis vi detinuerunt, *Chr.* 1137.
 Sacian to strice, v. sacan.
 Sac-leas without contention, quiet,
 secure, without punishment,
 without a cause, *Chr.* 1091:
C. Mt. 23, 20: *C. Jn.* 15, 25.
 SACU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a;
 g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. sake f:
 Dut. zaak f: Fr. sek f: Ger.
 sach f: Sak sock a lawsuit.
 In an old document of king
 Louis and Lothar of the ninth
 century, sachu signifies landed
 property: *Isid. Tat. Ot.* sahiba,
 sacha, like the A.-S.: *Ker.*
 secho quarrels: *Dan.* sag c:
Swed. sak f: *Icel.* sök f. court
 of justice, jurisdiction, a law-
 suit. The derivation of this
 word has been a stumbling-
 block for nearly all eymolog-
 ists. *Adel.* considers it as
 the intensive of the Ger. sage f.
 a saying, a talk, and sagen to
 say, signifying originally a
 clamour, dispute, quarrel;
 and, in a more extended sense,
 any kind of speech and its
 object. *Synonyms* in the Ger.
 and other languages confirm
 this derivation. The Ger. ding
 thing signifies, in its most
 extended sense, all that is
 existing; but, originally it
 designaed altercation, cavilling,
 wrangling, as well as speech in
 general. The Lat. causa is
 derived from causari. Ger.
 klagen to complain, which, like
 the Ger. kûren and kûsen, in
 earlier times signified in gen-
 eral to speak. The It. cosa,
 and the Fr. chose, derived from
 causa, signify any matter or
 anything. The Lat. res be-
 longs to the root of the Ger.
 rede speech, recht right, raus-
 chen to rush. *Kero* translates
 res by rachono, which antiqua-
 ted word belonging to the Ger.
 rechen, reden is the root of
 Ger. rechnen to calculate. The
 Old *Swed.* sak, the *Icel.* sök f.
 signifies both crime and im-
 peachment or punishment, and
 Tat. uses sahba to designate a

crime, *Adl.* 1. Strife, conten-
 tion, dispute, sedition, a crime
 of any sort; jurgium, conten-
 tio. 2. A cause or suit in
 law, process, accusation; lis,
 actio, accusatio. Hinc nostra
 sake, cum dicimus for God's
 sake, &c. i. e. propter Dei
 causam, &c. Hic etiam est
 sensus vocis sak ubique in
 vetustis libris Danicis et
 Scandicis, teste Hickeao. 3.
 The liberty of holding plea or
 judging causes in judicial mat-
 ters; libertas sive potestas
 alicui a domino rege concessa,
 causas cognoscendi atque
 lices dirimendi intra Socam
 sive curiam suam, *Wilk. in*
Gloss.: Hicke's Thea. I. 159.
 Huc enim est differentia in-
 ter sac et soc. Quorum istud
 erat privilegium ipsum; hoc
 autem territorium infra quod
 privilegium exercebatur:—1.
 Wearð sacu betwux Abrames
 hydemannum and Lothes,
Gen. 13, 7. Seo sacu þa aras
 discordia orta est, *Nun.* 16, 42.
 Ne mæg ic ana acuman eow-
 re saca non possum ego solus
 ferre vestra jurgia, *Deut.* 1, 12.
 For sumere sacce propter quan-
 dam seditionem, *Lk.* 23, 25.
 2. Gif man oðerne sacce
 tihte if a man accuse another
 in a suit, *L. Hloth.* 8. Nan
 sacu no suit, *L. Can. Edg.*
 7. 3. Þas land and ealla þa
 oðre þe lin into þe mynstre
 þa cwede ic scyr, þæt is, saca
 and soene, toll and team, and
 infangenþef, þas rihting and
 ealle oðre þa cweðe ic scyr
 Crist these lands, and all the
 others which attach to the min-
 ister, that call I a shire; that
 is, sacks and sock, toll and
 team, and infangthief; these
 privileges and all others, them
 call I the shire of Christ, *Chr.*
 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 11.
 Sad A rope, halter; laqueus,
C. Mt. 27, 5.
 Sadal An ass; asinus, *C. Jn.*
 12, 14.
 SADEL, sadol, sadul, sadl [Plat.
 Dan. *Swed.* sadel m: *Dut.*
 zadel, m: *Ger.* sattel m: *Old*
Ger. satal, sedal, satil: *Moes.*
 sitl a seat: *Icel.* södull m:
Ir. eadhall: *Boh.* sedlo: *Pol.*
 siodlo: *Russ.* siedlo: *Fr.* selle f:

It. Port. sella f: Sp. silla f.
—The original signification of this word is a seat, a chair, and therefore it is allied to sitan] A SADDLE; ephippium, *Elf. gl. p. 69.*—Sadel-boga, sadul-boga, the saddle-bow; arcus ephippii anterior, *Elf. gl. 69.*—Sadel-felg, sadel-felt, saddle felt, skin or pad; ephippii pellis, *Cot. 155.*

Sadelian, sadlian; p. de, pp. gesadledod. To SADDLE; equum sternere, *Elf. gr. 28, 1.*

SADIAN; ic sadige; p. ode; pp. gesadod [Plat: saden, sadigen, sädigen, versädigen to satiate: *Dut. verzadigen: Ger. sättigen: Ot. sätten: Not. setan, satan: Moes. sad itan enough to eat*] To saturate, to be saturated, tired, wearied; saturare, saturari, defatisci, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Sadl, sadol, sadul a saddle, v. sadel. Sadlian to saddle, v. sadelian.

SÆ, sæ, seo, sewe, niew, iædecl. in a. except in the g. which, especially in composition, makes sæcs, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæcs; d. sæm:—[*Dut. see f: Frs. se m: Plat. Ger. see f: Not. Ot. se, seune, seo, seve: Moes. saiw, saivs: Dan. sø, søe c: Swed. sjö m: Icel. sjár, sær m: Tart. su, sui.*] THE SEA; mare, fretum:—Seo sæ aloh togedere, *Ex. 14, 27.* Anweald sæ potestas maris, *Ps. 88, 10.* Fixas sæ pieces maris, *8, 8.* Grund sæs profundum maris, *64, 7: 67, 24: Mt. 18, 6.* Sæcs flodes waxeas an increasing of sea's flood; maris sæstus incrementum, *Bd. 5, 3.* Sæs sweg maris sonitus, *Lk. 21, 25.* Wætera sæs aqua maris, *Ps. 32, 7.* Sæs muð maris os, *Mt. 5, 1.* Behead þam winde and þære sæ imperavit vento et mari, *Mt. 8, 26.* Gewende þa sæ to drium convertit mare ad aridum, *Ex. 14, 21.* Fram sæ oð to sæ a mari ad mare, *Ps. 71, 8.* Sæs seas, *Gen. 1, 10.* Ofer sæs super maria, *Ps. 23, 2.* Be sæm tweonum by two seas, *Cd. 163: 170.*—Sæ-æbbing sea-ebbing; sinus, æstuarium, *Elf. gl. p. 69.*—Sæ-æl a sea-eel, *Cot. 135, 136.*—Sæ-ælfen, sæ-ælfenne sea-eleves or nymphs, *Cot. 142.*—Sæ-beorh a sea mountain, *Cd. 163.*—Sæbrym [brym the sea] the sea; æquor, *R. 96.*

Sæc war, warfare, battle, *Th. An. v. sæcu.*

Sæc, sæcc, bisæc a sack, bag, sackcloth, *L. C. Ps. 29, 13, v. sæcc.*

*Sæcan to seek, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. secan.*

Sæccan To preach the Gospel; evangelizare, *C. Lk. 4, 18.*

Sæcce cirife, war, *Jdth. 12, v. sec.*

Sæccing SACKING, a bed; grabbatum:—Hi on sæccingum bæron, *Mt. 6, 55.*

Sæcðom A flight; fuga, *Gen. 31, 20.*

Sæc-cesool sea-sand, *Gen. 32, 12.*

Sæcg a little sword, a dagger, the name of a herb, v. sæax.

Sæcgan to say, tell, *Bd. 1, 27, v. secgan.*

Sæ-cir [cer a turn] a sea ebb, *Cd. 158.*

Sæclian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. süklen, sükkeln: *Dut. sukkelen to linger, to be unlucky or unhappy; zieklen to become sick: Ger. siechen to be sickly, to languish or pine away: Ot. irsiechan: Moes. sjukan.—seoc sick*] To become sick, to sicken; ægrotare:—Seoclode þær sickened there, *Chr. 1066, Ing. p. 265, 11.*

*Sæ-clif the sea-cliff, rock, or shore, *Bt. 7, 4.*—Sæ-col sea-coal, the stone called jet q. sea-calc; gagates, *Som.*—Sæ-coc a sea-cock, a sea-gull; marinus gallus, larus.—Sæ-coccas cockles, *M. S. Cot. Tib. A. 3.*—Sæ-cysul sea-sand, *R. 58, v. sæ-cesool, R. 58; for more compounds of sæ, v. sæ-fæsten, sæ-gesetan.*

SÆD, es; n. [Plat. saat, saad n. f: *Dut. zaad n: Ger. saat f: Ot. sat: Tat. sati, sata: Dan. sæd c: Swed. säd m: Icel. säd n: semen, seminalis sementia; sædi n. semen, proles*] SEED; semen, operum:—Se þe seow þæt gode sæd se is mannes sunu. Þæt gode sæd þæt synt þæs heofonlican ricea bearn, *Mt. 13, 37, 38.* Senepes sæd sinapis semen, *Mt. 4, 31.* Wyrta sæd herbarum semen, *Gen. 1, 29.* Corn sædes a corn of seed; granum seminis, *Bt. R. p. 183, 3, 9.* Swylce man wurpe god sæd on bys land, *Mt. 4, 26.* Ealra sæda læst omnium seminum minimum, *Mt. 13, 32.* Sæd getrowfulra semen sive proles Adorum, *Ps. 21, 22.* Sæd Abrahames semen Abrami, *Ps. 104, 5.* Abrahame and his sæde Abrahamo et ejus semini, *Lk. 1, 55.*

Sæd, sædon said, v. secgan.

Sæd-berend seed-bearing, *Gen. 1, 12.*—Sæd-drenc seed-drink, *Cot. 211.*

Sæden for sædon said; dixerunt, from sægan.

*Sædere, es; n. A SERRA, a serrer; sator, *Mt. 13, 3.*

Sæd-leap, sæd-leap a seed-basket, *Chr. 1234*

Sædic Belonging to seed; seminarius, *Som.*

Sædnæs A sowing; seminarium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Sæ-draça sea-dragon, leizian. *Cot. 200.*

Sæd-sete a place for seed, *Th. An.*

Sæd-tima a seed-time, *Fls. 7.*

Sæ-ælfen, sæ-ælfenne sea-elfen; v. sæ-ælfen.

Sæ-fæsten sea barrier, *Cd. 163.*

Sæfern [Hæst. Sæferne] The river SEVERN in the West of England; Sabrina, secundum a Thamesi Britannie fluminis conjungit fontes orientur ut apud Montuomeriani, *Bd. 5, 23. Chr. 894: 896.*

Sæ-fiscas, sæ-fiscas ære fann sea fish, *Gen. 1, 28.*—Sæ-flood, tide, inundatio, *Cd. 1014: 1099.*

Sæfn a dream, *Ps. 75, 5, v. sæfen.*

Sæ-folde sea land, *Cd. 12.*

Sægan, þu sægæt, he sægæt. To sæde say, pp. sæd gæst to say, tell, speak, *rrim. M. 26, 18: Jn. 3, 18: Ga. 1, 19, v. secgan.*

*Sægednys, sægdnys, se; f. A crisis; hostia, *C. R. Mt. 33, v. on-sægdnes.*

Sægel, sægl a sail, v. sege.

Sæ-geære, geære a bounding sea border, sea coast, *Lk. 8, 13.*

Sægen, sægen, geærgan a saying, affirmation, traditio; factum, *Ors. 3, 9, Ber. p. 112.* On ealdra manna sægum; old men's sayings, *Bd. 177.*

Sægen A sword; ensis, v. sæ.

Sæ-geartan, sæ-gearc borderey, those who dwell in the sea, *Cot. 156.*—Sæ-gu sea depths, depths of the sea, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hengec a horse; hippopotamus, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hete, vaying of the sea, *Bd. 5, 1. C.*

Sæ-hrybro [hryber catk] sea calf, a seal, *Cot. 267.*

Sæht unio, reconciliatio, pa reconciliatio, pax, *Chr. 11 Ing. p. 304, 7: p. 372: 373.*

Sæht Reconciled, made at pa reconciliatus:—Wurdon to erant reconciliati, *Chr. 11 v. settan.*

Sæhtlian, p. ode; pp. sæht; gesæhtlod. To settle, reconcilitem componere, reconcilare:—Wurdon sæhtliod reconciliati, *Chr. 1070, v. dlian, sæhtlian.*

ide, for sæde said, v. secgan.
in, for sægan to say.

is *Sæz*, in *Normandy*; Sa-
nium, urbs Galliae ad Olinam
lunium in *Normannia*, *Chr.*
130.

L. sel, es; m. f. *An opportunity*,
i.e. occasion, prosperous affairs,
prosperity; opportunitas, occa-
sio:—Da seo sæl gewearð then
was the time, *Cd.* 59. Sæles
idan to wait a time; occasio-
nem expectare, *Cd.* 111: 117.
In sumne sæl at some time,
Aen. *Elf.* gr. 38, 49: *L. Ps.*
3, 8. On nænne or nanum
el at no time, never, *Ors.* 4, 4.
Donne ic on sælum was when
was in prosperity, *Bt.* R. p.
52.

good, better, *Bt.* R. 170, v.
el.

t. [Plat. sæle, sele n. a cord,
aces or harness for a draught-
er; *Dut.* zeel n. a cord: *Old*
Ger. sal a rein of a bridle:
foes. sail a rope.] A cord, rope,
rop; lorum, funis, *Lye.*

laf sea leaving; maris reli-
quiae, *Cd.* 171.

an, pp. geseald [sail a cord]
to bind, tie, unite, SÆL;
incire:—Sæle, geseald seald
with sulphur; sulphure con-
lutinatus, *Jdth.* 10: *Cod.*
lrom. p. 76. b.

t. A seat, foundation; sedes,
sæile; *Lye* translates sæide
n - grundas fundus maris,
d. 158; but *Mr. Thorpe*
uses this version, "sail sea
rope," and adds, "sæide is,
doubt not, an error for sælte,"
d. 158.

dest hast sold; vendidisti,
Ps. 43, 14, v. syllan.

en Belonging to a willow,
itthy or sallow tree; salignus,
om.

leoda a mariner; maris in-
ola, *Cd.* 161.

leoð a sea song, a sailor's
out in hoisting an anchor or
ail; marina cantilena: nau-
ca hortatio. Κέλυσμα, *Cot.*
5.

f self, *Chr. Gib.* p. 244, 19,
s. sylf.

.i, sælig [Plat. *Dan.* Ot. sa-
g: *Dut.* zalig: *Ger.* seelig,
:lig: *Moss.* selja: *Swed.* sa-
g, säll: *Icel.* sæl happy]
appy, blessed, prosperous;
catus, v. ge-sælig.

lic Sea-like, belonging to the
a, marine; marinus, nauti-
ca, *Bd.* 1, 14.

iglice; adv. Prosperously,
sppily; prospere, *Som.*

ignea, se; f. [*Chau.* selines-
:] Happiness; prosperitas,
ilicitas, *Som.*

*Sælida a mariner, *Th. An.*

Sællmerige salted provision, v.
selmerige.

Sælost best, very well; optimus,
optime, v. sel.

SÆLD, sæls, geseald, e; f.

[Plat. saligheid f: *Dut.* zal-
igheid f: *Ger.* seligkeit f:
Old Ger. salichedi in the 9th

century under the signification
of fortune and happiness: *Not.*

saligkeit: *Ot.* salida: *Isd.*

salidhom: *Dan.* salighed c:
Swed. salighet f: *Icel.* sæld,

sæla f. happiness] 1. Hap-
piness, felicity, enjoyment, pros-
perity, wealth; felicitas. 2.

Goods, riches, prosperous af-
fairs; bona, opea. The pl.

is often used in the singular
signification:—1. God is full

salcere geseald, *Bt.* 34, 3,
Card. p. 212, 15. Hwær seo

fulle geseald sie where the full
happiness is, *id.* 34, 2, *Card.* p.

210, 18. Hit bið geseald it is
happiness, *Bt.* 11, 1. 2. Sælða

genoge enough of goods, *Bt.*
14, 2. Mine sælða, þe ic ser

wende þat geseald beon sceo-
oldan, nane sælða ne sint my

riches which I formerly thought
(ordered) should be happiness,

are no riches, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p.
40, 17. ¶ Woruld - sælða

worldly goods or happiness, *id.*
1: 2.

Sæltra the bunting bird, v. sel-
tra.

*Sæl-wong [wong a meadow] a
fertile plain, *Cd.* 64.

Sæm to seas; d. pl. of sæ.

Sæ-man, sæ-mann a seaman,
Lmp. 1, 15.

Sæmende conciliating, composing,
L. Hloth. 10, v. seman.

Sæmestre, an; f. A seamstress;
sutrux, *Th. An.*

Sæmre Worse; pejor:—Hit is

sæmre nu it is worse now, *Bt.*
R. p. 159. Hi secað þæt

hehste god on þa sæmran
geceafra they seek the highest

god in the worse creatures, *Bt.*
33, 1, C., v. samra.

Sændan to send, *Chr.* 1095, v.
sendan.

Sæne; adj. [Plat. sümig: *Dut.*

suimachtig: *Ger.* sümig, sün-
nis and sunnis in the *Salic*

laws, signify delay: *Dan.* for-
sømmelig: *Icel.* sema n.] Slow,

dull, inactive; segnis, tardus:
—Done sænan, se bið to slaw,

þu scealt hatan assa ma þonne
man the dull, who is too slow,

thou shouldst call an ass more
than a man, *Bt.* 37, 4. He

was to sæne he was too slow,
Bd. 3, 13.

Sæ-næsse, es; a promontory, *Beo.*
3, 69, v. næsse, nesse.

*Sæ-net a sea-net, *Elf. gl.*

SÆNGAN [Plat. sengen, sengeln:
Dut. zengen: *Frs.* sengha:

Kil. senghen, singhelen: *Ger.*
sengen: *Old Ger.* sängen:

Icel. sangr adustus.—*Wachter*
derives it from the Lat.

ignis with *sa* prefixed. It

is more likely that the sound

produced by singing has given

origin to the name, so near

related to the verb, to sing, can-
tare; and it is singular that the

Plat. and *Dut.* schroeyen,
signifying also to singe (as,

to singe a hog) is so near
related to schreyen to cry,

Adelung] To SINGE; ustulare,
Som.

Sæod a purse, bag, v. seod.

SÆP, sæpp [Plat. sapp n: *Dut.*

sap n: *Ger.* saft m: *Old Ger.*

saf: *Dan.* sæve f. saft m:
Swed. saft, saf m. sawa f:

Icel. saft f: *Fr.* seve f.—*This*
word is related to the Plat.

siepen to leak, trickle, to run
through drop by drop] SÆP,

juice, a tree producing much
sap, a fir-tree; succus, abies,
Cod. Exon. p. 25, a.

Sæp; adj. Sappy; succulent-
us, *Som.*

*Sæpleas SÆPLESS; exsucus,
Som.

Sæp-apon sap-chips, chips, *L. M.*
2, 65.

Særga, sarga A cornet, crooked
staff; lituus, *Som.*

Særi sorry, *T. Ps.* 68, 34, v. sari.

Sæ-rima sea-shore, *Chr.* 897:
991.

Sæ-rinc a sea-man, sailor, *Beo.*
10.

Særnys, se; f. [sar sore] SOR-
NESS, sorrow, grief; dolor:—

Geopenige us ure særnysse
infer let our grief open us a

way, *Hom. Greg.* p. 22.

Sæ-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate,
Cot. 155.

Sælice Now; jam:—Sælice gi-
doemed is jam condemnatus

est, *R. Jn.* 3, 18.

Sæ-snægl, sæ-snæl a sea-snail,
a shell-fish, periwinkle, *Elf. gl.*

p. 77.

Sæster a measure of fifteen pints,
Chr. 1089, v. sester.

Sæ-strand the sea-strand, sea-
shore, *Jos.* 11, 4.

Sæ-stream sea stream, *Cd.* 155.

Sæt, seton sat, sat down, lived,
Mt. 26, 55: *Cd.* 95; p. of

sittan.

Sæt, set, es; m. [sæt sat; p. of
sittan] A sitting, station, camp;
castrum:—Of þæm sætum fa-
ran from the camps to go, *Chr.*
894.

Sæt, es; m. [Plat. saten, satten m.
pl. insate m. an inhabitant: *Frs.*

seta *m.* an inhabitant: *Ger. satus m.* antiquated and mostly found in compound words: *as, Kothsass, cottager: Dan. sade c.* a seat, residence, a see: *Swed. sätte n: Icel. setr n.* a seat, house, dwelling] When appended to words, denotes dwellers, inhabitants; in *compositione*, incolae, habitatores, coloni:—*Dun-sætas inhabitants of hills, mountaineers; monticolæ. Den-sætas inhabitants of valleys; vallicolæ. Dorn-sætas Dorsetenses, Chr. 845. Sumur-sætas Somersetenses, Chr. 878.*

Sætán; *p. set* to set, place, *Cd. 43, Th. p. 56, 18, v. settan.*

Sætenga snæres, *v. sætning.*

Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg [*Plat. sunnavend, sater-dag m: Dut. zaterdag m: Frs. samedi, from saine saturday, and iond evening: Ger. sonnabend m. samstag m. a mutilation of sabbathstag: Old Ger. sunnenavend, sinnoavend, sambastag, sambazdag, samizdachi, samstig, normentag, sammestag*] SATURDAY, the sabbath; Saturni dies, Sabbatum:—*Lk. 23, 54. Sætern dægæs reat Sabbati quies, Ex. 16, 23. Sæternes dæg, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 20, 29.*

Sætere A SETTER, seducer; insidiator, *Past. 53, 7.*

Sæ-peof a sea-thief, pirate, *Cot. 9.*

Sæperian sad Setterwort, settergrass or the seed of it; helleboraster, helleborus niger *Lin:—L. M. 3, 13, Som.*

Sæ-tilca, sæ-tilga for tiliga mare aggreddens, *Bi. R. p. 158.*

Sætning snæres, *Bd. 5, 23, v. sætning.*

Sætél a seat, *v. setel.*

Sætl-gang a setting, *Deut. 24, 13, v. setl-gang in setl.*

Sætning, sætning, *e; f. A lying in wait, a besetting, snares; insidiae, perfidia:—He him þa sætninge þa gewearnode ille ei insidias præmonstravit, Bd. 2, 12. Wið swa mycles ehteres sætningum contra tantæ persecutoris insidias, id.*

Sætung, *e; f. A holding, occupying or inhabiting of a place, a setting a snare, fowling; occupatio, possessio, aucupatio, Cot. 14. Sætunga insidie, Som. 301.*

Sæ-wægas sea waves, *Cd. 192.—Sæ-wæteru sea-waters, Gen. 1, 22.*

Sæwð sows; seminat, *Jn. 4, 36, 37, v. sawan.*

Sæ-waroð sea-shore, *Bi. 32, 3.—Sæ-waur a sea-herb or weed; marina alga, R. 42.—Sæ-weall sea wall, high water, Cd. 168.*

—Sæ-weard a sea-ward, a keeper of the sea, high admiral, *Som.*

Sæwere A SOWER; sator, *H. Mt. 13, 3.*

Sæwet A sowing; seminato:—*Tid þæs sæwetes time of the sowing, Bd. 4, 28, tit.*

Sæ-wicingas sea inhabitants, *Cd. 160.*

Sæ-wihtla sea animals, *Bd. 1, 1.*

Sæx a knife, *v. seax.*

Saffine SAVINE; sabina arbor, juniperus sabinum *Lin:—Lye.*

Safrriende rheumaticus, *R. 77.*

SAGA [*Plat. saag f: Dut. zaag: Ger. sâge f: Mons. saga: Dan. saug, sav c: Swed. sâg m: Icel. sög f: Frs. scie f: It. saga f: Sp. sierra f: Port. serra f.*] A SAW; serra, *R. 62.*

Saga speak; imp. of secgan.

Sagal, sagel, sagol, sahil, *cs; m. [Icel. sigla f. the mast of a vessel] A bar, leaver, a club, stick, stake; vectis, fustis, Ors. 2, 5: Elf. gr. 9, 28. Mid sahlum cum fustibus, Mt. 26, 47, 56: Mk. 14, 43: Lk. 22, 52.*

Sagas sayest: sagað saith, *v. secgan.*

Sage saying, speech; *g. d. ac. of segu.*

Sage Sage; sagax, *Lye.*

Sage-man a man who speaks, a tale-teller, a witness; testis, delator, *Som.*

Sagol Speaking; dicens.—Soð-sagol truth speaking, true, *Bd. 3, 17.*

Sagu; *g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um. [Ger. sage f: Ot. Tat. saga: Dan. Swed. Icel. sagu f. historia, narratio: Icel. sögn f. a saying] 1. A saying, speech, saw, tale, tradition; dictio, traditio. 2. Testimony, witness; testimonium:—1. Mid þisse asge cum hoc dicto, Lk. 11, 46. Na swilce lease sagu not as a false saying, Elf. T. p. 32, 6. Purh yldra manna sage through old men's tradition, Bd. 2, 1, B. Dwoilic sagu a false saying, Jðth. 15. Auht sa-gona aught of sayings, Cd. 26. 2. To hwi wilnige we ænigre oðre sage quare ullum alium testimonium volumus? Mt. 26, 65. Hu fela sagena quom multum testimoniorum, Mt. 27, 13.*

Sáh sank, *Chr. 938, v. sigan.*

Sahl, *cs; m. a club, stick, stake, Mt. 26, 55, v. sagal.*

Sahte Peace, agreement; pax, reconciliatio, *Chr. 1140, Lye.*

Sahtian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To reconcile, to make peace; reconciliare:—Da eodon gode*

men heom between and mihloden heom then west god we between them and reconciled them, *Chr. 1066, v. sehtian.*

Sahtnys, *se; f. A reconciliation, a making of peace; reconciliatio:—Geaf þone cyng ðl marc goldes to sahtnys for þe king 40 marks of gold for reconciliation, Chr. 1066.*

SAL [*Plat. saal m. a hall, parlor: Dut. zaal f. salet n. a hall, parlor: Ger. saal n. Moes. allu temple: Dan. seer saal m: Icel. salr m. salera n. a hall; sel n. a cottage: Fr. salle f. salon m: It. sala, salone m: Sp. sala, saler; salon m: Grk. sala: Lat. aula] 1. A hall, palace; domus, aula, palatium. 2. Prospera res prospera, *v. sel:—1. Os-gunnes heora burh reax and sele settan, salo wix began their town to reax, co-habitation to settle, (the) hwa to reneo, Cd. 90. Gewi ofer since salo hliðan me a silver (zinc) palaces nam viderunt obducta argent. palatia rutulare, Cd. 104. Folc was on salum jek we in prosperia, Cd. 147: Lk. 14.**

SAL, *cs; m. [Ger. salm m. sableiste f. v. sal] 1. A bond, fetter, chain; vinculum. 2. A reia; tabena. 3. A handle, handle, ansa, vectis:—1. Eideð r-centan sal preætia a cord of chain, Cd. 19. 2. Salu tabena, Cot. 7, 101. 3. h. h. 10.*

SAL; *adj. Black, dark colour. niger, fuscus, v. salow.*

Sald for seald given, *R. Lk. 24, 24.*

Salf salve, *v. sealf.*

Salb, salig A willow; *salix. L. Pa. 136, 2, v. seal.*

Salm-sang a psalm, *L. Pa. 141.*

Salowig, salwig, salwi, *m. [Plat. sölig dirty; sal salt a yellow pale complexion: Dut. zalow sallow: Fr. sale dirty, squalid, sallow] SALLOW, rusty; salignus, pallidus, irridus:—Salowig pada bruta buso, milans, sivo curus, Jct. 11. Salowig padan, Chr. 104. Ing. p. 145, 2. Salwi pada. id. Salwig feðera sallor: thethered, Cd. 72.*

Salt salt, *C. R. Mt. 9, 50, v. sealt.*

Salten Salty; salinus, *R. M. 13.*

Saltere [*Plat. salter n: salter book n: Dan. salter m: Som. saltare m: Icel. saltari m: Fr. salmista m. a psalter, a psalmist: Sp. salterio m. a psalter, psalter, a kind of harp] 1. A*

SALTERY; sambuca, psalterium. 2. The **PSALTER**; li-ber psalms.—1. Ps. 32, 1: 56, 11. 2. Bd. 3, 27.
 t-ern a place for salt, a salt-pit-ian To dance; saltare.—Ge-te salutudon vos non saltastis, Lk. 7, 32.
 uwi *sallow*, v. salowig.
 wed-bord *salved* or *pitched* wads, Cd. 72, Th. p. 89, 15.
 wie, salwige [Plat. *salvey* f: Dut. *salie* f: Ger. *salbey*, *sal-vey* f: Dan. *salvie* f: Swed. *alfwia* f: Fr. *saugé* f: It. *sp. salvia* f.] *Sage*; *salvia* officinalis, Som.
 wig *sallow*, v. salowig.
 -wong a *fertile plain*, Cod. Sr. 101, b. 2, v. *sal-wong*.
 s; conj. *Whether, whether* . . . ; sive, utrum, sive . . . sive:—*Sam* we willan *sam* we nylan *whether we will or we will* ut, Bt. 34, 12. *Sam* hio *sonnum* god *þince*, *sam* hio *lim yfel þince sise illa* (for-*ma*) *hominibus bona videatur, ut illa tuis mala videatur*, Bt. 4, 1.
 s; used in composition, de-otes, 1. *Half*; semi. 2. *To-ether, with*; *Lat. con*, v. *sad*.—1. *Sam-wis half wise*; *am-cucu half alive*; *sam-ered half learned*. 2. *Sam-iwan conjuges*; *sam-mæle meordes*; *sam-wiste conjun-iam*; *sam-wyrcan to co-operate, co-operari, &c.*
 ad *also, together*, Bt. R. p. 95, v. *sâmod*.
 aria *Marseilles*; *Massilia*, h. An.
 i-boren *untimely born*; *semi-natus, abortivus*, Cot. 19.
 a-bryce *Half a breach* or *reaking half way*; *semi-ractura sive violatio, scilicet acis, que tum fiet quum ona ordinati cujusdam inju-iam passa sunt, aut quum onori ejus aliquantum dero-atum est*, L. *Wihtr.* p. 13, 9.
 a-cucu *half alive*, Lk. 10, 30.
 de [Plat. *samen*, *sam* to *sa-ten* together: *Dut. te zamen gether*: *Old Ger. sam* = *Not. amoso* together: *Ker. so-samo*, *ite* as: *Ot. sama*, *so, thus, even* u, *so that*: *Ker. sam-sama*, *u* well as *tam-quam*: *Moes. aman*: *Dan. samme* the *same*: *hevd. samma, samme* the *same*: *cel. samr* the *same, idem*. The *modern Ger. only* makes use of *am* in *compound words*. *Sans*.
 an together: *Arab. sâ* *tsam*
 o place, to put together, seems to express the primary sense] *same*, used in the following

manner; *swa same Likewise, also*; *item, similiter, pariter, itidem*:—*Efine swa same ecce similiter*, Bt. R. p. 177, 3. *Eac swa same ac etiam similiter*, Bt. R. p. 163, 2. *Swa same swa the same as, as, even as*; *sæque ac*; *eodem modo quo*.
 Twa þara gecyndu habbaþ netenu, *swa same swa men two of these natures beasts have, the same as men*, Bt. 33, 4. *Same ylca swa in such wise as, so as*; *eodem modo quo, ita* ut.
 Sam-grene *half green*; *semi-vidiridis, serotinus*, Cot. 87.
 Sam-gung a *youth*, *Prof. R. Conc.*
 Sam-hiwan *companions, mates*, R. 13, v. *sinhiwan, hiwan*.
 Sam-læred *half learned*, L. *Can. Edg.* 12.
 Sam-mæle *agreed, agreed on a bargain*; *concoro, consentiens*, Chr. 1018.
 Same together, v. *somne*.
 Samnian to *assemble, collect*, *Ora.* 4, 12, v. *somnian*.
 Samninga, *sammunga immediately*, Lk. 22, 60, v. *semninga*.
 Samnung a *congregation, church, synagogue*, Lk. 7, 5, v. *gesamnung*.
 SA'WOD, sâmad, sômed, sômod; *adv. Also, likewise, together*; *simul, pariter*:—*Dis eorþlice and þæt ece samod hoc terrenum et ista æterna pariter*, Bt. R. p. 180. *Samod onnitte gewordene synt simul inuitiles facti sunt*, Ps. 13, 4. *For-weorþað samod peribunt simul*, Ps. 36, 40. *Seofon winter samod seven years together*, Cd. 206. *Samod mid me simul mecum*, Ps. 54, 15. *Somod ætgedere at once together*, Cd. 154. *Niht somod and dæg night also and day*, Cd. 192.—*Samod-arian* to *arise together*.—*Samod-awendan* to *convert* or *turn*, *Elf. gr.* 37.—*Samod-blissian* to *rejoice together*.—*Samod-ceorfan* to *cut in pieces*.—*Samod-cuman* to *come together, to concur*, *Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-fealdan* to *fold together*, *Elf. gr.* 24.—*Samod-feallan* to *fall down*; *concidere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-fleon* to *retire*; *confugere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-fyllan* to *fill together, to finish*, *Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-geddung consonant*.—*Samod-geffit* *contention, strife, debate*, Cot. 58.—*Samod-geffitán* to *contend*.—*Samod-gemynan* to *invent, imagine, devise*; *comminisci*.—*Samod-gewilnian* to *desire, covet*; *concupiscere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-herian* to *unite in praise*; *conlaudare*.

Samodlice Unitedly, unanimously; *unanimititer, Lye*.
 Samod-ofþricean to *press together*; *conprimere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-rynel* *concurring, running together*; *concurrere*.—*Samod-slean* to *strike* or *shake together*; *concudere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-standan* to *stand together, to consist*; *constare*, L. *Ps.* 26, 5.—*Samod-suwian*, *samod-swugian* to *be silent*; *conticere*, *Elf. gr.* 26.—*Samod-swegan* to *sound alike*; *consonare*.—*Samod-swegende* *agreeing in sound*; *consonans*, *Elf. gr.* 2.—*Samod-þrawan*, *samod-þreagan* to *twist together*; *contorque*, *Elf. gr.* 26.—*Samod-wellung* a *growing* or *gathering together*; *concretio*.—*Samod-wetherpan* to *cast together, to guess*; *conjicere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-wilnian* to *desire, covet*; *concupiscere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-wunian* to *dwell together*; *commorari*, R. 101.—*Samod-wunung* a *dwelling together*; *commoratio, cohabitatio*, L. *Ecll. W.* p. 186, 26.
 Samra *The worse*; *pejor*:—*On þa samran geceafta in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1, v. *sæmre*.
 Sam-rade of *one opinion, in one road, unanimously*, Bt. R. p. 165.—*Sam-tenges continually*; *incessanter*, Bt. R. p. 165, 13.—*Sam-wisa, sam-wise half wise, half witted*, *Past.* 30, 1.—*Sam-wist* the *same food, marriage*; *convictus, conjugium*.—*Sam-wrædnes* *agreement, unity*, Bt. 37, 3.
 Sam-wyrcan to *co-operate, to partake*, L. *pol. Cnu.* 58: *Chr.* 893.
 Sanc, es; m. a *song*, Cd. 158, Th. p. 197, 19: *Bt. R.* p. 168, 34, v. *sang*.
 Sanc for *sang sang*; p. of *singan*.
 Sanc sank; p. of *sincan*.
 Sanct, es; m. *A saint*; *sanctus*, *Menol.* 388: *Chr.* 978. *Sanctas saints*, Cd. 221.
 SAND, sand, es. [Plat. *Ger. Dan. Swed. sand* m: *Ot. sant*: *Dut. zand* n: *Icel. sandr* m. *sand-möl* f. *sabulum, coarse sand*]
 SAND, gravel, earth; arena, sabulum, glarea.—*Swa swa sand æt sicut arena maris*, Ps. 77, 31. *Sæ-warofa sand seashore's sand*; *littoris arena*, Cd. 190. *Ofer sand super arenam*, Ps. 138, 17. *Behidde hyne on þam sande abscondit eum in arena*, *Er.* 2, 12. *Somod on sande together on earth*, Cd. 13.
 Sand, es; m. [Plat. *sandschap*,

sandacap *f.* an embassy; ge-sands *m.* an ambassador; *Dut.* gezandschap *n.* an embassy; *Ger.* gezandschaft *f.* gezant *m.* ambassador; *Dan.* sendebud *c.* ambassador, message; sendelse *c.* message; *Swed.* sändebud *n.*; *Icel.* sendbodi *m.* ambassador *f.*] A sending, embassy, legation, commission; misio, legatio:—Purh his ræde and sande *by his advice and embassy*; per ejus consilium et legationem, *Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 2, 7.* Here-sandes militares legationes, sive legati, *faciales, Chr. 1135.*

Sand, e; *f.* A dish, meal, present; ferculum, dapes:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.* Sio forme sand the first meal, breakfast, *Cot. 214.* Twa gesodene syllian sanda duo cocta palmentaria fercula, *R. Ben. interi. 39.*

Sand-ceosel, sand-ceosol, sand-cecel, sand-cysel *Sand, gravel*; arena, sabulum, locus arenosus:—Swa swa sand-ceosol on se sicut arena in mari, *Gen. 22, 17: Jos. 11, 4.* Ofer sand-ceosel asper arenam, *Mt. 7, 26: L. Ps. 77, 31.*—Sand-corn a grain of sand, *Theo. Job. p. 167, 19.*—Sand-full full of sand.—Sand-geweorp quick-sands, *Cot. 108.*

Sand-hricg a bed of sand, a sand bank, *Elf. gr. 9, 78.*

Sandig, sandiht; *adj.* SANDY; arenosus, *Ors. 5, 7.*

Sand-lauda, San-lauda [*Hunt. Scanlaudum St. Le. in Britany*; fanum S. Laudi, urbs Gallie in Normannia inferiori, ad Viriam fl., *Chr. 890.*

Sand-rid a quick-sand; syrtes, *R. 105.*

Sanduald teres, *Lye.*

Sand-wic, Sond-wic [sand sand, wic a village] SANDWICH, in Kent; oppidi nomen in agro Cantiano. For to Sandwic went to Sandwich, *Chr. 993.*

SANG, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dan. sang c: Dut. zang m: Fvs. sangh, songh f: Ger. gesang, sang m: Ot. sang, gizengi: Swed. sang m: Icel. sangr m. song*] A SONG; cantio, cantilena:—Mid þære wynnumness his sangea with the sweetness of his song, *Bt. 22, 1.* Forlet he þone sang ceased he the song, *Bt. 24, 1.* Word sanga verba cantionum, *Ps. 136, 3.*—Sang-boc a song-book; cantiorum liber, *Elf. Cas. 21.*—Sang-craft song-craft, the art of singing, *Bd. 4, 24.*

Sang sang; *p.* of singan. Sangere, es; *m.* A SINGER; cantor:—Idel sangere an idle

singer, a player; ineptus cantor, mimus, thymelicus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.* Byme sangere qui tuba canit, *salpica, tibicen, R. 114: Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*

Sangistre; *f.* A female singer, a SONGSTRESS; cantatrix, *Som.*

Sap Gum, amber; succinum, electrum, *R. 58: Elf. gl. p. 67, v. sasp.*

Sapan To SOAP; sapon oblinere, *Som.*

SAPE, an; *f.* [*Plat. sepe, seep f: Dut. zeep f: Käl. seep f: Ger. seife f: Dan. sæbe f: Swed. såpa f: Icel. såpa f: Wel. sebon: Bret. soavon m: Fr. savon m: It. sapone m: Port. sabao m: Sp. sabon m: Lat. mid. cipum: Grk. σαπον: Hind. saboon, savin: Pers. صابون sabun: Chl.*

סבון *spun.* Pliny and Martial assure us that soap, made, ex sebo et cinere, from tallow and ashes, is an invention of the Gauls] SOAP; sapo, *Elf. gl. Lomentum, Cot. 128.*

SAR, es; *n.* [*Plat. seer n. serede n. pain, any complaint or any hurting of the skin, particularly painful eruptions: Dut. zeer n. zeerheid f. sore, soreness: South Ger. Swit. seer, sehr; adj. & adv. painful: Dan. saar n. a sore, wound, bruise, an ulcer: Swed. sår n: Icel. sár n. a wound; sarindi n. pl. pain.*—From the antiquated *Ger.*

sehren to hurt; *Heb. ציר jir, tsir in Kal. to distress, oppress, from צר jr, tar to bind*] SORROW, grief, pain; dolor:—To tacnunge sorges and anfealdes sares for a presage of care and unmixed sorrow, *Bt. 7, 2.* Seo otering þe wurð to sare *superfluitas tibi erit in dolorem, Bt. 14, 1.* Fram sare ez dolore, a dolore, *Ps. 106, 39.* On þam mæstan sare is the greatest sorrow, *Bt. 7, 1.* Hefigod mid þam serran sarum grieved with the former sorrows, *Bd. 4, 19.*

Sár; *adj.* [sár pain] SORE, painful; gravis, molestus:—Is me sare is to me painful, *Cd. 40.* Þæt me is on minum mode swa sar that to me is in my mind so painful, *Cd. 22.* Sorga sarost most painful of sorrows, *Cd. 94.*

Saracenas Saracens; Saraceni, *Som.*

Saracenic Belonging to the Saracens; Saracenus:—He eac gegaderode of þam Saracenicum swiþe micle fyrde

ille etiam concipit ex Saracenis valde magnum exercitum, *Jud. 16.*

Sarcinas Saracens, *Bd. 5, 23, v. Saracenas.*

Sár-claþ a sore-cloth, a cloth to tie up a wound, *Cot. 63, 156. Elf. gl. Som. p. 57, 69.*

Sar-crenne filled; saturatus, *L. M. 2. Som. think: sar-crenne may be put for sarigenae net, segrotum.*

Sár-cwid a sorrowful speech, an elegy, *Bt. R. p. 152, 11.*

Sáre; *adv.* SORELY; gravis:—Me þæt cynn hafat sar abolgen me that race had sorely offended, *Cd. 64.*

Sáre-heort heavy-hearted. Sáre-heortnys heavy-heartedness, grief of heart.

Sárenes, sárnes, se; *f.* Sore grief; tristitia, dolor:—Oan-nyse in dolere, *Gen. 3, 16.* Ge-hreop mid heortan sarces wiðinnan tactus cum crebis tristitia intus, *Gen. 6, 6.*

Sár-ferhð sore in soul; tristitia animi, *Cd. 102.*

Sarga a cornet, *v. sarga.*

Sárgan, besargian, *p. oðe; fr. gesargod, besargid [sár pain To smart, grieve, lament, grow weak, to languish; dolere: Ongan he sargian, Mt. 14, 24. Eagan mine sargodan mei mei languerant, Ps. 87, 9. Gesargode, Chr. 897, Ing. p. 12, 35. Noldon besargus eam not lament, Elf. T. p. 42.]*

Sárgung, besargung, e; *f.* Sorrowing, grief; lamentatio, *Sciut. 6.*

Sári, særi, sárig, SORRY, sorrowful, sad; tristis:—He wæð swiþe sari erat valde trax. *Gen. 48, 17.* Sari ic ge-tristis incedo, *T. Ps. 41, 1.* Ða wæs Petrus sari, *Jn. 21, 17.* Swiþe sariq very sorrowful, *Bt. 10.*

Sárian To SORROW, grieve, languish; dolere:—Sargodas dolentes, *Lk. 2, 48.* Mæ sarianne magis dolentes, *Bt. 1, 27, resp. 9.*

Sárig-mod heavy-hearted. Sárignys, sáringys, se; *f.* Sorrow, sadness, sorrowfulness, tristitia, agritudo animi:—*Dial. 2, 22: H. Lt. 22, 45.*

Sáric Sorrowful, sad; tristitia, molestus, dolendus:—Wah! þæt is sáric well away! that wæð, *Bd. 2, 1.* Manega wílicra wita hie gewilodon wá þan ecan life of many grievous punishments they were desirous for the eternal life, *Bt. 11, 2.*—Sáric-sang, sáric-leoþ a sorrowful song, an elegy, *tragedy, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

¹ Sarlice *harshly, sharply, painfully, grievously, lamentably*; acriter, acerbe, graviter:—Sarlice wepend acerbe fens, *Gen.* 21, 16. Swibe sarlice *very lamentably*, *Bt.* 18, 3. Onnac sarlice *denied sharply*, *Bt.* 40, 3. Sarmoudic *Sarmatian*; Sarmaticus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Sarness *sorrow*, v. sarnenes.
 Sar-seofung *a sore complaint*, *Cot.* 200.
 Sarwe *treachery*; insidize, *Bd.* 1, 12, v. searn.
 Sathlian; p. ede. *To make a treaty, reconcile*; foedus facere, *Chr.* 1140, v. sathlian.
 Sattoriabe *Ranunculus flammula, galli crus*; herba sic dicta, *Herb.* 45.
 Senene, *savine Savine*; juniperus sabina, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gi:* *Herb.* 87.
 Saul *the soul*, *Bt.* 30, 2, v. sawl.—*Saul-leas soulless, lifeless.*
 Sawl-sceat, sawel-sceat SOUL-SHOT, *money formerly paid at the opening of the grave, to the Catholic priest, for the good of the deceased's soul*; animæ pretium; scilicet quod sacerdotibus datum vel legatum erat, ut pro defunctorum animabus solennes supplicationes haberent. Pecunia sepulchralis, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 108:—*Æreat him to sawl-sceate he becweð, into Xrēs cyrcan þæt land, &c. imprimis, ei in animæ redemptionem, ille legit Christi Ecclesie istam terram, &c., Test. Elf. Api.*
 SAWAN, sawan, besawan, gesawan, he sawð; p. seow, we seowan; pp. sawen; v. a. [*Plat. saien, saden: Dut. sauyen: Ger. saien: Not. sahen: Tat. saunen: Moos. sajan, inajan: Den. saa: Swed. så: Icel. sá to sow, plant: Old Lat. sào, seo I sow, of which sevi is still preserved in serere, and hence, Seia the Deity of sowing*] *To sow, spread abroad*; serere, seminare:—*Du scealt sawan tu debes serere, Lev.* 25, 3. Ne seow þu god sæd nonne coniti tu bonum semen? *Mt.* 13, 27. Ne saw þu pinne seow se serito tu tuum agrum, *Lev.* 19, 19. Hi seowon æceras illi seminans agrum, *Ps.* 106, 37. Asawan æcer sown field, *a corn field*; segra, *Elf. gl.* 18. sawe saw; p. of seón.
 sawel *a soul*, *Lk.* 12, 19, 23, v. sawl.
 sawel-leas *lifeless*, *Cod. Ex.* 87, b.
 sawel-sceat *soul-sceat, money paid at death*, *L. Const. eccl.* 13, v. sawl-sceat.

Sawere, es; m. A SOWER; sator, seminator, *Lye.*
 SAWL, sawel, sawul, saul, e; f. [*Plat. sele f: Dut. ziel f: Frs. Ger. seele f: Isd. seulo: Ker. Ol. Wil. sela: Moos. sawl: Dan. sjæl c: Swed. siäl f: Icel. sál, sála f.* *The first and oldest sense of this word in these dialects, is life, the vital power of an animated being, and then, the immaterial and immortal part which animates our bodies*] *THE SOUL, life; anima*:—*God onableow on lya ansaine lifes orþunge, and se man was geworht on libbendre sawle, Gen.* 2, 7. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make one man, *Bt.* 34, 6. Mon is sawl and lichoma man is soul and body, *Bt.* 34, 9. Seo sawl ferð to heofonum the soul goes to heaven, *Bt.* 18, 4. Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after separation of the body and of the soul, *Bt.* 18, 4. Ne magun hig soðlice þa sawle ofsealan, *Mt.* 10, 28. Monna sawla sint undeaðlice and ece hominum animæ sunt immortales at æterna, *Bt.* 11, 2. Seo sawel ys ma þonne meost the life is more than meat, *Lk.* 12, 23.
 Sawl-dreor *life's blood*, *Cd.* 75.
 Sawlian; p. ode; pp. od. *To give up the soul, to die*; animam emittere, mori:—*Oð þæt he sawlode donec ille animam emitteret, Wanh. Cat.* p. 18.
 Sawl-sceat *soul-shot, money paid at death*, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 114, 6, v. sawl-sceat.
 Sawul *a soul*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. sawl.
 Sawul-leas *soulless, lifeless*, *Dial.* 1, 10.
 Scacan *to shake, hover*, *Mt.* *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 280, 32, v. sceacan.
 Scacul *A SHACKLE*, v. sceacul.
 Scad, e; f. shadow, *Ps.* 106, 10, v. scead.
 Scad reason, distinction, v. ge-scead.
 Scádan *to separate, divide, discriminate*, v. sceadan.
 Scadenys, se; f. *A division, dispersing, scattering*; divisio, dispersio, *Som.*
 Scadewad; p. ode; pp. od. *To SHADOW*; obumbrare:—*He scadewode þe ille obumbrabit te, Ps.* 90, 4.
 Scadlice *wisely*, v. ge-scadwialice.
 Scadu, we; f. *a shadow, shade*, *Ps.* 16, 10: 101, 12, v. scead.
 Scadwis prudent, v. ge-sceadwis.
 Scadwisnys *distinction, discretion*, v. ge-sceadwisnes.

¹ Scæ she, *Chr.* 1140, v. heo.
 Scæb *a scab*, v. sceabb.
 Scædan *to divide, separate*, v. sceadan.
 Scæddig Prudent; prudens, *Lye.*
 Scæddignys *discretion*, v. ge-sceadwisnes.
 Scæfð *shaves*, v. scafan.
 Scæfere, es; m. *A SHAVER, polisher*; tonsor, *Som.*
 Scæft *a shaft, spear*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28, v. sceaft.
 Scæftes-burh, Scæftes-burh; g.-burge; d.-byrig [*Ethel. Scæftebyrig: Flor. Scæftesbyrig: Hunst. Schaftesbirh: West. Schaftesbury: Kni. Schaftsbury*] *Shaftsbury, Dorset*; oppidum in agro Dorsetensi:—*On Scæftes-byrig in Shaftsbury, Chr.* 982.
 Scæfða *a shaving*, v. sceafða.
 Scæfðlan *Spear-staves*; hastilia, *Som.*
 Scæft-mund *A measure, from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, which in a tall man is about six inches, or half a foot*; mensura dimidio pedis æqualis. Mensura, a nonnullis Shaftmet, ab aliis Shaftment, dicta; extendens a vertice pollicis erecti ad extremitatem palmæ, quam Saxones Mund vocabant. *LX scæfta-munda 9 half feet, L. Ethelst.* 2, 2.
 Scægð-man *a pirate*, *Cot.* 156, v. scegð.
 Scælfre-mere [mere a lake] SHELFMERE, *Huntingdonshire*; lacus quidam in agro Huntingdonensi, *Chr.* 656.
 Scæmel *a bench*, *T. Pa.* 98, 5, v. scamel.
 SCÆNAN, gescænian, scenan; p. de; pp. od, ed; v. a. *To break, shake, destroy*; frangere:—*Scændon þas þeode destroyed that nation, Wulfst.* 9: *Bd.* 5, 12.
 Scænc *a cup, pot*, *Herb.* 4, 5, v. scenc.
 Scæncan *to give a cup, to give to drink*, *L. Ps.* 36, 9, v. scencan.
 Scænc-full *a cup-full*.
 Scændan *to reject, despise*, *L. Can. Edg.* 12, v. scændan.
 Scændnys, sceandnys, se; f. *Confusion, shame*; confusio, *L. Ps.* 88, 44.
 Scæp *a sheep*.—*Scæp-blæt a sheep bleating*, v. sceap.
 Scær *a plough-share, a shaving, tonsure*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28: *Chr.* 737: 757, v. scær.
 Scær sheared, clipped; p. of scæran.
 Scære of a tonsure, *Chr.* 737, v. scær.
 Scærn-wibba *A beetle*; scarrabus, *Lye.*

'Scarp *sharp*, v. *scearp*.

Scat. 1. *Property, substance, goods; peculium, bona*. 2. *A piece of money; monetæ genus, v. sceat*.—1. *L. Ethelb.* 76. *Healfne scæt age medietatem bonorum habeat, L. Ethelb.* 77, 8. 2. *L. Ethelb.* 16, 31, 32, 34, 59, 71.

SCÆD, sceað [Plat. *Dut. scheide, schee f; Ger. scheide f; Old Ger. sceida, schaide; Dan. skede c; Swed. skida f; Icel. skéidr f. pl.*] A SHEATH; vagina.—*Do þin swurd on hys scæbe pone tuum gladium in ejus vagina, Mt.* 26, 52: *Jn.* 18, 11. *Brugdon of scæbūm hring-mæled sword drew from sheaths ring-hilted swords; distrinxerunt e vaginis anulatum habentem cruceum gladium, Cd.* 98. *Sword of sceabe utgon, Ps.* 36, 14.

SCÆBA a *thief*, v. *sceaba*.

SCÆBAN, scæbban; *part. scæbende to injure, hurt, Bd.* S. p. 589, 1: *Ps.* 26, 3, v. scæban. SCÆB-DÆD a *wicked deed, R.* 15.

SCÆBĠG, scæbbġg; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, SCATHY, guilty; noxious, sons, Elf. gr.* 9, 39.

SCÆB-MAN an *injurious man, a thief, v. sceaba*.

SCÆBPE, sceafpe, sceofpe *A nail; clavus, C. Jn.* 20, 25.

SCÆBEND, es; *m. A thief, an injurer; latro, v. scæban, scæban.*

SCÆWAN *to behold, see, Cant. Ezech., v. sceawian.*

SCAF a *sheaf, L. Ps.* 125, 8, v. sceaf.

SCAFA a *shaving instrument, Cot.* 146, v. sceafa.

SCAFAN, he scæfþ; *p. scóf, we scófon; pp. scafen, scæfen, gescafen [Plat. Dut. shaven to plane, shave; Ger. schaben to rub; Not. scaben; Dan. skave; Swed. skafwa; Icel. skafa radere; Wel. ysgubo to sweep; Lat. scabo; It. scabiare.—sceafa a plane] To SHAVE, to make smooth as joiners do with a plane; radere:—Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7. *Scof rasit, Bd.* 1, 1.

SCAF-FOT *splay or broad-footed, Cot.* 173.

SCAL *shall, v. sceal.*

SCALA a *shale, v. sceala.*

SCALC a *servant, man, v. scealc.*

SCALD [Flor. Scaldad] *The river Schelde; Scaldis fluvius, Chr.* 883.

SCALD-HULAS *pampinus.*

SCALD-HYLLAS *sea-weed; alga marina, Som.*

SCALD-PYFELAS *shrubberies; fructicta, Dial.* 2, 2.

SCALE [Plat. *Dut. waag, weeg-*

*schaal f. scales; schaal f. a bowl, a large basin: Ger. wagschalen f. pl. scales: Old Ger. scala: Dan. vægtkaal c. scales: Swed. wigtakål, wågakål f. scales: Icel. skál f. bowl, scales] A SCALÉ; lanx:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 73. *Twa scale duas lances, i. e. bilanx, R.* 59. *Scallan testiculi, Med. ex Quadr.* 10, 4, 10.*

SCALT *shall, v. sceal.*

SCALU a *scale, v. scale.*

SCAMA, scame shame; pudor, pudendum, veretrum: scamman pudenda, *Cot.* 157: *C. Ps.* 43, 17, v. scamu.

SCAMEL, scamol, scamul, scamel, scamol, es; *m. [Ger. schämel, schemel m: Tat. scamal: Ker. scamelu: Dan. skammel c: Icel. skémill m: Fr. escabeau m: It. sgabello m: Sp. escabel m: Port. escabello m:—Hence our modern word shambles, stalls or benches where butchers expose their meat for sale, Som.] A stool, footstool, bench, form; scabellum, subsellium, scamnum. Abidda scamul fota his adorata scabellum pedum ejus, C. Ps.* 98, 5: *Ps.* 109, 2: *Mt.* 5, 35: 22, 44.

SCAM-FÆST *shame-faced, R.* 90, v. scam-fæst.

SCAMFESTNES, se; *f. SHAME-FACEDNESS; verecundia, Lye.*

SCAMIAN, ascamian, gescamian *to shame, to be ashamed, Ps.* 118, 46: 24, 21: 30, 20, v. scamian.

SCAM-LÉAS *shameless, Past.* 31, 1, v. scam-léas.

SCAMLEÁSIN *shameless, impudent; impudens, inverecundus, Lye.*

SCAMLEÁSNES, se; *f. SHAMELESNES; impudentia, Lye.*

SCAMLIC *shameful, Jos.* 6, 18, v. scamlic.

SCAM-LIM *pudendum membrum, veretrum, Cot.* 169.

SCAMOL a *bench, v. scamel.*

SCAMONIA *the herb scammony; scammonia, Som.*

SCAMU *modesty, shame, T. Ps.* 43, 17, v. scamu.

SCAMUL a *bench, v. scamel.*

SCAN *shone, p. of scanan.*

SCANCA, scance, an. *The shank, leg; crus, tibia, Elf. gl. Som.*

p. 71: L. Pol. Alf. 40, v. sceanc.—Scanc-beagas *shank encirclers, garters; crurum cinctoria, periscelides, Cot.* 217.

—Scanc-bendas *shankbands, garters; crurum ligamina, periscelides, Elf. gl. Som.*

p. 89.—Scanc-beorg a leg-defence, boots, Cot. 177.—Scancforad *a broken leg, Past.* 17,

9.—Scanc-gegirelan *leg-cloth-*

ings or bands; crurum cingula, periscelides, Cot. 154.—Scanc-lira *a leg, muscle, the calf of the leg.*

Scand *diagrace, v. sceonde.—Scand-hus a house of diagrace, brothel, Martyr.* 21, Jan.

Scandlic *vile, base, dishonour, B. R.* p. 178, 24, v. sceondlic.

Scandlice *Diagracefully, basely, vilely; inhoneste, turpiter, Ors.* 1, 12: *L. Hloth.* 11.

Scapen for *sceapen created, fro scyppan.*

Scapulare *A mantle; humeral, R. Ben.* 55.

SCAR, scare, a *shaving, razor, Chr.* 716, v. scare.

SCARE *the bowels, v. scaru.*

SCARP *sharp, wise, v. scarp.*

SCARU, scare. 1. *A SHARP; the bowels; penis, illum, ultra.*

2. *A facion, troop; fact; turma.—1. Mannes scars terminis penis, R.* 74: *Ct.* 2, 2, Som.

SCAS *contracted for sanctus minor sancti, Cd.* 218, Tr. p. 23, 18.

SCATERAN *TO SCATTER; effundere, dissipare.—He it scaterde sollice he scattered it fusit; Chr.* 1137.

SCAÞ, scaþa a *thief, an assassin, Chr.* 626, v. sceatha.

SCAÞA a *sheath, v. sceaf.*

SCAÞE [Chæn. scath] *An injury, nocumentum, Lye.*

SCAÞIAN *to rob, injure, Ps.* B. 33, v. scæþan.

SCAWIAN *to see, Chr.* 1137, v. sceawian.

SCAWING *consideration, L. Ps.* 74, v. sceawung.

SCAEB A *plane which joiners use, runcina, radula, Som.*

SCAEBB, scæb A *SCAS; scabes, Past.* 11, 1.

SCEAC *Piger, R. Ben. interi.*

SCEACAN, scacan; *p. sceacofc; pp. sceacen [Plat. schiedern, schuddeln; Dat. schieden; Ger. schüttern, schütteln; Dan. skutte; Swed. skaka; Icel. skékia, skaka]*

1. *TO SHAKE, tremble; to shock; quare, concutere. To flet, evade, go, or slip over to SHACK, or to pass into idleness; fugere, elabi, evadere.—1. Hwæl hleanca wæs slaughter shook the proud; striges fortitudinem concussit. Cd.* 151. 2. *Hwæl wolden sceacan quare voluisti tu flet, re, Gen.* 31, 27. Sceoc he sce niht he escaped by night, Chr. 992.

SCEACEL *A quill, &c. used for playing on a harp or other stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot.* 183.

¹ *Sceacere* *A seditious person, a thief; latro, C. Jn. 10, 1: R. Mt. 15, 7.*

Sceaga *A bush of hair, small branches of trees or herbs, what is rough, hence our SHAG; cæsaries, frondium fasciculus, Cot. 54.*

Sceaged full of hair, shaggy; comatus, Som.

Sceae-line *A line which fastens the bottom of a sail; propes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sceaul, sceaul. [*Dut. schakel*], *f. a link of a chain: Pers.*

شكیل shekil *the chain by which the dagger hangs to the girdle, a bar: Arab. شكيل*

shakal *to tie the feet*] *A SHACKLE; columbar, R. 3.*

Sceað, scad, sced, es; sceádo, sceádu, e; f. [*Plat. schadu, schadden, scheme, schemel m: Dut. schadu f: Kil. schaede, schaege, schaeduwe, schaedue: Ger. schatten m: Wil. scade: Not. scato: Moes. skadan, skadus umbra: Dan. skygge: Swed. skugga f. skugge m: Icel. skuggi m: Bret. skead m. shade, obscurity*]

A SHADE, shadow; umbra:—Gesundrode sceade wið sciman separated shade from light, Cd. 6. Anlic sceade like a shadow, Bt. 27, 3. Lif is wribe anlic sceade, and on þære sceade nan mon ne mæg begitan þa soðan gesælða life is very like a shadow, and in that shadow no man can attain the true happiness, Bt. 27, 3. Card. p. 152, 21. Under þys sceade sub ejus umbra, Mt. 4, 32. On deaðes sceade in mortis umbra, Lk. 1, 79.

scáðan, gesceáðan, besceáðan; p. sceáð, gesceode; pp. sceáðen, gesceáðen v. a. [Plat. scheiden to separate: Dut. scheiden: Frs. skata to divide: Frs. scedinge f. separation; skia separated: Ger. scheiden to separate: Moes. skaidan to separate: Not. scedere: Ker. skeidan: Ot. skeiden, sciaðan: Dan. akede: Swed. skeda.] 1. To separate, divide, bound, distinguish; separare. 2. To shade, cover, overwhelm; obumbrare:—1. Þa syndon to sceadenne mid Trentan streame they are separated by the Trent's stream, Bd. 3, 24. Nilus sceadeð Nile boundeth, Cd. 100. 2. Us hearde sceod us hard overwhelmed; nos grauiter obruit, Cd. 48, 7h. p. 61, 15: L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 51.

piacis:—III þusend sceadda three thousand shales, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 46.—Sceaddgeng a going to catch the skate fish, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 45.

² *Sceadewan TO SHADE, shadow; adumbrare, Som.*

Sceadewung, e; f. A SHADOWING; adumbratio.

Sceádo, sceádu, sceáduw, sceádw a shadow, shade, C. Ps. 106, 10: Bt. 33, 1, v. sceáð.

Sceádu-gæard a shaded enclosure, a grove, a wood.

Sceádewe of a shadow, v. sceádo, sceáð.

Sceádwig SHADOWY, SHADY; umbrosus, Som.

Sceádwislice wisely, Bt. 13, v. gesceádwislice.

Sceádwisnes reason, discretion, Bt. 5, 3, C, v. gesceádwisnes.

SCEAF, scaf, es; m. [*Plat. schoof, pl. schöve f: Dut. schoof, pl. schoven f: Ger. schaub, schob m. schütte f. a bundle of clean straw, only used in Upper Germany. Lat. mid. scof, scopia manipulus, gerba*] *A SHEAF, a bundle of corn; fasciculus, manipulus:—Me þuhte þæt we bundon sceafas on æcere, and þæt min sceaf arise and stode uprihte omiddan eowrum sceafum, and eowre gilmas abugon to minum sceafe, Gen. 37, 7.*

Sceaf shoe, thrust, p. of scúfan.

³ *Sceafa, scafa A shaving instrument, a plane that joiners use; runcina, radula, Cot. 218, v. scafan.*

Sceafan A shaving; ramentum, Lye.

Sceaf-mælum sheafwise, done up in bundles as sheaves, C. Mt. 13, 30.

Sceafaða Shavings; ramenta, Som.

SCEAFT, sceft, es; m. [*Plat. dut. schaft, schlecht f. a pole, shaft: In earlier time, schlecht signified a spear: Ger. schaft m: Lip. scefti, scepfti sagitta: Dan. Swed. skaft n: Icel. skapt n. manubrium hastile: Lat. scapus: Heb. שֵׁבֶט sbth or shebat to draw out, extend, hence a rod, staff or shaft.] *A SHAFT, handle, spear, dart, arrow; telum, jaculum, hasta, hastile:—Hindweard sceaft postrema pars cuspidis, L. pol. Alf. 32. Spereleas sceaft cuspidis exers hasta, i. e. contus, R. 53: Elf. gl. p. Som. 63. On sceafte on a shaft or pole; in hastili, Bt. R. p. 150. Hlyn scylda and sceafta din of shields and shafts, Cd. 95. Deawig sceaftum with dewy shafts, Cd. 160.**

⁴ *Sceaft a creation, origin, creature, Bt. 14, 2, v. gesceaft.*

Sceaftes - byrig Shaftsbury, v. Scæftes-burh.

Sceafþe, scearfe, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. scherft, scherue f. a piece of a broken pot: Ger. scherbe f. a fragment of any thing. In the translation of the Ger. Bible Luther uses scherbe in the m. and it is still so used in Upper Germany: Swed. skärfwa m: Icel. skérfr m. a portion.—sceafþ from scafan to shave, plane*] *What is shaved or cut off, a shaving, chip, splint, piece, shard; rasura, assula, segmen:—Þa sceafðan dyde on wæter put the piece into water; assulam mist in aquam, Bd. 1, 1. Sceafðan nimað and þa on wæter sendað take chips and cast them into water, Bd. 3, 2: 3, 13.*

SCÉAL; þu scealt, he sceal; we sceolon, sceolan, sculon; p. ic sceolde, we sceoldon; sub. scyle, scile, we scyolon, scyлан, scylen, v. irr. [*Plat. schüllen, schölen, süllen: Dut. zullen: Frs. Het. schela: Frs. Jap. schillen: Ger. sollen: Ker. scolan: Ot. sculen, sculun: Moes. skulan, skallan: Dan. skulle: Swed. skola: Icel. skal deboe, mihi propono*] *1. I owe, I am obliged, I must, I ought, should; deboe, necesse habeo. 2. It is said to denote the future tense, when followed by an infinitive verb, but it rather conveys an idea of obligation or command; vox sceal, infinitivo juncta, vim habet futuri:—1. Agyf þæt þu me scealt reddes quod tu mihi debes, Mt. 18, 28. Se him sceolde tyn þusend punda, 18, 24. Hu mycel scealt þu quantum debes, Lk. 16, 5. Sceal ic lædan þinne sunu num necesse habeo ego ducere ipsum filium? Gen. 24, 5. He scealsweitan ille debet mori, Jn. 19, 7. Standan þar heo ne sceal stare ubi illa non debet, Mt. 13, 14. Sceal beon gefylled debet esse impletum, Lk. 22, 37. We oðres sceolon abidan nos ut alterum debemus expectare? Mt. 11, 3: Lk. 7, 19, 20. Forþæm ne scyle nan wis man nenne mannan hatian because no wise man ought to hate any man, Bt. 38, 7. Þæt mon scyle wenan that man should (ought) to think, Bt. 20. We scyлон bidan þone fæder, Bt. 33, 3. Þæt ge lange libban scyлан that you ought (should) live, Bt. 19. 2. Hwæt sceal ic singan what shall I sing, or, what ought*

I to sing! Bd. 4, 24. Pu scealt sweltan tu morieris, Gen. 2, 17. Nu sceal he sylf faran now shall he go, or, now ought he to go, Cd. 27. Ða sædon hi þæt þæs hearperes wif sceolde acwelan, and hire sawle mon sceolde lædon to helle then said they that the harper's wife should die, and her soul should be led to hell, &c. Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 280, 18.

• **Sceala, scala.** SCALES, shells; scales, putamina, *Som.*

SCEALC, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. schalk m. a wag, rogue. Its old signification corresponded with the A.-S. Frs. skalk m. a servant, slave: Dan. Swed. skalk m. a knave: Icel. skalkr m.: Ker. scalcha: Ot. Lip. scalc: Moes. skalks the latter four under the signification of a servant] *A servant, soldier, sailor, minister, man; servus, minister:—*Het þa his scealcas bade then his servants, Cd. 184. Geaceadwis scealc a prudent man, Bt. R. p. 170, 8.

Scealc-fæmn *a servant-woman.*

SCEALE *A scale, balance, pair of scales; laux, trutina, gluma, Cod. Exon. 1, b.*

Scealfig-stol *A ducking-stool; sella urinatoria: cathedra in qua, rixosæ mulieres sedentes, aquis demergebantur, Som.*

• **Scealfor, scealfr, scealfra.** *A diver, didopper; mergus avis, R. 36: Ely. gl. Som. p. 62, b. Som.*

Scealga, scylga *A rock-fish; rubellio, rocea piscis, Ely. gl. Som. p. 77, b.*

Scealu *a balance, scale, v. sceale.*

Sceamel, sceamol, sceamul *a bench, seat, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 12, 36: Lk. 20, 48, v. scamel.*

Sceam-fæst, scam-fæst *shame-faced; verecundus, Ely. gr. 28.*

Sceamian, scamian, ascamian, scamigan, geaceamian, gescamian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. schâmen: Dut. schamen: Frs. Het. scama; G. Jopix schamien: Plat. Ger. schâmen: Ied. Ot. Wil. schamen: Moes. skaman, skama pudet; skama mik pudet me: Dan. skamme sig to blush, be ashamed of: Swed. skâmmas: Icel. skammaz (at skammaz stin) pudeferi, erubescere] *To SHAME, to be ashamed, to blush; erubescere. It is also used impersonally; it shameth me, I am ashamed; pudet:—*Sceolde sceamian sceofon dagas, Num. 12, 14: Bt. 30, 1. Me sceaa-

mað me pudet, Lk. 16, 3. Him þæs ne sceamode, Gen. 2, 25. Sceamode calle hys wiðer-winnan, Lk. 13, 17.

• **Sceam-leás, scam-leás, scom-leás** *shameless, impudent, Gen. 19, 24.*

Sceamleslice *shamelessly, Alb. resp. 66.*

Sceamleást *Shamelessness, impudence; impudicitia, Mk. 7, 22.*

Sceamlic, scamlic; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful; impurus, turpis:—*Nys us na to scegenne þone scamlica morð we must not speak of the shameful abomination; non est nobis narrare turpe scelus, Ely. T. p. 42, 15: Jos. 6, 18.

SCEAMU, sceomu, scamu, scomu, e; f. [Plat. Dut. schaam, schamte f: Frs. scame f: skene f: Ger. scham f: Ker. scamu: Lip. Not. scama: Dan. Swed. skam f: Icel. skömm f: Arab.

شام chashama with a pre-
fix, to cause shame, to blush, reverence] *Shame, disgrace, nakedness; pudor, dedecus, nuditas:—*Hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nan sceame to donne it is a shame to tell, but he thought it no shame to do, Chr. 1085, Iag. p. 289, 32. Hi habbað sceame þæs welan they have shame of the wealth, Bt. 11, 1, Card. p. 48, 2. Ðu mid sceame nyme þæt ytemeste setl, Lk. 14, 9. Het heora sceome peccan bade their nakedness to cover, Cd. 45, 42.

Sceamul *a bench, v. scamel.*

Sceamung, Confusion; confusio, L. Ps. 68, 23.

Sceán shone; p. of scinan.

SCEANCA, sceonca, sconca, sconc, an; m. [Dut. schonk f. a bone: Plat. Dut. Ger. schenkel, schinkel m: Ger. schenkel m: Mons. schinchum: Dan. Swed. shank m: Heb. שׁוֹך sug, or shok the leg, the principal organ of motion or of proceeding, from שׁוֹך sek to push forward, to run.] *The SHANK, leg; crus, tibia:—*Iudeas bædon Pilatum þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan Judæi rogaverunt Pilatum ut aliquis confringeret eorum crura, Jn. 19, 31. Bræcon ærest þæs sceancan þe mid hym ahangan wæs, Jn. 19, 32. Ne bræcon hi na hys sceancan, Jn. 19, 33. Sceanca legs, Ely. gl. Som. p. 71.

• **Sceande shame, confusion, Sci. 56, v. sceonde.**

Sceandlic immodest, lewd, v. sceondlic.

Sceandnys shame, confusion v. sceandnys.

SCEAP, sceop; scēp, es [Dut. schaaþ: Ger. schaf. A SHEEP; ovia, oves:—Sci. þe hyrde nabbað oves guptorem non habent, Mt. 9, 35 Mk. 6, 34. Swa sceap-gemang wulfas sicut oves in lupos, Mt. 10, 16. Mide ær man þy sceape betra, Mt. 12, 12. Preo heorda sceap tres greges ovium, Gen. 2:2 To þam sceapum ovis. c. oves, Mt. 10, 6: 15, 24: 10, 13. Heald mine sceap pasce oves meas, Ja. 21, 17 Lac on oxan and on scēp: manus in bobes et in ovibus, Gen. 21, 27. Ne synt e. nuh sceapum, Ja. 10, 1. For hys sceapan, Ja. 10, 1. For minum sceapum, Ja. 15. Ic funde min scēp forwearð, Lk. 15, 6. Of sceap on de ovibus, Lev. 1, 10.

Sceapan; p. scēop; pp. scēop to shape, form, appoint, Bt. 39, 2, v. scyppan.

Sceape pendendum, v. gescap.

Sceapennys, se; f. *a creature forming; creatio, Som.*

• **Sceapere** *for sceawere a herder, Ely. gl. Som. p. 69.*

Sceap-herde, sceap-byrd *shepherd, a flock of sheep, Bt. 4, 2: Ex. 12, 32.*

Sceap-herden *magister, Ely. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sceap-hyred [hired a flock of sheep, Ps. 106, 4.]

Sceap-ige, sceap-ige [Dut. Scheapieg: Flor. Scēp: Danel. Scēpige, Scēp. Hunt. Sepeige: Bram. Schepeye.—sceap shep island] **SHEEPY ISLAND.** *ovium insula in agro Cæstiano, Chr. 832: 854.*

SCEAR, scears, e; f. [Plat. f. shears; schær, plog-schar f: Dut. schaar f. shears: Frs. schera sker f. a plough-sher. Ger. schere f. shears: Sci. schær scissors: Ger. schär pflug-schar f. plough-shears: Frs. schar f. a troop, band: Sci. its primitive sense, a portion of different troops. Not. scara: Ot. scara. Dan. sax, saks c. scier. plougkærrer c. coalter: Sk. c. a troop: Swed. sax f. scissors; skare m. a troop. Frs. tude: Icel. skæri n. pl. scissors; skérf m. portio: Fr. scara, scarra a plough.—Fr. sheared, pl. of scerans] *A*

SHARP, portion; portio; chief-
ly used in compounds, v. scire.
1. A shearing, shaving of the
Roman clergy, tonsure; tonsura.
2. A pair of shears; forxex. 4.
ASHARE, plough-share; vomer:
—1. Folc-scear a portion of
people, a nation. Of þære
folc-sceare from that tribe of
people, Cd. 90. Of þisse folc-
sceare from this people, Cd.
114. 2. Scē Petrea sceare
St. Peter's tonsure, Bd. 5, 21,
22. Scears onfon took tonsure,
Bd. 5, 21. Feng to sceare
took to tonsure, Chr. 757, Ing.
72, 22. Gif preost sceare
migma bearde oððe feaxes
if a priest neglect a tonsure of
beard or hair; si presbyter
tonsuram negligat barbæ vel
come, L. North. Pres. 34.
Sceapa sceare ovinum tonsura.
Ferde Laban to his sceapa
sceara, Gen. 31, 19. 3. Elyf.
gl. Lyc. 4. Elyf. gl. Som. p. 55.
cear sheared, p. of sceran.
SCARD [Plat. scharde f. a piece
of pot, fragment; Dut. scharde
f. a notch in a knife; Kil.
scharde fragmen: Frs. akerde
f. a notch; Ger. scharfe f.;
Dan. skaar n. a sheard, a notch
in a knife; Swed. skära f. a
notch; Icel. skard n. ruptura,
hiatus, incisura] A SHEARD,
remnant, fragment; fragmen:—
Eall þa sceard all the sheards;
cunna fragmina, Bt. 18, 1:
Chr. 938, Ing. p. 143, 31.
ear-ecge mima, Martyr. 29.
Oet. v. scerige.
scarfian To carve in pieces; con-
scindere minutatim, Herb. 1, 2.
varfe, an; a fragment, Cot. 190,
v. sceafce.
earfung, e; f. A gnawing, bit-
ing; rosio, Som.
SCARN, scern, sciern, es; n.
[Plat. scharn, scheren f.; Frs.
skern f.; Ger. gare f. manure,
from the antiquated gor, hor;
Mons. gor, dung; Dan. Swed.
Icel. skarn n. dung. The Ger.
gähren n. gähmung f. fermenta-
tion, and gähre f. the condition
of a body when it ferments,
vern closely related to scearn,
the guttural g having often in
pronunciation the sound of the
sc or sk] Dung; fimus, ster-
cus, Elyf. gr. 13.
earn-fitel A beetle; scarabæus,
Elyf. gl. Som. p. 59.
earn-wibba A sharn-bug,
beetle; scarabæus, R. 22.
SCARP, [Plat. scharp; Dut.
scherp; Kil. scharp: Frs.
skerp; Ger. scharf; Ker. sarf;
Oet. sarph; Not. scarf, scarp;
Dan. Swed. skarp; Icel. skarpr
wite in mind; Ir. scarb bit-

ter, sour: Turc. scerp: Grk.
καρπυ to parch; Heb. כרפ
srb or schyb a scorching heat;
Hind. sibr.] 1. Acute, SHARP,
pointed, keen; acutus, acer.
2. Sharp, quick, skilful; sa-
gax, ingeniosus, argutus:—
1. Scarp nægel-seax acuta
novacula, Ps. 51, 2. Sweord
scearp, Ps. 56, 6. Scarpe
garas sharp arrows, Cd. 95.
2. Scarpe wæron Godes word
to bodienne were skilful to
preach God's word, Bd. 5, 9.
þa ongeat he mid scearpe
gleawynsse tum intellexit ille
sagaci indole, Bd. 3, 9. Scarp
gesiðð a sharp sight, Elyf. gr.
5. Mid scearpre gleawynsse
cum acuto ingenio, Bd. 3, 9.
Scearp andgyt acrs ingenium,
Elyf. gr. 9, 18.—Scarp-doce
the herb sour-dock or sorrel.—
Scarp-gebylod sharp-billed.
Hexaem. 8.
SCARPlic sharp, acute; acer.—
Scearplicu fandung acris in-
quiritio, Past. 20, 3.
SCARPlice. SHARPLY; acute, ef-
ficaciter, magnopere, Herb.
50, 3.
SCARPnes, se; f. SHARPNES;
acies, sagacitas:—Heora scear-
pnesse nauht gebetað im-
proeoth not their sharpness;
eorum acumen non emendat,
Bt. 34, 8.—Scearp-numel,
scearp-numol sharp taking,
quick in apprehending, Herb.
35, 3.—Scearp-sæx, scearp-
seax, scearp-sex a sharp knife,
razor, Past. 18, 7.—Scearp-
sene, scearp-siene sharp-sight-
ed, Bt. 32, 2.—Scearp-þanc-
lice, scearp-þancfullice effec-
tually, Scint. 32, 77.
SCeARU a share, v. scear.
SCeARWAD A shaving, tonsure;
tonsura, L. North. Pres. 40.
SCeAT, es; m. [Dut. schot n. a
waincoat, partition; Plat. Dut.
schoot m. a bosom, fold;
schootvel castula; schorte
f. præcinctorium; Ger. schooss,
schoos m. f. the lap, the bosom,
the loose part of a garment, the
lap, the skirt of a gown; Not.
scozza f.; Schw. schoeze f.;
Moes. skaut fimbria; Dan. skjød
c. the lap, skirt of a coat; Swed.
sköt, sköte n. bosom, lap;
skörte n. the skirt; Icel. skaut
n. the bosom, lap, the skirt,
dress; skot n. latibulum, an-
gulus tenebrosus] 1. A part,
portion, corner, region; pars,
portio, angulus. 2. A gar-
ment, clothing, covering, sheet;
vestis, v. scyte:—1. Ne sceat-
tes wilt to mete gemeared
nor any thing of a portion for
meat assigned, Cd. 38. Eorðan

sceatas earth's regions, Cd. 100.
Ofer þas nearowan eorðan
sceatas over these regions of
narrow earth, Bt. R. p. 161,
31. Gefestnade foldan sceat-
as fixed (the world's regions,
Cd. 213. On þam feower
sceatum middan-earde in the
four regions of the earth, Hom.
Sax. Pine teoðan sceattas
agyfe þu Gode thy tenth por-
tions give thou to God, L. Eccl.
Elyf. 38. Sæs sceat a corner
of the sea, a bay; maris si-
nus, Bd. 1, 33. 2. Under
his sceat under his garment,
Bd. 2, 9. Weofod-sceattas
altaris pallia, Mon. Angl. I.
221, 60, Heortes sceat a
hair's skin or covering; cervi
vestis, i. e. pellis, R. 29; Elyf.
gl. 61.

SCeATT, sceatt, scæt, scætt, es;
m. [Plat. Dut. schat m. treasure;
Frs. skate f. the treasury;
schaet f. tax, tribute; Ger.
schatz m. what we preserve
with a particular care, a treas-
ure; in some provinces it sig-
nifies taxes, tribute; Mons.
scaz movables; scaza substantia;
Ot. scazz money; Tat.
scazzes money; Moes. skatt de-
narius; Dan. skat c. treasure,
wealth, tribute; Swed. skatt
m. a treasure, tax; Icel. skattr
m. a tribute.—sceat a part,
division] 1. Money, price, gain,
tribute, treasure, gift; pecunia,
thesaurus, lucrum, munus.
2. A definite quantity or piece
of metal in an uncoined state,
about the value of our penny.
In the time of Ethelbert the
scæt was the twentieth part
of a shilling. His laws en-
join a penalty of twenty scyl-
lingas for the loss of the
thumb, and three scyllingas
for the thumb-nail. It is
afterwards declared that the
loss of the great toe is to be
compensated by ten scyllingas,
and the other toes by half the
price of the fingers. It is
immediately added, that for
the nail of the great toe
thirty sceattas must be paid to
bot, L. Ethelb. W. p. 6.—About
three centuries later, the scæt
appears somewhat raised in
value, and to be like one
of their smaller pennies; for
the laws of Ethelstan declare
XXX þusend sceatta, and þat
bið ealles CXX punda thirty
thousand scættas to be 120
pounds, L. Lund. W. p. 72, 10.
This gives two hundred and
fifty sceattas to a pound, or
twelve and a half to a scyl-
ling. Perhaps, therefore,

the sceat was the smaller penny, a little less than the value of the present English penny; and the pening, properly so called, was the larger one, the intrinsic worth of which was about 2½d., v. peneg. The sceat and scylling seem to have been the names of the Saxon money in Pagan times, before the Roman and French ecclesiastics had taught them the art of coining, v. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* vol. ii. p. 474: *Monetae Anglo-Saxonicae species*:—1. Sceat min pretium minus, *Ps.* 61, 4: *Chr.* 1085. Micelne sceat þanon begytað gain much money thereby; multum lucrum inde acquirunt, *Col. Monas.* Abram underfeng fela sceatta for hire, *Gen.* 12, 16. Bebeton hira sceattas conuiterunt eorum munera, *Jud.* 16, 5. Ealle his sceattas all his treasures, *Chr.* 1064: 1067. 2. XXX þusend sceatta, bið CXX punda, 30,000 sceattas are 120 pounds, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 10.

Sceat shot; p. of sceotan.

*Sceat-cod a money-bag, *R.* 3.

Sceað a sheath, *Ps.* 36, 14, v. scæþ.

SCEADA, scaða, an; m. [*Dut.* schaker m: *Frs.* scaker m: *Ger.* schächer, schachmann m: *Ot.* scáhari, akahari, scachari: *Dan.* skakrer a usurer, chaff-erer, a stockjobber: *Swed.* skilkrare m. sköflare m: *Icel.* skadamadr m. akaka iniquare: *Plat. Dut.* schaken to rob: *A.-S.* scáðian, sceáðan to rob: *Lat.* mid. scacum robbery, theft, cheat; scacarius cheater. The antiquated *Ger.* schachen to rob, devastare, belongs to the *Ger.* schächer a robber. By some etymologists the *Ger.* schach or schachspiel: *Dut.* schaak chess, lusus latruncolorum is thought to be related to scæþes and cite *Ovid's* latrocinii sub imagine calculus iret. By others it is derived from the *Pers.* شاه

shah or sbach a king, as the royal or kingly play, kings, as conquerors, being robbers]

1. A robber, thief, plunderer, wretch, miscreant; latro, prædo, flagitiosus quivis. 2. An enemy, adversary, a rebel, an assassin; hostis, adversarius:—1. Heys þeof and sceaða, *Jn.* 10, 1. Þyn ansyn ys swylce anes sceaðan thy countenance is as of a robber, *Nic.* 32. Swa swa to anum sceaðan

sicut ad quemvis latronem, *Mk.* 14, 48: *Lk.* 22, 52. Becom on þa sceaðan incidit in latrones, *Lk.* 10, 30. Nu eart þu earm sceaða now art thou a poor wretch, *Cd.* 214. 2. Ge sind þa mæstan sceaðan ye are the greatest enemies, *Bt.* 3, 1, *Card.* p. 6, 18. In sceaðena gemong in midst of enemies, *Jðth.* p. 24, 17. Done sceaðan þider sende should send the assassin thither, *Chr.* 626.

*Sceaðan, sceaðian, gesceaðan to steal, spoil, hurt, injure; furari, *L. eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. sceþan.

Sceaðe a nail, *C. Jn.* 20, 25, v. scæðþe.

Sceaðel A weaver's shuttle; licciatorium, *Som.*

Sceaþen Sin, evil; noxa, latrocinium:—Sceaþen is me sare sin is painful to me, *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 53, 31.

Sceaþenys, se; f. An injury, a hurting; læsio, damnum:—Butan ælcere sceaðenysse without any injury, *Bd.* 2, 16.

Sceaþian to spoil, hurt, v. sceaðan.

Sceaþo a thief, *C. R. Jn.* 10, 1. Lye says, hurtful, noxious; but *Mr. Thorpe* thinks sceado a shadow, would be a preferable reading, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 184, 27, note b.

Sceatt money, v. sceat.

Sceat-wer a man who has shot, a shooter, *Cd.* 95.

Sceawe a shrew, v. screawa.

Sceawe A show; scena, *Cot.* 194.

Sceawend-spræc saucy jesting, scurrility; scenica loquela, *Cot.* 169.

*Sceawere, es; m. 1. A beholder, spectator, spy; speculator, explorator.—2. A railer, scoffer; scurra:—1. Sceaweras exploratores, *Gen.* 42, 9, 14, 30, 34: 44, 21. 2. *Cot.* 182.

SCEAWIAN, sceawigan, sceawigean, besceawian, gesceawian; ic sceawige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Dut.* schouwen: *Frs.* scwa, scowa, scolia: *Plat. Ger.* schauen: *Ot.* scououn: *Wil.* skouuen: *Ker.* scauoun to explore: *Alam.* scauwon: *Dan.* skue: *Swed.* skåda: *Icel.* skoda to behold: *Grk.* σκοπεω: *Heb.* פָּרַץ sce or shoe to look, regard] 1. To look, see, look at, consider, regard; videre, aspicere, respicere, intueri. 2. To look out, view, to seek, search; inspiciere, explorare:—1. Ðæt mæg man on bocum sceawian which one may see in books, *Ors.* 1, 11. Ic sceawode to swiðran aspaet uerius dextram, *Pa.* 141,

5. Sceawiað þa hlian he bi wexað, *Lk.* 12, 27. Sceaw þis folc respice hænc gentes. *Ex.* 33, 13. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawian would not Cain's offering regard, *Cd.* 47. Besceawigende myd yre, *Mt.* 5, 5. Ne wolde gesceawan would not look at, *Cd.* 76. ? Het sceawian Azer jussi explore Jazer, *Nm.* 21, 32. Het sceawian þæt land jussu inspiciere istas terras, *Jn.* 2, 1. Gewat land sceawian (the) land to view, *Cd.* 76. Loth gewat wic sceawian lot departed to seek a dwelling, *Cd.* 122. Loth gewat land sceawigan Lot departed to view (the) land, *Cd.* 91. Ceoðmenn þæt magon sceawige þone eard Chanaan land. *Nm.* 13, 3.

*Sceaw - stow a show-place, a theatre.

Sceawung, sceawung, e; f. A spectacle, sight, beholding, regarding, consideration, contemplation, excuse; spectari: consideratio, contemptus prætextus:—*R. Lk.* 24, 42. To stillness become þær secundan sceawunge came þær stillness of divine contemplation, *Bd.* 4, 28. To þære stuwunga þære soðan gesitt the consideration of true wisdom, *Bt.* 34, 8: *C. R. Mt.* 40.

Sceab a scab, v. sceabb.

Scecel a quill used for piping on a harp, *Cot.* 152, v. scecc.

Scecd a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. scecd.

Scedan TO SHEAD; efmæder:—To scedende blod, *f. 1.* 13, 6.

*Sceft a shaft, an arrow, *Dut.* R. 2, v. sceaft.

SCEGD, sceigð [*Dut.* schut: a barge: *Plat. Ger.* schuyte f. a barge: *Icel.* skude c. a barge: *Swed.* skuta f. a barge. *R. Lk.* 8: the *Plat.* schaut the skin of smaller vessels, in earlier times being covered with skin] *A. J.* swift ship; liburna, *scud.* R. 83: *Etf. gr.* *Som.* p. 77.

Scegð-man, sceigð-man A pirate, *Etf. gr.* 7.

SCEL, scell, scyll, sciel, c. A SHELL, a cavity; terra concavitas, *Marq.* Mar: *Bt.* R. p. 178.

Scecl A sea wretch; echinus *Plat.* Som.

Scecl distinguished, v. scylan.

Sceold a shield; clypeus, *scud.* *Bt.* R. p. 150.—Sceold-burt a sheltering city, *Cd.* 220, v. scyld, &c.

Scelde a *faul*, v. *scyld*.
 Scel-egge, scel-egged *squint-eyed*, v. *scel-egge*.
 Scell a *shell*, *Bt. R. p. 178*, v. *scel*.
 Scelle *conclusion*, *Col. 35*.
 Scelling a *skilling*, v. *scill*.
 Scellifetas, Scelliuernas *Celtiberi*, *Ors. 4, 12*.
 Scemigan *to shame*, *T. Ps. 24, 1*, v. *scemiam*.
 Scenan *to break, to open by breaking*, *Monas. ind. 68*, v. *scenan*.
 scenc, scenc [Plat. *Dut. schenken f. a tankard*: *Ger. schenke f. in its oldest signification, a beaker, tankard, drinking-cup*; at present, a public-house: *Old Ger. scenke a cup*; *Dan. skienk, skienk c. a gift, present*, a public-house, a cup-bearer: *Swed. skänk m. a present, a buffet, cupboard*: *Icel. skénkr m. a gift, drink*] 1. *Drink*; *potus*. 2. *What holds the drink, a cup, pot*; *calix, poculum*:—*L. C. Ps. 79, 6*: *C. Mt. 10, 42*. 2. *Dial. 2, 12*: *R. Conc. 6*.
 scencan, scencean † p. *scencte*, *we scencton* [*scenc drink*] *To drink, to give drink*; *potum sic poculum administrare, propinare*:—*Us callum benede and scencte served and gave drink to us all*, *Bd. 5, 4*. *Him betwih beado wig scencton inter us certamina sive disputationes sacras propinabant*, *Bd. 4, 29*.
 scencel, scencen *acrum ratrum*, *Col. 21*: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 55*.
 scende; p. *scynde* [Plat. *schenden, schanderen, schänderen to blasmish, violate, profane, spoil*: *Dut. schenden*; *Ger. schänden*: *Dan. skjænde, skjænde*: *Swed. skända*] *To wound, shame*, *shend*, *reproach, spurn*; *confundere, contumelia afficere, respuere*:—*Scyrdæ oððe scynde calumniatur aut contumeliâ afficiat*, *L. Const. W. p. 112, 7*.
 scendys, se; f. *Disgrace, infamy*; *dedecus, Som.*
 scne clear, bright, neat, fair, *Col. 14*, v. *sciene*.
 sco, scoe, soch, sco; pl. *sceos*, *scos*, *geacy*, *scoun*, *scoun*; g. *scouna* [Plat. *scho m*: *Dut. schoen m*: *Frs. schou, scou f*: *Ger. schuh m*: *Ker. Ot. scuah*: *Wil. gesuche, in some provinces of Upper Germany, schuch*: *Wees. sko, akoha, gaskoh*: *Dan. Sued. sko m*: *Icel. skor*: *Wel. engid. Martinus deveys this word from the Lat. occus*; *Junius from excvros ueter*; *Ihrs from the old wed. skya to cover*; and *lichards from Chald. NIDD* *ahga or meshega a shoe*; or

Heb. נַדַּד shecc or shecec to cover: *the Dut. handschoen*, *Ger. handschuh a hand cover, glove, seem to favour this derivation*] *A shoe*; *calceus*:—*Triwen sceo a wooden shoe*; *cothurnus*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61*. *Wifes sceos woman's shoes, pattens, clogs*; *baxæe*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61*. *Unhege sceos low shoes*; *talares, id.* *Sceo þwang a shoe-thong*, *Lk. 3, 16*: *Jn. 1, 27*. *Sceona þwanga thongs of shoes*, *Mk. 1, 7*.
 Sceoð, in *sceoð-gold forsán quasi ski-gold præstantissimum aurum*, a *Cimbrico ska, præstantia*. *Mr. Thorpe says, may not sceo be the beginning only of sceoðon divided*, *Col. 171*, *Th. p. 215, 21, note c*.
 Sceo-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig *Southhoebury, Essex*; *oppidum in agro Essexiensi ad Thameris fluminis ostium*, *Chr. 894*.
 Sceoð shook, trembled; p. of *sceacan*.
 Sceooca *Satan, the devil*, *Mt. 4, 10*, v. *scucca*.
 Sceoð, sceoð shod; pp. of *sceoian*.
 Sceoð divided, bounded, overwhelmed, v. *sceadan*.
 Sceofan *to shove, thrust, drive*, *Gen. 41, 10*, v. *scufan*.
 Sceof a shoeel, v. *scoll*.
 Sceof a shoe, v. *sceo*.
 Sceoian; ic sceoige; p. ode; pp. od [sceo a shoe] *To shove, put on shoes*; *calcare*:—*Ic sceoige me ego calceo*, *Elf. gr. 26, Som. p. 29, 17*.
 SCEOL A SHOAL, gang, multitude; cœtus, multitudo:—*Gif þu become on þeof sceole if thou come into a gang of thieves*, *Bt. 14, 3* *L. Eccl. 20*.
 Sceolde, sceole should; p. of *sceal*.
 Sceol-egge, sceol-eged, sceol-ige *squint-eyed, goggle-eyed*; *strabo, strabus*, *Elf. gr. 9, 3*.
 Sceol-truma a great company.
 Sceolu, e; f. *A school*, *L. Eccl. 20, W. p. 181, 58*, v. *scolu*.
 Sceome of shame, nakedness, *Bd. 4, 24*: *Col. 42*, v. *sceamu*.
 Sceomian, sceomigan *to shame, to be ashamed, to blush*, *Bd. 2, 2*: *Col. 106*, *Th. p. 140, 14*, v. *scemiam*.
 Sceone a shank, *Past. 17, 9*, v. *sceanca*.
 SCEONDE, sceande, sconde, ge-scædnys, se; f. [Frs. *Het. sceande, skene f. shame*; *G. Japix schanne f. shame*: *Plat. Dut. Ger. schande f. Ot. scantu shame, ignominy*: *Lip. scachon shame*. *The Bohm. banda*: *Fr. honte f. Il. onta f. disgrace, shame, are the same words with*

the exception of the hissing sc, or sch] *Shame, modesty, blushing, disgrace*; *pudor, confusio*:—*Du sceoende æt me an-fenge thou conceivest shame at me*, *Col. 42, Th. p. 54, 9*: *Col. 113*.
 Sceondlic, scondlic, scandlic; *adj. Disgraceful, filthy, vile, unjust*; *turpis, iniquus*:—*Gif hit ær sceondlic wæs if it before was vile*, *Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 70, 17*.
 Sceondlicnyse, se; f. *Disgrace, nakedness*; *turpitudō, nuditas*:—*Sceondlicnyse onwreor mæg-sibba nuditatem detegere cognatorum*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5*.
 Sceone beautiful, *Col. 33*, v. *sciene*.
 Sceop made, formed, gave; p. of *scypan*.
 Sceop a former, a poet, *Bt. 41, 1*, v. *scop*.
 Sceop a sheep, *Gen. 47, 17*, v. *sceap*.
 Sceop-craft poetic art, art of poetry, *Elf. gr. 36*.
 Sceop-gereord poetic language or diction, *Bd. 4, 24*.
 Sceop-heord a flock of sheep, *L. Ps. 106, 41*.
 Sceop-heorden *magalia, mapalia*, *R. 108*.
 Sceop-leoð a poem; poetica cantilena, *Ors. 6, 5*.
 SCEOPFA, an; m. [North Eng. shippen a cow-house: *East Eng. shod, shud a shed*: *Plat. schapp n*: *Dut. Kil. shap n*: *Ger. schrank m*: *Dan. skab n*: *Swed. skåp n*; in the last five languages the word denotes a cabinet, chest, shrine, cupboard: *Fr. echoppe or echoppe f. a shed*] *A treasury*; *gazophylacium*:—*He geseh þa welegan hyra lac sendan on þone sceoppian*, *Lk. 21, 1*.
 Sceoppend, scyppend, scippend, scæppend, es; m. [part. from *scyppian to create*] *A former, Creator*; *Creator*:—*Se hehsta Sceoppend the highest Creator*, *Bt. 39, 13*. *Lof ures Scyppendes praise of our Creator*, *Bd. 2, 1*. *Eala þu Scippend heofones and eorðan O thou Creator of heaven and earth*, *Bt. 4*. *Hæfð he his Sceoppendes onlicness he has his Creator's likeness*, *Bt. 14, 2*.
 SCEORFA, scurf [Plat. *schorf, schörft m*: *Dut. schurft f*: *Ger. schorf m*: *Dan. skurv c*: *Swed. skorf m*: *Icel. skurfur f. pl. visibly related to the Old Lat. scarrere to become rough, scurfy*] *SCURF, a scab*; *scabies, furfur*:—*Sceorfa on his heafde hæfde scabim in ejus capite habuit*, *Bd. 5, 2*.

* **Sceorfan** To gnaw, bite; rodere, *Ors.* 1, 7.
Sceorian To shave, scrape; radere, tondere, *Ass. S. Jn.* p. 34.
Sceorp Clothing, apparel; vestitus, habitus cujusvis generis, *Ors.* 3, 10: 4, 4.
Sceor-stan [*Dunel.* Scearstan: *Hood.* Earstan: *Brom.* Seorstan] *Sherston, Wilts;* locus in agro *Wigorniensis* terminalis qui quatuor comitatus, scilicet, *Oxoniensem, Glocestrensem, Wigorniensem, et Warwicenssem* distinguit, *Chr.* 1016.
Sceor short, *Bt.* 39, 3: 40, 5, v. scort.
Scortian To shorten; decrescere: — **Scortgenda** dæg a decreasing day, *Equ. Vern.* 12.
Scortlic Momentary, short; momentaneus, *Sciut. ex.* 2: *Cor.* 4, 18.
Scortlice shortly, *R.* 100, v. scortlice.
Scortness shortness, v. scortnya.
Scort-scip a short ship; navicula, *R.* 83, 103.
Scort Prepared, fit; aptus, *C. R. Ben.* 58.
 * **Scort**, scorta, an; m. *A trout, skate;* tructus, trocta piscis, *Menol.* 526: *Col. Monas.*
SCÉOTAN, scotian, ic scéote, pu scyst, he scyt, we scéote, scéotað; p. ic, he sceat, be sceat, pu scute, we scuton: sub. ic, þu, he, scéote, we scéoton; pp. scoten; v. a. [*Plat.* scheten: *Dut.* schieten: *Frs.* schetta: *Ger.* schiessen; p. schoss; pp. geschossen: *Not.* sciezzen; p. scoz; pp. scuzzin: *Dan.* skyde; p. skiöd; *Isl.* skud: *Swed.* skjuta: *Icel.* skjóta; p. skaut; pp. skotid to dart, shoot: *Letiach.* szauti: *Wel.* saethu to shoot: *Chald.* NṬṬ sda or seda to shoot an arrow] 1. To shoot, dart, cast, extend; jaculari. 2. To shoot, rush, carry out, transfer, send forth, expend, pay; ruere, erogare: — 1. Ligetas scéotað the lightnings dart, *Bd.* 4, 3. Scet innan sse, *Jn.* 21, 7. Of þam wege þe scytt [shoots leads; ducit] to þam pytt, *Gen.* 24, 62: *Ors.* 3, 3, *Bar.* 91, 28: 3, 3, *Bar.* tit. 4, 7. Bescuton, *Lk.* 8, 31. 2. Of þam munte scytt, *Deut.* 9, 21. Scéote man elmessan eroget homo eleemosynas, *De var. cas.* 2. Scéotan togædere to expend together, *Lup.* 1, 11. Scéotan to þam biscope to transfer (carry) to the bishop, *Cam. Edg.* 7.

Scéotend, es; m. *A shooter, an archer; jaculator, Cd.* 148.
Scéoþe a nail, *R. Jn.* 20, 25, v. scæþþe.
Scéoþwang a shoe thong or tie, v. sceo.
Scéottas The Scots, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. Scottas.
Scéotung, scotung, e; f. SHOOTING a dart; jaculatio, jaculum: — *Equ. Vern.* 43: *C. P.* 54, 24.
Scéo-wyrhta a shoe-worker, shoemaker, *Lye.*
Scép a sheep, *Lk.* 15, 6, v. scéap.
ScEP, sciop [*Plat. Dut.* schepel n. a bushel; without the s the *Plat.* kipe, kupe a rough large basket, belongs to this word: *Ger.* kiepe f. a basket; schaff n; this antiquated word signified originally any empty place or vessel, but it is at present only used in some provinces for a kind of small barrel, and for a measure of corn, generally called scheffel or shäffel m. the 3rd or 4th part of a ton: *Lat. mid.* in the period of *Charlemagne*, scapulus, scopellus, scaphula: *Dan.* skieppe, skieppe c: *Swed.* skäppa, skeppa f: *Icel.* sképpa f. a bushel] A SKIP, basket, tub; cumera, *Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*
 * **Scéopian**, ic scéapige to create, *L. pol. Cnut.* 23, v. scyppan.
Scépen-steall a sheep-stall, *R.* 1.
Scép-hyrde a shepherd, *Gen.* 38, 12.
Scéppan to form, shape, create, *Bt.* 16, 3, v. scyppan.
Scéppend the Creator, *Bt.* 34, 10, v. Scéoppend.
Scép-scere sheep-shearing, *Gen.* 38, 12.
Scer a plough-share, *Sciut.* 32, v. scéar.
SCÉ'RAN, sciran, scirian, scyran, he scyrð; p. scéar, scær; pp. scoren, gescoren; v. a. [*Dut.* scheren, scheeren to shear; scheuren to tear, split; *Frs.* scera to shear: *Plat. Ger.* scheren; p. schere, schert or schierst, schiert; pp. schoren, geschoren. Both the *Plat.* and *Ger.* signify, as v. a. and n. to change the place, to jeer, to plague, vex: *Ker.* skerran, skurt: *Dan.* skisere to carve, to geld: *Swed.* skära to cut: *Icel.* skéra to cut, shear: *Wel.* ysgar to separate: *Lat. mid.* carrire: *Old Fr.* scirer: *Sans.* schaura or chaura to shave] 1. To SHEAR, shave, gnaw, cut off; tondere. 2. To SHARE, divide, part, grant; dividere. 3. To appoint, ordain, order, allot, decree; statuere: — 1. For scép to sciranne, *Gen.* 38,

13: *Len.* 19, 27: *Elf. gr.* 26. 2. Ure Drihten scirian wile our Lord will grant, *Cd.* 126. *Tk.* p. 171, 11: *Lup. Ser.* 2, 3. Him been deað scyrt death be allotted to him, *Ld.* 24, *Tk.* p. 31, 15.
 * **Scer-geat** [*Flor. Dunel. Hæd.* Sceargete: *Brom. Hæd.* Sceriate.—cautibus obitu: *SARRAT, Hertfordshire;* *Lat.* nomen, *Chr.* 912.
Scerige An actress; *Lat. Martyr.* 19, Oct., v. scericege.
Scern dung, *Elf. gr.* 13, v. scern.
Scern-wibba a beetle, v. scer-wibba.
Scerped made sharp, *Prov.* 27, v. scyppan.
Scerp-sæx a pair of shears, *T. Ps.* 51, 2.
Scét shot; p. of scéotan.
Scete a sheet, *R. Mt.* 27, 39, v. scyte.
Scete a fold, bosom, *C. P.* 16, 49, v. scéat.
Scetelas a bar, bolt, v. scytla.
Scéð a sheath, v. scæð.
Scéð a light vessel, v. scæð.
SCÉDAN, scéðan; p. scéde: — [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* schaden: *Fris.* skatha, schata, schaja: *Lat.* scadon: *Moos.* scathjan: *Wel.* skade: *Swed.* skada: *Lat. sci.* dia violare, vulnerare: *Sans.* scada: *Heb.* שָׁדַד sdd or sdd to break to pieces, to destroy. 1. To injure, hurt, harm: — *stry,* to do SCATH; *Lat.* scere, commodare. 2. To suggest, to put in; suggerere: — 1. *C. P.* 104, 15. *Elf.* scéðað ei meot, *Bd.* 2, 1. Hine noht scéðende: *Lat.* nihil ledentes, *Bd.* 4, 25. He mot scéðan I scyrt injure, *Cd.* 216. 2. Scéðan on mode suggestit meo, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.
Scéð-dæd a wicked deed, *Cd.* 92.
Scéðenis, scéðnys, noc; f. *Lat.* injury; læsio, nocentia: — *Fram* his sylfes scéðenis a sui ipsius læsio, *Bd.* 2, 1.
Scéðð Loss; damnum.
Scéððan to injure, v. scéðan.
Scétt gain, gift, *Deut.* 16, 19, v. scéat.
Scettela a bar, bolt, v. scytla.
Scéwian to look at, v. scéaw.
Scéwung A high hill, *Wel.* scwung specula, *Som.*
Schéwung A crying out; clamatio, *Som.*
Scia, scime, sciu legs; *Lat.* *R. Jn.* 19, 32, 33, v. scéaw.
Sciocing A cap, cover for the head; cappa, *Col.* 31, 14.
SCID [*Dan.* skyds or skyds-riagne, conveyance in a cart-

Swed. skjuts m. a coach: *Icel.* skíðti m. a horse] *A chariot; currus, C. Ps. 67, 18.*
Scide A billet of wood; scindula, Cat. 164.
Scide-weall a wall made with billets of wood; murus de scindulis congestus, R. 56.
scieða a shield, v. scyld.
scieða a scale, shell, Past. 47, 3, v. scel.
SCIENE, sciēno, sciēne, sciēno; adj.
*[Plat. Dut. schoon: Fra. scene: Ger. schön shining, clear, brilliant, fair, beautiful: Ot. scono: Wül. scon: Dan. skion, and also without the hisings kion, beautiful, charming, well-shaped: Swed. skön beautiful, charming. From Ger. scheinen to shine, glüsten, and related to the Ger. scheuren to polish] Shining, clear, neat, fair, beautiful; fulgidus, rutilus, nitidus, gloriosus, pulcher:—Pēs boda sciēne this bright messenger, Cd. 30. Mæg self-sciēno a woman of elfen beauty, Cd. 86. He forlærde idese sciēne he nired a beautiful woman, Cd. 53. Idesa sciēnoost of females fairest, Cd. 38. Leoht and xene light and beauteous, Cd. 14. Idesa sciēnoost fairest of women, Cd. 33. enes a suggesting, v. scynea. cran to shear, Past. 18, 7, v. cran. era dang, V. Ps. 112, 6, v. earn. sc-sæx a pair of shears.
SCYF, scyfe. 1. *A precipice, precipitation, rashness; præcipitium, præcipitatio.* 2. *Prostration, persuasion, excitement; instigation:—1. Dial. 1, 2. Purb deofles scife through deif's persuasion, L. Edg. m. 2: L. Eccl. Cant. 23. ian To appoint, order; ordiare, dictate, Proem. et Epil. Conc., v. scyftan. d-burh shield-fence; scuto-mum testudo, Jdth. p. 26, 2. de protected, v. scyldan. dig guilty, Lev. 5, 1, v. scylg. e, scilon should, ought, Bt. 3, 2, v. sceal. brunge A balancing, weigh-g; libramen, libratio, Som. -L. scilling, scyllum es; m. Dut. schelling m. a coin equal 5 pence English: Plat. cr. schilling m.: Dan. Swed. jilling m.: *Icel.* skilling m. tidus, semiobolus: *Lat. Mid.* bellingus: *Fr.* escaling: *It.* ellino m.: *Sp.* chelin m.: *Port.* elim. Some derive this word on the Jewish or Heb. שְׂקִיל**

sq], skel to weigh: *Lat. Mid.* siclus: *Fr.* sicle the fourth part of an ounce, and observe that payments were originally made by weight, as they are still in some countries. Junius refers shilling to the old skella to sound. He pretends that all thicker coins were called shilling in opposition to the coin made of thin plated metal, or bracteates, which had no sound. *Wach.* thinks that the *Moes.* skula reus, the *A.-S.* scyldig is the root of shilling, originally used for a fine. Other etymologists derive this word from the *Ger.* schild shield, and thus shilling, or rather shilling, would signify a coin stamped with the arms of the prince, or any other person who has the right or privilege of coinage. *Frisch* derives shilling from the *Lat.* solidus. *Ihre*, whose views *Adelung* most approves, thinks that the original signification of shilling is the *Ger.* scheide mtinge small money, *Swed.* skilje mynt, *Dan.* skille mynt. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that the oldest larger coins were marked by a deep stamped or impressed cross, in such a manner that they could be easily broken into two, three, or four pieces; the different value of shillings is thus easily explained.—*scylan* to divide, or sceale a balance, scale] 1. A SHILLING, a piece or quantity of uncoined silver, which, when coined, would make five of the larger pennies [v. peneg] each of which was about 2½ pence, and twelve of the smaller, each of which was about the value of our present penny; numisma. 2. A shekel; siclus. 3. A piece of silver money; nummus argenteus, drachma:—1. Twelf hund scill 1200 shillings, *L. Lund. W. p. 72, 8. VI scillinga 6 shillings, L. Ethelb. 16. L. scill 50 shillings, L. Ethelb. 10. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelwe shillings of twelwe pence: duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, Ex. 21. 10. 2. Pusend scyllum ic forgeaf on seolfre þinum breþer mille siclos ego dedi in argento tuo fratri, Gen. 20, 16: 23, 16. 3. Beheton big him þrittig scylluma promiserunt illi ei triginta argenteos nummos, Mt. 26, 15. Brohte þa þrittig scyllumas, Mt. 27, 3: Lk. 15, 9.*

SCIMA, an; m. [Plat. schemer,

schummer m. a glimmer, twilight: *Plat.* schemerung f. a dazzling light, twilight: *Dut.* schemering f. as the *Plat.* *Ger.* schimmer m. a glimmer, sparkling light: *Ot.* skim: *Moes.* skeime laterna: *Dan.* skimmer skimt c. a glimmer, dim faint light: *Swed.* skimmer n. skimrande as the *Dan.* *Icel.* skima f. as the *Dan.*] A brightness, brilliancy, splendour, glittering; splendor, coruscatio:—Pære sunnan scima of the sun's brightness, Bt. 5. 2. Þe sunnan scima the sun's brightness, Cd. 187. Nænig dæl þæt leohtes sciman geseon mihte, nullam partem lucis splendoris videre potuit, Bd. 4, 10. Ic ungeabe mihte geseon swiðe lytellne sciman leohtes I scarcely could see a very little glittering of light, Bt. 35, 3, Card. p. 248, 25. Heo mid heore beorhtan sciman she with her bright splendour, Bt. 4.

Sciman, scimian [Chau. to shimmer: *Plat. Dut.* schemeren to dazzle: *Ger.* schimmern to sparkle: *Old Ger.* schimmen: *Ot.* skimen: *Dan.* skimre, to shine faintly: *Swed.* skimra: *Icel.* skima.—scima splendur] 1. To glitter, shine; splendere. 2. To be dazzled, to be weak-eyed; lippus esse.—1. *Elf. gr. 24: C. Lk. 17, 24. 2. Me scimiað lippus sum, Elf. gr. 30, v. scinan.*

SCIN [Old *Plat.* schin, schinn, skin, *Modern Plat.* the white scales which separate from the skin: *Old Ger.* schin: *Dan.* skind n.: *Swed.* skinn n.: *Icel.* skinn n. pellis corium, skæni n. membrana: *Wel.* cenn, skán f. crusta, cortex, the skin or hide of a beast. Hence are compounded hyddgen, the skin of a fallow deer, marchgen, a horse's skin, ysgenn or yscenn scarf on the head, dandruff, ygin a robe, a long coat made of skin: *Ir.* scann a membrane: *Bret.* kenn m. skima hide, leather, the dress or cum of metal] SKIN; pellis:—Bera scin ursi pellis, *Mon. Angl. I. 221, 62.*

SCINA [Plat. schene f: *Dut.* sheen f: *Ger.* schiene f. iron clouts or bands that cover the fellos of a wheel; schienbein n. the shin-bone: *Old Ger.* sciēna: *Dan.* skinne c. a splint, iron bands about wheels; skinnebeen shin-bone: *Swed.* skena f. a splint, as the *Dan.* skenben n. a shin-bone] SHIN; cruris pars anterior, *Som.*

SCINAN, he scinæ, scinæð; p.

scán, sceán, we scinon; *pp.* scinen [Plat. schinen: *Dut.* schynen: *Frs.* skina: *Ger.* scheinen: *Isd. Ker. Ot.* skinnan, scheinan: *Moes.* skeinan *fulgers*: *Dan.* skinne: *Swed.* skina: *Icel.* skína] To SHINE, glitter, appear; splendere, fulgere:—Behold lige scinan behold a flame to shine, *Cd.* 148. Hatast scinð hottest shineth, *Bt.* 5, 2. Swa se lig-ræc lyhtende scinð sicut fulgur coruscans splendet, *Lk.* 17, 24. Se steorra scan III monðas the star shone three months, *Chr.* 678. Ansyn scean countenance shone, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 13: *Mt.* 17, 2. Scinað þa rihtwisn swa swa sunne splendebunt iusti sicut sol, *Mt.* 13, 43. Wigbord scinon bucklers shone, *Cd.* 166. Reaf hwit scinende vestis alba resplendens, *Lk.* 9, 29.

Scin-ban the shin-bone, *R.* 75. Scin-craeft the art of making shadows, conjuring, *Ora.* 3, 3. —Scin-craeftig crafty in magic, *Dial.* 1, 10.

Scine, scinu *A vision, phantasm, representation, spirit*; praestigium, nebula, phantasma, *Cot.* 197, *Som.*, *Lye.*

Scinefrim To glitter; micare, *Cot.* 11, *Lye.*

Scinendlic Clear, bright; lucidus, *L. Ps.* 13, 9.

Scines Light, brightness; splendor, *C. Mk.* 13, 24.

Scin-gedwola a deceiver with light, a magician.

Scin-hiw a shining form, a shadow, spirit, *Cot.* 82, 150.

Scin-hose shin-hose, boots; ocreæ, *Som.*

Scin-lác, scinlacu *An apparition, a ghost, spirit, magic, an idol*; spectrum, phantasma, *Mt.* 14, 26: *Ora.* 3, 6, 9: 3, 22.

Scin-læca, an; *m.* [lic a corpse] *A magician, conjurer; magus*: *Mr. Turner* says, scinlæca was a species of phantom or apparition, and was also used as the name of the person who had the power of producing such things: it is, literally, a shining dead body. *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 133.—Scinlæcan magi, *L. Eecl. Alf.* 30.

Scin-liggend praestigius impeditus, *Cot.* 217.

Scinna, an; *m.* [Plat. schin *m.*: *Dut.* schyn *m.*: *Frs.* skin *f.*: *Ger.* schein *n.*: *Old Ger.* scini, schin: *Not.* skuno: *Dan.* skín *n.*: *Swed.* aken *n.*: *Icel.* skín *n.*] Splendour, beauty; splendor:—Hæfdon scinnan forscipene habuerunt splendorem

transformatum, *Cd.* 214, v. scima.

*Scinu bright, *Jdth.* 9, 11, v. scyne. Scio Hence; hinc, *Cd.* 55.

Scioldon for sceoldon should, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. sceal.

Sciop a vessel, tub, *C. Mt.* 13, 48, v. scep.

Scip, scyp, es; *n.* [Plat. schipp *n.*: *Dut.* schip *n.*: *Old Dut.* scheep: *Ger.* schiff *n.*: *Ot.* scif: *Not.* skeff: *Tat.* shef: *Moes.* Icel. skip *n.*: *Dan.* skib *n.*: *Swed.* skepp *n.*: *Frs.* esquif *m.*: *It.* schifo *m.*: *a skiff*: *Sp. Port.* esquivo *m.*: *Lat.* scapha *f.*: *a boat*: *Grk.* σκαφη *a boat*: *Bret.* skaf *n.*: *a boat*. *Adelung* thinks that the idea of cavity or of a hollow space is predominant in 'most languages—hence vessel had its name from vas; the *Lat.* navis a vessel, is related to the *Ger.* napf a platter, a bowl; the *Grk.* σκαφη and σκαφος a boat, a vessel, to σκαυος and σκαρταιν to excavate] *A SHIP, boat*;

navis, ratis:—Scip ofertogen mid yðum navis operata fluctibus, *Mt.* 8, 24. Scip of pam yðum totorod, *Mt.* 14, 24.

Scipes hlaford a ship's lord, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. Hig woldon hyne on þæt scyp, and sona þæt scyp was set þam lande, *Jn.* 6, 21. He reht and ræt callum gesceaf-tum swa swa god steora anum scipe he directs and rules all creatures as a good pilot a ship, *Bt.* 36, 3. Gehende þam scype prope ad navem, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wende he on scype agen, *Lk.* 8, 37. Hæfde he sume hundredscipa he had some hundred ships, *Bt.* 38, 1. Tugon hyra scypu to lande, *Lk.* 5, 7. On scypum in navibus, *Ps.* 106, 23.

Scipan to create, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. scyppan.

Scip-craeft ship-craft, art of navigation.

-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [*Eng.* -ship: *Plat. Dut.* -schap: *Old Plat.* -scepti: *Old Dut.* -scap: *Ger.* -schaft: *Old Ger.* -scaf: *Dan.* -scab: *Swed.* -skap: *Icel.* -skapur: *Grimm*, in his *Gr.* vol. ii. p. 521, observes, the *A.-S.* -scipe *m.* pl. scipas, for instance, freond-scipe, &c. is not used by *Bso*; the older form was sceaft, as here-sceaft agmen; hyge-sceaft mens; metod-sceaft Deus, Divinitas] As the termination of nouns, it is always masculine, and denotes state, office, dignity; frequens hæc terminatio substantivorum munus, officium, digni-

tatem, statum cujusvis detrahtantium:—Driht-scipe lord-ship, the office or dignity of a lord; domini munus see divinitas, dominium, dominatus Ealdor-scipe eldership, supremacy, the dignity of an elder. Freond-scipe friendship; ærci munus, amicitia. Weorð-scipe worship; dignitas, &c.

Scipen a stall, shed, v. scype.

Scipen, es; *m.* [Plat. Dut. scipper *m.*: *Frs.* scipman: *Ger.* schiffer *m.*: *Dan.* skipper: *Swed.* skeppare *m.*: *Icel.* skipari *m.*] *A sailor; nauta* (*Chr.* 1046, *Gib.* p. 160, 23, 25).

Scip-fæt a boat; cymba, *L. B.*

Scip-flota a fleet of ships, *Chr.* 938.

Scip-forðung a going for a provision of a ship, *L. p. Cnat.* 10.

Scip-fyrd scyp-fyrd *a fleet for sea, naval expedition*; which, among the *A.-S.* ordered to be always celebrated as to be ready a year soon after Easter. (*Chr.* 999: 1009.

Scip-fyrding, scyp-fyrðung *naval expedition*, *Chr.* 999.

Scip-gebroc a shipwreck, 1, 11.

Scip-gefer a journey by a voyage, *Bd.* 2, 20.

Scip-getawu ship apparatus, *epistola* 103, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scip-hamor a ship's regulator of the rudder, porticusculus, ille qui diriget et hortatur, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-here a ship army or expedition, a fleet, *Ded.* 2, *Chr.* 973: 1001.

Scip-hlædder a ship's helm, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-hlæste, es; *m.* *a burden, a pirate's crew*. 4, 6: *Chr.* 882: 573.

Scip-hlaford the ship's pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scipian; *p. ode*; *pp. od SHIP, navem consecant*. On Wiht scipode in navem consecant, *Chr.* 973: 1001.

Scipiancel, scipincle, scippincle *A skiff, small boat*; carabus, *R.* 44, 86: *E. Som.* p. 73, 77.

Scip-ledend, scip-leðend will bear a ship; *navium*. 202.

Sciplic Naval, belonging to a fleet; *navalis*, *Cot.* 202.

Scip-lið a navy.

Scip-liðend, es; *m.* *A navy sailor*; *navigans, navius*. *Bd.* 5, 9.

p-marls a ship-ropes, a cable, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.
 p-man a ship-man, sailor, *L. Eccl.* 35.
 pp a ship, v. scip.
 ppan to create, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. cyppan.
 ppend the Creator, *Bt.* 4, v. ceoppend.
 ppincel a stiff, v. scipincel.
 p-rap a ship-rope, a cable, *Br.* 1, 1.
 p-robor a ship's rudder.
 p-rowend a ship-rower, a rower, sailor.
 p-setel, scip-setel the seat in boat on which the rowers sit, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.
 p-stora, scip-styra a ship-leader, a pilot, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 1, 3.
 p-tare, scip-tearu, scip-teoru *pitar, tar, Martyr.* 15, Jun.
 p-toll ship-toll; naulum, *R.* 04.
 p-wered a ship force, naval force, *Cot.* 138.
 p-wisa ship-wise, in the form of a ship, *Ex.* 2, 3.
 p-wyrhta a ship-wright, *R.* 9, 2, scyr; *def. se scira*; seo, et scire; *adj.* [*Fr.* scir: *lat. schier*: *Ger. schier* sheer, mast, only used near Low Germany, and in familiar language: *Ot. skioro*: *Lip. scie-*: *Moec. gaakeiriths*: *Dan. sjer, skær*: *Swed. skär*: *xl. skir*: *Sans. charu, tscharu* from the root of shear to separate] *SHERB, pure, clear, hite, bright*; *purus, limpina, lucidus, albus*—*Purh* scyr wæter through a pure ster, *Chr.* 666. Scir burna clear river, *Bt.* R. p. 155. *In scir* or scir win sheer ice, pure wine, *T. Ps.* 74, 7. a sciran wæter the pure sters, *Cot.* 118. *Das eardas* ut scire to ripene campi ut *albi ad messen, Jn.* 4, 35. xan scir werod shone a bright st, *Cd.* 148.
 s, scyr, e; *f.* [*Ger. seherung* a moderate portion, a provincial term: *Old Sued. skare* a portion: *Icel. skéfir m.* a portion: *Wel. ygar* a task, a part, a portion, from the verb *g* to separate] 1. A share, HIRE, county, province; *divi-*, *portio, portio regni, pro-* *vincia, pagus.* 2. The superintendence of a share, hence *superintendence, stewardship,* *τ, charge, business*; *præ-* *tura, dispensatio, cura, ne-* *tium*—1. Nan scir nolde læstan no skire could stand, *r.* 1010. *Of ælcere scire* every county, *Chr.* 1013.

On hys acyre in his county, *L. Eccl.* 28. Hence the *A.-S.* scir or scire, and *Eng. shire*; as in *Bedanford-scir Bedfordshire*: *Buckingham-scir Buckinghamshire*: *Defena-scir Devonshire.* 2. *Agyf* þine scire *reddæ tuam dispensationem, Lk.* 16, 2. *Þære cyrican scire onfeng took care of the church, Bd.* 2, 20. *Forlet þa scire þæs mynstres left the care of the minister, Bd. S.* p. 549, 39. *For intingan þære cynelicra scyra pro causa regalium negotiorum, Bd.* 3, 23.
 Sciran to shear, cut off, to divide, part, allot, appoint, *Gen.* 38, 13, v. sceran.
 Scire, an; *f.* A shire, county; *divisio*:—*Ne innan sciran* ne ut of scire neither within a county, nor out of a county, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18. *Seo scire him sette the county set (appointed) him, L. Cnut. pol.* 18, *W.* p. 136, 23, v. scir.
 Scire - bisceop, Scfre - biscop *Bishop of the province, see or diocess, L. North.* 12: *L. Const. W.* p. 107, 6.
 Scire - burne, an; *f.* [*Malm. Schireburn*: *Hunt. Syreburne, Scyreburne*: *Bromp. Schirburn, Schirbourne*: *Stub. Schirebourne*: *Kni. Schyrburne*—*scir clear, burne river*] *SHIREBURNE, Dorsetshire*; *oppidi nomen in agro Dorsetensi*:—*Æðelbryht* ricode v gear, and his lic lið æt Scire - burnan *Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn, Chr.* 705: 709: 1043.
 Scire-gemot, scir-gemot a shire-meeting, meeting of the shire, *L. pol. Edg.* 5: *L. Cnut.* 17.
 Scire-gerefa, scir-gerefa a governor of a shire, *SHIRE-REEVE, SHERIFF*; *any one superintending; hence, a governor, steward, R.* 6: *Off. Reg.* 13.
 Scire-man, scir-man, scir-mon a man who superintends, an overseer, governor, provost, a balliff of a hundred, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 42: *L. In.* 8.
 Scirfe-mus A rat, field-mouse; *sorex, Cot.* 176.
 Scirian to grant, *Cd.* 186, v. sceran.
 Sciringea-heal [heal an angle, corner] *The port of SKIRING, SKERIN or SKEEN, on the coast of Norway, opposite the north part of Jutland in lat. 50°. 15'; Sciringæ angulus*:—*Is an port on subewardum þæm lande þonne man hæet Sciringea-heal is a port on the south of the land which they*

call Sciring-heal, Ors. 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 24, 30: *Ing. Lect.* 63, 7.
 Sciroast most illustrious, bright, v. scir.
 Scir-æx a shearing knife, razor, *Cot.* 139.
 SCITAN [*Plat. schiten*: *Dut. schyten*: *Ger. schissen*: *Dan. skide*: *Icel. skíta*] *Cacare, Som.*
 Scitel-finger a fore-finger, v. scyte-finger.
 Sciððeas Scythians; Scythi, *Bt.* 18, 2.
 Sciððia, Sciððiog, Sciððige Sciððiu *Scythia, Bt. R.* p. 150, *Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 2, 4.
 Scitole Astringent, binding; astringens, obserans, astrictorius, astricticus, *L. M.* 2, 1.
 Scitta A flux; profluvium, fluor alvi, *S. Dunelm. et Joh. Abb. de S. Petr. Burgo, ad an.* 987.
 Scittan, scyttan To lock, shut up; obserare, *Elf. gr.* 36.
 Scittisc Scottish; Scotticus, *Chr.* 938, *Gib.* p. 112, 25.
 Sclawen for slagen slain, *Hicks's Thea.* I. p. 227, 38.
 Sco; *pl. scos* a shoe, *Cot.* 155, v. scéo.
 Sco The piles; ficus morbus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.
 Scobl a shovel, v. scoll.
 Scöc, scöc scook, escaped; *p.* of sceacan.
 Scooca the devil, *Job.* p. 166, v. scuca.
 Scood shod, v. sceoian.
 Scödon covered, overwhelmed, *Cd.* 78, v. sceddán.
 Scoe a shoe, *T. Ps.* 69, 9, v. sceo.
 Scoere, es; *m.* A shoer, shoemaker; calceorum fabricator, sutor, *Som.*
 Scof, scofon shaved; *p.* of scafan.
 Scofan, scofen pushed, shoved, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 45: *Cod. Eozon.* 45, a; *pp.* of scufan.
 SCOFF, scooff [*Plat. schüffel* *f*: *Dut. schoffel* *f*: *Ger. schaufel* *f*: *Tat. scualla*: *Dan. skovl* *c*: *Swed. skäfwel, skyffel* *f*: *Bret. skop, skob*: *Fr. ecope*: *Pol. szufła*] *A SHOVEL*; *ligo, pala, rutrum, Cot.* 174.
 Scoh a shoe, *Cot.* 176, v. sceo.
 Scoh-negl a shoe-nail, hob-nail.
 Scolde, sceoldon for sceolde should, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. sceal.
 Scolere, es; *m.* A SCHOLAR; *discipulus, Can. Edg.* 10.
 Scol-mægistre a schoolmaster, *Som.*
 Scolimbos An artichoke; scoly-mus, *Som.*
 Scolman a schoolman, a scholar.
 SCOLU, sceolu, e; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. school* *f*: *Ger. schule* *f*: *Ker. scualla* *f*: *Dan. skole* *c*: *Swed. skola* *f*: *skole m*: *Icel. skóli m*:

Boh. sakola: Fr. école: *Old Fr. escole f*: It. scuola f: *Sp. escuela f*: *Port. escola f*: *Grk. σχολη*: *Bret. skol f*: *Sans. schala*] 1. A school; schola. 2. *A shoal*; caterva, v. scol:—1. Ongel-cynnes scou (the) school of (the) English nation, *Chr. 816*. Se gefreode Ongel-cynnes scole who freed the English school; qui liberavit Anglice gentis scholam, *Chr. 885: 874*. Se mon þe on minre scole wære afead and gelæred the man who in my school was fed and taught, *Bt. 3, 1*.
Scom-leās *shameless, impudent*, *Past. 9, 2*, v. *seam-leās*.
Scomu *shame, confusion*, *R. Lk. 3, 8: 11, 45*, v. *seamu*.
Sconc, *scunca* *A shank, leg*; crus, tibia:—*Sconc spices a shank of pork*, *L. Ethelst. 3, W. p. 56, 10*. *Sconco crura*, *R. Jn. 19, 31*, v. *seanca*.
Sconc-gegirelan *clothing for the legs*; periscelides, *Cot. 154*.
Sconde *a disgrace, confusion*, *Cot. 66*, v. *seconde*.
Scond-hlewung *dishonour, infamy*, *Cot. 116*.
Scondlic *base, disgraceful*, *Bd. 1, 27*, resp. 9, v. *seondlic*.
Scondlicnes *disgrace, villainy*, v. *seondlicnyg*.
Sconeg *Sconey, the most southern part of Sweden*; *Scandinavia*, *Ors. 1, 1*, v. *Weonod-land*.
Scoomhylti *Shrubs*; frutices, *Cot. 93*.
Scop *for scop formed, gave*, v. *scyppan*.
Soðr-scop, es; m. [*Icel. scop a ironia cavillatio*] *A poet, minstrel*; poeta, historicus:—*Swutol sang scopes a sweet song of a poet*, *Beo. 1, 74*. *Scopas poets*, *R. 61*. *Omerus se goda scop Homer the good poet*, *Bt. 41, 1*.
Scop stirps; *Hymn. Lye*.
Scop-craeft *art of poetry*, *Ely. gr.*
Scop-leoð *poetry*, *Ors. 1, 14*.
Scob [*Dan. skaar a skure c. a notch, an incision*: *Swed. skära f. a notch*: *Icel. skorf. an incision*: *Ir. scor a notch*. *The old custom of numbering and keeping accounts by notches on a staff or tally, is to this day preserved by the farmers in different northern countries*] *A score*; numerus vicenarius, *Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*
Scora *A kind of upper garment made of hair*; trichilum, *Cot. 174*, *Som.*
Scorncd **SCORCHED**; ustus, *Ormul. p. 39, 214*.
Scordea *Water-germander*; scordion, *Herb. 72*, *Som.*
Score *The shore*; littus, rips, *Som.*

Scoren, *shorns, broken*, *Past. 33, 1*, v. *sceran*.
Scorian *To perish, to be cast away*; perire, *Bd. Wk. p. 66*, *Som.*
Scort, *scort*; comp. *scyrtra*; sup. *scyrtest*; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Sweed. kort*: *Fr. kirt*: *Ot. churz*, *kurt*: *Kero. scurci*: *Not. churz*: *Alam. scurz*: *Icel. kortr*: *Fr. court*: *It. Sp. corto*, *corta*: *Sp. curto*, *curta*: *Lat. curtus*: *Grk. κυρτος*: *Wallach. skurtu*: *Albanisch. isskurtar*: *Per. کور* khood. *The prefixed hissing s in the English and A.-S. makes the only difference from the other languages. The antiquated Ger. karen to cut, curtail, and the Russ. kortagu to shorten, are also related to this word*]
SHORT; brevis, curtus:—*Hu ne bið þonne þæt lange yfel wyrse þonne that scort? is not then the long evil worse than the short?* *Bt. 38, 2*. *Swiðe scort very short*, *Bt. 18, 3*: *Ps. 104, 11*. *Wið þam scortan hlían with the short fame*, *Bt. 18, 4*. *Ic þe moste geteacan swa scortne weg, swa ic scyrtestne findan mihte I must teach thee as short a way as I shortest might find*, *Bt. 40, 5*, *Card. p. 366, 25*.
Scortian *to shorten*, v. *scortian*.
Scortlice, *scortlice*; adv. **SHORTLY**, *compensiously*; breviter, paululum, *Ors. 1, 1, 14*: *L. Ps. 36, 10*.
Scortnys, *se*; *f. SHORTNESS*; brevitās:—*On scortnisse in brevi*, *Ps. 2, 13*.
Scos *shoes*, v. *seco*.
Scot SHOT; symbolum, solutio, *Som.*
Scoten shot, *transfiged*, v. *seco-tan*.
Scot-freoh *scot-free*.
Scotian, *p. ode*; *pp. en to shoot, dart, rush*, *Chr. 744: 1083*, v. *seco-tan*.
Scot-land **SCOTLAND**, *Ireland*; *Scotia*, *Chr. 934: 1081*. *Hibernia*, *Bd. 1, 1*.
SCOTTAS, *Scottas*, *a*; *pl.* [*Plat. Dut. Shot m*: *Ger. Schotte m*: *Icel. Skottakr m. a Scotchman, and also a quick runner*] *The Scots*, *Irish*; *Scoti*, *Hiberni*:—*Scotta peod the nation of Scots*; *Scotorum gens*, *Bd. 1, 1: 1, 34*. *Scotta cyn* *Scott's race*; *Scotorum genus*, *Bd. 3, 13, 19, 21, 27*. *Scotta cyng* *Scott's king*, *Chr. 608, 1031*. *Scotta gereord* *Scott's language*; *Scotorum lingua*, *Bd. 1, 1*. *Scotta biscopas* *bishops of the Scots*; *Scotorum episcopi*, *Chr. 560*.

Hibernia *Scotta caland* *Hibernia* *Scotorum insula*, *Bd. 1, 7, 13, 19, 27: 4, 25, 26*.
Scotu *SHOT*; jacula, sagitta, *Som.*
Scotung *a shooting, a dart*, *L. Pl. 54, 24*, v. *seco-ung*.
Scradung, *e*; *f.* **SHREDDING** *fragmentum*, *R. Mk. 6, 43*.
Scraeb *A pitch-fork, reaping-hook*; *merga*, *Som.*
SCRÆF, *scræf*, *scraf*; *e*; *n.* [*Dan skrov, skraf c. the hull or body of a ship*: *Swed. skräf akrefwa n. a fissure, bergskräfwa: Icel. the fissure of a mountain, skrof n. holes in the ice*: *A den, cave*; *spinnia n. a drum, fovea*:—*He bet þa wæna wilian to þam scraefe to cele weorc-stanas jussit ut cito obvolvers isti spinnia wæna operaria saxa*, *Jos. 10, 15*. *Geond that stole scraf theow that horrid den*, *Cd. 216*. *Geond that lafe scraf thraeg the loathsome den*, *Cd. 23*. *On anum scraefe calle þe wunodon in quadam spæne omnes tres habitabant*, *Gr. 30*. *Þæt he him wolde besclice þone scer forgiæn to þam scraefe quod ille a rubeo benter istum agrum daret*: *spelunca*, *Gen. 23, 11*. *Þæt lagon behidde on þam scraf ibi jacuerunt abconditi in spelunca*, *Gen. 10, 17*. *Þæt hi birgean on sefen on þe ilcan scraefe jussit ut egeret in vespera in ista ipse quærit*: *Jos. 10, 27*. *Behidde to on scrafum abcondentur*: *spelunca*, *Jud. 6, 2*.
SCRÆP *fit, commensal*, v. *scraepe*.
SCRÆÞ *penetrated*, *Cd. 144*, *scriþan*.
Scraede, *an*; *A SHRED* *præsegmen, sceda*, *R. 6, 2*.
Screadian [*Plat. schrick cut in slanting pieces*: *scrooeyen to chip*: *Os. schrooden præscare, cædere*: *Ger. schroten to cut coarsely, to bruise, to grind, to part, divide*: *abageschroten abscindere*: *akreitan, disskreitan to dissociare*] *To shred, to prume, to lop*; *præscare*, *Som.*
Scread-seax *a shredding-axe*.
Screading, *e*; *f.* *A SHREDDING* *also a shred, fragment*; *præscatio, præsegmen*, *C. 11, 14, 20*: *C. E. M. 7, 25*.
Screading-isen *a shredding-iron*, *R. 2*.
Scraef *a den*, *Cot. 52*, v. *scraef*.
SCRÆWA *A SHREW mouse*: *Som. says, by biting of so envenoms them that they*

bence our shrew for a woman of a virulent tongue; but its poisonous quality is a fable; mus straneus, *Ely. gl. Som.* p. 60.

✓Scredan to clothe, *Sonn.* 84, 156, v. scrydan.

Scrif a den, *care, Cd.* 213, v. scraf.

SCRIMMAN [*Plat. Dut. Ger. schrammen to scratch, scar*] To put a stumbling-block, to hinder; offendiculum ponere, impedit:—Ne scremme þu blinde we positu tu offendiculum cecce, *Lev.* 19, 14, q. hremman.

Screncan to supplant, to place a stumbling-block before, to hinder, *Part.* 59, 6, v. gescrencean.

Screcednes a supplanting, v. gescrecednea.

Scroapan To SCRAPE; scalpere, radere, *Som.*

Scrope a currycomb, a scraper, a scroping-knife, a razor; strigil, scalprium, *Lye.*

Scrowa a shrew mouse, v. scrawa.

scrapan To pine away; arescere, *R. Mk.* 9, 18.

scricu [*In some provinces of Ger. scrik m.*] A thrush, throistle; turdus, *R.* 37: *Cot.* 160: *Ely. gl.* p. 66.

scrid a litter, chariot, *Cot.* 26, 89, v. scrið.

scridan to clothe, *Chr.* 1012, v. scrydan.

scride-finna The same nation as the Finna, inhabitants of Sweden, who lived north of Sweland, in lat. about 62°.

Scriti - Finni, Scrifinnii: populus Scrifinnie regionis Scandinavie maxime septentrionalis, et Lappia, ab occasu continerunt, *Ors.* 1, 1. Ita vero dicti sunt quod sese pelibus induerunt, *Lye.*

scridole Wandering round about; gyrovagus, *Som.*

scrid-wen a chair of state, *Bt.* 27, 1.

scrid-wisa a director of a chariot, ✓charioteer, *R.* 61.

scrifan To care, care for, regard; curare.—Se hlaford we scrife the sword regards not, *Bt. R.* p. 186. Rihtes ne criðes has no regard of right, *Bt. R.* p. 187.

scrifan, gescrifan; p. gescriaf; p. gescrifen, gescriyfen. [*Dan. krite: Sweed. Icel. skrifita*]

. To SHRIVE, to receive confession; confessionem accipere. 2. To appoint, enjoin or impose penance; penitentiam injungere. 3. To impose, enjoin, assign; injungere.—1. Ic mæg he þam scrifan non deest ejus confessionem acci-

pere, *L. Eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 41. Ælc preosta scrife sin-gulus sacerdos confessionem accipiat, *L. Edg.* 66, *W.* p. 86, 51. 2. His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita penitentiam injungere, *L. eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 34. Swa him his scrift scrife as his confessor shall appoint to him, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 52. 3. Sylle wið his life swa hwæt swa him man scrife, *Ex.* 21, 30. He ge-craf wean he assigned woe, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 186, 16.

✓Scrift, es; m. 1. That which is enjoined, a SHRIFT, confession; confessio. 2. A person receiving confession, a confessor; confessarius.—1. Gif preost scriftes forwryne if a priest refuse confession, *L. North.* 8. To his scrifte to his confession, *L. Edg.* 4: *L. Cnut.* pol. 66.

2. Donne sceal se scrift hine georne ahsian then shall the confessor diligently ask him, *L. Eccl.* 31. Se scrift him sceal þa bote secan the confessor shall declare to him the recompense, ib. His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita penitentiam injungere, *L. Eccl.* 36. Swa heora scrift him tæce as their confessor shall teach them, *L. Eccl.* 21. Be his scriftes ge-þeakte by his confessor's advice, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 23. Be his scriftes gewitnease by his confessor's evidence, *Can. Edg. Pæn. Mag.* 1.—Scrift-boc a shift-book, a confessional.

Scrift-scir the share of a confessor, a parish, *Can. Edg.* 6, 9, 15.

Scrift-spræc a confessional speech, a confession, *L. Edu. Guth.* 5.

Scrimbre a gladiator.

Scrimman To dry up, wither; arescere, marcescere, *Herb.* 26, *Lye.*

SCRIN, es; n. [*Plat. schreen m. a shrine; used chiefly in West-phalia: Frs. skrine f. a chest: Dut. schryn n. a shrine, chest: Ger. schrein m. a shrine, chest: Old Ger. schrin: Dan. skriin n: Sweed. skrin n: Icel. skán n. a desk: Bret. skrin m: Fr. ecrin m: Boh. sran: Lett. skryne: Lat. mñl. screona, screuna: Wel. ysgrin a chest.*

—from Heb. כרם sgr to shuf] 1. A SHRINK, casket, chest; scrinium, arca. 2. A purse, bag; marsupium.—1. Iordan seo ea stætant on hire ryne swa raðe swa þæt scrin in bið geboren Jordanes fluvius restabit in ejus curru tam cito

quam arca intra erit lata, *Jos.* 3, 13. Ða þe þæt scrin berað qui arcam portant, *Jos.* 3, 8. Mid þam halgan scrine cum sancta arca, *Jos.* 4, 7. Twa goldene scrines two gilded shrines, *Chr.* 1070, *Gib.* p. 177, 12. 2. He was þeof and hæfde scrin illa erat fur, et habuit marsupium, *Jn.* 12, 6. Judas hæfde scrin, *Jn.* 13, 29.

✓SCRINCAN To SHRINK; arescere, v. forscrinpan.

Scripen, scripende Sharp, sour; austerus, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 21.

Scrit clothed, v. scryden.

Scrið, scriðe, scrið [scrið from scriðan to wander] A kind of litter, sedan chair; also, a course, a revolution; basterna, currus, cursus.—Habbað scrytran scriðe habent breviorum cursum, *Bt. R.* p. 192.

SCRIDAN; p. scrað. [*Plat. schriden, schrien commare: Dut. schryden to stride: Ger. schreiten to stride, enter upon: Old Ger. screitan, schraiten, scriden: Dan. skride to step: Sweed. skrida to advance: Icel. skrida to creep*] To wander, stray, depart, roll, revolve; vagari, commare, revolvere.—Leax scral scriðan a salmon shall wander, *Menol.* 539: 152: *Cd.* 37. Scriðeð ymbutan revolves around, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Bana wide scrað a slayer widely wandered, *Cd.* 144. Sume scriðað leng utan some wander long without, *Bt. R.* p. 192. Hwyrftum scriðað shall wander round, *Cd.* 227. Scriðende færð hweole gelicost wandering goes very like a wheel, *Bt. R.* p. 179.

✓Scriðol, scriðul Wandering; vagabundus, *Lye.*

Scritta hermaphroditus, *R.* 76.

Scrob, scrobbe A SHRUB; frutex, *Lye.*

Scrobbes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig. [burh a town, scrobbes of a shrub, a city near which there were many shrubs] SHREWSBURY; oppidum agri Salopiensis primarium.—Into Scrobbesbyrig into Shrewsbury, *Chr.* 1015.

Scrobbes-byrig-acyr, Scrob-scir, e; f. [*Hunt. Scropscire: Brom. Salopshire: Knt. Schropshyre*] SHROPSHIRE; Salopiensis provincia: comitatum hunc, una cum Warwickensi, Wigorniensis, Staffordiensis, et Cestriensis, antiquitus incolebant Cornavii, postea Mercii, *Chr.* 1006: 1094.

Scrob-sætas the men of Shropshire, Scroepæ st, comensis, *Bd.* 1, 1, C, v. ge-scræpe.

SCRUD, scrud, es; n. [*Swed.* skrud *m.* *decoration, royal and sacerdotal dress: Icel.* skrud n.] *A garment, clothing, shroud; vestitus, vestimentum:—Twa scrud duo vestimenta, Gen. 45, 22. Fif scrud, id. Sylð him andlyfne and scrud dat ei victum et vestimentum, Deut. 10, 18.*

Scrud-land *clothing land, land allotted for buying clothing, Cart. Eaditi Eccl. Cantuar.*

Scrudnian *To SCRUTINY, to search into; scrutari, L. Pa. 118, 115.*

Scrudware [*ware ware, merchandise*] *Clothing, dress; vestitus, habitus:—Munuclice scrudware monkish dress, L. Const. W. p. 107, 5.*

Scruft *a den, v. scræf.*

Scrutnon, C. R. *Ben. scrudnian to search.*

Serybe *a shrub, v. scrob.*

SCRUDAN, scridan; ic scride scrydde, þu scryddest, he scryt; *p.* scrydde, gescrydde; *pp.* scryded, gescryd; *v. a.* [*Dan.* skradre *to make clothes: Swed.* skrädra.—*scrud clothing*] *To clothe; vestire, induere:—Ic me scride, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 30, 47. Ic me scrydde, Ps. 34, 15. White þu scryddest, Ps. 103, 2. God scryt, scrytt, Mt. 6, 30, Lk. 12, 28. Man scrydde hine, Gen. 41, 14. Heo scrydde Iacob mid þam deorwurðustan reafe, Gen. 27, 15. Scride þone bisceop mid linenum reafe, Lev. 8, 7. Ne scride nan wif hig mid wepmanne reafe. Deut. 22, 5. We þe scryddon, Mt. 25, 38.*

*Scryft *a confession, v. scrift.*

Scryþan *to wander, R. Ben. 66, v. scriþan.*

Scua, scuia *a shade, T. Ps. 106, 10, v. scuwa.*

SCUCCA, sceocca, scocca, an; *m.* *Satan, the devil; Satanas, diabolus, dæmon quivis:—Cwæð to þam scuccan said to the devil, Job. p. 166. Purh para scuccena lot through deceit of the devils, Bt. 39, 6.*

SCU'AN, sceofan; he scyft; *p.* sceaf, *v.* scufon; *pp.* scofen. [*Plat.* schuven: *Dut.* schuiven: *Ger.* schieben; *p.* schob; *pp.* geschoben: *Old Ger.* scouben, scieben, schiuban: *Ot.* uses in the *p. tense* scoub: *Dan.* skuffe *to shove, to deceive, cheat: Swed.* skuffa: *Icel.* skúfa *to reject*] *To shove, thrust, cast, cast down, eject, remove, put; trudere, dejicere:—Het his scealcas scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded his servants to shove*

the youths into (the) pile-blaze, Cd. 184. Sceaf reaf of lice cast a garment off (his) body, Cd. 76. Scufað to grunde shall thrust into an abyss, Cd. 227. Scufon hine of þære ceastre, Lk. 4, 29. Het sceofan me on cweartern jusit truders me in carcerem, Gen. 41, 10.

*Sculan *ought, should, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceal.*

Sculde *for sceolde should, v. sceal.*

SCULDER, sculdor; *g.* sculderes.—*sculdres; d.* sculdre; *n.* [*Plat.* schulder, schuller *f:* *Frs.* sculder *n:* *Dut.* schouder *m:* *Ger.* schulter *f:* *Rab. Maur.* scultyra: *Isd.* sculdoro: *Schw.* scultergu: *Dan.* skuldrer, skulder *c:* *Swed.* skuldra *f:* *Icel.* skúldr *a shield*] *The SHOULDER; humerus, scapula:—On his sculdre bæc bore on his shoulder, Bd. 3, 19, S. p. 549, 15. He gehran his sculdra he touched his shoulders, Bd. 3, 19, S. p. 549, 1. On hira sculdra, Gen. 9, 28. Gif man oþrum þa sculdrum forlea et quis alteri scapulas absciderit, L. Alf. pol. 40, W. p. 46, 32. On sculdrum his 90, 4.*

Sculdor-brægl *a shoulder garment, what is worn over the shoulders; superhumeral, Elf. gl.*

*Sculdor - wærc *a pain in the shoulder.*

Scul-eaged *scowl-eyed.*

Scule *shall, ought, Bt. 40, 3, v. sceal.*

Sculon, scealon, sceolon *should, ought, Bt. 33, 1, v. sceal.*

Scul-peta *An enactor of a fine, a criminal judge; exactor multæ, hinc Latino-barbarum, scultetus, de quo vid. Spel. Gloss. in voc. sculdais, et Gloss. Passii.*

Scun for scan *shone, v. scinan.*

SCU'NIAN; *p.* ode, *pp.* od. [*Plat.* schüen, schüwen, schouen: *Dut.* schuwen: *Ger.* scheuen: *Ot.* sciuhan *to shun and to fear: Not.* skien: *Dan.* skye: *Swed.* skya] *To SHUN; vitare, aufugere, timere, T. Ps. 69, 2, v. on-scünian.*

Scunning, e; *f.* *What is to be shunned, an abomination; abominatio, Ly.*

SCU'N, es; *m.* [*Plat.* schuur *n:* *Dut.* Kil. scheure: *Ger.* schauer *m:* *Moes.* skura: *Dan.* skur *n.* *a shed: Swed.* skur *m.* *a shower: Icel.* skúr *f:* *nimbus, projectio, שׁוּעַר sor, שׁוּעַר* sore; *f.* *a shower, storm; hence, Hab. Chal. Arab.*

שׁוּעַר sor *to act as a shower, to hurry away, to be rough*] *A SHOWER; imber, pluvia, procella:—Hagles scur a shower of hail, Cd. 38. Flans scum showers of dirt, Jth. 11. Ren-scur pluuie imber, Ps. 77, 49. Hagal-scur hæshower, M. Ps. 104, 30.*

SCUR [Plat. schüren: *Dut.* schieren: *Ger.* scheuren: *Mos.* skauron: *Dan.* skure: *Swed.* skura] *SCOURING; fricatio, exarctio:—Genam þa wanden-locc scyppendes wærg scearpane mece scurum hærinne and of mece abrad fræran folme sumpsit itaque traxit capillos - habens Dei frons acutum ensem fricatum dora et e vagina distriam dora brachio, Jth. 10.*

Scúr-boga *the shower-bow, the rain-bow, Cd. 75.*

Scurf scurf, Herb. 21, 2, v. scorf.

Scurfed Scabby; scabiosus, Cot. 207.

Scúr-scead *a shower-shak, a umbrella, Cd. 38.*

*Scute *has paid, given, L. Lm. W. p. 66, 2, v. sceotan.*

SCUTEL, scutell [*Plat.* schützel: *Dut.* schotel; *p.* platter, dish, *bat m.* *p.* Bilderdyk: *Ger.* schüssel: *Tat.* scuzzila, in a *p.* *Charlemagne* scuzel: *Icel.* skutill *m.* *mensa parva, tribulum: Wel.* yagudell: *F.* skudel *f:* *Fr.* ecuelle *f:* *Fr.* esculle: *It.* scodella: *Sp.* escudilla *f:* *Port.* escudella *f.* *The Icel.* Scut. scutull, skutill *not only signify: a dish, bat more properly: a table-board, remind us of the custom of the ancient Germs and the old northern nations: their dinner parties. It generally reclined two and so at small, low, square table-boards, on which the dishes were placed. As a table-board for these table-boards, v. scutella, our dishes were afterwards used, which still appears in the Eng. scuttle, etc.: Ger.* schüssel, etc.] *1. A CUTTLE, platter, charger; cario 2. A moment; momentum:—1. Cot. 41. 2. Cot. 132.*

Scuton *should have shot, except, v. sceotan.*

SCUWA, scua, an; *m.* *A shade; umbra:—Sealde him deað; scufan assigned them shade of death, Cd. 223. [Ead:] niht-scuwan under night-shade sub noctis umbra, Cd. 93, 7, 124, 10. Under þam scufan*

were bystran nihte under the
hede of the dark night, *Bd. S.*
1. 628, 14, v. scead.

AN To suggest, excite, prompt,
urade; suggerere, suade.
—Scyeb, scyeb suggestit,
Id. 1, 27, resp. 9. Ða ærean
synne se weriga gast
cyde the wicked spirit sug-
gested the first sin, *Bd. S.* p. 497,
5; *R. Mt.* 28, 14. To for-
ceape scyhte to ruin prompted,
Id. 42, Th. p. 56, 22.

cecls, scycyls; m. *A* cloak,
mantle; chlamys. Unascryd-
on hyne þam scyccelse ære-
ust cum chlamyde, *Mt.* 27,
3, 31.

dian To shade, overshadow;
umbrare, *Lys.*
de darded, *Cd.* 187, Th. p.
52, 26.

euange a shoe, *T. Ps.* 59, 9,
v. acoo.

f *A* barrel, tun; dolium, *Som.*
fan To suggest; suggerere:
—Scyfb on mode suggests in
the mind, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp.
; b.

fe a putting away, precipita-
tio, *L. Ps.* 51, 4, v. scife.
fel, scyfl *A* shoer, inciter;
instigator, *Mavors*, *Cot.* 130,
64.

f *A* division, dividing, allot-
ting; divisio, *Som.*

fan [Plat. *Dut.* schiften:
er. schichten: *Dan.* akifte to
vt: *Swed.* akifta to shift, di-
vide; *Icel.* skipta, akifta to
divide] 1. To declare, divide;
icare, dividere. 2. To verge,
wane, drive away; vergere,
ellere:—1. Scyfan hit swiþe
þide dividant id valde recte,
pol. Cnut. 75. 2. Scyfte on
dele, *Bt. E.* p. 169. Scyfte
an pepelwurst, *Chr.* 1046,
id. p. 160, 9, *Lys.*

f shoes, pushes, v. scufan.
f suggested, prompted, v.
yan.

f *A* shell; concha.
fan, scylen, scylon, pl; sub.
: scyle ought, should, *Bt.* 19:
t. *R.* 191: *Bt.* 33, 3: 38, 7,
sceal.

LAN; p. scel [Plat. *Dut.* scheid-
en to be distinguished: *Frs.*
beelen to differ: *Dan.* akille
separate: *Swed.* skilja to di-
vide: *Icel.* skilia to separate]
distinguish, separate, divide,
withdraw, discharge; distin-
guere, dividere, absolvere:—
æi scel on innan reocende
æw cades distinguebat intus
nuntia cadauera, *Jdth.* p.
; 6.

oen Immodest, filthy, unclean;
modestus, impurus, *Som.*

ea, e; f. [Plat. *Dut.* Ger.

schuld f; *Ker. Ot. m.* sculd.
All in the sense of the A.-S.
In the Mons. it signifies not
only crime, but also reward,
wages. Other Old Ger. writers
use it in the sense of care, acci-
dent: Frs. schield f. contribu-
tion: Dan. skyld c. debt, cause:
Swed. skuld m. cause, fault]

1. Sin, crime, guilt; scelus,
delictum, culpa, reatus. 2. *A*
debt; debitum:—1. Seo scyld
to his heortan hwearf the sin re-
turned to his heart, *Bd. S.* p. 599,
34. His scyldre forgyfenysse
baed prayed forgiveness of his
sin, *Bd. S.* p. 563, 33. Buton
scelere scyldre without any
fault, *Bt.* 29, 2. 2. And for-
gulse scyld et coloret debi-
tum, *Mt.* 18, 5.

SCYLD, sceald, gescild, es; m.

[*Frs.* akeld f. *a shield: Plat.*
Dut. Ger. schild n. in some
Ger. provinces also m: Old
Ger. scild, scilt, schilt, skilt:
Dan. skildt, skjold n: *Swed.*
skylt, sköld m: *Icel.* akiöldr
m. clypeus; skiöld n. refugium;
Gaelic. sgriath f. *a wing, shield:*
Ir. sciath *a wing, shield:*
Heb. שלים selthim shields
שלם power, hence Arab.

سلطان sultan power, one
having power to defend, a sul-
tan, from Heb. שלם selth to

be over or before, to protect.
Adelung says, from the anti-
quated Ger. schalen, schelen,
schillen to cover. In the same
manner the Lat. scutum: *Slav.*
schit: *Pol.* sczyt: *Bohm.* saijt
a shield, are derived from the
old Ger. schuten, modern Ger.
schütten to protect, cover. The
Lat. clypeus, the *Icel.* hlif f.
a shield, protection, take their
origin from the Icel. verb hlifa
to protect, to save] 1. *A* SHIELD;
scutum, clypeus, ancile. 2.
A refuge; refugium:—1. Ly-
tel scyld *a little shield; par-*
vum scutum, pelta, ancile,
Elf. gl. Som. p. 63. Ða læs-
san scyldas the less shields;
minora acuta, peltæ, parmæ,
R. 53: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.
Scyldas lixton shields gleamed,
Cd. 148. 2. Scild min beo þu
refugium meum es tu, *T. Ps.*
70, 4.

Scyldan, gescyldan; p. scyldre,
gescyldre; p. scylded, ge-
scyld; v. a. [scyld *a shield]* To
SHIELD, protect, defend; pro-
tegere, defendere:—*Bd.* p. 640,
11. Ic þe scyldre I thee will
shield, *Cd.* 99. Th. p. 131, 3.
Gescyld me shield me, *Ps.* 16,
10. God scyldre Deus defen-

debat, *Bd.* 3, 16. Hine scyld-
don defended him, *Bd.* 3, 19,
S. p. 548, 32, 36.

Scyldend, es; m. *A* defender;
protector, *Ps.* 58, 12.

Scyld-frec sinful audacity, *Cd.* 42.

Scyld-full full of guilt, sinful, *Cd.*
40.

Scyldga guilty, *Bt.* 38, 6, v.
scyldig.

Scyldgian to be guilty, v. ge-
scylgian.

Scyldgung, e; f. *Guilt, fault;*
reatus, culpa, *Som.*

Scyld-hreoða a buckler, *Cd.* 148.

Scyldig guilty, *Proc.* 3, *fn. Cd.*, v.
scildig.

Scyldig, scildig, adj. *Owing, guilty,*
liable, deserving; reus,
sons:—Deaðes scyldig mortis
reus, morte dignus, Mt. 26, 66:
Mk. 14, 64. He hine scyld-
digne ongete he knows himself
guilty, *Bd.* 27, resp. 9. Scyld-
digra more guilty, *Bt.* 7, 5.

Scyldingas, a; m. pl. [scyld *a*
shield] The first race of Danish
kings, *Rask. Gr. Th.* p. 204,
27.

Scyldnes a protection, defence, v.
gescyldnes.

Scyldre to a shoulder, v. sculder.

Scyld-reða a buckler, v. scyld-
hreoða.

Scyld-truma a strong shield;
scutum validum, testudo, *Elf.*
gr. 47.

Scyldung, e; f. *A* supposed guil-
tiness, guilt; reatus:—Ðe
scyldunga bæde qui culpam
exigit, *L. Athel.* 11.

Scyld-wyrhta a maker of shields,
L. Athel. 15.

Scyle should, v. sceal.

Scyle *A* difference, distinction;
differentia, discrimen, *Som.*

Scyle-eged, scyle-eagede equint-
cyed, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

Scylyan To waver; vacillare,
Lys.

SCYLF, an, [Plat. schelf n. *a*
board] A SHELF; abacus, scam-
num, tabulatum, tectum, *Cd.*
65.

Scylyngas [skelfir *a ghost, a*
dreadful man] *A* Scandinavian
race, *Rask's Gr. Th.* p. 205,
16.

Scyl-fiscas shell-fishes, *Bt.* 41,
5, c.

Scylga rocea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scyll a shell, *Martyr.* 19, *Mart.*
v. scel.

Scylying a skilling, v. scill.
Scylon should, v. sceal.

Scylyng a difference, v. scyle.

Scymrian to cast forth rays, v.
scimian.

SCYNDAN; p. scynde [Dan. skyn-
de to hasten; akynde sig to in-
cite, to spur on: *Swed.* akynnda,
skinda sig to spur on: *Icel.*

skunda, akynda ser to hasten] **S** To excite, to come together; confluere, concurrere: — Da ongunnan monige dæghwamlíce eftan, and scyndan to geyranne Godes word then began many daily to hasten and come together to hear God's word, *Bd.* 1, 26. He geseah his agen lif dæghwamlíce to þam ende eftan and scyndan he saw his own life daily hasten and draw together to the end, *Guthl. vit. 2.* To þam dweoligendum læcedomum deofolgyldre efaston and scyndan ad *erratica medicamina idololatriæ proferant et concurrant, Bd.* 4, 27. Scynde ashamed, confounded, v. scendan. Scynde suggested, v. scynnan, scyan. **SCYNE**, scina Bright, clear, beautiful; splendens, clarus pulcher: — Wlite scyne wer a man of beauteous form, *Cd.* 190. Wif curon scyne and fægere chose wives beautiful and fair, *Cd.* 63. Engla scynost brightest of angels, *Cd.* 18. Scyne-ban a shin-bone, *R.* 76. Scynes, scynnes, scynnya, se; *f.* A suggestion, temptation; suggestio, tentatio, *Bd.* S. p. 497, 10, 12, 13, 17, 24. Scyp a ship, v. scip. **SCYP**; *m.* A joining, patch, shred, part; commissura, assumentum: — Niwes claðes scyp novi panis assumentum, *Mt.* 9, 16. Se niwa scyp novus panniculus, *Lk.* 5, 36; *Mk.* 2, 21. Afyrð þone niwan scyp tollit novum assumentum, *Mk.* 2, 21. Scype office, as a termination used as the Eng. -ship, v. scipe. **SCYFEN**, e; *f.* [North Eng. shippen a cow-house: *Plat. schupp f. a shed: Dut. Kil. schop segumentum, quidquid tegit: Ger. schoppen m. a shed: Pol. szopa] A stall, stable, shed; stabulum: — Ne scypene his neatum ne timbreð built no stall for his cattle, *Bd.* 1, 1. To neatu scypene to a shed of cattle, *Bd.* 4, 24. Scyp-farend ship-faring, going by ship, *Bd.* 3, 15, tit. Scyp-fyrd an army for sea, v. scip-fyrd. Scyp-lad a ship journey, a voyage, also a ship, *Bd.* 3, 15. Scyp-lidend a sailor. Scyp-man a shipman, sailor, *Bd.* 3, 15. **SCYFFAN**, sceafan; *p.* scóp, sceóp, ascóp, asceóp, geseceóp, gescóp; *pp.* sceapen, gesea-*

pen; *v. a.* To make, form, create, ordain, give; formare, creare: — Ic hiwige, oððe scyppes I hew or form, *Elf. gr.* 28, *Som.* p. 31, 26. He behead and sceapene synd, *Ps.* 32, 9. He rihtlice sceop eall þæt he sceop he rightly formed all that he created, *Bt.* 39, 2, *Card.* p. 328, 12. Wæs him nama sceapen a name was given him, *Guthl. vit. 2: Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 11. He geawac hys weorceþ þe he geseceop to wirceanne, *Gen.* 2, 3, 20.

Scyp-steorra the ship's star.

Scyr a tonsure, v. scear.

Scyran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed to shear, cut off, to allot, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 5, 1; *Cd.* 24, *Th.* 31, 15, v. sceran.

Scyr-biscop a bishop of a province, *Chr. Gib.* p. 42, 18, v. scire-biscop.

Scyre a shire, share, business, v. scir, scire.

Scyr-mælum divided into parts, confusedly, *Bt.* 20.

Scyrman an overseer, a bailiff of a hundred, v. scire-man.

SCYRFAN [*Plat.* scharpen: *Dut.* scherpen: *Fra.* skerpen: *Ger.* schärfen: *Dan.* skærpe: *Swed.* skärpa: *Icel.* skérpa acumirna] To SHARPEN, excite; acuere: — Hi scyrftun tungan heora illi acuerunt linguas eorum, *Ps.* 139, 3.

Scyrtes sharpened, adorned, v. gescyrped.

Scyr-reue a shire-reue, sheriff, *Chr. Gib.* p. 119, 1, v. scire-gerefa.

Scyrtan to shorten, to fail, v. gescyrtan.

Scyrtest shortest, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. scort.

Scyrð sheareth, v. sceran.

Scyrtra shorter, *Bt.* 39, 3, v. scort.

Scyt a part, corner, v. sceat.

Scyt shoots, rushes, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. sceotan.

Scyte, scete, an; *f.* A SHEET; sindon linteum: — On clæne scytan befeold infolded in a clean sheet, *Nicod.* 11: 13; *Bd.* 3, 9.

Scyte-finger a fore-finger used in shooting, *L. Ethelb.* 54: *L. pol. Alf.* 40.

Scyte - heald awry, sideways, headlong, *Cot.* 143, 157.

Scytel a moment; momentum, testiculus, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 10.

Scyte-ræse SKITTISH, running headlong; præceps ruens, *Som.* Scyð, scyeð shall suggest, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, v. scyan.

Scyrt shortest, v. sceotan.

Scytta, an; *m.* A shooter, archer, bowman; sagittarius, jaculator, *Gen.* 21, 21.

Scyttan to lock up, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. scyttan to pay—v. sceotan.

SCYTTEL, scytela, scytyla, *m.* [*Plat.* schot a bolt] A lat. bar, bolt; obex, scis, vecta, repagulum: — Da yrean scytelas ferrei obices, *Nicod.* 27. Scyttelass yreanne he ferre scectes ferreas confregit, *Ps.* 106, 18. He gestra-gode scytelass gata þinn confortasti seras portarum tuarum, *Ps.* 147, 2.

Scyðia Scythia, *Chr. Gib.* p. 1, 13.

Scyttic Scottish, *Bd.* 3, 3, 21.

SE, seo, þæt; article and pra [*Plat. Dut. de m. f. Ge. de m: Ot. ther, dër: Mex. a. sah: Dan. Sued. den.*] These denote not only the, but also he, she, it, and the relative who, which; *Gr.* 4, 70; *is, ea, id; qui, quæ quod: — Se Hælend the fæder the father. Se deag to day, &c. Se be þan he to whom, Mt.* 3, 3. Se þe he is ille qui. Se is genemæl is called, *Lk.* 6, 15. Se is who was, *Lk.* 1, 23. Sum is heo hæfde a certain woman is had, *Lk.* 13, 11.

Se for is, be; sit, sit: — Ne is not, nay; non est, *Mt.* 12: *Mt.* 13, 29, v. wesa.

Se, sea the sea, *W. Cat.* 4, v. 2.

Seac sick, *T. Ps.* 6, 2, v. sea.

Seac sucked, v. suncan.

Sead a sack, bag, *C. R. Ia.* 12: 33: *Ja.* 12, 6, v. seod.

Seada A disease, the consumption; phthisis morbus, *Lyc.*

Seaeo-gim A pear, *Isop.* v. pazium, unio, *T. Ps.* 114, 15.

Seafian to sigh, *R. Mt.* 8, 12, v. seofian.

Seagon seen, v. seon.

Seah saw, *p.* of seon.

Seah reconciled, *Bd.* 4, 21, *C.* v. seht.

Seal, a seal; phoca, v. seol.

SEAL A willow of salix: *Salix: — Cot.* 16, 165. Oculum in salicibus, *Ps.* 136, 2.

Seald a seat, *Bd.* 3, 29, v. seol.

Sealde, sealdon gave, sold; *p.* syllan.

Sealdnes, se; *f.* Liberality; largitio, *Cot.* 68.

SEALF, e; *f.* [*Plat.* salve *f.* zalf, ealve *f.* Ger. salbe; *Ker. Ot.* salba, salbo, salb.

Dan. salve *c:* *Sued.* salva. *Gaelic.* saibh, saibh *m.*] SALVE-unguentum, medicamentum.

— Diase sealfie forspillet hæc augenti perditio, *Mt.* 14, 4. An pund deowrytes wælfæssa libras pretiosius argenti *Ja.* 12, 3. Hus wæs gefyrð of þære sealfie swæccc drem

erat impleta unguenti odore, id.
 Box mid deorwyrðre sealfe,
Mt. 26, 7.—Sealf-box a *salve-*
box, Lk. 7, 37, v. box.
 Sealf-cynn *Sweet marjoram; am-*
aracius, Som.
 sealfian; p. ode; pp. od. To
 anoint, *nourish, cherish; un-*
gere, fovere, Cot. 88, 109.
 sealf-læcung, sealf-læcning
healing by ointment, R. 12.
 sealfung, e; f. Anointing, oint-
 ment; unctio, unguentum, C.
R. Ben. 40.
 sealf a willow, v. seal.
 SAHM, es; m. [*Plat. Swed.*
 sahm m. a psalm, a hymn; *Icel.*
 sálmr m. a psalm; *sálm-*
akald m. a psalmist; It. Sp.
salm m. salmodia; psalmodi:
Den. salme m. a psalm] A
 PSALM; psalmus:—On fatum
 salmes in *vasis psalmi, Ps.*
70, 24. Syngð Gode sealm
constitit Deo psalmm, Ps. 67.
Sealmas psalms, Elf. p. 14.
 On sealmum in *psalmis, Ps.*
14, 2: Lk. 24, 44. On þam
 sealmie in *ipsis psalmis, Ps.* 20,
 42.—Sealm-boc a psalm-book.
 alm-cwide a psalm-saying, a
 psalm, *L. Ps.* 97, 6.—Sealm-
 þjuf psalm-music, *L. Ps.* 143,
 11.
 sealmian; ic sealmige; p. ode;
 p. od. To play on an instru-
 ment, to play; psallere:—Ic
 inge and sealm ge cantabo
 i psalm, *Ps.* 107, 1.
 sealm-lof a psalm of praise, *L.*
2, 146, 1.
 sealm-lofan to praise in psalms,
Ps. 104, 2.
 sealm-sang a psalm-song or
 inging, *Bd.* 4, 7.
 sealm-secop, sealm-seop a
 psalm-poet, a psalmist, *Bd.* S.
 633, 37.
 sealm-singan to sing psalms.
 sealm-song, sealm-sang, sealm-
 ung, a singing of psalms, *L.*
2, 146, 1.
 sealm-wirhta, sealm-wyrhta a
 psalm-wright, a psalmist, *Elf.*
 p. 2.
 SEALT, salt, es; m. [*Plat. solt n:*
wt. zout n: Old Dut. sout n:
va. Den. Swed. Icel. Moe.
dt n: Ger. Ot. salt n: Fr.
s m: It. sale m: Sp. Port.
el m: Russ. Pol. sol: Gallic.
clann m: Ir. salan or salann,
without the hissing s in Wel-
shen: Arm. halon: Corn-
ish: Grk. ἅλς:] SALT; sal-
 -ge synd corðan sealt, gif
 ut sealt awyrð, on þam þe
 is gesyht bið, hit ne mæg
 seðan to nahte, *Mt.* 5, 13:
Et. 9, 60: *Lk.* 14, 34. Hab-
 ð sealt on eow habets sa-
 m in wold, *Mt.* 9, 50. Mid

sealte gesyht cum sale salitus,
Mt. 9, 49.
 Sealt; adj. Salt; salsus:—Sealt
 wæter salt water; salsa aqua,
 mare, *Cd.* 10: *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Sealt merce a salt marsh;
 salsus mariscus, *Ps.* 106, 34.
 Geond sealtne weg around a
 salt wave, *Cd.* 190. Ofer
 sealtne merc over a salt marsh,
Cd. 160.
 Sealtere, es; m. A salter; salina-
 tor, *Elf. gr.* 9, 21.
 Sealt-fæt a salt-vat, *Elf. gl. Som.*
 p. 61.
 Sealt-hus a salt-house, *R.* 109.
 Sealt-leaf moziacia herba.
 Sealtmes, se; f. SALTNES; sal-
 sugo, *L. Ps.* 106, 34.
 Sealt-sæleða Saltness; salsugo,
Lye.
 Sealt-stan a salt-stone, *Gen.* 19,
 26.
 Sealwe for sealwe fallow, pale
 yellow, *Cd.* 94, v. fealo.
 Seal-wudu [*Asser. Selwuda;*
Brom. Selewode.—sel great;
wudu a wood] SELWOOD, Som-
mersetshire; forestæ nomen
in orientali limite agri Somer-
sedensis:—Be eastan Seal-
wuda by east of Selwood, Chr.
 878.
 SEAM, es; m. [*Plat. soom m: Dut.*
zoom m: Old Dut. soom m. a
seam, a hem: Ger. saum m. the
hem, a seam: Dan. Swed. som c:
Icel. saumur m. sartura, sutura.—
Ger. saum m. as much of a com-
modity as can be put on a beast of
burthen, a measure: Fr. somme
f. a burthen: It. Sp. soma f. like
the Fr. Lat. mid. sauma, is
used instead of the Lat. and
Grk. segma, the saddle which
is put on beasts of burthen.
Adelung gives Swed. some
onus jumentii] 1. A SEAM, join-
ing, a cleft or chink to be joined;
sutura, rima. 2. What is sewed
up, but with one aperture left;
hence A purse, bag; sacculus.
3. A sack of eight bushels is
now called a SEAM, which was
a horse-load—hence generally
a load, a burden; sarcina jumentaria,
onus jumenti sarcin-
narii, hinc onus, sarcina. Hinc
nostra, seam, l. e. menura
frumenti octo modios continens.
Hinc etiam Latino-barbara,
sauma, et Gallica somme, pro
onere vel sarcina. Hinc in-
super summarius pro sauma-
rius, equus sarcinarius, An-
glice a sumpter-horse. Hinc
denique Gallorum sommier, et
nostratum summer, l. e. trabs
onus adificii sustentans:—1.
 Geclæm calle þa seamas
 mid tyrwan smeared all the
 seams with tar, *Ser.* 2. C. Lk.

10, 4: C. R. Lk. 22, 85. 3.
 Ge ne ahrinað þa seamas mid
 cowrum anuh fingre, *Lk.* 11,
 46: *Elf. gr.* 9, 32.
 Seam-byrden a sack of eight
 bushels, the burden of such a
 sack-full.
 Seamere, es; m. 1. A seamer,
 tailor; sartor, sutor. 2. A
 bearer of what is sewed, or
 sacks, a beast of burden, a
 mule; equus onerarius, burdo,
 jumentum:—1. *Col. Monas.*
 2. *R.* 16: *Cot.* 25, 167.
 Seamestre; f. A SEAMSTRESS;
 sartrix, Som.
 Seam-hors a horse for burdens,
 a pack-horse, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.
 59: *R.* 20.
 Seam-sadol a pack-saddle, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 59.
 Sean to see, *R. Lk.* 9, 9, v. seon.
 Seara snares, an ambush; insi-
 diae, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. searu.
 Seara-cræft the art of deceits,
Wulf. Paræn. 4.
 Seara-wrence the cunning of de-
 ceit, artifice; insidiosa ars,
 machinatio, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Sear-burh, Searo-burh, Sear-
 beri, Særes-beri; g.-burge; d.
 byrig [*Flor. Særbyria, Særes-*
byrig: Flor. Saresbiria: Malm.
Salesbiria: Hunt. Salesbirig,
Salesbiri: Hag. Særesbiri:
Hovd. Salesbirie: Kni. Salus-
bury, Salusbery, Salisbury—
sâr isc acerbum fluvium; burh
a town, Lye] Old Sarum,
 SALISBURY; antiquis *Sorbio-*
dunum; in agro Willunensi;
unde, tempore Richardi I.
demigrare cœperunt incolæ;
sedesque, ob aquæ copiam, ad
confluentes Aysfona et Nad-
deri ponere, ubi hodie con-
spicitur oppidum pulcherri-
um, Sarisburia, appellatum,
Chr. 1099: 1106.
 SEARIAN; part. searigende [*Plat.*
soren, versoren to dry, scorch:
Old Dut. Kil. sooren, soren,
versoren areocere, marcescere,
languescere: Frs. G. Japiz
soijen, for -soijen arecere]
 To SEAR, to dry up, parch; sic-
 care, *Ors.* 4, 6.
 Sear-monað dry-month, June.
 Searo deceit, wile, instruments,
 arms, *Cd.* 195: 184, v. searu.
 Searo-burh Salisbury, v. Sear-
 burh.
 Searo-cræft a deceitful art, stra-
 tagem, device, *Cot.* 171.
 Searo-gemme, searo-gymme a
 pearl, precious stone; unio,
Cot. 170: *Bt. R.* p. 181.
 Searolice artificially, mechanical-
 ly, *Bt. R.* p. 158.
 Searo-nið unjust strife or con-
 test, *Beo.* 37.
 Searo-poncol thinking upon stra-

tagens, artful, cunning, crafty, Jdth. 11, 14: 12.
SEARU, searo, syru; *g. searwes, searwes; d. searwe, searwe; n. Device, wile, fraud, treachery, art, contrivance, work, a machine, a warlike engine; machinatio, stratagema, ars, fraus, proditio, machina bellica:—Mid searwe per proditionem, Ora. 1, 12. Nyston þa searwe þe him sæton bæftan nesceabæd insidias quas eis sedebat a tergo, Jos. 8, 14. Beswicen mid deofles searwum seduced by the devil's deceits, Bd. 5, 13. Mid searwum, Gen. 42, 11. Ðær Salem stod searwum æfæstnod where Salem stood with engines strengthened, Cd. 174. Lað searo cynynges hateful device of a king, Cd. 195. Beran beorht searo to bear bright arms, Cd. 154.*
Searwe to a deceit, v. searu.
Searwinn to contrive to lay snares, Prov. 7, 24, v. syrwann.
Searwung, e; f. An ambush, subtlety; insidiæ, L. Ps. 9, 30.
Seater-dæg Saturday; Saturni dies, Som.
Seað seethed, boiled, Gen. 27, 17; p. of seoban.
SEAD, es; m. [Plat. sood m: Dut. Kil. soed, soode cæspes, canalis, puteus: Frs. sad, sath m. a well.—seað is related to the Plat. sied low, deep] A cistern, well, pit, lake, gulph; cisterna, lacus, fovea, puteus, barathrum:—On þa neowolnesse þæs seades in the depth of the gulph, Bd. S. p. 628, 21. Feallende on þone ylcan seað falling into the same well, Bd. S. p. 268, 17. Seað he openode and he hreas on seað þone he worhte, Ps. 7, 16. Ic beo gelice þam stigendum on seað ego ero similis descendenti in lacum, Ps. 27, 1: 29, 3. Hi dulfon seað, Ps. 56, 9. He dealf anne seað ille fodit lacum, Mk. 12, 1. Eala on hu grundleasum seaðe þat mod þringð alas! into how unsathomable a gulph the mind rushes, Bt. 3, 2. Hora seað sordium receptaculum, cloaca, Bt. 37, 2. Sealt seaðas salis lacus, salinæ, Bd. 1, 1.
Seaða a disease; tendiculum, Cot. 172, v. seada.
Seaul-pearf soul's need. Th. An.
Seawe Juice, moisture, glue, paste; succus, liquor, gluten, Herb. 31, 2, 3.
SEAX, sax, es; n. [Icel. sax n. a short sword, a dagger: Dan. Sued. sax f. scissars: Frs. sax n. a knife, sword.] 1. A knife; culter. 2. A sword,

dagger, plough-share; gladius, vomer:—1. R. Ben. 55. 2. Bd. 2, 9: 5, 13: Ps. 61, 2.
Seaxan; g. Seaxna; d. ac. Seaxan; pl.; or Seaxe; g. Seaxa; d. Seaxum; ac. Seaxe; pl. [Adelung, rejecting the common derivation from seax a sword, says that the most likely derivation is from the Old Ger. saas, sasse, Plat. sate, A.-S. sæt an inhabitant, a planter, a possessor.—seax a sword] The Saxons; Saxones. They had different names according to their locality; hence we find, Of Eald-Seaxum from the old Saxons, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, denoting the old Saxons who dwelt in Germany, and from whom the Anglo-Saxons sprang, v. Engle. 1. East-Seaxe East-Saxons, people of Essex. 2. Middle-Seaxe Middlesex. 3. Suð-Seaxe South-Saxons or the people of Sussex. 4. West-Seaxe West-Saxons, or inhabitants of Wessex. 1. East-Seaxe Orientales Saxones, qui comitatus Essexiæ, Middlesexiæ, Hertfordiæ que partem sortiti sunt. 2. Middle-Seaxe Medii Saxones, qui comitatus incolebant hodiæ Middlesex dictum. 3. Suð-Seaxe Australes Saxones, qui comitatus Suthrensem et Sussexiensem tenuerunt. 4. West-Seaxe Occidentales Saxones, quorum regnum includebat comitatus Cornwaliensem, Devoniensem, Dorsetensem, Somersætensem, Wiltonensem, Hamtunensem, et Bercheriensem:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxam and Suð-Seaxan and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se & siððan stod westig betwix Jutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbria from the Old Saxons came the people of Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. From Anglen, which has ever since stood waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East-Angles, Middle-Angles, and the Mercians, and all north of the Humber, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 21. Seaxna gereord language of the Saxons, Bd. 3, 7.
Sec sick, v. seoc.
SEC, sæc; [Frs. sokn f. a regular attack: Icel. sökkn f. an opposing attack] War, warfare, battle; bellum, proelium, pugna:—Et secce in battle, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 14.
SECAN, secean, gesæcan, geseccean, soecan, v. sôhte, gesôhte; pp. gesôht; v. a. [Plat. sôken;

*ik sök, du soget, he sogt; p. ik sogte; pp. sogt: Lat. zoeken; Kil. soeken: Fr. seka: Ger. suchen; Old Ger. suahhan, suachan, suochan. Moes. sokjan: Dan. søge. Sued. söka: Icel. sökia: Fr. zükam. Wachter, with prefixing a, derives it from the Ger. aug, ook, oeh, the eye, the first investigation being made by the eye. Adelung agrees: Wachter, finding suchen a seek, related to sehen to see. But as these words denote attending towards, approaching, seeking, they may be from the Heb. 777 seg, sek to run forward, or from the sog, sok the leg by which the body is moved forward, or street, where men walk to see what they have in view] 1. SECK, approach, go in to see; p. peter, adire. 2. Inquire, enquire, ask for; querere.—Secean wolde Cananea ben would (seek) go to Canaan land, Cd. 83, Th. p. 104, 3. Sohton Cananea land approached Canaan's land, Cd. 86, Th. p. 106, 17: L. Chr. 2. W. p. 127, 11. Cym me adeste, venite ad me. L. Chr. Mk. 10, 21. 2. Ic seccan gebroðru, Gen. 37, 16. Hus secat þu quid queris in h. Chr. 27. Axode hinc hæs sohte, Gen. 37, 15. Hve. þat gyt me sohton? L. Chr. 27. Seccan-dun [Brom. Seccan:—see battle, dun a hill: Fr. iii collis] SECKINGTON, Fr. wickshire; nomen oppidi a gro Warwicensi ubi occisus Æthelbaldus Merciorum rex an. 755, Chr. Ing. p. 72, 4. Secce in battle, v. sec.
Seccan to ask, seek, p. Chr. Lk. 12, 29: Cd. 63, Th. p. 104, 9, v. secan.
Secende seeking; þa seccað those seeking, Ps. 34, v. secan.
Sec-full full of strife, warlike Som.
SECC, sege SEDGE; carex et diolus:—Ely. gr. 9, 61. Ða morsecg quoddam carix gen L. M. 1, 56. Read-secc a genus caricis, L. M. 1, 33.
SECO, es; m. [Icel. segg a brave man; segi m. the muscles, nerves; related to the Sued. seg; adj. tough, horny] A soldier, warrior, milite, vir strenuus, illatus.—Me secedon ymb secg monige many persons counsel about me; me beraverunt circa mag-*

durimi, *Cd.* 224. Secgas and secgas warriors and allies; agnates et comites, *Cd.* 95. secgum oflagene by soldiers lain, *Cd.* 93.

g. secga *A messenger*; nunna, *Cd.* 27, v. amblyht-secg.

GAN, seggan, segan, sæcan; ic secge, sæge, þu segat, segat, sagast, he segð, sægð, sægð, we secgast; p. sæde, sædon, sægdon; imp. sege, sga; p. secgað; pp. gesæd, sgd, sæd; v. a. [Plat. segan: *Dut.* seggen: *Ger.* sagen: *Isl.* segan: *Wil.* gesagan: *Swed.* Ger. sahn: *Moss.* segwan to recite, to read: m. sig: *Swed.* sæga: *Icel.* segja: *Old Lat.* seco, sequo *my*] To say, speak, tell, re-
te, teach; dicere, narrare, care, appellare.—Het secan jussit dicere, *Ex.* 4, 22:

1. We gehyrdon hine gan, *Mk.* 14, 58. Gif ic secge, *Jn.* 8, 46. Ic secge þat þu eart Petrus, *Mt.* 18. Eart þu Judea cyg? Þa andawarude he: byt segat, *Lk.* 23, 3: 15, 2: *Jn.* 18, 37. Ealle þing þe ic eow sæde, *Ex.* 13: *Jn.* 14, 26. Þu segat ilice þat þu ær sædest thou us again the same that thou wæst, *Bi.* 34, 3, *Card.* 112, 18. Abraham sægde told sinum Abraham old friends, *Cd.* 94, *Th.* p. 122.

Nu secgast us seo boc now book teaches us, *Elf. T.* p. 16. Sege nu ic þe bidde, . 12, 13. Sege Israhela e, *Lev.* 23, 2. Ure laerow þ, *Mk.* 14, 14: *Jn.* 8, 22. m secgað psalmum dicite, 65, 1. Secgað me hwæt reawon, *Gen.* 40, 8. Ic be þe to secgenne sum: habeo tibi dicere quiddam, 7, 40. ¶ Ðanc secgende gthanzt, *Bd.* 4, 31. Secspell to repeat a story, to a speech, *Bi.* 13: 30, 1: seggan to sing a song, 118, *Th.* p. 279, 10: *Cd.* 7, p. 299, 19: 33, *Th.* 5, 12.

to speak, tell. Hig seci, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hwæt seci dicant? *Mt.* 17, 10, egan.

a saying, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* 15, 34, v. sægen. d, ea; m. [secgende say- from secgan] *A reporter*, retharwer; relator, *Bd.* i.

scere a sedge - shearer, shapper; caricia tonsor, set cicada, ita dicta, *Lye.*

* Secgh-tig a sedge place.

Secg-leac a sedge-leak; quodam porri genus, *L. M.* 1, 47.

Secg-weorc military work, *Beo.* 23.

Secra sick, v. sec.

Sed seed, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 22, v. sæd.

Sedan To SED, sow; seminare, *C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Sedere a sower, v. sædere.

Seding-line opisera, *R.* 105, inter navalia, *Lye.*

Sedl a seat, *R. Mt.* 19, 28: 25, 31, v. setl.

Sed-læp a seed-basket, *Chr. Gib.* p. 228, 2, v. sæd-læp.

Sedling An Ethiopian; Æthiops, *T. Pt.* 67, 34.

Seeg the sea, v. sæ.

Seel time, opportunity, *C. Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEFA, an; m. [Icel. sefi m. animus, favor, calor] Thought, mind, intellect; sensus, intelligentia, mens, animus:—Ðæs min sefa myndgað of which my thought reminds; cujus mea mens commonet, *Cd.* 179. He secan ogran sefan gehygdum he began to seek in (his) mind's thoughts, *Cd.* 174. Com on sefan came into mind, *Cd.* 177. Snottor in sefan weorðe wise in mind become, *Cd.* 163. On sefan þinne into thy mind, *Cd.* 178.

SEFR sober, pure, v. aifer.

SEFT, soft; def. se sefta; seo, þæt sefte; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [Plat. Dan. sagt, sagte soft, gentle, low: *Dut.* zacht: *Old Dut.* Kil. saecht, saft: *Ger.* sanft: *Ker. Not. Wil.* samft, semfte, senft: *Swed.* saekta soft, gentle: *Icel.* sefan, sefun f. mitigatio; sefa mitigare: *It.* soffice pliant, soft. *Adelung* thinks this word related to the *Ger.* saft m. sap]

SEFT, mild, quiet; mollis, tener, quietus:—Ne sceolde nan wis man willian seftes lifes no wise man should have a desire of a soft life, *Bi.* 40, 3. Se goda læce selle þam halum men seftne drenc and swetne the good physician gives to a healthy man mild and sweet drink, *Bi.* 39, 9. Þu eart seo sefte rest soðfæstra thou art the quiet rest of the just, *Bi.* 33, 4. Deað he ge- deð seftan death he makes softer, *Bi.* 39, 10.

Sefto softly, quietly, v. softe.

Seflic Soft, mild; mollis, *Solil.* 9.

Sefnes, se; f. SOFTNESS; mol- lities:—On seftnesse in mol- litie, *Ors.* 6, 30.

Segan to say, v. secgan.

* Segbræd Plantain, way-bread; arnoglossa, *Som.*

Sege victory, *Chr.* 938, *Cod. Cot.* v. sige.

SEGEL, sægel; g. segles; d. segle; n. m. [Plat. segel, seil n: *Dut.* zeil n: *Ger.* Swed. segel n: *Old Ger.* sail a sail, a rope: *Ot.* segal m: *Dan.* sejl c: *Icel.* segl n. a sail: *Wel.* hwyll a sail, journey, voyage: *Pol.* zagiel. *It.* is doubtful whether this word be related, as *Bilderdyk* thinks, to sæl a rope; *Plat.* seile, seil a rope, strap, the sail moving the vessel instead of a rope which was used for towing vessels; or, as *Adelung* supposes, from sagum cloth, the matter or substance of which sails are made] A SAIL; velum:—Tugon þa up heora segel then tugged up their sail, *Chr. Gib.* p. 160, 32. Scipes segel a ship's sail, *Bi.* tit. 7. Fealdan þæt segl to fold the sail, *Bi.* 41, 3. Halige seglas holy sails, *Cd.* 146.

Segel-bosm the bosom of a sail, *R.* 83, 103.

Segel-gyrd, segl-gyrd the sail-yard, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

* Segelian, seglian, gesealian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. [Dut. zeilen: *Kil.* seylen] To SAIL; navigare:—He sceal seglian be lande, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2. He mihte gesealian, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 4, 5. Segelede west sailed west, *Chr.* 877.

SEGN, segn; g. segnes; d. segne; m. [Plat. Ger. segen m. blessing, benediction; given by making the sign of the cross. The labarum, the holy standard or ensign, decorated with the sign of the cross, was called by the A.-S. segen: *Ot.* segan, segonon, *Krist. Lib.* v. c. 2, in the beginning, p. 3bb. of *Graff's* edition. Nu sculun uuir unsih rigilon mit thes Kruzes segonon nunc debemus nos munire Crucis signaculo. Segen in its simple signification of indicium, signum, is in *Plat.* taken n: *Ger.* zeichen n. a token: *Dut.* sein n. a signal, a sign: *Armoriac.* sygn, syn: *Ir.* sighthin: *Fr.* signe m: *It.* segno m: *Sp.* seña f: *Port.* aceno: *Sans.* zaga] A SIGN, standard, banner; signum, vexillum:—His segen was mid golde and mid gode-wæbbe gefæstewod his standard was with gold and purple embroidered, *Bd.* 3, 11. Wið þone segn with the standard, *Cd.* 151. Segnas atodon

banners rose, *Cd.* 170. Heht þæt segn wesan bade that a sign to be, *Cd.* 107.

Segen a net, v. segne.

Segen, e; f. *A tradition, saying; traditio*:—Þurh yldra manna segene through old men's tradition, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 2, v. seggen.

Segen-bora, segn-bora a standard bearer, *R.* 17.

Seggan to say, relate, tell, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. seggan.

Seggon to say, *Chr. Gib.* p. 232, 42.

Segliam to sail, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2, v. segelian.

Segling SAILING; navigatio, velificatio:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rownease neither with sailing nor rowing, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Segl-röd a sail-cross, *Cd.* 146.

Segu a sign, v. segen.

Segnade blessed, v. senian.

Segn-cyning a banner king, *Cd.* 151.

SEONE *A net; sagena*:—Segnum delan in nets to deal; sagenis distribuere, *Cd.* 171: *C. Mt.* 13, 47.

Segnian; p. ode to sign, bless, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21, v. senian.

Segnung, e; f. *A signing with the cross, a ministration; signatio*:—He nænige hæle ne frofre þurh heora segnunge onfeng ille nullam salutem neq̄us consolationem per eorum ministerium suscepti, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 26. Ubi notandum quod Saxonicus interpres, per sacerdotum ministerium intelligendum voluit signationem, scilicet cum signo crucis, *Lye.*

Segun to see, v. seon.

SEHT, seht. Friendship, peace, agreement, reconciliation; amicitia, pax, concordia, pactum:—Heora sehte togædere eode their reconciliation took place, *Chr.* 1091. Gif hi woldon habban his sehta if they would have his friendship, *Chr. Gib.* p. 191, 29. Ðæra cynga sehte swa gemacedon regum [i. e. inter reges] fœdus ita fecerunt, *Chr. Gib.* p. 198, 3, v. seht.

Seht [Fra. sette f. assurance; Icel. satt, sætt f. reconciliation, peace] Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus, *Chr. Gib.* p. 200, 4: 212, 7.

Séhð for séctð seeks, v. sécan.

Sehtian; p. gesehtode. [Plat. setten to sit; is also used in the sense of to compose, to reconcile: Icel. sætta to reconcile; sætt f. reconciliation; satt f. peace.—seht friendship] To compose, settle, reconcile;

reconciliare:—Ðat he eal Cristen folc sibbigde and sehta that he pacify and compose all Christian people, *Lib. Constit.* p. 147, 1.

Seigl scalpus, *R.* 103, forsan pro scalmus scilicet navicula ita dicta, *Lye.*

Seign a standard, v. segen.

SEIM [Plat. seem m: Dut. zeem n: Fra. siama, sia m: Ger. seim m. a slimy thick liquor: Wel. saim grease: Heb. שמן]

smn, semn fat, oil: Arab. saman butter: Fr. Sp. sain m. grease or fat of an animal] SEAM; adeps, *T. Ps.* 62, 6.

SEINTES SAINTES, in France; apud Sautones in Gallia Aquitanica, *Chr.* 1127.

SRL, sæl; sup. selost; adv. [Plat.

salg happy, blessed: Dut. zalig: Ger. selig happy, blessed: Old Ger. selde prosperity, happiness: Moes. sel good: Ot. Dan. salig: Swed. säll happy, blessed, fortunate: Icel. sæll happy.

This word is visibly related to the Lat. salus] Well, better, best; bene, optime:—Sona sel wæs was soon well; cito bene erat, *Bd.* 3, 9. Gylfede þæt hire sona sel wære creditid quod ei cito bene esset, *Bd.* 5, 3. Sel dyde did better, *Cd.* 198. Ofest is selost quickest is best, *Cd.* 158. Selost cunnon best know; optime norunt, *Equ. vern.* 15.

• Sel time, opportunity, *Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEL, sele [Dut. zaal f: Plat. Ger. saal m: Old Ger. sal, seli a hall; selida a house: Moes. alh a temple: Dan. Swed. sal m: Icel. salr m. a hall: Fr. salle f. a hall, a parlour; salon m. a great hall: It. sala f. salone m: Sp. sala f. salon m: Pol. Russ. sala f: Hung. szala: Sans. schala] A seat, dwelling, mansion, hall, palace; sedes, mansio, domicilium, habitaculum:—Ongunnon sele settan begen an habitation to settle, *Cd.* 90. On þyssum sidan sele in this wide hall, *Cd.* 216. Þone wergian sele the dire hall, *Cd.* 220. In sele writan to write in the hall, *Cd.* 210.

Selan, þu seleat, he seleð, selð to give, assign, *Bt.* 4: 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 11, v. syllan.

SELAN; p. ede. [Plat. sülen: Ger. sühlen to pollute; only used in the provinces bordering on Low Germany: Moes. saulnjan, hisaulnjan to pollute: Ot. salon, kisonal: Dan. søle: Sæved. Icel. söla: Fr. salir,

souiller: Ir. salighim: Ger. ssaich: Armez. salica] To soil, smear, stain; pollere:—He on uncyldum eora blod his swerd seide is the innocent blood of men's sword stained, *Bt. R.* p. 191.

Sel-cuð for secl-cuð n: known, unknown, strange, unheard of, rare, new, *Bt.* 12: *Chr. Gib.* p. 205, 2.

SELD; comp. seldor; m. v. dost; adv. [Plat. seldan in zelden: Kid. selden: Fr. selden: Ger. selten: Old Ger. selt, seltna: Dan. seldan adj. sieldent; adv. seldan synt, sällsam; adj. seldan, unusually; raro, immate, *Or.* 2, 4: *Ef.* p. 35 *Bt.* 39, 3.

SELD, seald, es; n. [Plat. seidel, setel m: Dut. seidel m: Fra. seidel f: Ger. seidel m: Ind. sedhal: Ker. seida f: sedal, gesidale, seidale house or inn for lodging in the night: Moes. sül canth: Dan. sæde n: Sæd. set n: Icel. set n: Ir. Gail. seil. It. sedia: Sp. secla f. seat, chair; sedes, sed. cathedra. 2. A roya of throne, palace; seclor seclor throneus, palatium:—Læw torht seald houses bright *Cd.* 5. He adra þæt he þær hean sealde he was twice from the left seat. 217. 2. In þæt seald þu to go into the palace. 218. Ymb heh seald read a *Cd.* 214. Et seclor seclor throne, *Cd.* 228. In wæ of selde adrian I seald from (the) throne. *Cd.* 221.

Seldan, seldon; adv. Seldan rarely; raro:—Swit. secl gewyrð very seldom. *Bt.* 1. Ðær seidon man læw get þonne þry daga of snow seldom lies here 4 three days, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Seld-cuð seldon known, unfamiliar, unusual, rare, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Seld-hwægne, seid-hwægn seldum-hwonne seldom a seldom, *Bt.* 18, 3: 57, 4.

Seldnor seldom, v. seid.

Seldon seldom, v. sehtian.

Seldost most rarely, v. seht.

Selc a seat, v. seol.

Sele-gescot a dwelling, mansion, *P. Pa.* 14, 1: *L.* 17, 4.

Selen *A gift; donum, Pr. S.*

Selen given, v. selan, syllan.

Selenis, geselenia, se: f. *A ing, delinering, traditio; natio, C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.

de-rest a seat of rest, *Boo. 10.*
de-acot a dwelling, v. selo-
gecoo.

best best, v. selra.

de-mun SILTON, Yorkshire, *Chr. 750.*

if self, *Co. 27, Th. p. 35, 11, 15: Bt. 33, 4, v. sylf.*

if-etc herba quaedam adversus concrum, *L. M. 3, 8.*

if-bana, self-bona a self-killer, *nicide, Cot. 26.*

if-wala a suicide, *Oct. Vit. cap. 6.*

lic Self-liking, self-loving; ni amana, *Bt. prof. Cot.*

lic, selfliking, e; f. SELF-JAKING, self-love; sui amor, *hilantia, Bt. 3, 4.*

focent self-created, *Cd. 26.*

f-will self-will, *Bt. 11, 1.*

f-willes of self-will, of his own accord, obstinately, v. sylf-willa.

an to soil, v. selan.

a, an; m. A giver, bestower; star, largitor;—Sinc-geofa

Ma a giver of presents, *Bt. 3, p. 151.*

m, ic selle, þu sellest, we sæð to give, sell, *Bt. 6, Card. 22, 4, v. syllan.*

ic, sillic, syllic; comp. ra, v. sup. oet; *adj. Worthy, worthy of observation, wonderful, stupendous, dreadful; dignus, mirabilis, stupendus:—*

ðic to gehyrenne worthy to heard, *L. Elf. Can. 6.*

To lic tacna digna signa, *Som. þæt sellic þing is that a wonderful thing; ead ea mi-uda res, Bt. R. p. 193.*

Micre more worthy or wonderful, *Bt. R. p. 164.*

æ, sillice; *adv. Wonder-ly, unworthily; mirabile, ðigne, Chr. 1127.*

erige, selmerige. All man-ner of salted flesh or fish; *amentum, Som.*

m, se; f. Tradition; tra- ðin, *R. Mk. 7, 3.*

t best; sup. of sel.

m; selre f. n; sup. selest, oet; *adj. [sel well] Better, excellent; melior, opti- mus, præstantior, præstantia- am:—Hu nys seo sawl we þonne mete nonne est*

melior quam civis? Mt. 25.

Selran werode with a war race, *Cd. 5.*

Ge synt can we estis præstantiores, *10, 31.*

Selrum tidum better times, *Cd. 214.*

Se-æ geasð best happiness, *24, 2.*

Omerus se goda op mid Grecum selest was mer the good poet amongst us was most excellent, *Bt. 1.*

Firgilius was mid ten-warum selest Virgil

was best among Romans, *Bt. 41, 1.*

Du þe selusta Theophilus tu optimus Theophile, *Lk. 1, 3.*

On selestre heortan in optimo corde, *Lk. 8, 15.*

Nymað of eowrum selustan wæstmum accipið de vestris optimis fructibus, *Gen. 43, 11.*

Selð good, felicity, *Bt. 12, v. sæðð.*

Seltra The bird called a bunting; emberiza, *Lin: rubetra avis, Som.*

Selr, selue self, own, *Chr. 656, sylf.*

Sem a seam, bag, burden, v. seam.

Sema, an; m. One who unites, a reconciler, a judge; sequester, judex, arbiter, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Seman to load, *C. R. Lk. 11, 46, v. syman.*

SEMAN, geseman; pp. gesemod. To compose, quiet, arbitrate, mediate, judge; conciliare, judicare, *L. Can. Edg. 7, W. p. 83, 9.*

Semend, es; m. A mediator, a peace-maker; mediator, *Som.*

Semian. Mr. Thorpe translates this word lower; Geseah de-ore gesweorc semian sinnihte saw (the) dark cloud lower in eternal night: *Lyc. says, vidit tenebrosam fuliginem ingravescere perpetuo, Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 19.*

Semle always, *Bt. R. p. 179, v. simle.*

Semendlice; *adv. By chance; fortuito, Cot. 88.*

Semninga, semnunga, samninga; *adv. Immediately, suddenly; subito, repente, Bd. 1, 7, 14: 2, 9, 12: Lk. 22, 60.*

Sempigaham SEMPRINGHAM, Lincolnshire, *Chr. 852.*

Senra worse, v. semre.

Sen for synd are, be, *Bt. 14, 1, v. wesan.*

Senade Signed, marked, noted; signatus, *Som.*

Senat, es; m. Senate; senatus, *Ors. 2, 4.*

Sencan; p. sencte, besencte; pp. besenced; v. a. [Plat. sank-ken; v. n: Dut. zakken to sink down; v. n: Ger. senken to sink something; v. a: Ot. sankan, sangan, sanchan: Dan. senke; v. a: Swed. sänka; v. a: Icel. (without the letter n like the Moes. sigan, sigcan delabi, mergere) söckva; v. a. and n.—sanc sank; p. of sincan to sink] 1. To sink, immerse; mergere, demergere. 2. To exhaust, consume, put out, quench; consumi, extinguere:—1. Hine on þam streame sencte sank him in the river; ipsum in

rivo demerit, *Bd. S. p. 631, 22.*

By besenced on sees grund sit demersus in maris profundum, *Mt. 18, 6.*

Du byst oð helle besenced, *Lk. 10, 16.*

He gesaue Satanan besen- cedne on þam grundum helle he saw Satan sunk in the depth of hell, *Bd. 5, 16, S. p. 634, 24.*

Besencte me demersit me, *Ps. 68, 3.*

lc besence mergo, *Elf. gr. 28, 100.*

Wolde his sunu cwellan fol- mum sinum, fyresencan mag- ges dreore would his son kill with his hands, (the) fire (put under) quench with (the) youth's blood, *Cd. 140.*

Send for synd are, *Bt. 14, 3, v. wesan.*

SENDAN, ic sende, þu sendest, sendst, he sent, sendað, sendeð; p. sende, we sendon; pp. sended, senden; v. a. [Plat. Ger. senden: Ker. Ot. santan, senten: Moes. sand- jan mittere; insandjan, us- sandjan mittere: Dan. sende: Swed. sända: Icel. senda: Lett. sinetu. Wachter derives it from the Old Ger. sind via, iter] 1. To SEND; mittere. 2. To cast, throw in; jaculari, immittere, abjicere:—1. Gif þu wylt hine mid us sendan, *Gen. 43, 4.*

lc sende mitto, *Mt. 10, 16: 11, 10.*

lc sende misi, *Gen. 32, 5.*

He sende mittit, *Mk. 11, 1: 14. 13.*

He sent mittit, *Lk. 14, 32.*

He sent ealle geaceaftu he sende all creatures, *Bt. 39, 13.*

On wrac sendeð into exile sendeð, *Cd. 202.*

He sende bodan misi nuncios, *Lk. 9, 52.*

Hi sendon illi miserum, *Mt. 14, 35: 22, 16: Jn. 1, 22.*

Sendon, *Lk. 20, 20.*

Hyra lac sendan eorum obla- tiones immittere, *Lk. 21, 1.*

He sent hys sicol immittit ejus falcem, *Mk. 4, 29.*

He sende gim-stan his mittit crystallum ejus, *Ps. 147, 6.*

He hyne gelomlice on fyr and on water sende ille eam aspe in ignem et in aquam abjicit, *Mk. 9, 22.*

Sendnes, se; f. A sending, mes- sage, mass; misio, legatio, missa, *Cot. 133.*

Sendon for syndon, synd are, *C. R. Ben. 39, v. wesan.*

SE'NPE, es. [Plat. senep m: Old Dut. sennip, sennep m: Ger. senf m: Tat. senaf: Not. seneff: Dan. sennep c: Swed. senap m: Fr. sénévé m: It. senape f: Sp. xenabe, xenabe m: Grk. σενάπε] Mustard seed, SENY seed; sinapi:—Senepes corn sinapis

granum, *Mt.* 13, 31: *Lk.* 13, 19. Senepes seed *sinopsis semen*, *Mk.* 4, 31.

SENIAN, segnian, geseignian; p. ode, ade; pp. od; v. a. [Dut. seinen to give or display a signal] 1. To mark, sign; signare. 2. To mark as with a cross; and, as what was marked with a cross was blessed, hence to bless; benedicere:—1. Hine bletoede and senode him blessed and marked, *Bd.* 5, 5. Hine sylfne seniende himself marked, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 599, 12. 2. Nam hlaf and senode took bread and blessed, *Bd.* 3, 6: *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21: *Th.* p. 83, 35.

Sennar, Sennaar *Shinar*; Scinhar, Assyria, speciatim vero ista pars Assyriæ quæ Babylo-ni circumjacet Babyloniam:—Sennera feld plains of *Shinar*, *Cd.* 80. On Sennaar land in *Scinhar* terra, *Gen.* 11, 2.

Sent for synd ars, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. wezan.

Seaw a *sinew*, *Cot.* 163, v. sinw. Se6; article; f. The: articulus præpositivus feminini generis, Græco † analogus:—Seo femne the woman, *Mt.* 1, 23. Seo sawl the soul, *Mt.* 6, 25. Seo is sometimes used for se the m. article; as Seo secebiscop the archbishop, *Chr.* 775. Oeric seo was, &c. *Oeric* who was; *Oeric* qui fuit, &c. *Chr.* 731, v. se.

SE6 am, be; sum, sim; art, be; es, sis; is, be; eist, sit:—*Cd.* 27: *Bt.* 5, 3: 10: 31, 1, v. wezan.

SE6 The sight of the eye, the pupil; oculi acies, pupilla:—Heold hig swa his eagan seon Custodivit eam tanquam ejus oculis pupillam, *Deut.* 32, 10: *Ps.* 16, 9.

Seo the sea, *Bt.* *R.* p. 155, v. we.

Seobgend SOBING, complaining; querulus, *Som.*

SEOC, seac, sioc, sic; def. se seoca; seo, þæt seoce; adj. [Plat. siek, seek, sik; Dut. ziek: *Frs.* sik: *Ger.* siech: *Old Ger.* siuch: *Moes.* sjuka, sjukants infirmus: *Dan.* syg: *Swed.* sjuk: *Icel.* sickr ager. The *Ger.* siech is properly, an imitation of the sigh which is excited by a disease or sorrow, *Adelung*] Sick; Ægrotus, seger, languidus:—Sum seoc man quidam infirmus homo, *Jn.* 11, 1. Is seoc est agrotus, *Jn.* 11, 3. He seoc was ille agrotus erat, *Jn.* 11, 6. Þone hio seocne mon geai6

when they see a sick man, *Bt.* 36, 4. Ofer seoce hi hyra handa settaþ super agrotos illi eorum manus ponent, *Mk.* 16, 18.

SEOCNE, se; f. SICKNESS, illness; segritudo, infirmitas, *Sciut.* 5. Deofol-seocnes Devil-sickness; morbus dæmoniacus, *Mt.* 8, 28: 11, 18: *Mk.* 5, 16: *Lk.* 7, 33.

SEOD, sead, es; m. A little sack, bag, scrip; sacculus, crumena, loculus. Se þe hæfþ seod, *Lk.* 22, 36. Wyrceaþ seodas þa þe ne for-caldigeaþ parate crumenas quæ non vertentur, *Lk.* 12, 33. Cyninga seod a purse of kings, a treasury, *Cot.* 93.

Seod-cyst a little coffer, *Cot.* 204. Seofa, seofan seven, *Gen.* 41, 2, v. seofon.

Seofantig, seofentig, seofenti, seofontig with the preþ hund seventy; septuaginta:—*Gen.* 4, 24: 5, 12: *Ex.* 1, 5. Twa and hund-seofantig duo et septuaginta, *Lk.* 10, 1, 17. Oþ seofon hund-seofontigon usque septies septuagies, *Mt.* 18, 22.

Seofen seven, *Mt.* 12, 45, v. seofon.

Seofenht a seven-night, a week, *Chr.* *Gib.* p. 178, v. seofon-niht.

SEOFENTE6A, seofonte6a; seo, þæt seofente6e; adj. The seventeenth; septimus decimus:—On þone seofente6an dæg þæs monþes in septimo decimo die mensis, *Gen.* 7, 11. Seofentyne seventeen, *Gen.* 47, 28, v. seofontine.

Seoferdum. *Mann.* says, Suspi-cor errorem scriba, vel typographi; et pro pines seoferdum, legendum omnino pines seolfes dom in tui ipsius potestatem. *Mr. Thorp* translates it, into thy power, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 307, 26.

Seofe6a the seventh, *Gen.* 2, 2, v. seofo6a.

Seofian to mourn, lament, grieve, *Bt.* 10, v. siofian.

SEOFON, seofan, seofen, siofon, syfan, syfon [Plat. seven, soven: *Dut.* seven: *Ger.* sieben: *Isd.* sibhun: *Ker.* sibun: *Ot.* sibi-ni, sibbu: *Dan.* syw: *Swed.* sju: *Moes.* sibun: *Bohm.* sedem: *Icel.* si6: *Pol.* siedm] SEVEN; septem:—Seofon dagas septem dies, *Gen.* 8, 12: 31, 23: 50, 10. Þa git oþre seofon dagas adhuc alios septem dies, *Gen.* 8, 10: 41, 54. Seofon godan gear septem boni anni, i. e. anni saturitatis, *Gen.* 41, 53. Balle seofone cuncti septem, *Lk.* 20, 31. Hwylces

þara seofona cymanan seven septem, *Mt.* 23, 23: *Mt.* 12, 22.

SEOFON-byrig The seven byres or towers; septem burgi, arbes, sine oppida: quoru[m] r. scilicet Leicester, Lincoln, Nottinghamia, Banford, Derby, Fif-byrig antiquæ appellata fuerunt. His addita demum Eborac, Caestria, fecerunt in ista conjunctum vocare seofon-byrig, *Gib.* in *Cd.* 11, 1103: *Chr.* 1015, *ly.* 194, 7.

Seofon-ceoria-aldor the seven magistrates or persons that are in libe authority septem viro-um dominus, *seofon* viz, *Som.*

Seofonfaldlich seven-fold, *Th.* 78, 13.

Seofon-feald seven-fold, *Gen.* 15, 24.

Seofonfealdlice in septuplo, *Ps.* 11, 7.

Seofon-hund seven-hundred, *Gen.* 5, 31.

Seofon-leaf *Setfol*, *terraci*, trifolium, *Herb.* 117.

Seofon-niht, seofenht a seven-night, a week, *Gen.* 7, 4.

Seofon-teog6a, seofa-seofenteatenht, *Bd.* 1, 5: 2, v. seofente6a.

SEOFONTINE, seofentyne seven-septemdecim, *Bd.* 1, 5: 2, 3, 17.

SEOFO6A, seofe6a; seo, þæt seofe6e; adj. The seventh; septimus:—To þære wite an tide ad septimum bris *Jn.* 4, 52. Oþ þone wite an ad septimum, *Ex.* 12, 17. Wire six dagas and niht þone seofo6an operas die et sanctifica septimum, *Lk.* 21, 21.

SEOFUNG, siofung, e; f. Sobbing, lamentation; gemitus, querela:—lc seofung adreohan pine seofungi me not bear thy lamentation, *Bt.* 11, 1.

Seogen seon, *Chr.* 789, v. we. Seohhe colatorius, *ly.*

SEOL, syl, siol, seoth. [Plat. shund m: *Dut.* seehand: *Ger.* seehund m: *Dan.* sil, shund e: *Swed.* sjil, shjot: *Icel.* selr m.] A SEAL: pinnakulus marinus:—Beoþ of fangene seolas seal ar gis taken, *Bd.* 1, 1.

SEOLE [Dut. Seel silke: *Isd.* silki m. sericum: *Bohm.* silk]

Arab. *Pers.* *سلك* silk thread, from Arab. *سلك* salaka to send in, to insert pass or go] SILK; sericum

bysus:—Seolce hrygel a silk dress, R. 64.
 seolcen, seolcwen. SILKEN; sericus, bombycinus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*
 seolc-wyrn a silkworm, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*
 seolf, seolfa, seolfe self, *Bd. 2, 6, v. sylf.*
 SOLVER, seolfor, sylfor; g. seolfres; d. seolfre; n. [*Plat. silver s: Dut. silver s: Fra. selor s: Ger. silber s: Ker. silbar: Ot. silabar: Wil. silbere, silupar, silapar, selbar, selver: Moes. silubr: Dan. silv s: Swed. silfwer s: Icel. silfr s: Lepponic. sellowepe: Russerebro, interchanging the r for l*] SILVER; argentum:—Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, *Mt. 10, 9.* Feower hund seillings seolfres *quadringenti sili argenti, Gen. 23, 16.* Fiftig yntena seolfres *quinquaginta uncias (scilicet) argenti, Lev. 22, 29.* Goides and seolfres an hus full awri et argenti domus plena, *Num. 22, 18.* Onfengen þæs seolfres acceptent summus argenteos, *Mt. 27, 6.* offer-hammenne argenteo obductus, *Ethelat. Test. Mann.* sifer-hilta a silver hill or handle, *Ethelat. Test.* sifer silver, *Chr. Gib. p. 177, 12, v. sylfren.* sifer-fat a silver-vat or vessel, *Id. 4, 1.* sifer-amið a silversmith, *R. 4.* sife with silver, v. seolfer. sifer silver; argenteus, *Bt. 4, 8, v. sylfren.* sif a seal, sea-catf, *R. 19, v. seol.* sif a psalm, v. sealm. locen siften, *Bt. 15, v. seolten.* hus for seolfa self, *Cd. 213, . sylf.* hus for seolfre with silver, seolfer. m a sack, burden, *R. Lk. 11, 8, v. seann.* sifan; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. b urge, press on, hasten; urere, opprimere:—Seal setel seotman shall a sail urge, *knol. 487.* Seomedon sweete siðe urged a dark path, *Id. 4: 154.* -mint althæa, ibicus, *Elf. gl. on. p. 64.* a for synd are; estis, v. wean.

sawon; imp. geseoh, gesyh, syh; sub. we geseon; pp. gesawen gesewen, gesene, gesyne, geseogen, gescogen, geseowen; v. a. To SEE, behold, look upon; videre:—Nan mon ne mæge seon, þa hi geseon ne magon no man is able to see what they must not see, *Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 26.* Ða he hine beseah, þa geseah he ofsendas, *Gen. 24, 63.* Abraham beseah upp geseah þri weras, *Gen. 18, 2.* Seon To strain, sieve, and in Derbyshire to sieve; colare, percolare, Som.; Lye adds efferveescere. Seonað a synod, *Bd. S. p. 502, 36, v. sinoð.* Seondan, seondon, syndon for synd are, shall be, *Cd. 228, Bt. 3, 4, v. weasan.* Seondan; p. seonde to send, to send before, to appoint, *Chr. 656, v. sendan.* Seonde gealla the flowing of the gall; fel colando se purgans, felliflua passio, *Som.* Seonod a synod, *Chr. 782, v. sinoð.* Seonoð a synod. — Seonoð-boc a synod-book, v. sinoð. Seorred for seared Seared; ustulatus, arefactus, v. searian. Seorwæ treachery, v. searu. SEODAN; p. seað, þu sude we sudon; pp. soden, gesoden, asoden; v. a. [*Plat. seden: Dut. zieden: Ger. sieden: Ker. siudan: Ot. suedan, suidan: Dan. syde: Swed. sjuda: Icel. seyda decoquere diutius; síða coquere, sbullire*] To SEETH, boil, cook; coquere:—Seoðað eowerne mete, *Lev. 8, 31.* Asodenes godes of boiled (melted) gold, *L. Alf. Guth. 2.* Seoððan, seoððon afterwards, then, when, *Cd. 214: Bd. 4, 6, v. siððan.* Seotol a settle, v. setl. Seottan to set, appoint, *Chr. 656, v. settan.* Seotu pasture ground where cattle are bred and fattened; buccetum, *Som.* Seouanti seventy, *Chr. 435, v. seofontig.* Seouenih seven nights, a week, v. seofenih. Seouian to mourn, v. stiofan. Seoveðende seventh; septimus, *Chr. 666.* Seow sowed; p. of sawan. Seox six, *Chr. 656, v. six.* Seox sixth, v. six. Serce a shirt, *Cot. 13, v. syrce.* Ser-clað a sear-cloth, v. sar-clað. Bere-monað dry month, June, v. sear-monað. Sererung device, fraud, v. searwung.

Serfus, e; f. SERVICE; servitium, officium:—Ða serfise to donde to do the service, *Chr. 1070.* Sergeant A SERGEANT; serviens, Lye. SERIAN; p. ode; pp. od. To make neat, set in order, to plan, deliberate; concinnare, deliberare:—Serede and sette planned and set; concinnavit et disposuit, *Cd. 213.* Me seledon ymb deliberated concerning me, *Cd. 224.* Sermende Sarmatia, *Ors. 1, 1.* Sermenne Sarmate, *Ors. 6, 24.* Serðan To commit adultery; coire cum femina:—Ne serð þu oðres mannes wif thou shalt not commit adultery, *Som.* Seruende Serving; serviens, Lye. Serwan treachery, v. searu. Serwian to conspire, v. syrwan. SESTER, sæster; g. seastes; m. [*Fr. setier m: It. sestiere m. a pint measure; stajo m. a bushel: Sp. sextaria m. a measure*] 1. A sester, a wine or water measure containing fifteen pints; used also for grain, a firkin; sextarius, amphora. 2. A bath, a Hebrew measure; cadus, batus. 3. A pitcher; hydria, lagena. 4. A measure; mensura. 5. A Hebrew measure about 18 quarts; satum, i. e. mensura Hebraica Seah dicta, tertia pars ephæ:—1. XV pound wætres gað to seatre 15 pounds of water go to a sester, *W. Cat. p. 179: L. M. 2, 67.* On twega seatra gemette oððe on þreora duarum amphorarum mensura siue trium, *Ja. 2, 6.* 2. Hund seatra eles centum bati olei, *Lk. 16, 6.* 3. *Jud. 7, 16, 19.* 4. Sestras, *Lev. 19, 35.* 5. Pri sestras smedeman tria sata similaginis, *Gen. 18, 6.* SET Therefore, on that account; ideo, idcirco, propterea, ea de causa:—Ge etað hus wuduana set feorran biddende exeditis domos viduarum, ea de causa in longum orantes, *R. Mt. 23, 14.* Set A setting; occasus:—Mid þy to sete eode sunne gæsum ad occasum iuit sol, *R. Mk. 1, 32.* Set, in composition denotes, an inhabitant, *Bd. S. p. 644, 22, v. sæta.* Sete manifeste, *R. Ja. 11, 14.* Sete set, place; imp. of settan. Setel a setting, *Pa. 103, 20, v. setl.* Seten set; pp. of sittan. Seten shoots, plants; plantaria, *Cot. 149, v. setin.* Setere, es; m. A SETTER, a treacherous person; insidiator, *C. Lk. 20, 20.*

ʼSe-þa for se-þe he who; ille qui, qui, *Cd.* 94.

SEDAN, sebian, aesian, geseþan; p. seþde, we seþdon; pp. geseþed; v. a. [*Icel. seta animadvertere, responderi: Frs. setha, setta to order.—not true*] 1. To affirm, confirm, testify, prove, show; affirmare, confirmare. 2. To show by speaking, to utter, say, speak; effari:—1. Sum oþer seþde and cwæþ quidam alius affirmavit et dixit, *Lk.* 22, 59. Fæstnigende, oþþe seþende, we aeseþað ure spræc *Eif. gr.* 38, *Som.* p. 40, 16. Gif þu geseþan miht if thou be able to prove, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 4; *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7. Geseþed, *Bd.* 4, 8. 2. Hi geseþað and spræcað unrithwisyse, *Ps.* 93, 4.

Seþe, se þe he who; ille qui. Seþe will require, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7.

Seþel, seþl a seat, *R. Mt.* 6, 34, v. setl.

Seþ-rægel tapestry, v. set-rægl. Seþþan afterwards, *Ors.* 1, 3, v. siþþan.

Seþung, e; f. Attestation, confirming; affirmatio, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 4.

Setin A shoot of a vine; propago vitis, *C. Ps.* 79, 12.

SETL, gesetl, es; n. 1. A SETTLE, seat, bench stool; sedes. 2. A setting; occasus:—1. Du setat us on þæt sæt þines Sceoppendes thou settest us on the seat of thy Maker, *Bt.* 7, 5, *Card.* p. 34, 23. Hyra setlu þara þe culfran sealdon he tobræc, *Mt.* 21, 12, *Lk.* 1, 52. He þæs setles naþing sæfde on Rome he had nothing of the seat in Rome, *Chr.* 1096, *Ing.* 314, 18. 2. Ða þa sunne eode to setle gnum sol vergeret ad occasum, *Gen.* 15, 17; *Mk.* 1, 33; *Ex.* 17, 12. ¶ Heahsetl a high seat, a throne, *Ps.* 88, 29.—Cyne-setl a king's seat, a throne, *Ex.* 11, 5.—Dom-setl a judgment-seat, *Mt.* 27, 19.—Bisceop-setl a seat of a bishop, a see, *Chr.* 34.—Setl-gang, setl-gong a going to a seat, a setting. Be þam wege þe lið to sunnan setl-gange, secundum viam qua jacet ad occasum solis, *Deut.* 11, 30. Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlgang from sun's rising to setting, *C. M. Ps.* 112, 3.—Setl-gangan to go to setting, a declining, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 27.

Setl, setel The part on which the body rests in sitting; podex, *Herb.* 102, 2.

Setl-gang a setting, v. setl, &c. Setl-gangan sun-setting, v. setl, &c.

Setl-rade setting course or road, *Cd.* 148.

Setlung, e; f. SETTING, setting, placing; occasus:—Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlung e solis ortu usque ad occasum, *Ps.* 112, 3.—Sessio, positio, *L. Ps.* 138, 1.

Setmuncg A mutiny; seditio, *Lye.*

Setnere A seditious person, revolter; seditious, *C. Mk.* 16, 7.

Setnia, setnea, se; f. A tradition; traditio, *C. Mt.* 16, 2, 3.

Setmuncg, setnung, e; f. Sedition, mutiny; seditio, *R. Mk.* 15, 7; *R. Lk.* 23, 19, 25.

Setol a seat, *Cot.* 174, v. setl. Set-rægl Tapestry, carpet; tapes, *Lye.*

SETTAN; ic sette, þu setat, settest, he sette; p. sette, gesette, asette, þu settest; imp. sete; pp. geset, gesett, asset; v. a. [*Plat. settan: Dut. zettan: Frs. setha, setta to institute, order, make, to give security: Ger. setzen; v. a. p. setat; pp. gesetat to make one sit, to give a thing a certain place: Dan. sette: Sued. sätta: Icel. setia to place, from sæt; p. of v. a. sittan to sit: Wel. sodi to fix; gosodi to set: Gael. suidhich to plant, to set: Grk. σαρταιν to put on; ἔξω, ἔξω to set: Heb. נָשַׁב to set to place. The primary sense of this word being to put or lay a thing to the ground, to lower a thing, it is visibly related to sittan to sit, Adelung.] 1. To set, place, appoint, plant, settle, populate; ponere, collocare, plantare. 2. To settle, appease; placare. 3. To set, set in order, to arrange, compose; componere. 4. To possess, own; possidere. Often used with prepositions, as settan beforan to set before: settan ofer, on, uppan set over, on, upon, &c.:—1. Du hete settan gemaro abutan tu jusiasti tuos terminum circa, *Ex.* 19, 23. Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum, *Gen.* 9, 13. Ðu setat us thou settest us, *Bt.* 7, 5. Ðu settest thou placedit, *Ps.* 72, 18; 79, 7. Sete pine hand, *Gen.* 24, 2. Under cyfe settað subter modium ponunt, *Mt.* 6, 15. Ðe him geset is which to him is set, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 113, 25, 18. Deod lond monig setton gens terrarum plurima plantaverunt, *Bt. R.* p. 160. Hi setton ponerunt, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 37, 38; *Ps.* 72,*

9; *Jn.* 3, 3. 2. Scylas hit settan debeat in iudicium parere, *L. Edm.* vol. 7: *Bt.* 21, 1. 3. Ic þas boc wrat and set. I wrote and composed this book. *Bd. S.* p. 647, 34, 37. 4. Ðu settest ædran mine in secedisti reves meo, *Ps.* 121, 12. ¶ Settan-beforan to set before, *Deut.* 11, 26. Setz ofer to put over, an *Ors.* *Gen.* 48, 18.

Settend, es; m. A settor, disposer; dispositor, *Cd.* 194. Settere A traitorous man; thief; latro, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, setere.

Settl a seat, v. setl. Setul-reogl tapestry, *Cd.* Em. 1 b, v. set-rægl.

Settnes tradition, *R. Mt.* 7, 1, v. setnia.

Setung treschery, v. særnung. Setynes, se; f. A sitting down assensio, *Som.*

Sew rowed; p. of sawn.

SEWRE, scwera A sower; sower; qui videt, species vero cui animi perspicax solera, sagax, prudens, catus, *Hickes's Discr.* 4 p. 29.

Sewe the sea, *Cantic. Ma. E.* 15, 23, v. see.

Sewon to see, understand, *I. Ps.* 27, 7, v. seon.

Sex, sexto sis, *R. Jn.* 2, 6, 7, six.

Sex a knife, sword, *Jn.* 3, 2, 3, seax.

Sex-hænde-man a man whose life was estimated at 600 hangings, *Text. Ref.* p. 38, 1, hundred-man.

Sex-land Saxo-land, Saxo-Saxonia, *Chr.* 1106.

Sexna of the Saxons, *Mex. Sif. F.* v. seax.

Sexta sixth, *L. With.* 1, v. sib. Sextig, sixty, *Wulf. Ita.* 6, sixteg.

Si be, may be, *Ex.* 16, 13, 20, 19, 21, v. sy.

Siaro-cræft a deceitful art, *R.* p. 158, v. searo-cræft.

SIB; g. d. ac. sibbe; f. [*Fr. Frs. Old Dut. sibbe, f. relationship: Ger. sippe, sippe relationship: Ot. sibbo, sibbi kiappo, sibbi, sibbe, sibba sippa a neighbour neighbour (Grimm's Gr. vol. 2 p. 57). In earlier times it also had the signification of protection: Moes. sib praev. f. sibjon: Old. Sued. sifa: hi sif m. a relation] 1. Perspax. 2. Concord, agreement, adoption; consensus, &c. 3. Alliance, companionship, relation tanguntis, cognatus.*

1. Sib ni mid cow, or sy cow s

nas sit cum vobis, Gen. 43, 23: Jn. 10, 19: 21, 26. Sibbe bearn pacis filius, Lk. 10, 6. Drihten sylle eow sibbe Dominus dabit vobis pacem, Num. 5, 26. Ic com sybbe on eorðum sendan, or to sendanne vno pacem in terram mittere, Mt. 10, 34: Lk. 12, 51. Beoð on sybbe þa þing þe he ah ræst in pace res quas ille habet, Lk. 11, 21. 2. We eodon mid ibbe ambulamus cum comitibus, Pr. 54, 15. To tacne were sibbe for a sign of the dejection, Bd. S. p. 582, 9. 3. Forlætað þa sibbe forsake the companionship, Bt. 21. Neh ib nearest relation, L. Cnut. lxx. 7. — Sibbe-mæð [mæð tate, degree] degree of relationship, L. Cnut. pol. 48, W. p. 41, 49. — Sibb-lufe love of relations, Cd. 117, v. sib-lufe. — Sib-fæc [fæc an interval, pace] degrees of relationship, sanguinity, L. Ænk. W. p. 21, 1. — Sib-gebyrd [gebyrd irth, origin] kindred, birth, 2. 91. — Sib-gedyrht a kindred band, Cd. 154: Beo. 11. — Sib-gemas family relations, inuen, Cd. 162. — Sib-lac a sacre offering, L. Athel. Pref. nd. — Sib-leger, syb-leger leger a bed] incest, L. Cnut. 4. 48. — Sib-lufe, sibb-lufe in love or affection of kindred, w, Cd. Th. p. 2, 25: 117, k. p. 152, 3. — Sib-reden reden condition, state] relationship, Chr. 1127. — Sib-scipe relationship. — sib-gaibbed; pp. geibbed; v. e. To make peace, scify, compose; pacem facere, scificare, L. Can. Edg. 7: 7. p. 83, 9: Pa. 93, 19. no relations, C. Lk. 14, 12. A sieve; cribrum, Som. ing, gesibbing, es; m. A relation, kinsman, kinswoman; Ænis, Gen. 19, 12. Sib-sgas relations, brethren, R. 2. um, gesibbum; def. se gesibma; adj. Peaceable, peace-ing; pacificus: — Sibsumnes ibes et eow hiddende syn in pacifcum factus a vobis trades sunt, Ors. 1, 10. Ea-ge synd þa gesibsuman, Mt. 9, 11. unlice, gesibsumlice; adv. peaceably, quietly; pacifice, t. 33, 4: Pa. 34, 23. unnes, gesibsumnes, se; f. usefulness, tranquillity, con- rd; pax, quies: — On micel-sibsumnes in great tranquility, Chr. 860: Lev. 7, 32. n seven, v. seofon.

° Sic a furrow, v. sich. Sic sick, v. seoc. SIKAN [Plat. suchten, suften, zuften: Dut. zuchten: Ger. aufzuzen] To sigh, and in Derbyshire to SIKK; suspirare, Ors. 2, 7. Siccet A sigh, groan; gemitus, L. Ps. 30, 12. Siccettan To sigh, sob, groan; suspirare, singultire, gemere, Elyf. T. p. 36, 1. Siccetung, siccetung, siccitung, e; f. A sigh, sob, groan; suspirium, singultus, gemitus: — Of innewardre heortan langsume siccetunge teah drew a long sigh from (the) inward heart, Hom. Greg. p. 12: R. 78. SICEL, sicol [Plat. sekel, siekel f: Dut. sikkell f: Ger. sichel f: Dan. segel, segl, sigd c: Swed. sikkell m: Icel. sigdr f: Lat. secula f: Grk. ἡμετέρας, ἡμετέρας: Wend. secati: Pol. sickarts] A sickle; falx messoria: — He sent his icol immittit ejus falcem, Mk. 4, 29. Ne rip þu na mid sicel ne metito tu non cum falce, Deut. 23, 25. Sicerian To soak, sink in; penetrare, Past. 57, 1. Sich A furrow, gutter, water-course; sica, sicha, sichetum, i. e. sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa, Som. Sich Behold, look; respice, T. Pa. 24, 17. Siclian To be sick; ægrotare, Lye. Sicol a sickle, v. icel. Sicol-wyrht the herb sickle-wort; consolida genus, Som. Sicomor A sycamore; sycomor: — Astah up on an treow sicomorum, Lk. 19, 4. Sid; def. se sida; seo, þæt side; sup. sidest; adj. 1. Ample, spacious, broad, great, vast; amplius, latus, spatiosus. 2. Various, diverse; varius: — 1. Pios side gesceaft this spacious creation, Bt. R. p. 196. Hu wid and sid how wide and spacious, Cd. 228. Gesetten þa Sennar sidne and widne then (they) occupied Skinner spacious and wide, Cd. 80. Unlytel dæl sidre foldan no small part of wide land, Cd. 119. Geond þisme sidan grund on this spacious earth, Bt. R. p. 177. Giond þas sidan gesceaft over the broad creation, Cd. 32. On þysum sidan sele in this spacious hall, Cd. 216. Siðe hergas vast bands, armies, Cd. 156. Gesæt sidestan dæge sat (his) last day, Cd. 209. 2. Sidra

gesceaft of various creatures, Bt. R. p. 167. Sidra gesceafta anleppa ælc variarum creaturarum singula, Bt. R. p. 187. Side; adv. Far, widely; late: — Side and wide far and wide, Cd. 6: 93. SIDA, an; f. [Plat. side, sied f: Dut. zyde f: Frs. sid f: Ger. seite f: Tat. situ: Not. sattu: Dan. side c: Swed. Icel. sida f: Heb. צַד jd, tsd a side: Chald. ܛܝܫ jdd, tsdd to turn] A SIDE; latus: — Geopnode his sidan mid spere, Jn. 19, 34. He setywe-de hym hys handa and hys sidan, Jn. 20, 20. Be sidan on the side, Cd. 205, Th. p. 299, 5. Duru þu setat be þære sidan wiðneoban, Gen. 6, 16. On callum sidum on all sides, Bt. 18, 2. Sid-adl a side disease, pain in the side, R. 10. Sidan of a side, v. side. Sidefull Modest, bashful; pudicus, Cod. Exon. 1 a. Sidefulnes, se; f. Modesty: pudicitia, Abus. 5. Sidelicely Aptly, according to custom; apte, ex more, Past. 21, 2. Sidene Silken, made of silk; sericus, bombycinus, Col. Monas. Sidesta the widest, v. sid. Sidfexe, sidfexed Having long hair; capillatus, Elyf. gr. 43. Sido a custom, v. sidu. Sid-reaf a side clothing, a cloak, Elyf. gl. Som. p. 69. Sid-sár a side sore or disease. Sidu, sido; g. d. a; ac. u; pl. nom. ac. a; g. a. ena; d. um; m. [Plat. Frs. side f: Dut. zeden f. pl. the s. zede not in use: Ger. sitte f: Not. Wil. sito f: Ofried's Krist by Graff. lib. ii. 8; 27. Thar stantum uuarzarfas, so thar in lante situ uuas ibi stabant vasa aquaria, tu in regione moris erat. Poem on St. Anno, sidde m. Horn-neck. sid m: Dan. sæder c. pl: Swed. sed m: Icel. sidr m. Wachter, on the derivation of this word, says, Duo significare potest; vel consuetudinem vivendi, si sit a Grk. ἴσος, præposito sibilo, et hoc ab ἴσος consuesco; vel institutum majorum, si derivetur a Ger. setten, setzen constituere] A custom, manner, part, duty; pars, officium, mos, ritus, consuetudo: — Micel sido mid Romwarum was was a great custom with Romans, Bt. 27, 1. Weorðað swiðe oft se sido it is very often the custom, Bt. 39, 9. Hiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan to change

their custom and their nature, Bt. 7, 2. God gesette unawendlicne side and þeawas God has set unchangeable customs and laws, Bt. 21, 1.

¹ Sid-werc, sid-weorc *a side disease, a pain in the side.*

Sid-wyrm *a silkworm*; bombyx, R. 23.

Sie *be, shall be, Bt. 16, 2, v. sy, wean.*

Sie *the sea, Cantic. Moys. Ex. 15, 1, 12, v. see.*

Sie *victory, Ex. 17, 11, v. siege.*

Sieff *salve, C. R. Jn. 11, 2, v. sealf.*

Siel *hearwæn an Ethiopian*; Æthiopes Mauri, T. Ps. 71, 9, v. Silhearwa.

Siemle *always, Bt. 6: 7, 3, v. simle.*

Sienare, *be*; sunt, sint, *for synd, Bt. 10: 11, 1, v. wean.*

Siende *for si be*; sit, *Hickes's Gr. 4to. p. 45, 3.*

Sienderlice *separately, v. synderlice.*

Siendon, syndon, syndare; sunt, Bt. 3, 4: Cð. 188.

¹ Siene; f. [Dut. zigt n: *Frs. sione, siune f. visus, facies*; Ger. geacht n: *Ker. kishiiti*; Ot. gesiht: *Tat. Iad. gisiuini*; Dan. syn, aasyn n: *Swed. syn f. sigt m. sigte n. sight*; Icel. sion, syn f. *visio*; syni n. *visus*] *Vision, sight, appearance*; visio, visus, aspectus.—*Hire þa siene onlah to her the vision raised, Cð. 29. Forseton heafod-siena obstructed power of sight, Cð. 114. Hrioh bið þonne seo þe ær gladu on siene was rough is then sea which before was calm to the sight, Bt. R. p. 155.*

Sient are, Bt. 11, 1, v. synd, wean.

SIERAN; *p. ede. To lie in wait for, to lay snares for, to plot, to conspire*; insidiari, insidias struere, parare.—*He hine het secgan hwæt his geferan wæron þe mid him ymbe sieronod he commanded him to say what his companions were who conspired with him, Bt. 16, 2. Ða bearn sieronod ymbe þone fæder the children conspired against the father, Bt. 31, 1.*

Siew *the sea, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4, v. see.*

Sieax *six, Cod. Exon. p. 33, v. six.*

Sieax-benn *a sword-wound, Beo. 40, 24.*

Sieax-feald *six-fold, Cot. 183.*

Siexta *the sixth, Cod. Exon. p. 18 b, v. sexta.*

SIFE, syfe [Plat. seve f: *Dut. seef f. zift f. Ger. sieb n: Ot. Ker. Wil. sib: Dan. sigte,*

sie c: Swed. slkt, sikt, m: Icel. sia f.] A sieve; cribrum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, 65.*

¹SIFER, sifr, syfer [Plat. süver, suber pure: *Dut. zuiver: Ger. sauber, adj. and adv. pure, undefiled, unmixed, genuine: Ker. subro: Tat. subarnesse the purification of the Virgin Mary. Not. translates the Lat. sobrius by suber, so that the relationship of these two words is not unlikely. Wachter says, Proprie est purus instar aquæ a saw aqua, mutato w. in b. Ita limpida a limpha] *Pure, sober, clean, chaste*; sobrius, purus, castus.—*Beoð syfre and wacole estote sobrii et vigiles, 1 Pet. 5, 8: Job. p. 164.**

Siferlice *Soberly, purely*; sobrie, Som.

Siferfny, se; f. *Sobriety, purity*; sobrietas, puritas, *Psalm. Hom. p. 12.*

Sifeða *bran, Herb. 161, 1, v. siofoða.*

Sifian *To rejoice*; gaudere; sifeð *rejoices, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 646, 35, C.*

Sifia, sifig *food, R. Ben. interi. 39, v. sufel.*

Sifr *sober, v. sifer.*

SIFTAN; *pp. gesyft [Plat. siften, seven: Dut. ziften: Ger. sieben, sichten: Dan. sigte, sie: Swed. sickta: Icel. sia flittrare, cribrare] To sift; cribrare, cribro separare:—Swa swa mon melo sift as a man sifts meal, Bt. 34, 11.*

Sifðe *Tares; zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25, 38.*

SIG *be, am, &c.; sim, sum, sis, sit, sub. of wean:—Ic wite hwæðer hit sig þe soð aciam annon id sit verum, Gen. 42, 16. Ðu segat þæt ic cyning sig thou sayest that I am a king, Nic. 4: Gen. 39, 9.*

SIGAN; *ic sige; he sihð: p. sah, we sigon; pp. sigen, asigen [Plat. sakken to fall: Dut. zakken: Frs. siga to sink, to fall down: Old Ger. sigan to sink, to fall: Not. er siget unde sturzet he sinks and precipitates. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, sigen is used in the sense, to place one's self, to sit down: Moes. sigan, gagan delabi, subsidere: Icel. sige, sink down, to set; procidere, corruere, irruere. 2. To fail, be deficient as in moisture—hence to be thirsty, dry; corruere, sitire:—1. Sigan lættest sufferest to fall, Bt. R. p. 164. Ne mæg hio hider ne þider sigan nec possit illa huc neque illuc procidere, Bt. R. p.*

178. Gewat se wilda hepd on æfenne carce secan. of: wonne weg werg sigan hegriti to handa halgum ræc went the wild fowl at eve (to ark to seek, over dusky eve. weary to sink hungry to the hands of (the) hungry man, (a 72). On corðan sah fell gese (the) gordan, Bd. S. p. 35. 31. Ealle stiornan sigoð ðater sunnan all (the) stars after (the) sun. 2. Swa swa sigende sond þonne ra swylyð as thirsty seed swalloweth the rain, Bt. 12. On þa sigendan sonde on the three, sand, Bt. 12.

Sig-beag, sige-beah *a crown of victory, a crown, C. Jn. 19: Bd. 1, 7.*

Sige *be, am, for sig, v. wean.*

Sige *A fall, setting, declining casus, occasus:—Sio sume þonne hio on sige weorðeð the sun when he is in setting, Bt. R. p. 169.*

¹SIGE, sege, ea; m. *Victory, triumph, crown; victoria, triumphus, corona:—Er þæt he awurpe dom to sige wædom profulerit iudicium auctoritatem, Mt. 12, 20. Ahe ges gewæld habast wære potestatem, Chr. 1066, Gt. 172, 21. Gif he him ic forgeafe if he give victory him, Bd. 2, 9. Mid myre sige ham foran with his triumph went home, Bd. 1: Bad þone ecan sige cæptes the eternal crown, Bd. S. p. 593, 14.—Sige-beacen a sign of victory, trophy, Bd. 2: 2. Sige-beah a crown of victory, v. sig-beag.—Sige-byrne trophy of victory, Cð. 170.—Sige-drihten lord of victory, Bt. 2: p. 180.—Sige-fest fast victory, victorious, Bd. 2: 9.—Sige-folc triumphant people, Jt. 11.—Sige-gefoht a fought victory, victorious contest, Bd. 2: 2. Sige-hreðig insomorable in victory, Bd. 1.*

SIOEL, sigl 1. *A neck ornament, a collar, brooch, jewel, gem button; monile, bulla. 2. Seal; sigillum:—1. Gylden gegele a gold necklace, Bd. S. p. 595, 5. Ic me gemæn siferan, þa ic geong was. Fyðlan byrðenne gyldenra sigl I remember formerly to wear borne, when I was young, of the burden of golden ornaments. Bd. S. p. 589, 26. 2. Seal.*

Sigel, sigl *Rys; secale:—Sigit dust scalis pabris, L. M. 1: 14.*

Sigelan *To seal*; sigillare. *See Sigel-beorht gem-bright, M. P. 175.*

ge-leas without victory, triumphless, *Lup.* 1, 14: *Cd.* 17.
 gel-bearwa, Sygil-bearwa, Sigyl-bearwa, Sil-bearwa, Syl-bearwa. *A Moore, an Ethiopica; Ethiopians, Ethiopians, Cuchis:—*Maria and Aaron ridden mid Moises for his Sigel-bearwanan wife Miriam *et Aaron obloquuti sunt contra Moysen propter ejus Cuschidem uxorem, Num.* 12, 1. Sigyl-bearwan *Ethiopianus, C. Ps.* 71, 1. Sygil-bearwan, *67, 34, Lye.* gel-hweorfa *vertumnus, Herb.* 30, 136.
 el-hwerfe *The turnsole, sunflower; solisequium, heliotropium, Cot.* 78: *Elf. gl. Som.* 60.
 elic like a victory, *Cot.* 198.
 el-waru *an Ethiopian, Cd.* 46.
 ea, Sihgen; *d. Sigene. The her Seine; Sequana, Chr.* 660.
 and thirsty, soaking up, *v. gen: Som. says, the full tide of the sea; as from sæ the sea, m to go; bibulus, flustrum, et.* 86.
 eaf a garment of victory, triumphal robe, *Elf. gl., Som.* 69.
 ean, sigrian. *To triumph, to win a conquest; triumphare, ꝥ. gr.* 24.
 eic rich in victory, victorious, *i.* 170.
 eof famous in victory, triumphant, *Jdth.* p. 24, 8.
 eod a conquering nation, *R. p.* 150.
 ereat a triumphing crowd, *d. Ex.* 20 a, 13.
 eber a triumphant sacrifice, *i.* 162.
 eorht famous in victory, triumphant, *Cd.* 218.
 ewong a plain or field of victory, a necklace, *v. sigel.*
 e to the Seine, *v. sigen.*
 ys, se; *f. Descend; descendens, C. Lk.* 19, 37.
 r *The city Zoar, Gen.* 19, a. ea. [*Plat. sege f: Dut. ge f: Frs. Ger. sieg m: Isd. uigu silk, siku sig, seg: m. seyer, seier, seir c: Swed. ger m: Icel. sigr m. sigur-ning f: a victory) A victory, amph; victoria:—*Sigor eft wearf victory turned again, *L. 95. Sigores agend lord of victory, Cd.* 228. Sigores tacn ign of triumph, *Cd.* 106. Se or seleð who victory giveth, *L. 135. Sigore gewe- bod honoured with victory, th. 12, 38. Sigora settend puer of victories, Cd.* 190.

Sigora gesynto advantage of victories, *Cd.* 156. Sigorum blissian to rejoice in victories, *Bd.* 2, 1.
 Sigora, an; *m. A conqueror; victor:—*Soðfast sigora just conqueror, *Cd.* 163.
 Sigor-lean reward of triumph, *Cd.* 141.
 Sigorlic triumphal, *Cot.* 56.
 Sigor-worca a worker of victories, *Cd.* 158.
 Sigrian to triumph, *Elf. gr.* 24, *v. sigerian.*
 Sigonte seama, *L. M.* 1, 31, 39.
 Sigyl-bearwa *an Ethiopian, v. sigel-bearwa.*
 Sihð fails, *v. sigan.*
 Sihðfæt a path, course, *Bd. p.* 571, 34, *v. siðfæt.*
 Sih-ceaster, Sel-ceaster [sel best, ceaster city] SILCHESTER, Hants; Vindoma sive Vindomiti Antonini, veterum Segontiacorum caput, *Lye.*
 Silde-deor *The goddess of war; Bellona, Som.*
 Silende Feasting, banqueting; epulans, *T. Ps.* 67, 3.
 Silf self, *Gen.* 1, 11, *v. sylf.*
 Silf-willes of his own accord, willingly, *v. sylf-willea.*
 Sil-bearwa, syl-bearwa *a Moor, an Ethiopian, Ps.* 71, 9: *67, 34: Gen.* 2, 13, *v. Sigel-bearwa.*
 Sillan to give, *Num.* 11, 18: 22, 18, *v. syllan.*
 Sillende Zealand; Zelandia in Dania, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Sillic wonderful, dreadful, *Elf. T. p.* 42, 2, *v. sellic.*
 Sillice wonderfully, *Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7, *v. sellice.*
 Silue, *Chr. Gib.* p. 120, 30, *v. sylf.*
 Siluer, silure siluer, *Chr.* 656, *v. seolfer.*
 Simble a feast, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v. symbel.*
 Simble always, *Jos.* 6, 3, *v. symle.*
 Simle always, *Bt.* 11, 1, *v. symle.*
 Simle a feast, *Ps.* 73, 9, *v. symbel.*
 Simon with fetters, *Cd.* 37.
 Sîn, sinan; *g. m. n. es; f. re. [Plat. sien, sin: Dut. zyn: Frs. sin: Ger. sein: Isd. Ot. sin: Moes. seina suus, seina sua: Dan. sin m. f. sit n. hans his: Swed. sin m. f. sitt n. hans: Icel. sinn, sin, sitt his, hers, his; hans his] His, his own, her, its; suus, sua, suum:—*Ða sunnan sines bereafað beorhtan leohtes bereaves the sun of his bright light, *Bt. R. p.* 153. Andswarode drihtne sinum answered his lord, *Cd.* 99. Wið drihtan sinne against his lord, *Cd.* 15. Ofslöh broðor sinne slew his brother, *Cd.* 47.

Agif Abrahame idese sine give to Abraham his wife, *Cd.* 126. Wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sinum would kill his son with his hands, *Cd.* 140.
 Sin sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 2, 6, 10, *W. p.* 87, 18, *v. syn.*
 Sin be, are; simus, sint, *Gen.* 11, 4: *Ex.* 29, 29, *v. syn.*
 SIN; *adv. Ever, always; it is generally used in composition; semper, perpetuo:—*He was sinþyrstende mannes blodes he was ever thirsty of man's blood, *Ors.* 2, 9. Sincalda sæ ever cold sea, *Cd.* 166.
 Sina sinews, *Herb.* 36, 5, *v. sinu.*
 Sina, Sinai, Synai. Sinai; Sinai westen; Sinai desertum, *Ex.* 19, 1. Sinai munt Sinai mons, *Ex.* 19, 11: 18, 23.
 Sinað a synod, *Chr.* 656, *v. sinoð.*
 SINC, es; *m. 1. A collection, heap, gain, treasure, riches; congregatio, lucrum, thesaurus, opes, divitiæ. 2. What constitutes riches, the metal itself, silver; ipsum metallum, argentum:—*1. On seolfres rinc in a heap of siluer, *Cd.* 226. Sinc hið deorost treasure is dearest, *Menol. F.* 480. Suð-monna rinc south-men's treasure, *Cd.* 94. Læte brucan sinces permit to enjoy of wealth, *Cd.* 126. Since berofene of treasure be-reft, *Cd.* 144. Since and seolfre with riches and silver, *Cd.* 174. Sinces hyrde treasure's guardian, *Cd.* 97. 2. Geawon ofer since salo hflisan saw in silver halls towering; videbant ultra argentum [sive obducta argento] palatia rutilare, *Cd.* 109.
 Sinca-baldor a munificent king, *Beo.* 34.
 SINCAN; *p. sanc, besanc, we suncon, besuncon, v. n. [Dut. zinken: Frs. sieg: Plat. Ger. sinken, v. n. and in a few cases v. a.: Not. sinchan: Moes. sigawan or siggwan (pronounced singuan) mergere vel mergi: Swed. sjunka: Dan. synke, v. n. to sink, v. a. to swallow: Icel. siga, v. n. desiderare, sub-orrum ferri] TO SINK; desiderare, delabi:—*Twa by- ring on eorðan besuncon two cities into earth sank, *Ors.* 3, 2, *Bar.* p. 89, 18. Seo burh besanc on eorðan the city sank into the earth, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 129, 7. Sincende subsidens, *C. Mt.* 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sæflod þa gyt wære whether (the) sea-flood was yet sinking, *Cd.* 71, *v. sencan.*

**Sinc-geof a money-gift, a gift, Bt. R. p. 151.*
Sind, synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, Num. 13, 32, v. wesan.
Sindan, sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, Bt. R. p. 9, 6, v. wesan.
SINDER [*Dut. sindel, sintels m. pl: Ger. sinter, zünder m. the scales which fly from iron when beaten on an anvil: Dan. sinner c. pl: Swed. sinder m. pl: Icel. sindur n. scorria ferri; sindri m. siles: Wel. sindw forge cinders: Fr. cendre f. ashes: It. cenere f. ashes*] *A CINDER, dross, scum, putrefaction, rust; scoria, spuma metalli, caries, putredo lignorum, vel ferri. Sinder-om rust of iron; ferrugo, Cot. 85.*
Sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, Bt. 42, v. wesan.
Sindor a cinder, v. sinder.
Sin-dream constant music, Cod. Exon. 45 a.
Sinechte [*sinu a sinew*] *Sinewy, strong; nervosus:—Is mid sinehtum limum gehæfd is held with sinewy limbs, L. M. 2, 36.*
Sinew a sinew, v. sinu.
Sinewælt 1. *What is long and round, round; teres, rotundum, cylindricus. 2. Circular, globular; circularia. 3. Voluble, changeable; volubilis, versatilis:—1. Elf. gr. 9, 26. Sinewælt stan a long round stone, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69. 2. Æquin. Vern. 3: Herb. 49, 1. Sinewælt cleofa rotundum conclave, R. 108. Sinewælt hring rotundus cyclicus, Cot. 183. 3. Sinewælt gesceap volubile schema, R. 100.*
***Sinewæltian** *To waver, reel, stagger; vacillare, nutare, Som.*
**Sinewæltneas, se; f. Roundness; globositas, rotunditas, Æquin. Vern. 17: R. 100.
Sin-full sinful, Gen. 13, 13, v. syn-full.
Sin-fulle House-leek, cinquefoil, fesc-leaved grass; semper-vivum, quinquifolium, Herb. 124.
SINGAL; def. se singala; seo, þæt singale; adj. Perpetual, continual, daily, constant, lasting; assiduus, perpetuus, continuus, jugis, diuturnus:—Se singala ege the perpetual fear, Bt. 11, 2. Seo singale gemen the continual care, Bt. 12. Habbað singalne and unnynte andan betwuh him have continual and useless enmity between them, Bt. 39, 3.
Singal-flowende constant flowing, R. 97.
Singallice; adv. Continually, al-**

ways: continuo, semper:—Singallice wuniende always dwelling, durable, eternal, Bt. 12. Singallice gehældeð continually supports, Bt. R. p. 157.
SINGAN, gesingan, syngan; ic singe, he singeð; p. sang, song, we sungon; pp. sungen, asungen, gesungen, v. a. [Dut. zingen: Plat. Ger. singen: Ker. singan, sinkan: Ot. singan: Moes. siguan, pronounced singuan: Dan. syngte: Swed. sjunga: Icel. syngia canere, dicere, atyngia mesu missam dicere] 1. *To SING, to play upon an instrument; psallere, canere, cantare. 2. To say, pronounce; dicere:—1. Lioð þe ic geo song a song which I formerly sang, Bt. 2. Sang niwne ic syngte þe cautionem novam cantabo tibi, Ps. 143, 11. Þæt ic singe þe ut cantem tibi, 29, 13. Hu se scop sang how the poet sang, Bt. 30, tit. Sang Gode lof-sang cantavit Deo hymnum, Ex. 15, 1. Hu we singað quomodo nos cantabimus? Ps. 136, 5. Syngað sealme cantate psalmum, Ps. 67, 4. Singende stefne ic gehire canentis vocem audio, Ex. 32, 18. 2. Cristus sylf sang Pater-noster ærest Christ himself first said Pater-noster; Homil. de fide: R. Ben. interl. 9.*
***Singanlice continually, Bt. 18, 1, v. singallice.**
Singendlic cantabilis, Ps. 118, 54.
Singendlice Pleasantly, merrily; jocunde, Som.
SINGIAN, syngian, gesyngian; p. ode; pp. od [Dut. zondigen: Plat. Ger. sündigen: Old Ger. sünden: Ker. Ot. sunton: Dan. synde: Swed. synda: Icel. syndga] *To sin; peccare:—Hu mæg ic swa yfele wið hine don, and wið God singian, Gen. 39, 9. Ic singie nitende pecco nesciens, Num. 22, 34. Ic singode þe peccavi tibi, Ps. 40, 4. Þæt þu wið me ne syngodest ut tu contra me non peccares, Gen. 20, 6. He syngað ille peccat, Mt. 18, 15, 21. Deð þæt þæt folc syngie faciat ut ille populus peccet, Lev. 4, 3. We singodon nos peccavimus, Num. 21, 7.*
Sin-grene evergreen, Herb. 49.
Sin-higscipe A continued family connexion, wedlock; conjugium, Bt. 21.
Sinhiwan, samhiwan, gesinhiwan [sin always, hiwan of the same family] Partners, yoke-

fellows, pair, mate, married persons; perpetuo unum familiarie, conjuges:—Het þa sinhiwum commanded the pair, Cd. 46, Ta. p. 59, 3: 57, Ta. p. 48, 19: p. 49, 9.
***Sinigian, sinnigian, gesingian. To marry; nubere, C. R. D. 20, 25.**
Sinlic Sinful, wicked; nefarius Chr. 1106.
Sin-niht, sin-neat, syn-niht perpetual night, always, Cd. 2.
Sino a sinew, v. sinu.
Sinope Mustard-seed; sin, L. M. 2, 6.
SINOD, synoð, seonað, seroðes. [Plat. sind, send, scizent, sehend, shind f: synode f: Fr. send, scizent f: Ger. synode f.] SYNOD:—Mid ammodan callas sinoðes with the unanimous advice of all (the) members's decree, Bd. S. p. 581.
Sinodlic Relating to a synodal: synodalis, synodalis. Bd. S. p. 572, 1.
Sinoð-stow a place of a synod.
Sinowalt cylindrical, v. wealt.
Sin-ræden [ræden s law] A perpetual condition, wedlock; jugium, Som.
***Sin-scipe, sin-scype, es; n. ever, scipe a state, condition. 1. A continued or perpetual state, wedlock; perpetuus, conjugium. 2. Ger. connexion, last; carnalis copulatio, illicita:—1. Gesceap sin-scipas wites in the bed of wedlock; necit cot. Bt. R. p. 165. 2. Ger. on swilicum manulian scipe þurh-wanað if such wicked connexion continue, Can. Edg. and. p. 22.**
Sint, synt, synd are; sunt, 17, 11, v. wesan.
Sin-þyrstende always thirsty.
Sin-tryndel A sort of thistle, R. 53.
SINU, sinw, senw; g. d. x. pl. nom. ac. 2: f. [Plat. f: Dut. zenuw f: Fr. senw f: Ger. sehne f: Old Ger. sennuwa, senib: Dan. senw f: Swed. sena f: Icel. sinw f.] NEW; nervus, acubitus. Þa æthran he his sinw-þeo, Gen. 32, 25. Eac eat the sinew, Gen. 32, 25. sinum geworhte ex arboribus, Jud. 16, 7. Sin contraction of nerves, Herb. 30, 5. For þære wunde for a wound of sinew, L. Elf. 40. Þa æt-

sinwe the great sinew, *id.* Da
smalan sinewan the small
sinew, *id.*

Sinwealt cylindrical, v. sinewealt.
Sio the, she, who, *Et. 39, 3: 10,*
v. seo.

Sio the sight of the eye, v. seo.
Sioe sick, *Et. 38, 7, v. seoc.*

Siodo, sida, sidu. *Manner, con-*
duct; mos, officium:—Gif
giet, þurh cuscne siodo, læst
mina lara if yet, through mo-
dest conduct, he obey my coun-
sel, Cd. 29, Th. p. 39, 2.

Siofian, seofian; v. ode; & pp.
od [Plat. suchten, süchten,
süften, züften: *Dut. zuchten:*
Ger. seufzen: Ot. Not. süften,
süften, suppen: Like seoc, an
imitation of the sighing sound
produced by a painful disease,
Adelung] To bewail, mourn,
lament, complain; queri, con-
queri, lugere, gemere:—Ic wat
þæt þu wilt siofian I know
that thou wilt lament, Et. 38, 1.

To þam þæt þu nast hwæt þu
leng sioþge so that thou know-
est not what thou longer should-
est lament, *Et. 38, 1.* Þu siofo-

dest thou lamentedst, *Et. 38, 4.*

sion seon, *Et. 39, 4, v. seofon.*

sioþa, sioþa Bran; fursur,
palea, *Et. 34, 11.*

sioþan seon, *R. Lk. 2, 36, v.*
seofon.

sioþan a lamentation, complaint,
Et. 41, 3, v. seofung.

sioþan a seal, *Ors. 1, 1, v. seol.*

sioþan a seolc.

sioþan made of silk, v. seolcen.

sioþan self, v. sylf.

sioþan silver, v. seolfer.

sioþan, sioluc silk, *Et. p. 158:—*
sioluc-wyrn a silkworm, Cot.
17, v. seolc.

sioþan a seofcescing, *Ors. 1, 7, for*
conde from seon to strain.

sioþan a synod, v. sinoþ.

sioþan a synodal, v. sinoþ-lic.

sioþan a sinew, v. sinu.

sioþan a walt cylindrical, also strong,
v. sinewealt.

sioþan a stabula, *Cot. 174, Lye.*

sioþan a saware, *Prov. 20, Lye.*

sioþan afterwards, v. siþþan.

sioþan to seon, *Et. R. p. 158, v.*
man.

sioþan [Plat. *Dut. sippen: Dan.*
se: Icel. syp, at supra sor-
re] l. To sip; sorbere. 2.

sioþan to soften by soaking, to sap;
icare, maccrare, *Som.*

sioþan ige Bleer-eyed; lippus,
ut. 11, 4.

sioþan aian deliberated, *Ors. 3, 11,*
arian.

sioþan a sirene [Norse *si-*
na, from sir, aær, sir sea]
v. sea; mare:—On land and
sirende on land and on sea,
art. Gul. I. in bibl. Cott.

Siringie Butter-milk; lac sero-
sum, *Som.*

Sise-mus *A dormouse; glis, Som.*

Sit sits, is placed; sedet: site
sit; sede: sitet sits; sedet,
v. sittan.

SIT, es, m. [Old Ger. *Ot. Ker.*
sind iter: Moes. ninth iter, pro-
fectio] 1. A path, way; semita,
callis. 2. A journey, expeditio;
iter, greasus, expeditio.

3. *A moving, coming, departing;*
adventus, discessus. 4. Time,
turn, occasio; tempus, vicis.

5. *A part, lot, fortune, adver-*
sity; para, sors, vicis dura,
res adversa:—1. Doþ hys
siþas rihte facite ejus semitas
rectas, Mt. 3, 3: Mk. 1, 3.

Sæ-manna siþ seamen's way,
Cd. 166.

2. *Sende on langne*
siþ sent on a long journey, Cd.
4.

Het he me on pysne siþ
faran he commanded me to go
on this journey, *Cd. 25.*

Ne set ham ne on siþe neither at
home nor on a journey, *L.*
Const. W. p. 148.

3. *Æþe-*
linges siþ coming of a prince,
Et. R. p. 189.

He mægða siþ
gewitan ne meabte he (the)
maidens' coming might not know,
Cd. 123.

4. *On siþeunum tem-*
pus, semel, Ps. 61, 11.

Forma
siþ first time, *Cd. 148.*

Nu oþre siþe jam secunda vice,
Gen. 27, 36.

Est oþre siþe
postea secunda vice, *Mt. 26,*
42.

Seofon siþon septem
vicibus, septies, *Gen. 38, 3:*
Jos. 6, 4: Ps. 118, 164.

Seofan siþum, *Lk. 17, 4.*

Oþ
seofon siþas usque septies, *Mt.*
18, 21, 22.

5. *Þæt te heora*
seogan moste that even their
lot might say, Cd. 167.

Æfter
bealu siþe after adverse lot,
Cd. 148.

On ytemestum siþe
in extremo articulo, *Mk. 5, 23.*

Hwider fundast þu siþas dre-
ogan whither goest thou to en-
dure thy fortunes, lots, *Cd. 108.*

Findan sceolde earfoþ siþas
should find hard fortunes, *Cd.*
208.

Siþ; comp. siþre; sup. siþest,
siþmest, adj. [Plat. *sied,*
sedet since: Ger. scit since:
Old Ger. sid postea, v. Muspili
by Schmeller, 1832, gl. p. 37:
Dan. Sued. sidst, adv. lastly,
finally: Icel. sid sero] Late;
posterus:—Siþre tid a later
time, Cod. Ezon. p. 83 a. Æt
siþestan at the last time, at last,
L. In. 18: Cd. 173. Æt siþe-
mestan, Mt. 22, 27.

Siþ; comp. siþor; sup. siþost;
adv. Late, lately, afterwards;
sero, nuper, postea:—Siþ and
ær lately and formerly, *Cd.*
142: Menol. 393. Ær oþþe

siþ prius an nuper, *Cod. Ezon.*
p. 23. Siþ and late sero ac
tarde, Jðth. 12, 24. He siþor
for he later went, Cd. 160.

Siþ-hoc a travelling-book.

Siþ-hoda, *Thorpe says, a marshal*
of (their) path, Lye; itineris
nuncius, Cd. 155.

Siþcund, gesiþcund-man [siþ-
cund one in the same path, of
the same kind] 1. *One in the*
same condition, a fellow-com-
panion; qui ejusdem condi-
tionis erat cum quovis altero
prius memorato, ex gr. cum
Thano, LL. Inæ 45. Cum eo
qui quinque hidas terræ possi-
sidebat, Jud. Civ. Lund. de
Weregild, 12, W. p. 72, 1.

Ubi notandum quod ejus ca-
pitis æstimatio (et ejus pro-
inde ordo atque dignitas) qui
ortus est a rustico quinque
hidas terræ possidente, eadem
fuit quæ et Thani scilicet 2000
Thrymsæ.

2. *An officer,*
a parish officer, one who pre-
sides in a parish; præpositus
quidam pagensis, cujus offi-
cium erat in protectione mili-
itari se præbere paratissimi-
um, LL. Withr. 7, 8, W. p.
10, 42: Inæ 50, 51, 54. Ita
vero dictus, uti voluit Lam-
bardus, ab Anglo-Sax. siþian.

Proficiaci, iter facere. Potius
tamen quod ex iis erat qui
quinque hidas terræ posside-
bant, ideoque ejusdem condi-
tionis cum Thano; quum co-
lono sive rustico perpetuo op-
ponitur in LL. Inæ supra ci-
tatis. Inde autem conjicio
nostros sidesmen (q. d. siþes-
men) nomen deduxisse, *Lye.*

SIDE [Plat. *segd, seance, seisse,*
segfed f: Dut. zeis, zeissen,
zeim f: Fra. sied f: Icel. sigd
*f.] A SCYTHE; falx, *Cot. 84,*
*90.**

Siþe, from siþ time, is added to
ordinal numbers; like the Eng-
lish, as þridan siþe the third
time, *Mt. 26, 44, v. siþ.*

Siþement, siþest last, *Mt. 22,*
27, v. siþ; adj.

Siþen since, *Chr. Gib. p. 242, 32.*

Siþ-fær a journey, *Ps. 139, 6.*

Siþ-fæt, siþ-fat, siþ-fet, es; u.
[siþ a path; fot; pl. fet a foot]

1. *A foot-path, path, journey,*
course; semita, iter, profec-
tio. 2. Time; tempus:—1.
Gerere me on siþfæte rihtum
dirige me in semita recta, Ps.
26, 17. He gelædde me ofer
siþfæt rihtwisyse dedurð
me super semitas justitie, T.
Ps. 22, 3. Siþfatu þine tæc
me semitas tuas docce me, Ps.
24, 4. Hy healdedon fram
siþfetum heora illi claudica-

verus a semitis eorum, *T. Ps.* 17, 47. Geoundfull siðfæt do us God prosperum iter faciet nobis Deus, *Ps.* 67, 21. 2. Æfter siðfæte post tempus, i. e. progrediens tempore, *Guthl. vit. 2, Mann.* Sunnan siðfæt sun's path or course, *Cd.* 146.

Siðian; ic siðige; p. ode; pp. od. [sið a journey] *To journey, travel, go, proceed; ire, proficisci:—*Mægð siðedon virgins departed, *Cd.* 94. Hig into helle cuce siðodon hi in sepulchrum vin descendebant, *Num.* 16, 33. Siðigende, *Prof. R. Conc.* Ða com ellenrof eorl siðian then a brave earl came to travel, *Cd.* 89.

Siðmæst last, *Ora.* 1, 11, v. siðmæst.

Siðor later, mors lately, v. sið; adv.

Sið-stæp gressus, *L. Ps.* 16, 6.

Siðða since, *Bt. R.* p. 185, v. siððan.

SIDDAN, syððan [*Plat.* seder, sedert, sedder, sider, sunt, sint, sinter, sunter: *Dut.* sedert, sinds: *Ger.* seit: *Old Ger.* sid, sidor: *Dan.* siden: *Icel.* sidan *ezinde*] *Afterwards, after that, then, thenceforth, since, further, moreover, successively, in order; deinde, postea, exinde, ab illo tempore, quandoquidem:—*Ge farað siððan, *Gen.* 18, 5: *Mt.* 4, 2, 17: *Gen.* 5, 4: *Mk.* 9, 21: *Lk.* 7, 46: *Mk.* 1, 14: *Gen.* 18, 12: *Bt.* 27, 3.

Siððan; prep. ac. *After, since; post, a, ab.*

Siððen afterwards, *Chr.* 1123, *Gib.* p. 226, 44, v. siððan.

Sið-werod a marching army, *Cd.* 97.

Sil a seat, *Bt. R.* p. 160, v. setl.

SITTAN; v. n. ic, he sitt, sit; þu sitst; we sittað; p. sæt, we sæton; imp. site; pp. sæten; v. n. [*Plat.* sitten: *Dut.* sitten: *Frs.* sita: *Ger.* sitzen: *Isd. Ker.* sizzan, sizzan, silzen: *Dan.* sidde: *Swed.* sitta: *Icel.* sitia: *Cornw.* seadha: *Gaelic.* suidh to sit down: *Ir.* suidhim, eisidhim, seisim: *Wel.* seza to sit: *Heb.* שָׁבַט, set to set, place] 1. To sit; sedere. 2. To remain, dwell, to be stationed; manere, habitare:—1. Geseah twegen englas sittan, *Jn.* 20, 12. Se þe sitt ille qui sedet, *Lk.* 22, 27. Sittað her sedete hic, *Mt.* 26, 36. Doð þæt hi sitton facite ut illi sedent, *Lk.* 9, 14. To sittanne, *Mt.* 20, 23. Sittende sedens, *Lk.* 22, 69. 2. Sitte ge on ceastre manete in urbe, *Lk.* 24, 49. Ða þe sittað ofer

eorðan ansyne qui habitant in terra facite, *Lk.* 21, 36. Sio eorðe sit þær niðere the earth is stationed there below, *Bt.* 39, 13.

Siun-hwurful cylindrical, v. siunewalt.

SIWIAN, suwan, aiwigan; p. ode; pp. geaiwed; v. a. [*Old Ger.* siuuan: *Moes.* siujan, siuwjan: *Dan.* sye: *Swed.* siy] *To sew, patch; suere; sarcire:—*Siwað, *Mk.* 2, 21. Siwodon, *Gen.* 3, 7.

Six, syx, sex, seox [*Plat.* sös: *Dut.* zes: *Frs.* *Swed.* *Icel.* sex: *Ger.* sechs: *Isd.* sehs: *Ot.* secs: *Moes.* sahs: *Dan.* seks, sex: *Ir.* se: *Gael.* sea, se: *Fr.* six: *It.* sei: *Sp.* Port. seis: *Pol.* szesc: *Boh.* šest: *Wend.* sheat: *Pers.* شش

shush: *Arab.* سست sitt:

Heb. שש as, ses: *Grk.* ἕξ: *Sans.* ahashta] Six, sex:—Six dagas sex dies, *Ex.* 16, 26: 20, 9. On six dagon in sex diebus, *Ex.* 20, 11: 31, 17. Æfter six dagum, *Mt.* 17, 1. Syx dagon ser, *Jn.* 12, 1. Six monðas, *Lk.* 4, 25.

Six-ecge a figure of six edges or sides; hexagonus, *R.* 100.

Six-herned a figure of six corners; sexangulus, *R.* 100.

Six-hund, six-hundred, six-hundrydu Six hundred; sexcenti, *Ex.* 12, 37: *Num.* 3, 28:—Six-hund þusenda six hundred thousand, *Num.* 1, 46: 11, 21.

Six-hund man, six-hund man [hynden] *A man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings; homo sexcentenus, i. e. de media Hynden, sive classe, juxta census Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet, quorum Were sive capitii astimatio erat sexcentorum solidorum. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebatur, ex istis sexcentis solidis octoginta domino suo, pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, LL. In. 70. Denique, quicumque criminis participis erat, solvebat sexaginta solidos pro Hloð-hot, i. e. turme compensatione, scilicet eo quod cæsti illicito se admiscebat, L. Elf. 26. Iidem erant isti six-hund men, qui alibi etiam Pegnes medmera, Thani minores, et Rad-cnihtas dicti sunt, Text. Roff. p. 38.*

Sixta m.; seo, þæt sixte SIXTH; sextus:—He gestrynde fitan sunu and sixtan ille genuit quintum filium et sextum, *Gen.* 30, 18. Embe þa sixtan tide

circus sextam horam, *Mt.* 23, 2. On þam sixtan dæge in sexta die, *Ex.* 16, 22, 29.

Sixteg, sixtig. SIXTY; sexaginta:—He was fit and sixte wintre ille erat quinquagesima annorum, *Gen.* 5, 11: 18, 20, 21, 23. Nigon mæ sixtig noewen et sexaginta, *Gen.* 5, 27.

Sixtene, sixtyne. SIXTEEN; a decem, *Bd.* 3, 5: 4, 13.

Sixtegoða the sixtieth, v. siðgeða.

Sixteoða m.; seo, þæt sextate.

THE SIXTEENTH; sextus: cimus:—On þose sixte sunnan-dæg in sexta hora die dominica, *Rab. Mt.* 6, 34.

Sixtig sixty, v. sixteg.

Sixtigelða m.; seo, þæt sixtigelða. The sixtieth; sexagesima: *R. Ben.* 24.

Sixtig-feald SIXTY-FOLD: longing to sixty, *Mt.* 13, 12.

Sixtyne sixteen, v. sixteen.

SLE, alan [*Plat.* sle, s; *Dut.* alec, sleepruin; *Isd.* schlele f: *Dan.* slæ: *Swed.* slån f: *Star.* sl: *Pol. Boh.* sluka] *A sleep, a man's*

Pol. Boh. sluka] *A sleep, a man's*

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slaying of Penda, Bd. S. p. 137, 30. 2. Dunesr slæge a *slap of thunder; fulminis icinus, Nic. 24, 27: Scint. 50.*

slægu Close-biter, a dog's name; Lethargus, scilicet nomen canis, Som.

slæp, es; m. [Plat. Dut. slæp m: Fra. slepe f: Ger. schlaf m: Ker. Wil. slaff: Ot. slaf: Moes. slep] Sleep; somnus:—Befeooll slæp on Abram incidit somnus in Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Mid slæpe rethefegude cum somno gravati, Lk. 9, 32. Aweccan a slæpe suscitare ex somno, Jn. 11, 11. Hi wendon soðlice þæt he hyt sæde be swefnes slæpe illi putarunt autem quod ille id loquutus esset de somni dormitione, Jn. 11, 13.

slæp-bearing, Herb. 154, 1.

slæping, Mk. 14, 37, slapan.

slæper, es; m. A SLEEPER; somnitor:—Þætra seofon slæpera gemynd a remembrance of the seven sleepers, Wan. Cat. 5.

slæp-þætt a sleeping-place, dormitory, chamber, Elf. gl. Som. 78: Bd. S. p. 595, 39.

slæp-þætt, slæpþ slæpeth, slapan.

slæp-wort, poppy; manifera herba, papaver, lactea, Som.

slætt, liberty or wer of hunting; vestigia rarum, vestigia ferarum inqrandi licentia, venandi coa, Chr. 1088, Lye.

slætt, v. slaw.

slætt, SLOTH; piti-ua, torpor:—For heora swæðe for their sloth, Bt. 18, 36, 6.

slætt, v. sla.

slætt, an; m. [Dut. slager n. butcher: Plat. Dan. slagter: Sued. slagtare m. a butcher] A SLAYER, killer, murderer; interfecto, Ex. 22, 2: pol. Alf. 26, W. 40, 26.

slætt, to slay, kill, R. Mt. 5, v. slæan.

slætt, slah-þorn. A slætt, a black-thorn; nigra tina, Cot. 165.

slætt, mulberries, v. sla.

To slay, strike; cædere, scutere, R. Mt. 10, 27: R. 2, 14, 65, v. slæan.

slætt, PAN, geslapan; ic slæpe, he slæpþ; p. slæp, we slæpon; a slápan; v. n. [Plat. Dut. slæfen: Fra. slepa: Ger. schlafen: Ot. slafen, slaffen: Ger. slæpan dormire.—slæp

slæp] To SLEEP; dormire:—We slapað we sleep, Bt. 34, 11. Hwi slape ge quare dormitis vos? Lk. 22, 46. Slætt, Mk. 4, 38. Me lyate slapan I wish to sleep; mihi libet dormire, Elf. gr. 34, Som. p. 37, 60. Slætt þu, Mk. 14, 37. Lazarus slætt, Jn. 11, 11. Hi slæpon they slept, Mt. 13, 25. Slætt mid me concumbe mecum, Gen. 39, 7, 12.

Slætt, a sleeper, v. slæpere. Slættfulnis, se; f. SLEPPFULNESS; somnolentia:—Slættfulnis ungelimplice inordinate sleepiness; lethargia, veternum, R. 78.

Slætt-georn given to sleep, drowsy. Slætt-græua a grave, tomb; sepulchrum.

Slætt Sleppy, drowsy; somnolentus, R. Ben. 4.

Slættolyns sleepiness, v. slættolyns.

Slætt, slarie A sort of cabbage; brassicæ genus, sella regia dicta, L. M. 1, 15.

Slætt slit; p. of slitan.

Slætt, adv. SLOWLY; tarde, Som.

slætt, def. se slawa; seo, þæt slaw; adj. [Dan. sløv heavy] Slow; tardus, piger:—Þu yfela þæow and slawa, Mt. 25, 26. Ne seo slawe se sis piger, Cot. 139. To slaw too slow, Bt. 37, 4. Slawer tardior, Cot. 68.

slawian; p. ode. To be slow; piger ease:—Slawode piger erat, Can. Edg. pœn. 16.

slaw-worm A SLOW-WORM; cæcilia, stellio:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Regulus, Scint. 26.

slætt, slætt; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. slakk: Sued. slak: Icel. slakr remissus: Dut. slak f. a snail] SLACK, slow, remis; lentus, piger, remissus:—R. 86. Slættcran lifes remissioris vite, Bd. 5, 14.

slætt, slættian To SLACKEN, to become dull; pigrescere, laxare, Som.

slætt, adv. SLACKLY, slowly; pigre, lente, C. R. Ben. 55.

slætt, mod slow in mind, dull.

slætt, modnes, se; f. SLOW-MINDEDNESS, slowness; tarditas, pigritia.

slætt, se; f. SLACKNESS; tarditas, pigritia, Som.

slætt, ic slæa, slæth, he slæthþ, slætt; p. slóh, geslóh, beslóh, we slagon; imp. slæh, slæh þu; pp. slægen, geslægen, beslægen; v. a. [Plat. slæan, slæan: Dut. slaan: Fra. sla: Old Frs. slain: Ger. schlæ-

gen; verb irreg: Isd. Ker. Ot. slagan, slaban, slahon, slua-

gan: Moes. slahan percute, afalahan occidere: Dan. slaae: Sued. slå: Icel. slá verberare: Gael. slaidhe; v. a. to lash: Ir. slaignim] 1. To SLAY, kill; occidere, trucidare. 2. To strike, beat, fight, to gain (by fighting), smite, fr; ferire, percute. 3. To cast, throw; projicere:—1. Ne slæh þu slay thou not, Cd. 162, Th. p. 204, 12. Ne slæh þu, Mk. 10, 19. Se hagol slóh calle þa ping þe ute wæron, Ex. 9, 25. Mann slíhþ mactabunt, Deut. 28, 31. Ne slæa ge ne occidite vos, Lk. 3, 14. Slætt slætt, Ora. 1, 10. Bar. p. 47, 14. Wæs hæfde beslægen was slain by the head, was decapitated; decollatus est, Bd. 1, 7, S. p. 478, 89. 2. Ic slæa Egipta land, Ex. 3, 20. Se þe slæh his fæder ille qui percussit ejus patrem, Ex. 21, 15. Sume hyne slagon mid hyra bradum handum, Mt. 26, 68. Gif wit uncre word to somne slæth if we strike our words together, Bt. 35, 5, Card. p. 254, 22. Þe þe slíhþ qui te percussit, Lk. 6, 29. Hig slagon heora wedd, Gen. 21, 27. Slæan an geteld to fix a tent; figere tentorium, Ex. 33, 7. Slóh his geteld fætt ejus tentorium, Gen. 31, 25. Geslóh his geteld, Gen. 12, 28. 3. Hio sceolde slæan on copas she should throw them into fetters, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 6. Seo sæ slóh togædere mare congressum est, Ex. 14, 27. Slóh micel mist, Gen. 15, 17.

slætt, v. slaw.

slætt, scoh, slætt-sco a kind of woollen sock, a slip-shoe, slipper; soccus, crepida, Vocab. Devo. Som.

slætt, slætt, es; m. [Dan. slætte, slætte c: Sued. slägga f.] A SLEDGE, a smith's large hammer; malleus ferreus major, Cot. 135.

slætt, a plain, expanse of country, v. slætt.

slætt, a sleeve, v. slætt.

slætt, p. de. To put on, to clothe; induere, Guth. Vit. 14.

slætt, slætt, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

slætt, a slaying, v. slætt.

slætt-bytt A SLEDGE-BEETLE or hammer; malleus ferreus, L. M. 3, 56.

slætt-fæge dying by murder, doomed to slaughter; cæde periturus, Jdth. 12, 7.

*Slegel *A quill or some such thing used in playing on a stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot. 152.*

Slegen slain, v. alean.

Sleh beat, strike, kill; imp. of alean.

Sleht slaughter, v. geaht, aliht.

Sleowe *A mullet; mugil, Cot. 139.*

Slep sleep, *C. Mt. 1. 20, v. asleep.*

Slep slept, v. slápan.

Slepan to sleep, v. slápan.

Slepan on *To slip on, to put on; induere, imponere:—Hefig gic alepte slipped on a heavy yoke, Bt. R. p. 161.*

Slepan slept; dormierunt, v. slápan.

Slep-wyrt a poppy, v. asleep-wyrt.

Slewð sloth, *Prov. 19, v. asleepð.*

SLICAN *To smite, strike; percutere:—Gif hira oðer alicð si horum alter percusserit, Ex. 21, 18. Se þe alicð ille qui percusserit, Ex. 21, 20. Gif hwile alic si aliquis percusserit, Ex. 21, 22.*

Slicc *A mallet, hammer; malleus, Prov. 19.*

SLIDAN; part. alidende; v. n. *To slide, slip, fall; labi, prolabi, Som.*

*SLIDOR *What glides down, slipperiness; labina, i. e. nivium moles ex altissimorum montium culminibus gravi impetu defluens, R. 56. Lubricitas.*

SLIDE *A sliding, slip, gliding, mistake; lapsus:—Generedest fet mine fram slide eripueti pedes meos de lapsu, Ps. 55, 13. He nerode fet mine of slide eripuit pedes meos a lapsu, Ps. 114, 8.*

Sliderian, alidrian *To SLIDDER, slide; dilabi, Past. 38, 6.*

Slidor *A SLIDER; pulvinus, phalanga, i. e. cylindrus ligneus qui vectibus promovetur ad naves traducendas, R. 104: Eif. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Slief a sleeve, v. slyf.

Slifan; ic alife, he slifð; p. sláf, we alifon; pp. alifen. *To cleave, split; findere, Som.*

Sliht. 1. *Slaughter, murder; caedes. 2. Rain, sleet; imber:—1. Man-alihte homicidium. Eorðalithe terræ vastatio, Ors. 2, 5. 2. Som.*

Slithe-clað *commisura, Cot. 53, Lye.*

Slith strikes, slays, v. aleán.

SLIM [Plat. aliem m: *Dut. slym f: Ger. schleim m: Ot. aloum: Dan. alium n: Swed. alem m: Icel. alim n. phlegma, pituita; aly'm n. mora otiosa phlegma: Slav. salem] SLIME, mud, mire; limus, fimus:—Cot. 126.*

Afæstnod ic eom on alime tækrus sum in limo, *Ps. 68, 2.*

*Slimig SLIMY, muddy; limosus, Som.

SLINCAN [Plat. sliken: *Dut. Kll. sleyken repere: Ger. schleichen: Ot. sleihen: Ker. slihhan: Swed. slinka] To SLINK, crawl, creep; repere, Som.*

Slincend, es; m. [part. of slincan to creep] *A creeping thing, reptile; reptile:—Slincende reptilia, Ps. 68, 39. Slynmynd, C. Pa. 103, 26. Fram þam slincendum a reptilibus, Gen. 6, 7.*

SLINGAN [Plat. alingen, slengen: *Ger. schlingen to interlace, knit: Dan. slinge, slynge to sling, to wind: Swed. slinga to twist, to wind] To SLING; circumagere, torquere, conijicere, vibrare, jaculari, Alb. resp. 40.*

Sliowa-foro SLEAFORD, *Lincolnshire; viculus in agro Lincolnienzi, Chr. 852.*

SLIFAN [Plat. *Dut. slippen: Ger. schlüpfen, schlupfen: Ot. slipfan, alupfen, alufan, aliptan: Dan. slippe: Swed. slippa: Icel. aleppa elabi, eflugera: Heb. שָׁלַף shlp, shlip to turn aside] 1. To SLIP, glide away, relax; labi, solvi, laxare. 2. To give the slip, to creep, steal upon; repere, prorepere, tacite, Som.*

*Slife A SLIP; lapsus, Lye.

Slifep SLIPPY; lubricus, Som.

Slifore *Slipperiness; lubricum, lubricitas, Ps. 34, 7.*

Slippan to slip, v. alipan.

Slipper A SLIPPER; crepida, Som.

Slipur *Slippy; lubricus, Sciast. 78.*

SLITAN; ic slite, he alit; p. alát, we aliton; pp. aliten; v. a. [Plat. aliten: *Dut. slyten: Fra. alita: Ger. schleissen: Old Ger. alizzan, sleizan: Dan. alide: Swed. alita: Icel. alita rumpere] To SLIT, tear, bite, break through; findere, scindere, discernere, mordere, interrumpere:—Nu alit me hunger and þurst now hunger and thirst tear me, Cd. 38. Slat hys agen reaf dirupit ejus propriam vestem, Mt. 26, 65. He slat sæ interrumpit mare, Ps. 77, 16. He slat stan interrumpit petram, Ps. 77, 18. Ne alite we by ne discernamus eam, Jn. 19, 24. Se unclæna gast hine alitende impurus spiritus eum discernens, Mk. 1, 26. His reaf alitende ejus vestem discernens, Mk. 14, 63.*

Slite; m. A SLIT, rent; scissura, fissura:—Se alite bið þe wyrsa, Mt. 9, 16: *Mk. 2, 21.*

*Slite *The herb called sea-bred, orbicularis, scilicet herba dicta, Herb. 18.*

Slitere, es; m. *A glutta, prosterandizer; lurco:—Cot. 122.*

Sliterum sagum hereticus; bulis, Jos. Lye.

SLID. 1. *Smooth, slippery, changeable; planus, lubricus, versatilis. 2. Quiet, easy, prosperous; facilis, placidus, prosperus:—1. Dics sefe wyrd this slippery fortune, h. 5, 3. 2. On þa slitæac in the prosperous time, Exom. 47 a.*

Slife *A grass image; scabellus:—De gebiddað slifan adorant sculptilia, C. Pt. 9.*

Hi offrodon slifðen scabellorum adorant sculptilibus, I. h. 105, 35.

Slifelice *A grass image; scabellus:—Gebædon þæt slifcan adoraverunt sculptilis: Ps. 105, 19.*

Slif-hearda *hard polished, Cd. 19.*

Sliting, e; f. *A bite, tear, morsus, laceratio:—Mætra biterustan alitinge, Den. 2, 24.*

*Slitnys, se; f. *A slitting, cutting arunder; discernere.*

Slitta *Contention, strife, contentio, Vocab. Deut. 24.*

tamen Som. utrum non sitius legendum sitta, facta.

Slitung, e; f. *An edge of a cooper's instrument; hær, Cot. 9.*

Sliv *A fish called a tenck; Den. R. 102. Tinctus, Cot. 102.*

Sloca *A little mouthful, a buccella, Past. 47, 11.*

Slog [Wel. *ylwae a slog slough: Gael. slob, a puddle: Gael. l. sluic m. a pit] A hollow place; locus cavus, volutabrum, lacuna, etc. —Sum slog on þam certain slough in the sea, S. p. 619, 17.*

Slóg, slóge, slóh *slaw, cast, slaw slagon slaw; caecidit, slaw slaw.*

Slopen dissolved, v. to slay.

Slumere, es; m. A SLUMER, dormitator, Som.

Slumerian; p. ode; pp. od; slumern, alumer, aluimern; Ger. schlummern: *Den. re: Swed. slumra: Icel. otiosus hærere] To SLUMER, dormire, nectare, Lye.*

SLYF, slyfa. A SLEEVE, a garment for the arm, a braccianica:—Slyfa manna, 48. Slyfan, Cot. 129.

Slyfan gyrdel *manica, etc.*

gutum, brachile, R. Ben. 55. Bealyfan gebunden submanicatus, R. 17.

ŷlyh beat, slay; alyhð slays, v. alean.

ŷlype-sco a slip-shoe, Cot. 174, v. slebe-scol.

ŷlyðe-mod a lie, falsehood, deceit; figmentum, mendacium, dissimulatio, T. Ps. 102, 13. Erravit autem Saronicus interpretres, qui figmentum in hoc loco id esse intellexit quod fingimus; quum revera sit id de quo fingimur, Lye.

ŷlyðes, se; f. A green image; sculptile, T. Ps. 105, 83.

ŷMAC [Plat. smak m: Dut. smak m: Frz. smek f: Ger. schmack, geschmack m. gustus: Not. smach, gesmag: Moss. gl. smacho: Dan. smag c: Swed. smak m: Icel. smæckr gustus, sapor: Pol. smak: Finl. smack: Wel. ysmac a stroke] SMACK, taste, savour; gustus, sapor, Cot. 113, 138.

ŷmacan, gesmaccean. To SMACK, taste; gustare, Elf. gr. 23.

ŷmegende considering, Chr. Gib. p. 196, 9.

ŷ. I. smal, smeal; def. se unala; seo, þæt smale; comp. a. re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. ma, smal, smaal: Dut. smal: Frz. smal: Ger. schmal, schmälere, smälste; adj. adv. Ied. Vet. smal: Dan. smal: Swed. mal, små; adj. pl. Icel. smår, merri, smærstr parvus, minor, minus; smálátr humilis, vis; smálegr minutus: Wel. al, ysmala tight, skle, instant, simple or vain in one's discourse; malu to grind: Lus. malo small, little. According to Adelung, smal is derived from the antiquated irr. sma, smah, smach small; which only differs from the Plat. sma, the Dan. smaa, Swed. små in the termination, while in Russ. or Slavonic malo is in want of the prefixed s].

SMALL, slender, thin; gracilis, exilis, parvus, subtilis, tenuis. 2. Narrow; angustus: — 1. Great and smæl read and small; grossi et raciles, Cot. 98. Smæl þearus small veins, intestines; ia, intestina, venula; Elf. gl. om. p. 71: R. 74. Smæl carma sare intestinorum mors. L. M. 2, 33. Smæl sel niquilla, Cot. 161. Smæl þis: I the small thistle; parvus arduus. Hangað þe smalan ræde hangrs by a small thread, it. 29, 1. Smalan vermas small worms; tennes vermes, it. 16, 2. Deah þu hie smale

todele swa dust though thou make me small as dust, Bt. 13. Hi smalo hrægel wefað they weave thin clothing; illi subtile vestes texunt, Bd. S. p. 601, 16. 2. Smælost, smælist narrowest, Ora. 1, 1.

ŷSmæll A slop, cuff; alapa, C. Jn. 18, 22.

SMÆRC SMIRK; risus, Lye.

SMÆTE, smeat [smat; p. of smitan to beat] Beaten; Lye says, pure, and gives the Latin obrussa, obryzum: — Smæte gyldne obrussum, obryzum, Cot. 166, 172, 170. Smæte gylden clāþas obryza lamina, Cot. 2, 143. Of smæte golde of beaten gold, Chr. Gib. p. 177, 6.

SMæþe smooth, even, v. smeþe.

Smal, small small, thin, slender, Bt. 29, 1, v. smæl.

Smallung, e; f. A making small, diminishing; minutio, diminutio, Som.

SMæc smoked; p. of smecocan. Smæcwung consideration, C. T. Pa. 18, 15, v. smæcwung.

Smeagan, smeagan to inquire, meditate, imagine, consider, Lk. 22, 23: 11, 38, v. smean.

Smeagendlic; adj. Belonging to consideration, contemplative; deliberativus, contemplativus, Som.

Smeagung, smæcwung, e; f. Search, consideration, study, machination; scrutinium, studium, Ps. 63, 6, v. smæcwung.

ŷSmealic; adj. Small, slender, thin, subtle, deep, profound; parvus, exiguus, tenuis, subtilis: — Smealicu fandung subtilis inquisitio, Past. 20, 3. Mid smealican spræce with subtle speech, Bt. 22, 1. Mid smeallice spræce with more subtle speech, Bt. 22, tit.

Smealice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Slenderly, finely, acutely, deeply; subtiliter, accurate: — Smealice þencan to think deeply, Bt. 24, 1: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9. Smealice sohtan, sohton to seek narrowly, deeply, Bd. 3, 10: Elf. T. p. 42, 12. Smealico spræcan to speak more deeply, Bt. tit. 13: 13. Þonne ic smealicoost þence when I think most subtilly, Bt. 10.

Smealicyng, se; f. Slenderness, subtilty, acuteness; subtilitas, acumen, Som.

Smea - mettas [mettas meats] Delicate meats, dainties; delicæ, dapes, epule: — Forhæfednes smeametta abstinence from delicacies, L. Eccl. 40. Mid cynelicum smeamettum gefylled filled with royal dainties, Bd. 3, 6.

ŷSMÆA'N, smeagan, smeagean; ic smeage, he smæað, we smean, smeað, smeageað; p. smeade, gesmeade; pp. smeacd. [Plat. smeken: Dut. smeecken to entreat: Frz. smuga, smoegeje to beseech: Dan. smigre to flatter: Swed. smeka to caress] To inquire, meditate, consider, design, weigh, examine, search, dispute, argue, reason; querere, meditari, considerare, scrutari, disputare: — Ne secð he nanwuhit, ne ne smeað neiðer seeks he after anything, nor inquires, Bt. 42, Card. p. 390, 20. Þæt ic smeade ut meditarer, Ps. 113, 148. Smea quaro, scrutari, Jn. 7, 52. We smean se meditamur, Bt. 41, 5. Smeað ge meditemini vos, Bt. 32, 2. Hwæt smeade ge quid disputavistis vos, Mk. 9, 33. Hi smeaddon illi quasi-erant, meditati sunt, Mk. 9, 10. Hi agunnon betwux hym smeagan, hwylc of hym þæt to donne wære, Lk. 22, 23. Ða ongan se Fariseica on hym smeagean, Lk. 11, 38. Be þam ge smeaþeað de hoc quæritis, Jn. 16, 19: 5, 39: Lk. 2, 19. Bið smeað erit meditatus, Ps. 1, 2. Hwile he smeað ymb þis eorðlice lif while he meditates about this earthly life, Bt. 39, 7.

Smearcian to smirk, smile, Bt. 38, 4, v. smercian.

Smeat beaten, pure, Chr. Gib. p. 177, 6, v. smæte.

Smeað [smeað that which is inquired into; from smean or smeagan to inquire, meditate] Meditation, consideration; meditatio, Ps. 118, 77, v. smæcwung.

Smea - þancfull Contemplative; contemplativus, Som.

Smea - þancfullnys consideration, musing; contemplatio, Som.

Smea - þancol contemplative, sharp-witted, subtle; contemplativus, Som.

Smea - þancollice with consideration, subtilty; subtiliter, contemplative, Dial. 2, 22, 26.

Smea - þancolnys, se; f. Subtilty; subtiliter, Th. An.

Smeagung, smeagung, e; f. also, es; m. Meditation, thought, reasoning, dispute, argument; meditatio, cogitatio, indagatio, discussio, argumentatio: — Smeaugung min is meditatio mea est, Ps. 118, 24, 97, 99. Sio smeaugung the argument, Bt. 39, 8. On smeaugung gewrita in meditation of scriptures, Bd. S. p. 474, 6. Smeaugungas yfe cogitationes pravae, C. Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7, 21: R. Ben. 2.

Smear-wyrm, smega-wyrm, smeoga-wyrm [smuan, smugan to creep] *A disease which some call the shingles; others, ring-worm, running worm; herpes morbus, L. M. 3, 9.*

Smec smoke, *Et. 27, 3, v. smic.*
Smecan to smoke, *Ex. 19, 18, v. smeocan.*

Smecck smack, taste, v. smæc.
Smecgan to taste, v. smæccan.

SMEDME, smedeme, an; f. *Meal, fine flour; simila, similago, farina, amyllum*—[*Dri sestras smedeman tria sata farina similiginea, Gen. 18, 6. Teoð-an dæl smedeman decimam partem simila, Ex. 29, 40. Mid hwætes smedeman cum tritici similigine, Deut. 32, 14. Smedmen Fine flour; similago, Scint. 47, Lye.*]

Smega-wyrm ring-worm, v. smeawyrm.

SMELT. A SMELT, sprat; sardina piscis, *Cot. 161.*

Smelt serene, mild, *Prov. 16, v. smylt.*

Smel-pistl a small thistle, *Cot. 206, v. smæl.*

Smelting, smything Amber; succinum, electrum, *R. 58.*

Smeoc smoke, *V. Ps. 101, 4, v. smic.*

Smeocan, smecan, smocian; ic smeoce, he smyco; p. smeac, we smucon; pp. smocen [smecoc smoke] *To SMOKE; fumare:—Ex. 20, 18. Hi smeocað fumabunt, Ps. 143, 6. Smeocende fumans, Mt. 12, 20.*

Smecodoma fine flour, v. smedma.
Smeogan to smoke.—Smeogoð fumant, *Ps. 103, 33, v. smeocan.*

Smeogan to search, inquire, *R. Jn. 5, 19, v. smeac.*

Smeortu *To SMART, ache; dolere, Som.*

Smeort - wyrt, smeortu - wyrt Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; veneria, filix, aristolochia, v. smering-wyrt.
Smeoru fat, v. smeru.

SMERCIAN, smearcian; p. ode; pp. od. *To SMIRK, smile; subridere:—Smercode he subrist, Et. 34, 12: 35, 4: 40, 2.*

SMERE [Plat. *Dut. smear n. grease: Fvs. Japix. smoar: Ger. schmeer, schmer n. grease: Dan. Sued. smör n. butter: Icel. smiör n. butyrum, oleum: Ir. Gael. smear, smior m. marrow*] Fat, grease, ointment; unguentum, adeps:—Smere swinea adeps vel arungia porci, *R. 73.*

Smerels ointment, v. smyrels.
Smere - mangere a butter or cheese-monger, dealer in butter.
Smerenys, se; f. *Uction, oint-*

ment; unctio, unguentum, Som.

*Smerewig Smear, unctuous, fat; unguinosus, Som.

Smerian to smear, *Ps. 44, 9, v. smyrian.*

Smering - wyrt, smeort - wyrt, smert-wyrt. Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; crispa, victoriola, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: R. 41.*

Smero fat, tallow, *Cot. 164, 196, v. smeru.*

Smert - wyrt fern, heartwort, *Herb. 20, v. smering-wyrt.*

Smeru; g. smerwes; d. smerwe, smerewe; n. Fat; adeps:—*Dat smeru wand ut, Jud. 3, 22: Lev. 8, 25. Of smeruwe ex adipe, C. Ps. 80, 15: 72, 7.*

Smerung, e; f. *An anointing, salve; unctio, v. smyring.*

Smerwian to smear, v. smyrian.

SMEEDE, smpeð; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [Plat. smidig, smödig: *Dut. smydig, smedig pliant, limber: Ger. schmeidig, geschmeidig soft, pliant: South Ger. geschmaissig: Dan. Sued. smidig: Icel. smedia f: Ir. Gael. maoth tender, soft: Wel. mwyrð soft; esmyð easy, soft*] SMOOTH; laevis, planus, mollis, suavis:—*Iceom smeðe ego sum glaber, Gen. 27, 11. On smeðne feld in planam viam, Bd. S. p. 618, 40. Smeðe wegass plana via, Lk. 3, 5. Da smeðan word the soft (gentle, sweet) words, Elf. T. p. 29.*

Smeðian to make smooth, to soothe, soften, *R. 36, v. geameðian.*
Smeðnys, se; f. *Plainness, even ground; planities, R. 96: Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

SMIC, smec, smeoc, es; m. [Plat. *Dut. smook m: Old Fvs. smayk: Brem. Dict. Ger. schmauch m.*] SMOKE; fumus:—*Se smic aras of him, Ex. 19, 18. Gesawon þone smic swiðe heage astigan viderunt fumum valde alte ascenders, Jos. 8, 20. Mid þam smice cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.*

Smican to smoke, *V. Ps. 143, 6: R. Mt. 12, 20, v. smeocan.*

SMICERE Elegant, polished, trim, neat, snug; elegans:—*Cot. 71, 74. Smicere leoð rhythmicum carmen, Cot. 55. Smicere rest most polished, Cot. 150.*

Smicere; comp. smicror; adv. [Plat. *Dut. smuk; adj. elegant: Dut. opgesmukt smugged up, adorned: Ger. schmuck; adj. pretty: Dan. smuk; adj. fair: Wend. smuc. The Brem. Dict. states the derivation to be from the Grk. σμικτος, from σμαα, σμεα, σμω, σμηχω to*

swipe off, to clean] *Consp. neatly, elegantly; σμικρ. elegant:—Smicere gewær. elegantly worked, Cot. 52. Smicror more elegantly, Pat. 67.*
Smicernes, se; f. *Natura spruceness; elegantia, Cot. 101.*

Smideme, an; f. *Fus far meal; similago, farina:—A handfulle smideman þu is simila, Lev. 2, 2, v. smec.*

Smilt serene, quiet, *Deut. 32, 1, v. smylt.*

Smilting Amber; electrum, *R. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Smirlic Unctuous, gross; unctuosus, pinguis, Som.

Smiring smearing, ointment; smyring.

Smiring-ele smearing or smearing oil, *Ex. 29, 21.*

SMITAN; ic smitte, he smit; smát, we smitau; pp. smætan. [Plat. smiten: *Dut. smyten to sting: Ger. schmeissen to smeizan: Moes. smetan. Smitan ungere: Dan. smite to throw; smitte to infect: S. smiaka to lash; smitta to infect: Grk. σμικτρον to smite*] *To SMITE, strike, dest. to cuture:—Du smitst oker ponas, Ex. 29, 20. Smita þas weofodes byran, Lk. 13, 18. He smat into bearn H. Lk. 24, 51.*

SMID, es; m. [Plat. *Dut. smid m: Old Dut. smet m: Fr. smid m: Ger. schmidt m: Grk. smit, smith, smid: Dan. smid m: Icel. smidr m. smid m: smid m. In earlier times smid signified an artist in iron as it does still in the Icel. smid translates fabricare by smid. In the Lat. mid. of the 16th century we find cultures, smid apum.—smið he smid smit smitan] Any one who smites with a hammer, artificer, a carpenter, workman. One who smites iron was in A.-S. called smið an iron-smith; smid fabricator, artifex, opifex. Hu nys þys se smið. Nær þessu! Mk. 6, 3. Wilt þes ys smiðes smu, Mt. 5, 55.*

Smid-cræft the craft or art of a smith or carpenter, *Lk. 14.*

Smid-cræftiga a smith; a man, a handicraftsman, *Cot. 101.*

Smidþian; p. ode; pp. smiðed; v. a. *To smite, to work as a smith; b. ricare, cudere:—Cot. 4, smiðige I forge, Elf. T. p. 28, 6.*

Smidþlice in the manner

ablicen super nivem dealbatus, Ps. 50, 8: 67, 15. He self snaw ille dat nivem, Ps. 147, 5. Forstas and snawas þec bleitige frosts and snaws bless thee, Cd. 192: Bt. 23.

¹Snawan to snow, v. sniwan. Snaw-ceald snow-cold, Bt. R. p. 194.

Snaw-dun [Ksi. Snowdon.—snaw snow, dun a hill] SNOWDON, Carnarvonshire.—Com to Snawdune came to Snowdon, Chr. 1096.

Snaw-hwit snow-white, R. 93. Snaw-lic snow-like, as snow, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.

Sneddun cut, R. Mt. 21, 8, v. snifðan.

Snelg a snail, v. snægél. SNEL, snell; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. snell: Dut. snel: Ger. schnell, adj. Ker. Ot. Not. snell: Swed. snält, adj. smelt, adv.: Icel. sniallr fortis: It. snello, adj. brisk] Quick, active, cheerful, bold, brave; alacria, celer, velox, fortis:—Snellra werod expeditiorum exercitus, Jðik. p. 24, 21: Ors. 2, 5.

Snelle; adv. Quickly; cito:—Snelle gemundon quickly remembered, Cd. 154.

Snellian To hasten, make haste; accelerare, Som.

¹Snellic quick, v. snel. Snelnes, se; f. Haste, speed, swiftness; celeritas, alacritas, Som.

SNOME; comp. or; adv. [Icel. snemma, snemindis mane] Immediately, readily, quickly; confestim, illico:—Hatað hy upp astandan sneome of slæpe commandeth them to arise up immediately from sleep, Cod. Exon. 21 a. Ne gesawe þu no sniomor ne'er sawest thou one readier, Cd. 39.

SNICAN [Dan. snige] TosNEAK, creep; repere:—Snicað repant, Bd. S. p. 633, 18. Snicende farað go creeping, Bt. 41, 6. Snicendne wyrm gehið sees a creeping worm, Bd. S. p. 474, 33.

Snid, snide. 1. A saw, little saw; serra, serrula. 2. A cut, gash, an incision; incisura, incisio. 3. A morsel, bit, piece; offa:—1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: R. 2: Past. 30, 2. 2. On snide blod forlætan to let blood by incision, L. M. 1, 72. 3. Cot. 52.

Snidan, besnædan; pp. besnæded to cut, lop, cut off, amputate, Cd. 200, Th. p. 248, 16: 202, Th. p. 250, 34, v. snifðan.

Snidere A cutter, hewer, pruner; scissor, amputator, Som.

¹Snid-isene a cutting-iron, a surgeon's lancet or knife, L. M. 2, 22.

Snidung, e; f. A cutting, slaying; mactatio, incisio, Lye.

Sniomor more readily, v. sneome.

SNITE [Plat. snep, snippe f: Dut. snip, poelsnip, snep f: Ger. schnepfe f: Old Ger. anepho: Dan. sneppe c: Swed. snäppa f. This bird derived its name from its long bill or beak. The Plat. snippe or snibbe signifies a bill or beak] A SNITE, snipe; gallinago minor, aceta, R. 38: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

SNIFÐAN, þu snitast; p. snáð, gesnáð, we sniðon, sneddun; pp. sniden, gesniden; v. a. [Plat. sniden, snien: Dut. snyden: Frs. snia, snida: Ger. schneiden: Ot. sniden, snidan: Moes. sneian, sneiþan: Dan. snitte: Swed. snida: Icel. sneida] To cut, to cut even, to cut off, to amputate, slay; secare, amputare, caedere:—Þæt mon mæge snifðan his unþeawas that one may cut off his vices, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 24. Þu anist secabis, Ex. 29, 17. Sneddun caedebant, R. Mt. 21, 8. Sniden mid snide cut with a saw, Past. 30, 2: Ex. 20, 26.

¹Snifung A cutting, killing; mactatio, amputatio, R. 35: Cot. 136.

Sniwan; pp. besniwed. To snow;ingere:—Hitsniwð it snows, Elf. gr. 22. Swa swa hit rine and sniwe and styrmte ute as it rain and snow, and is stormy without, Bd. S. p. 616, 17.

SNOD A fillet, cap, hood; vitta, cappa, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Cot. 32.

Snofel Secretions from the nose; phlegma, mucus, Som.

Snoffa A loathing, abhorring; nausea, Pref. R. Conc.

Snoff mucus, v. snofel.

Snoffig Phlegmatic; pituitous, Som.

Snora SNORING; sternutatio, rhonchus, Cot. 174.

SNÖRU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Frs. snore f. a sister-in-law: Ger. schneur f: Tat. snur f: Lopp. Findland. nuori a youth: Fr. nore, nouere f: It. nuora f. It is related to the Heb. נָוָר nor a son, youth, Adelsang] A daughter-in-law; nurus:—Snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. 12, 53: Mt. 10, 35: Gen. 38, 11.

SNOTE, gesnote [Plat. snotte

n: Dut. Dem. mot a.] SNOT: mucus, Som.

Snotenga-ham, Snotinga-ham. [Haut. Snotingham: Fr. Notingham: Hag. Notingham: Ric. Notingham: Ger. Snotingeham: Haud. Notingam: Brom. Notingham. Nomen repetit Camdens a noterrancie spelancie et metiu que in receptaculo et habitaculo excavatum est habitaculum praeeruptis illis saxis in extremitate qua Linum fuscium spectat.—Spelancium istud quemadmodum nomen interpretatur Asserius, fortasse v. dan, snifðan to cut] NOTINGHAM; Mercie oppidum: 868: 924.—Snotengasceir, Snotingaham-acc. Notinghamshire, Chr. 1016.

SNOTER, snotr, snotta, snott comp. ra, re; sup. et. e. adj. [Icel. snotr] Wise, prudent, knowing; prudens, ens, sapiens, sagax:—Þe snotere mægð the prudent maid, Jðik. 11, 3. Þæt haligse wer, and snotere georene on his þearf (him to be) a holy man wise, and precise in his manners, Bd. S. p. 554, 8. Þæt gesette to cining þe æfteran Salomon he æfter for a king the wisest: Elf. T. p. 14.

¹Snoterlice, snoterlice adv. lice; comp. or; sup. et. e. Prudently, wisely; prudenter:—Snygðlice pællite sapienter, L. M. 46, 7: C. R. Mt. 12, 2.

Snoternys, snotornys Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:—Þurh his mæsnisse through his wisdom: T. p. 14.

Snotor prudent, v. snotr.

SNUDE; adv. 1. Again; de novo, denuo. 2. Immediately without delay; profestum, cito:—1. Bæta accenned aie snude wænatus sit denuo, R. M. 3. Gebrohten snude brohte then the wun immediately brought, Jðik. 3.

Snude; adv. Unexpectedly; suddenly; improvisè; ingruens:—On þa snude in that unexpected time. Ex. 20 a, 12.

Snyfling SNIVELLING; phlegma, Lye.

Snyringas Rugged rocks; Cot. 44.

Snytan [Plat. snitjen

he candle: *Dut.* snuiten emsanger: *Ger.* schmäuzen, schneuzen: *Dan.* snyde: *Swed.* snyta: *Icel.* snita emsangeri] *To snitz*; emungere, *Lye.*

ting *A* sneezing, clearing of the nose; sternutatio, emunctio, *Lye.*

tro *wisep, prudent, C. Ps.* 118, 8, v. snoter.

tro, snytro *indecl. in s. Prudence, wit, ingenuity, wisdom;*

rudentia, sapientia, sagacitas.—*Here snytro in the wisdom, Cd.* 173.

Snytra gemynng of prudence mindful, *Cd.* 13.

Purh snytro sped bynt of skill, *Cd.* 52.

Ic geleerde swelce snytro I ght thes such wisdom, *Bt.* 8.

ytro gearwiende sapientiam estans, *Ps.* 18, 8: *T. Ps.* 104, 1: *C. Ps.* 110, 9.

ro; *adv. Prudently; prun-ter, sapienter, T. Ps.* 46,

ifw swa oð or; *sive, Elif. k. Test.*

gesoc *Suck*; *suctus*:—*Fram* te ateah a suctu abduzit, *x.* 21, 7, 8.

soca, socc. 1. A SOKE, liberty, unity, franchise, privilege, to inter justice or execute laws, iudicium; jurisdiction, iurisdictio, potestas. 2. The territory, precinct, circuit, shire

tris such jurisdiction and privilege were to be exercised. *Whence our Law—Latin*

soca, for a lordship en-joyed by the king, with liberty of holding or keep-

ing a court of his socmen or tenants, that is, of his tenants,

the tenure is hence called socagium, in *Eng.* socage;

in eodem potestas exerce-

re. In hoc differabant inter soc et soc; quod istud, ut

soc, privilegium erat potestas cognoscendi cau-

set lites dirimendi: hoc soc, nempe soc, territori-

ve præcinctus, in quo et cætera privilegia ex-

hibantur. Soc curia. Sac arum in ipsa curia cog-

nitur. *Hicet's Thes. I. p.* 159, v.

to seek, go to, v. sècan.

to; *m.* [Plat. sokke f: sok f: *Fra.* socca *m.* slip-

Ger. socke f: *Mons.* Sli: *Dan.* sokke c: *Swed.* sok f: *Icel.* sockr *m.* It.

to; *Fr.* socque f: *Sp.* zoco, soco *m.* a wooden shoe: *Grk.* συχοσ a kind of Phry-

shoes] A SOCK, woollen per for the feet; soccus,

calicula:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Soccas pedules, R. Ben. interl.* 55.

* Socca-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig [Dunel. Socceburg, Sochas-

burg: *Stud.* Socaburgh] SOCK-

BURN, *Durham*; loci nomen in quo consecratus est Higbal-

lus in episcopum Lindisfar-nensem, *A. D.* 780:—*Chr.* 780.

Socen sucked, v. sucan.

Socian To SOKE; macerare, ma-defacere, v. sicerian.

Socn, socna, socne. 1. The liber-ty of holding a soke or court;

curia domini. 2. Refuge, ex-emption, privilege; refugium, immunitas. 3. An inquisition,

examination, inquiry, a search-ing; quæstio, investigatio:—1.

Ofer saca and socna over sacks and socks, *Chart. Edw. Conf. Hicet's Thes.* vol. I. p. 159, 3.

2. His socne hæbbe have his privilege, *L. Pol. Cant.* 69: *L. Ps.* 58, 19.

3. Be monigum socnum de multis questionibus *Bd.* 1, 27, 8. On land socne in search of land, *Cd.* 80, 82,

v. soc.

* Soden SODDEN, boiled, *Bd. S. p.* 513, 34, v. seoðan.

Soden SUDDEN; subitaneus, *Som.*

Sodenlice SUDDENLY; subito, *Som.*

Sodoma, Sodome, Sodoma-burh, Sodoma-ceaster. *Sodom, the city of Sodom, Gen.* 14, 10:

18, 22.—*Sodoma* - land the land of *Sodom, Mt.* 10, 15.—

—*Sodom*-rice the kingdom of *Sodom, Cd.* 98.—*Sodoma*-waru men of *Sodom; Sodomites, Mt.* 11, 24.

Sodomisc, Sodomitisc *Sodomit-ish; Sodomæus, Sodomiticus, Cd.* 91: *Gen.* 13, 13.

Soccan to seek, make for, to preach, *C. Lk.* 15, 8: 4, 18, v. secan.

Soel better, *C. Mk.* 16, 18, v. sel.

Sort soft, mild, gentle, *T. Ps.* 24, 10, v. seft.

Softe; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.* Softly, quietly, easily, gladly;

molliter, suaviter, jucunde:—*Softe* swæf softly slept, *Cd.* 9.

De softer libbað who more softly live, *Bt.* 39, 10.

Softnys softness, v. seftnes.

SOGEDA, sogoða [Plat. sog, sogt copia lactandi in nutritibus: *Plat.* sucht f. a sigh, a strong passionate desire: *Dut.* zucht f. a sigh, v. *A.* - *S.* sican, sicettan] 1. Juice, moisture; succus. 2. Beating of the heart, fainting, swooning;

palpitatio cordis, deliquium

animi:—1. *L. M. p.* 1, 2: 24, 39, *Som. Ben.* 2. Ne yrne he, þe læs þe he hwylene wlettan and sogeþan on his heortan ne astyrige he run not leat he stir any nausea and beating in his heart, *R. Ben.* 43. Gif sy sogoða getencge if there be a troublesome beat-

ing; si sit palpitatione molesta, *Herb.* 90, 11.

* Sohctha. *An iota, a jot; iota, Col.* 108. Sed perperam, ni fallor (inquit *Somn.*) pro iochða.

Sohcte sought, v. secan.

Sol, sole, solea; *pl. solen.* 1. A SOLE, a wooden hoop or band, to put round the neck to tie an ox or cow in the stall; orbita, retinaculum. 2. SOIL, flith, mire, dirt, a place to roll in;

sordes, volutabrum:—1. *Col.* 147. 2. Sleað he eft on þa solu casts he (himself) into the mire, *Bt.* 37, 4. Swyn simle willnað licgan on fulum solum swine always wish to be in foul mire, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card. p.* 298, 16.

Sola-sece the sun-flower, turn-sole, *Herb.* 76, v. sol-sæce.

Solate solanum herba, v. sol-sæce.

Solca, v. swylc.

Solcen silken, v. seolcen.

* Solcen, besolcen *Slow, SULKY;* deses, desidioeus, *C. R. Ben.* 50: *Past.* 35, 1, v. asolcen.

Solcenes, se; *f.* SULKINESS; desidia, *Mod. const.* 1.

Solen. SOLES, sandals, slippers; solæ, *R.* 28, *Lye.*

Sol-monað The sun month, February; solis mensis, scilicet Februarius ita dicta a visibiliter aucta, tunc temporis, meridiaua solis altitudine, *Lye.*

Sol-sæce, sol-sece. *The sun-seeker, sun-flower, turnsole; solsequium, heliotropium, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66: *R.* 40.

Som some, *Gen.* 43, 11, v. sum.

Som or, *Herb.* 68, 3, v. sam.

SOM, some. Agreement, judgment, concord, peace; concordia:—*Off. Reg.* 15: *L. Const. W.* p. 109, 5. Some lufige lous concord; concordiam amate, *Som.*

Some also, as, *Cd.* 214, *Bt. R. p.* 154, v. same.

Somed together, likewise, *Cd.* 23: *Bd. S. p.* 463, 45, v. sámod.

Somen Together; simul, *R. Jn.* 21, 2.

Som-hiwan fellows, mates, companions, v. sam-hiwan.

Som-hwylc Some one; alius, quidam, aliquis, *L. In.* 23.

Som-hwyle Some while; ali-quando, interdum, *Som.*

*Somme, *Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 12, an error for *womme*, v. *wom* a blot.

Somme; *adv.* [*Plat. samend; Ger. gesamt, sämtlich conjunctim; Icel. saman conjunctim; samt simul.*—*somme seems like the ac. m. of some or same same, governed by to, et, &c.*] It occurs often with *et* and *before it; as, To somme, et somme, and then signifies, in one sum, together, at the same time; simul, conjunctim, una, eodem tempore, similiter, eodem modo.*—*Kardiað* *et somme habitans una, Deut. 25, 5.* Butu *et somme both together, Cd. 39.* Gegaderod *to somme gathered together; coacti simul, congregati, Num. 11, 22.* To *somme cumãð come together; in unum coëunt, Bt. 34, 11.* Ær hi *to somme become, Mt. 1, 18: Lk. 15, 6.* Het *to somme called together, Cd. 178.* Foron þa *to somme went then together, Cd. 98.*

SOMNIAN, samnian, somnigean, gesamnian, gesomnian; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat. samen: Frs. sama, samena: Ger. sammeln, versammeln: Isd. samen: Ot. samanon, gisamanon: Moes. samen simul, una, pariter: Dan. samle: Swed. samlä*] *To assemble, collect, gather, unite; congregare, colligere.*—Hi *somnodon samod togeanes me, Ps. 30, 17.* Nat *hwam hit sonnað nescit cui illi colligit, Ps. 38, 10.* Hi *somniað illi colligunt, Ps. 103, 29.* Moyes *bebead eorlas folc somnigean Moses commanded (his) men to collect (the) people, Cd. 154, Th. p. 191, 16.*

*Somnung an assembly, v. gesamnung.

Somod together, likewise, *Bd. S. p. 512, 29, v. samod.*

Somod-siðian *to go together, to accompany, Cot. 52.*

Somod-pwyrlic *of one mind, harmonious.*

Somod-wellung a gathering together; concretio, *Cot. 55, Lye.*

Somod together, v. somod.

Somod-mengan *to mix together.*

Som-wist *the same food, fellowship, Cd. 104.*

SON, es; m. A sound, tune; sonus, cantus, cantilena:—For þære mirtha þæs sonas for the sweetness of the sound, *Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 2.* He was on lyst þæs seldcuðan sonas he was in love with the wonderful sound, *Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 17.* Sonas *to singanne on cyricean ongunningon leor-*

nian began *to sing tunes in church; sonos cantandi in ecclesia cæperunt dicere, Bd. S. p. 565, 35.*

*SONA; *adv.* [*Moes. suns*] SOON, immediately, forthwith; cito, mox, statim:—Anweald bið sona forealdod power is soon gone, *Bt. 17.* Hi þa sona foreleton hyra nett, *Mt. 4, 22: 21, 19: Mk. 1, 12.* ¶ Sona æfter, eft sona, efter sona soon after, again, *Mt. 24, 29.*—Ærest sona at first, *Bt. R. p. 166.*—Sona þæs þe, sona swa immediately, as soon as, *Bd. S. p. 498, 29: Lk. 1, 44.*—Sona instæpe in the very step or place, immediately, *Bd. S. p. 515, 5.*—Sona hraðe soon ready, immediately, *Bd. S. p. 601, 21.*

Sond sand, gravel, *Bt. R. p. 156, 3: 34, 10, v. sand.*—Sond-beorgas, sond-beorghas sand-hills, *Bt. 12.*—Sond-hyllas sand-hills.

Sond-a mission, *Hom. in Mt. Wan. Cat. 17, v. sand.*

Sond-wic Sandwich, *Kent, v. Sand-wic.*

Sones soon, *Chr. 1140, v. sona.*

Song a song, *Cd. 214, v. sang.*

Song for sang sung, *Bt. 2; p. of singan.*

SONG [*Dan. säng c: Swed. säng f: Icel. sæng f.*] A table, couch; stratum:—*C. Mk. 14, 15: Lk. 22, 12.*

Sont a saint, v. sanct.

Son-uald what is round, manna; teres, *C. Jn. 6, 31, v. sine-wealt.*

*SOOT, sooð, sot [*Plat. sott, sud, sood n: Old Dut. soot: Dan. sod n: Swed. Icel. sót n: Ir. suth: Gael. suithe, suidh, suid-*

he m: *Arab. ساد sad to be black*] Soot; fuligo, *Cot. 87.*

Sop-cuppa a soup-cup or dish; catinus pulmentarius, *Test. Ælfed.*

SORG, sorh, sorhg, e; f. also ea [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. sorg f. luctus: Dut. zorg f: Ger. sorge f: Ker. soragu: Ot. suorga: Tat. suorg: Wil. sorgo: Moes. saurga, saurja. Related to this word are the A.-S. sar: Icel. sár vulnus*] Care, anxiety, sorrow; dolor, cura, sollicitudo, anxietas:—*Mec sorg dreceð me sorrow vexeth, Cd. 99.* Him sorh astah sorrow rose to him, *Cd. 178.* Him ealle þa nearonesse þære sorhge afyrde took away from him all the perplexity of the anxiety, *Bd. S. p. 579, 34.* Cuðon sar and sorge knew pain and sorrow, *Cd. 4.* Þu sorge ne þearft beran thou needest not

bear sorrow, *Cd. 35.* Buzn sorge without care, *Bt. 7, 2.* Butan silcre sorge sine sil cura, secure, *Len. 25, 18.* Nyton sorga wist know not sort of sorrows, *Cd. 13.* Sorgas gebunden bound with sorrows *Bt. R. p. 190.* To tacung sorges, and anfealdes wæs f a token of care and unwar: sorrows, *Bt. 7, 2, Card. p. 20, 5.*

*Sorg-full, sorh-ful careful, sorrowful, *Cd. 219: Jd. 10, 10.* Sorgfulness, se; f. SORROWFULNESS, anxiety; sollicitudo, anxietas, *Sam.*

Sorgian, sorhgian; p. ode; pp. od, gesorgod, besorgod [*æ. sorgian*] To sorrow, grieve, be anxious, sollicitus; dolere, sollicitus esse:—*Swiðe sorg ende very sorrowing, Bt. 2, 1.* Sorgiende sprac sorhing spake; dolens loquitur, *Cd. 18.* Þe þu nu sorge giende anforlæte wicet: tu now sorrowing hast lost, *Bt. 10.* He sorgiende had he anxious (sorrowing) waited, *Bd. 3, 12, p. 537, 6.* Ðæt te þu be sorged hæfdest that thou art anxious about, *Bt. 10, Card. 42, 15, v. sorgian.*

Sorgh-leás, sorh-leás sorrowful without care, fearless, *æ. Mt. 28, 14.*

Sorgung, e; f. Sorrowing, lamentatio, *Wulfst. Par. 3.*

*Sorg-word, sorh-word a sorrowful word, a word of care, *æ.*

Sorh sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorh-ful sorrowful, v. sorgful.

Sorgh sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorgh-cearig sorrow-sorrowful, *Cd. 217.*

Sorghian *to sorrow, v. sorg.*

Sorh-leás without care, fearless, v. sorg-leás.

Sorh-leásnes, se; f. Carelessness; securitas, *Sam.*

Sorh-least Security; securitas, *Sam. 271, 273, Sam.*

Sorhlice; *adv.* Sorrowfully; severely; funeste, *h. Nat. 6, Lye.*

Sorh-word a word of care, sorrow-word.

Sot soot, *Elf. gr. 9, 3, v. sot*

SOT [*Plat. sott m: Dat. Fr. sot, sott m: f: Heb. stultus: — Æ. Hicet's Thes. I. 153.*]

Sôð, ea. SOOTH, truth; veritas

—Litel soðes onfand little of truth, *Chr. 106, p. 305, 13.* He nyste þæs soðes wæs he knew what was of the truth, *Chr. 106, p. 305, 13.* He nyste þæs soðes wæs he knew what was of the truth, *Chr. 106, p. 305, 13.*

Þu soð segst thou sayest *Bt. 26, 1.* He soð segð verum dixit, *Jn. 19, 25.*

soð FOR-SOOTH, for

pro veritate. Wite þu for soð know thou for truth, *Bt.* 7, 3. Mid soðe with truth, *Bt.* 10. Segdest us to soðe toldest us for a truth, *Cd.* 214. Ic secge eow to soðum I tell you for truths (truly), *Mt.* 5, 32. The last two examples are generally construed adverbially.

SÓÐ; *def.* se soða; seo, þæt soðe; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* True; verus:—An soð God unus verus Deus, *Jn.* 17, 3. Des ys soð witega, *Jn.* 17, 40. Se soða boda the true preacher, *Bd.* 2, 2, *S.* p. 502, 31. Þu hel soðan spræce do thou hide true speech, *Cd.* 89. Soð leoht vera lux, *Jn.* 1, 9. Ic eom soð win-eard ego sum vera vitia, *Jn.* 15, 1. Min gewines is soð meum testimonium exterum, *Jn.* 8, 14. Hys gewitnys ys soð, *Jn.* 19, 35; 21, 24. Ic eom gefaþa þæt þæt is soð I grant that that is true, *Bt.* 38, 2. Him God sealde soðe trowa to him God gave a true covenant, *Cd.* 107. Se wena nis wuhte þe soðra the opinion is not by any means the more true, *Bt.* E. p. 193. Nis nan þing soðre nothings is more true, *Bt.* 26, 1: 34, 4.

soð, soðe; *adv.* Truly, verily, of a truth; vere, revera, certe, amen, enim, autem:—Soð ic þe secge amen, tibi dico, *Mt.* 26, 34. Ic soðe gelæste I will truly exortate, *Cd.* 106. Soð, soð, ic eow secge amen, amen, vobis dico, *Jn.* 13, 16, 20.

Sðan true, v. soð; *adj.*

soð-bora a truth-bearer, a rhetorician, poet, an astrologer, *Chr.* 975.

soð-cued, soð-cueden veracious, *C. Jn.* 3, 33.

soð-cwede, es; m. a true saying, *apocryb.* *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.

soð-cwoeð true; v. verax, *C. Jn.* 8, 26.

soð-wudu SOUTHERN-WOOD; abrotanum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

soð; *adv.* [g. of soð true] Of a truth, truly, certainly, verily, for; profecto, certe, amen, nam:—Soðes ic secge þe amen, ego dico tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26. Soð-es þu eart Godes sunu certe tu es Dei filius, *Lk.* 4, 41.

soð-fæst; *adj.* [soð truth, fæst fast, firm, constant] Truth holding, true, just; veritate confirmatus, veritatis tenax, verax:—We witon þæt þu eart soðfæst, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Mk.* 12, 14. Seftre reast soðfæstra soft rest of (the) just, *Bt.* 33, 4.

soð-fæstnes, se; f. [fæstnes firmness, stability] 1. Veracity, integrity, fidelity, sincerity;

veritas, scilicet in animo, veracitas, fidelitas, fides, integritas, sinceritas. 2. Truth; veritas, scilicet in re, dicto, &c.:—1. He (deofel) ne wunode on soðfæstnesse, forþam þe soðfæstnes nys on him, *Jn.* 8, 44. Nys nan soðfæstnys on eorþan there is no integrity on earth, *Nic.* 9. Cyð me þine soðfæstnysse perhibe mihi tuam fidem, *Gen.* 47, 29. Se þe hylt soðfæstnysse ille qui custodit integritatem, *Ps.* 146, 5. 2. Hwæt is soðfæstnys? *Jn.* 18, 38. Gyfu and soðfæstnes is geworden þurh Hælend Crist, *Jn.* 1, 17. Soðfæstnys ys of beofenum truth is from heaven, *Nic.* 9. Ic secge eow soðfæstnesse ego dico vobis veritatem, *Jn.* 8, 45; 16, 7. He lærð eow ealle soðfæstnysse ille docebit vos omnem veritatem, *Jn.* 16, 13.

Soð-gere truly well, very well, *Cd.* 158.

Soð-hwæðere Nevertheless, but yet, howbeit; veruntamen, *Som.*

Soðlice; *adv.* Truly, certainly, verily; vere, in veritate, certe, amen, ecce:—Soðlice þu eart Godes sunu, *Mt.* 14, 33; *Mk.* 15, 39; *Lk.* 4, 43; 9, 27; *Jn.* 6, 14. Soðlice ic secge eow amen, dico vobis, *Mt.* 6, 16; 10, 15. Soðlice se steorra him beforan ferde ecce, stella antecedebat eos, *Mt.* 2, 9. Soðlice on eornust nam revera, amen enim, *Mt.* 18, 17.

Soðlice; *conj.* But, wherefore, therefore; autem, vero, ergo, igitur:—Him þa soðlice þas þing þencendum hæc autem eo cogitante, *Mt.* 1, 20. Gehyre ge soðlice þes sawendan big-spell vos ego audite parabolas seminantis, *Mt.* 13, 18. Soðlice hyt is awriten scriptum est enim, *Mt.* 4, 6.

Soð-lufu True love, charity; verus amor, caritas, *Scint.* 1: 1 *Jn.* 4, 16. *Oct. vit. capit.*

Soð-saga Sooth-saying, true saying, history; verum dictum, veriloquium, vera historia, *Som.*

Soð-sagol truth speaking, true, veracious, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 5.

Soð-spæce a true saying or speech.

Soð-spæcende speaking truth.

Soðsa since, then, *R. Jn.* 11, 7, v. siððan.

Sotig, Sooty; fuliginosus, *Som.*

Sotlice; *adv.* SOTTISHLI, absurdly, foolishly; stulte, imprudenter:—Scattered sotlice scattered (it) foolishly, *Chr.* 1137.

Sotol a seat, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 15, v. setl.

Soð-scipe SOTSHIP, folly; stultitia; status, hebetudo, stultitia:—R. 88. Þurh his mycelle sotscipe through his great folly, *Chr.* 1131.

Sott a sot, v. sot.

SPACA, an; m. [Plat. speke f: Dut. speek, spaak f: Ger. speiche f: Old Frs. spetze] A SPOKE of a wheel; radius rotæ:—Ælces spacan bið oðer ende fæst on þære nafe, oðer on þære felge of every spoke one end is fast in the nave, other in the felly, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 388, 28. Felga hangiað on þam spacan fellies depend on the spokes, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 340, 18.

SPAD, spadu [Plat. m: Dut. f: Dan. c: Swed. m. spade; Ger. spatel, spaden m. In earlier times it denoted a broadsword, which the PoE. spado still signifies] A SPADE; ligo, vanga, fossorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Spadl spittle, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 6, v. spaðl.

Spæc framem, *Cot.* 165, ubi de lignis. *Terme, vimen, samentum, Lye.*

Spæc, e; f. speech, language, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Jn.* 8, 43, v. spræc.

Spæcan to speak, *Ex.* 32, 23, v. spræcan.

Spæce-heow Folly, rage; locutionis simulatio; locutio non integra, non sana, insaniam:—*Ps.* 39, 6. Spæce-hreow rough speech, rage, *Ps.* 39, 6.

Spæce-hus a court-hall, a place for speaking, v. præc-hus.

Spædan to speed, prosper, *Chr.* 1114, v. pedan.

Spædu a spade, v. spad.

Spænt exultate, *Bt.* 39, 4, *C.* spænð exulteth, *Deut.* 32, 11, v. spanan.

Spær. SPARE, moderate, small, frugal; parcus:—Spær mæte parcus cibus, *Scint.* 12.

Spær a spark, v. spearc.

Spæren Parget, lime, plaster; gypsum, *Cot.* 96.

Spær-haboc, spær-hafoc sparrow-hawk, sparrow-hawk, v. spear-hafoc.

Spær-hende, spær-hynde sparing, thrifty; frugi, parcus, *Elf. gl.* p. 78.

Spærlice Sparingly; parce, *Scint.* 49.

Spær-lira calf of the leg, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71, v. spear-lira.

Spær-lired Relating to the leg, crucial; sursus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *R.* 77.

Spær-stan chalk-stone, plaster of Paris; creta argentaria:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67: *R.* 56. Gypsum, *Som.*

^b SPÆTAN; *part.* spætende; *p.* spætta; *we* spætton; *pp.* spæt [Plat. speen, spyen to spit, vomit : Dut. spugen, spuwen : Frs. spia : Ger. spützen, spucken to spit; Moes. speiwan to spit : Dan. spytte : Sued. spotta : Icel. spyta. It is nearly related to the Lat. sputare : Grk. ψυττω, πτυω to spit] To SPIT; spure, expuere : —Ic spæte I spit; spuo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 3, *Som.* p. 30, 52. Pa spætte he on eorðan tum spuit ile in terra, *Jn.* 9, 6 : *Mk.* 8, 23. Spæte on his nebb spet in ejus faciem, *Deut.* 26, 9. Spætton hig on hys ansyne inspuerunt illi in ejus faciem, *Mt.* 26, 67, 30 : *Mk.* 15, 19. Spætende spitting, *Mk.* 7, 33. Onspætian to spit upon; inspuere, *Mk.* 14, 65 : 10, 34. Onspæt insputus, *Lk.* 18, 32, v. spittan, spigettan.

Spætlian To gather froth or fume; spumare, *Som.*

Span spun : *p.* of spinnan.

Span [Plat. span *f.* a span, a pair : Dut. span *f.* Ger. spanne *f.* Old Ger. spana : Dan. spand, spande *c.* a span, tub : Sued. spann *m.* a corn-measure, a span : Icel. spönn *f.* It. spanna *f.* a span, hand : Fr. empan *m.* Lat. Mid. spannus, espanna] A SPAN; palmus, spit-hama, *R.* 72.

ⁱ Spana [Plat. spönn *f.* Dut. speen *f.* udder : Old Ger. spune, spunne : Sued. spene *m.* Icel. speni *m.* The Ger. Dut. verbs spänen, spenen signify, to wean a child] Teats or SPANES of females, especially of a cow; mamma, ubera, *Som.*

SPANAN; ic spane, þu spænst, he spænð, we spanað; *p.* spón, speón, aspón, aspeón, bespón, forsepón, gespón; we spónon, speónon; *pp.* asponen, asponnen, aspanen, gesponnen, &c. v. a. [Icel. spenia trahere, excitare] To allure, entice, urge, persuade, induce, seduce, provoke; allicere, provocare, excitare, sollicitare : —Span þu hine urge thou him, *Cd.* 27, Th. p. 36, 22. Hi spanað þe to þinne unbearfe they allure thee to thy destruction, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* 26, 20. Hie mid listum speon he with wiles induced, *Cd.* 28, Th. p. 37, 12. Hio speon hine she induced him, *Cd.* 32, Th. p. 43, 2 : *Ors.* 1, 2, *Bar.* p. 35, 14. He was gesponnen he was induced, *Bd.* 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5. Gif he ænigne man bespeone

if he have enticed any man, *L. Cam. Edg.* 16. Hine his hyge forsepon his mind persuaded him, *Cd.* 18.

Spange [Plat. spang *f.* Dut. spang *f.* a spangle, also a buckle : Ger. spange *f.* Dan. spange, spænde *n.* Sued. spånne *n.* Icel. spenna *f.*] A little lock, a clasp; seracula, spinther : — Spenn mid spangum braced with clasps, *Cd.* 23 : *Gl. Dew.* 29.

Spannan, gespannan; *p.* gespeon, spenn [Frs. spanna; Plat. Dut. Ger. spannen : Not. Ot. spannan : Dan. spånde : Sued. spenna : Icel. spana intendere, jungere : Lat. expandere. — span a span] To SPAN, measure, clasp, join; nectere, copulare : — Spenn mid spangum joined with clasps, *Cd.* 23, Th. p. 29, 4. Grim helm gespeon clasped (his) grim helm, *Cd.* 151, Th. p. 188, 27. Gespannan hors jungere equos, *Martyr.* 18 April : *Past.* 44, 8.

SPARIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. spären : Not. Ot. sparan : Dan. spare : Sued. Icel. spara : Fr. epargner : It. sparagnare : Lat. parcere; and Grk. σπαρος, seldom are related to sparian] To SPARE; parcere, favere : — Spara þeowum þinum parce servo tuo, *C. Ps.* 18, 13. Ne cyricum ne mynstrum seo here hand ne sparode neither churches nor monasteries the enemy's hand spares, *Bd.* 4, 26 : *C. Ps.* 71, 13. Na he sparað non parcet, *C. Ps.* 77, 55.

^k SPARRAN; *pp.* besparrad, gesparrad [Plat. speren, sperren : Dut. Ger. sperren : Ot. sperran : Dan. spærre : Sued. spærta : Icel. sperra repagulis munire : Fr. barrer : It. barrare to bar, sbarrare to barricade : Sp. barrer] To SPAR; odhere, occludere, *C. M.* 66 : *Cot.* 145.

Spatan; *part.* spætende to spit, *R. M.* 27, 30, v. spætian.

SPADL, spadl, spatl [Plat. Frs. spedel *n.* Dut. speeksel *n.* Ger. speichel *m.* Old Ger. spichalla, spot : Dan. spyta : Sued. spott *m.* Icel. spyta spatum *f.*] SPATTLE, SPITTLE; sputum : — *R. M.* 27, 30. Of his spatle, *Jn.* 9, 6 : *Past.* 36, 9.

Spattian To froth, fume, taste; spumare, pitissare, *R.* 78.

Spatlung, e; *f.* Spittle, froth; spumatio, pituita, *R.* 78.

Spau vomited, foamed, *Bd.* S. p. 619, 30, v. spiwian.

^l Spaw vomited, foamed, v. spina. Speac speak, *R. Lk.* 1, 20, v. speacan.

SPEARA, spearwa, an; *m.* [Gesperling, spat *m.* Upper Ger. spork, spörk, spier, sp., sperk : Not. Tat. sparo : Mo. sparwa passer : Dan. spurw : Sued. sparf *m.* Icel. spört *m.* Some think this has its name from its constant chirping : The It. springer, are, sperlinge signifies a chatter, to divert oneself during the carnival] A SPARROW, passer : — Twegen spearwa duo passeres, *Mt.* 10, 29. Fc spearwan quinque passeris, *L.* 12, 6. Manega spearwa multi passeris, *Mt.* 10, 29. Beteran manegum spearwa, *Lk.* 12, 7.

SPEARCA, an; *m.* [Plat. sperk *f.* Dut. spank, sprack, spreuk, sprinkel *f.* I. sperke, sparke] A SPARK, scintilla : — Sum spearca wifreastnesse some spark of truth, *Bt.* 35, 5 : 38, 7. Of þa lytlan spearcan of the little spark, *Bt.* *R.* p. 8.

Speare a spear, v. spere.

Spear-hafoc A spear-hawk, SPARROW-HAWK; accipiter, c. c. cet fringillarius, *Elf. p.* 50 p. 66 : *R.* 38.

Spear-lira, spear-lira [lira, *It.* The calf of the leg, the crura, crus : — On spear-lira in cruribus, *Deut.* 28, 57.

^m Speares, se; *f.* SPANES, parcitas, paramonia, Sa. Spearlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I rush upon, to fall; in illi, irruere, offendere : — Her ran hire spearnlode mid fram ille coram ea irruit apud *Jud.* 4, 21.

Spearwa a sparrow, v. spera. Specan to speak, v. spreca.

SPECCA, an. [Plat. spak *p.* Dut. spat, spikkel *m.* a spot] A SPECK, blot, blemish; macula, *Cat.* 179.

Spec-faag blotted, full of speck. Specolyns, se; *f.* Talkative, loquacitas, *Scint.* 54.

SPE'D, e; *f.* [Plat. spud *f.* D. spoed *m.* Not. spud *m.* 1. SPEED, haste; festus. 2. An event, fruit, purpose; fact; eventus, fructus, exitus. 3. A good event, prosperity, wealth; exitus boni prosperitas. 4. Power, assistance, strength, diet, superabundance, means, skill; facultas, potentia, copia. 5. Substance, portion, property; goods, living; substantia, victus. 6. Fountain. *Scint.*

example; principium, exemplar, caesura. 7. Diligence, zeal; diligentia:—1. Ða spedum feran then with speed to go, Cd. 109. Spedum speede with haste said, Cd. 126. 2. Sped folgede event would follow, Cd. 109. An sped sprecað one purpose speak, Cd. 27. 3. Hit ne becymð eow na to nanre spedē hoc non cedet vobis nequaquam nulli dono exiit; hoc non succedet, Num. 14, 41. Spede lenan with success reward, Cd. 95. 4. Purh snytro sped by dint of skill; per ingenii facultatem, animi dotem, sagacitatis vim, Cd. 52. Purh his mihtra sped by dint of his might, Cd. 81. Purh his mildas sped through virtue of his mercies, Cd. 228. Bæd þone cyning þæt he him spede sealde eateated the king that he should give him power, Bd. 3. p. 554, 29. Bringe spede us bring us assistance; fer opem nobis, Hymn. 5. On þas woruld spedā on these worldly goods, Bd. 5, 1. Þe þys spedē amyrdē qui ejus vicium obliquavit, Lk. 15, 30. Mid eallum hira spedum cum omni eorum substantia, Deut. 11, 6: L. Ps. 118, 57: 141, 7. 6. He is mægna sped he is of power the essence, Cd. Th. p. 1, 6. 7. Spedum miclum with much zeal, Cd. 94. ed Phlegm; pituita, Cot. 155. edan, gæspædan; p. de [Plat. spoden, spōden: Dut. spoelen: Ger. sputen: Old Ger. spūtan, spūten, spūtan: Lat. expedire: Fr. expédier: Grk. ἐκπεδῶν] To speed, prosper, succeed, effect; progredi, succedere:—Swa he pedde so he sped, Chr. 656. leoð gæspædde erit prosperum, Ps. 1, 4. Siððen he spedle after he succeeded, Chr. 123. He wæpnum gæspædde he with weapons effecteth, 2. 75, Th. 92, 12: Chr. 135, 4. p. 207, note a. dig; adj. Rich, happy, prosperous; dives, felix, prosperus, potens, Ora. 1, 1:—Siððe pedig in a journey prosperous, 2. 85. Wæstum spedig in spring abundant, Cd. 134: Ps. 77, 71. diglic Having substance, rich; substantiam habens:—Nama wediglice nomen substantivum, 9c. dignes, se; f. Substance, res; substantia, Som. a history, &c., v. spell. ad Excused; excusatus, Lye. boc, spell-boc a book of

homilies, Cod. Exon. 1 b, Mon. Angl. 1. 222, 16. Spel-boda a messenger, preacher, prophet, Cd. 201. SPELC [Dut. spalk f. a splint, used for the binding up of broken limbs: Kil. spalke: Icel. spelkur f. pl. tibicines, radii, like the Dut.] A little rod by which any thing is kept straight, a swathe band, a splint used for binding up broken bones; regula, fascia, lamina, ferula ligues, tabula levis, quæ fractis ossibus continendis accommodatur, Som. Spelcean To support, prop, to fasten with splints; tendere, fulcire, fasciare, accommodare ferulas membris fractis, L. M. 1, 25, Som. SPELD A torch, spill to light a candle with; tæda, fax:—Cot. 178, 198. Spæca para speldra malleoli, i. e. manipuli sarmetorum in tædas factorum, bitumine, sulphure, &c. inductis, Cot. 128, Lye. SPELLIAN; part. speligende; ic spellige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. Dut. spelen to act, play: Ger. spielen: Icel. spilan f. lusius] To supply another's room, to act or to be proxy for; vices alieujus obire, vicario munere fungi:—R. Ben. 63: Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 16. Crist spelian Christi vices obire. Naman speliend nominis vicarius, i. e. promoen, Som. ¶ Huc refer vocem spell apud nautas frequentem, vices laborandi significantem, v. aspelian. Speligend, es; m. [part. of spelian to be proxy for] One who supplies the place of another, a vicar, vicegerent; vicarius:—Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend rex est Christi ipsius vicarius, Bd. W. 2, 17, p. 151. Spelling, spelung. A turn, change; vicia, R. Ben. 2. SPELL, es; n. [Old Ger. spel, spil sermo, historia: Gloss. Lips. spel fabulatio: Moes. spillon narrare: Icel. spiall n. As a compound word it is used by Tat. gotspil: Icel. guda - spiall n. evangelium] 1. History, relation; historia, narratio. 2. Speech, saying, opinion, doctrine, argument; sermo, dictum, doctrina. 3. Speech, language, tongue; lingua. 4. A fable, parable, rumour, report; fabula, rumor, fama. 5. An order, message, tidings; mandatum, nuncium. 6. A spell, charm; incantamentum, carmen magicum:—1. Ic cyðe hwanan me þas spell coman

I say whence this history came to me, Bd. S. p. 471, 20. Ic sende þæt spell þæt ic niwan awrat I send thee the history that I lately wrote, Bd. S. p. 471, 9: Bt. 36, 4. 2. Ecce þæt spell mid leoðe he lengthened the speech with verses, Bt. 12. Ða ongan he secgan spell them began he to make a speech, Bt. 13, Card. p. 56, 21. Hit is swiðe ryht spell it is a very true saying, Bt. 35, 1. Ic þe mæg swiðe eaðe geandwyrdan þæs spelles I can very easily answer thee this inquiry, Cd. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 4. Me licað þis spell genoh well this argument pleases me well enough, Bt. 38, 8, Card. p. 312, 4. 3. He þas boc hæfde gelearnode and of Lædene to Englishum spell gæwende he learned this book and turned (it) from Latin to (the) English language, Bt. prof. 4. Ealdra cwena spell old wives' fable; senum mulierum fabula, anilis fabula, R. 100: Bt. R. p. 197. 5. Fær spell sudden tidings, Cd. 148. Mid spellum het commanded with messages, Cd. 25. 6. Ða ongunnon lease men wyrcan spell then false men began to work spells, Bt. 38, 1. Spell-cwid An historical discourse; historicus sermo, Ora. 3, 1. Spelian, spelligan, gæspelian; ic spellige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To declare, relate, tell, speak, discourse, publish, teach, instruct; sermocinari, fabulari, colloqui, narrare, docere:—Ða ongan he spelian then began he to discourse, Bt. 37, 2, Card. p. 290, 20. Ða ongan he spelligan then began he to discourse, Bt. 32, 1. Spellien to speak, Bt. 20. Ic spellige I relate, Elf. gr. 25. Him was lust micel þæt he leoð spellode to him there was a great desire that he should publish (the) poem, Bt. prof. Cot. Ða hig spelledon dum colloquerentur, Lk. 24, 15. Spelling, e. f. A discourse, speech, converse, narration, dialogue, oration; narratio, colloquium, sermocinatio:—Deofles spelling devil's converse, Cd. 227: Ps. 118, 85. Yðle spellunga idle speeches, fables, Elf. gr. 50. Lease spellunga false histories, fables. Hit is ælcres modes wæ, þæt sona swa hit forlæt soð-cwidas, swa folgað hit leas-spellunga it is (the) custom of every mind, that soon as it forsakes true sayings,

so it follows false opinions, *Bi.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.

Spelt Bread, corn; far, *Cot.* 83.

Spelung, spelling a turn, change, *R. Ben. interl.*, v. speling.

Spanan to allure, v. spanan.

Spanas sbra, *Cot.* 85.

Spendan To consume, SPEND; consumere, *Som.*

Spending, e; f. *A consuming, SPENDING; consumptio, Som.*

Spene; pl. g. a; d. um. *Spaniards; Hispani, Ors.* 4, 7.

Spenido An enticing, a harlot; leno, *Lys.*

Spenn joined, v. spannan.

Spent exciteh, *Bi.* 39, 4; for spenst, v. spannan.

Speón persuaded, incited, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 12; p. of spanan.

Speore a spear, v. spere.

Speow succeeded, prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9, v. spowan.

Speowian; p. ode to spit, vomit, *Cod. Econ.* 24 a, v. spiwian.

SPERRE, ea; n. [*Plat. Dut. f. m. Ger. m. speer: Ot. Tat. sper: Icel. spjör f: Wel. ysper*] A **SPERRE**, lance, dart; hasta, hostile, lancea:—Geopende his sidan mid spere *foðit ejus latus cum lancea, Jn.* 19, 34. Ge hyne myd spere sticodon *ye stuck him with a spear, Nic.* 13, 8. *Æt þam spere niðe at the spear strife, Cd.* 95. *Speru long poles to try the depth of water; conti, Cot.* 35. *Catapultae, Cot.* 45, 189.

Spere-leás without a point, pointless, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Spere-wyrt Spear-wort; enula sine hinnula campana, *Herb.* 97. *Nepeta sylvatica, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Sper-habuc, sper-hafoc spar-hawk or sparrow-hawk, v. sper-habuc.

Speriend, es; m. *A tracer, searcher, inquirer; investigator, Pres.* 11.

Sper-lira calf of the leg, v. spear-lira.

Sperta, spirta, an; m. *A basket; sporta, R. Mt.* 15, 37.

Speua spit, vomit, v. speowian.

SPIC, ea. [*Plat. spekk n: Dut. spek n: Ger. speck m. et n: Dan. spæk n: Sued. speck n: Icel. spik n.*] *Bacon; lardum: Elf. gl. Spices sned a slice or rasher of bacon, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Sconc spices a leg of pork, L. Ethlet. W.* p. 56, 10.

Spic-hus a larder, meat-house, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Spieyng *A nail; clavus, Somn.* 51.

Spigettan To spit; spuer:—**Spigettan on to spit on**, *Bi.* 27, 1. *Gif hire fæder spigette*

on hire nebb *si ejus pater inspuisset in ejus facem, Num.* 12, 14, v. spittan, spætan.

Spile a little rod or splint, v. speic.

Spilcean to bind up, *Past.* 17, 9, v. spelcean.

SPILDE *Precipitate, dangerous, perilous; præcipitium, præcipitantis, temeritas:—On þam spild-siðe in that dangerous journey, Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 18; *Past.* 52, 5.

Spilde Present, speedy, forcible, effectual; præsentaneus, effcax:—Ðæt byð an spilde lyb wið eagna dimness *illud est presentaneum facinum [remedium] ad oculorum caliginem, L. M.* 1, 2.

Spilian scurrilibus jocis vacare, Offic. Episc. 7.

SPILLAN, forspillan; ic spillu, þu spilst, he spilð, we spillað; p. spilde; pp. spilled, spilt [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spillen: Ker. spildanter prodigal: Dan. spilde: Sued. Icel. spilla depravare, corrumpere*] To SPILL, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill; corrumpere, vitare, consumere, perdere, privare, interficere:—Eall þæt God spilde *all that God destroyed, Cd.* 119. Spilde of here ægon *deprived them of their eyes, Chr.* 1124. Spilt vitiatu, corruptus.

Spillian to declare, *Bi.* 20, C., v. spellian.

Spilling *A spoiling, consuming, wasting, destruction; vitiatio, consumptio, perditio:—Feos spilling a wasting of money, Chr.* 999.

SPINDEL [*Plat. spille f: Dut. spil f: Ger. Sued. Dan. spindel f: Old Ger. spinnala*] A SPINDLE; fusus, tenticum, *Cot.* 174.

SPINGE, sponge, an; f. [*Dut. spons f: Fr. eponge f: Sp. Port. esponja f: Grk. σπινγία*] SPUNGE; spongia:—Fylde ane spingan mid ecede *implevit spongiam cum aceto, Mk.* 15, 36. Hi bewundon ane spingan mid ysope, *Jn.* 19, 29. Genam ane spongean and fylde, *Mt.* 27, 48.

Spinl a spindle, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. spindel.

SPINNAN; ic spinne, he spinð; p. span, we spunnon; pp. spunnen [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spinnen: Old Ger. spinnan, spinnen: Moos. spinnan: Dan. spinde: Sued. Icel. spinna*] To SPIN; nere:—Ic span *nevi. Ge spunnum nevistis, Elf. gr.* 25. Ne ne spinnað *neque nent, Mt.* 6, 28; *Lk.* 12, 27.

Spior a spear, *Cot.* 52, v. spere.

SPIRIAN, spirigan, spyrrian, spyrrian; ic spirige, spyrige; p. de; pp. ed [*Plat. spyrre: Dut. spueren, sporen, sporen: Ger. spiren: Old Ger. spuron: Ot. spurilon mēsure: Dan. spore to trace, sporge to ask, inquire after: Sued. spåra to trace, perceris, spyrja to ask: Icel. spyrja investigate, quærere: Old Eng. spere Scot. spere, spir, spire spyre to trace, investigate: North of Eng. spere, spere inquire, Brocket: Bay to sparre, spier, sparre to inquire. Aðling eðra that the most reasonable direction is from Ger. spur, A. Old Ger. Icel. spor: Pa. Dut. spoor a footsteps, trace. In the same manner Lat. vestigare, which is active sense, has the same signification with Ger. spyrre. A.-S. spirian, is derived from vestigium] To dispute, argue, inquire, seek, endeavour; disparture, quærere, investigate in the latter sense, *german used with the preposition after, or with a- or be- prefix. v. L. Wilk.* p. 63, 1, 2. 1. Genoh ryhte þu spyrre *an arguest rightly enough, R. Mt.* 2. Hi þa spyrredan *hwonan he was they enquired what and where he was, Bd.* 1, 33. We sceoldon *spere an we should inquire, R. Mt. Card.* p. 388, 7. He wæterian he will inquire, *Bi. Mt. Card.* 94, 4. Diopice *spengan deeply to inquire, R. Mt. Card.* p. 242, 3. Hwæt lað hi spyrigan *after eðra why will they not act or virtues? Bi.* 36, 6. *Cr.* p. 230, 20. Hi ne hwa gesea after they wish (list) to inquire after, *Bi.* 38, 42. Writ riht spirian *was recte inquis, Bi.* 38, 2. Eallc *spyrriað after þam beo gode all men seek after the highest good, Bi.* 39, 9.*

Spirta a basket, chest *Ca.* v. sperta.

Spittan; pp. gespitted. *To spuer:—Spittende, R. Mt.* 30, v. spætan, spigecan.

SPITU [*Plat. Dut. spit n: Sp. spect n: a spear, lance. spit n. a spear: Ger. spizen Old Ger. spiz, spiez. Dan. spid n. a spit; spid speare: Sued. spēt n. a spjut n. a lance: Icel. spjclaviculus ligneus; spjclasta: It. spiedo, spiedo a spit, spear: Sp.*

espeton m. a spit] A SPIT; veru, *Elf. gr.* 11.
 i wān; ic spiwe, he spiwð; p. spāw, we spiwon; pp, spiwon
 [Plat. speen, spyen: Dut. spuwen, spugen: Frs. spia: Ger. speien, speyen: Ker. spiu: Ot. spiwān, spean: Upper Ger. spōwen: Moss. spieiwan, raspeiwan: Dan. spye: Swed. py: Icel. spya: Grk. σπαιω] To spit, vomit, SPEW, foam; vomere, spamar:— Ic blode paw I vomited blood, *Bd.* 5, 6, f. p. 619, 30. Holm heolre spaw (the) sea foamed gore, *Cd.* 166. Ongan hine breacan o spiwenne began to excite himself to vomit, *Chr.* 1003, *lg.* p. 176, 26.
 we-drenc A spew-drink, an emetic, *L. M.* 2, 25.
 wel A vomiting; vomitio, iom.
 were A SPEWER; vomitor, 2 4.
 wēsa What is vomited, also a vomiting; vomitus, *Soma.* 292.
 wing, spiwinge A SPEWING; omicio, evomitio, *Cot.* 78.
 wold-drenc an emetic, v. piwe-drenc.
 wōsa what is vomited, *Herb.* 73, 2, v. spiwēsa.
 s, es; m. [Plat. spoon m; l. spōn: Dut. spaan m. a lip: Frs. sponne f. a peg, a nail: Ger. span m. a chip: wa. spaan c. a chip: Swed. span m. a chip: Icel. spann, sōnn m. a spoon of wood or bone, chip: Ir. spain, sponog f. a oon: Gael. spàin, spàine f. a oon.—The Old Ger. spanen to lit, divide, cut] A chip, a splinter wood; astula, putamen:—Of an treowe þæs halgan Cris- tianes sponas and sceafþan mað took from the wood of wist's holy cross, chips and wings; de ipso ligno sa- cramentæ Christi crucis astu- et rasuras sumunt, *Bd.* S. 324, 30. Sponas þweoton f. chips, *Bd.* S. p. 544, 44.
 allured, persuaded, v. spa- n.
 ere An enticer, a harlot; uor, leno, *Cot.* 123.
 gean a sponge, *Mt.* 27, 48, spinge.
 n a span, *Bd.* 580, 5, v. in.
 ung, e; f. A seducing, en- iung; suasio, seductio, leno- ium, *Som.*
 n Chips, or any thing easily on fire, tinder, touch-wood; tes, cremium, *Cot.* 93: R. *Som.*—v. spon.
 , es, n. [Plat. Dut. spoor Old Dut. speur, spore:

Ger. spur f: Ot. Not. Wil. spor: Dan. spor, spoer n: Swed. spor, spår n: Icel. spor n. The first idea is that of an opening, but in its general sig- nification is a trace, mark. The Grk. wopos a way, may also claim the right of relation- ship, Adelung] A track, foot- step, vestige, tracing, investiga- tion, pursuit; investigatio, ves- tigiū, notatio vestigiū:— Swiðor swincest on þam spore þonne hi don labourast more in the track than they do, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 17. Dat ælc man wære oðrum gelastfull æt spore that each man should be helpful to others in investi- gation, *L. Lund.* 4. Adrife þæt spor ut of his scire prop- ellat vestigiū extra ejus pro- vinciam, *L. Lund.* 8, 4.

Spora a spur, v. spura.

Sporeteng The heel; calcaneum, *T. Ps.* 55, 6.

Spornen spurned, v. spurnan.

Spornere a fuller of cloth, v. spurnere.

Spornettan To kick, spurn; cal- citrare, *Cot.* 140, 196, v. spurn- nan.

Spornincg A stumbling-block, an offence, a scandal; offendicu- lum, *Rom.* 14, 20, *cit. Scint.*
 Sporta a basket, chest, *Cot.* 209, v. sperta.

SPŌWAN; p. speow, gespeow, we speowun. To succeed, prosper, thrive; succedere:—Ne meahhton spowan might not succeed, *Cd.* 97, *Th.* p. 127, 23. De giena speow to thee still prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9: *Ors.* 4, 5: *Jdth.* 11. Hu swyðe him speowe how well he succeeded, *Bd.* S. p. 505, 27.

Spracen herba quedam ad tus- sim, *L. M.* 1, 16.

SPRÆC, gespræc, spræc, e; f. [Plat. sprak, sprōke, sproke, sprik f: Dut. spraak f: Frs. spreke f: Ger. sprache f. gesprich n: Ker. Ot. Tat. sprahhi, spracha, spraha: Dan. sproq n: Swed. språk n: Icel. speki f. sapientia] 1. A speech, word, speaking, tale, story; sermo, verbum, loquutio. 2. Speech, lan- guage, tongue; sermo, lin- gua. 3. Talk, conference, de- liberation, counsel; colloqui- um, consultatio, consilium. 4. Discussion, question, dispute, controversy, strife; disquisitio, disputatio, controversio, lis. 5. Fame, report; fama, rumor.— 1. Flowe min spræc swa deaw fuat meus sermo tan- quam ros, *Deut.* 32, 2: *Jn.* 6,

60. Hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde quid ille per istum sermonem uoluit, *Gen.* 18, 20. For þære spræce þe ic to eow spræc propter sermo- nem quem ego uobis loquutus sum, *Jn.* 15, 3. Hie þære spræce sped ne ahton of that speech they no benefit might have, *Cd.* 80. 2. Leden spræc Latin language, *Elf. gr.* 2, 5. Heora spræc is todeod on twa and on huseofontig their language is divided into two and seventy, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ealle men spræcon ane spræce om- nes homines loquuti sunt unum sermonem, *Gen.* 11, 1. 3. Het to his spræce cuman ordered to come to his conference, *Bd.* S. p. 486, 39. Æt spræce þære at that deliberation, *Cd.* 94. Æfter heora spræce after their deliberation, *Jud.* 3, 19. 4. Swa is þisse spræce so is this question, *Bt.* 39, 4. Du spenst me on þa mæstan spræce thou urgest me to the greatest dis- cussion, *Bt.* 39, 4. Dæt seo spræce ende hæbbe that the controversy have an end, *L. Wall.* 1. Dæt folc þe hæfde ænige spræce iste populus qui haberet ullam kitem, *Ex.* 33, 7. 5. Dæs þe ma seo sprac be hym ferde eo magis rumor de eo dimanabat, *Lk.* 5, 15. Ða ferde þeos sprac be hym tum idat hic rumor de illo, *Lk.* 7, 17. Widmærian þa spræce diffunderet rumorem, *Mk.* 1, 45.

SPRÆC, we spræcon spoke; p. also sub. if I speak, v. sprecean.

Spræc-cræft speech-craft, the art of speaking, rhetoric.

Spræc-cyn a mode of speaking, figure of speech, *Bd.* S. p. 648, 42.

Spræc of speech, v. spræc.

Spræc-ern, sprece-ern a place for speaking, court of justice, *C. R. Jn.* 18, 28.

Spræc-ful talkative, *L. Ps.* 139, 12.

Spræc-hus a speaking-house, court of justice, *R.* 107.

Spræcol, sprecol, spricul. Talka- tive; linguax, linguosus, *Ps.* 139, 12.

Spræcon spoke, should speak, *Mk.* 7, 37, v. sprecean.

SPRÆDAN [Plat. spreden, spreen, sprein: Dut. spreiden, spreij- en: Old Dut. spreeden: Ger. spreiten: Not. spreiton: Of. spreitan: Dan. sprede: Swed. sprida] To SPREAD; exten- dere, *Lyc.*

Spræncan To SPRINKLE; spar- gere minutatim, *Herb.* 141, 6, v. sprengan.

Sprengan to sprinkle, v. sprengan.

SPRANCA, an. [*Plat. spranke f.*] *Sprigs, actions, young shoots; stirps:—*Treowes sprancan shoots of a tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Sprang went out; p. of springan.* *Sprangettan To pant; palpitare, Som.*

SPRAUTA [*Plat. sprate, spratel f: Dut. spruit f: Ger. sprosses m: Sued. språte m. a twig*] **A SPROUT; surculus, virgultum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. **Spreac** *Speaking, elocution; elocutio, L. Ethelb.* 52. **Sprec** *A twig, branch; armentum, Som.***

Sprec *a speech, a place where speeches are made, a public place, a market, synagogue, Gen. 27, 34: C. Mt. 11, 16: C. R. Mk. 6, 2, v. spræc.*

Spreca, an; m. *A counsellor; consiliarius:—*Fetigean spræcan sine to fetch his counsellors, *Cd.* 126.

SPRECAN; ic sprece, þu sprycst, he spricð, sprycð, spreceð, wesprecað, sprecon; p. spræc, we spræcon; sub. sprece; pp. gesprecen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. spreken: Frs. spreka: Ger. sprechen: Isd. Ker. sprehan: Dem. spreake: Sued. språka: Icel. spækia loqui, dicere] **To SPEAK; loqui:— Ic wille sprecan solo loqui, *Gen.* 18, 31. **Du scealt sprecan tu loqueris, Ex. 19, 6: *Lk.* 1, 20. **Hi sprecan ne let eos loqui non sinabit, Mk. 1, 34. **Du sprycst openlice tu loqueris plane, Ja. 16, 29. **He sprycð by hym sylfum ille loquitur a seipso, Ja. 7, 18: *3, 34.* **La leof, ic bidde þæt þu þe ne belige wið me, gif ic sprece O domine, oro ut tu te non iratus præbeas cum me, et loquar, Gen. 18, 30. **Seo spræc þe ic spræc sermo quem loquistus sum, Ja. 12, 48. **Warna þæt þu nan þing elles ne sprece buton þæt ic þe beoðe case at tu nullam rem aliam ne loquaris nisi quam ego tibi iussero, Num. 22, 35. **Tunga his spræcð dom Hngwa ejus loquitur iudicium, Ps. 36, 32. **Se dumba spræc mutus loquistus est, Mt. 9, 38. **Ðæt ge on earum spræcon quod vos in aure loquati estis, Lk. 12, 3. **Ða þe sprecað sybbe qui loquuntur pacem, Ps. 27, 4. **Hig spræcon him betwýnan loquati sunt inter se, Lk. 24, 14. **Spreccende ic eom loquens cum, loquistus sum, Ps. 38, 5. **Ic ne sprece næfre to þæm, ic sprece to þe I never******************************

speak to them, I speak to thee, Bt. 38, 5.

SPRECE *a council, C. R. Ju.* 11, 47, v. spræc.

Sprece-ern *a speaking-place, v. spræc-ern.*

Sprece-wise *a form or mode of speaking, R.* 100.

Sprecol talkative, v. spræcol.

SPRENGAN, gesprengan, besprengan; p. sprengde [Plat. Dut. Ger. sprengen, besprengen: Old Ger. sprengan: Dem. sprænge, spreng: Sued. språnga, besprånga] To SPRINKLE, strew, spread; spargere, aspergere, inspergere:— **Du gaderast þæt þu ne sprengdest tu colligisti ubi non sperasisti, Mt. 26, 24. **Du sprengst Aaron tu inspergas Aaronem, Ex. 29, 21. **Sprengde seofon sibon aspergat septem vicibus, Lev. 4, 6, 17. **Sprænge se mæsse - precat halig wæter ofer hig calle the priest shall sprinkle holy water over them all, L. In. 78. **Sprengde þæt folc aspergit istum populum, Ex. 24, 8. **Mid ele gesprengendne, Ex. 29, 23.************

Spreocan to speak, R. Mt. 6, 7: *Cd.* 214, v. spræcan.

SPRÆCOT, es; m. [Plat. spreet n. boog-spreet n. bow-sprit: Dut. spriet n. a spear: Ger. spriet n: Dem. sprid c: Sued. spröt, spröte n: Icel. sproti m. virga, baculus] A SPRIT, spear, pike; contus:—R. 46: *Cot.* 36: *Elf. gl.* p. 66. **Spreotas trudes, amites, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 73. **Eafor-spreot a boar-spear.****

Sprían to lay before, to show, v. asprian.

Spricst, spricest speakest; spricð speaks, v. spræcan.

Sprincan; p. spranc. To spring, to go out; efferre se, proillire, procedere, exire:— **Sprincð he up springeth he up, Bt. 25. **Spranc went out; exiit, C. Mt. 9, 26.****

Sprincl *A little twig basket; fucella, Som.*

SPRING [Plat. Dut. springbron, springader f. a well: Ger. spring m. a well, a provincialism; springbrunnen m. a well: Dem. spring n. a spring: Sued. springäder a well] A SPRING, fountain, an ulcer; fons, scaturigo, carbunculus morbus:—R. 9. **Fistula, exulceratio, Herb. 47, 1.**

Springan, sprýngan; ic springe, he springð, sprýngð; p. sprang, we sprungon; pp. sprungon. To SPRING, to go out, to spread; proillire, efferre se, procedere, exire,

germinare:— **Gif þou sprece to wyde sprýngð if thou mouer sprýngð too wide, Nu. 17. **Ðex thisa sprýng her þou exiit, Mt. 9, 24.****

Spring-wyrt *spring-wort.*

Sprítan to sprout, v. sprýtan.

Sprotan *A nail, pin; clava, (a 52.*

Sprote *a sprig, sprout, v. sprýtan.*

Sprycst *speakest, sprycð speaks, v. spræcan.*

Sprýnc-will *a spring-well, a running spring.*

SPRYTAN, sprýttan; p. sprýtan: [Plat. spruten, sprüt: Dut. spruiten: Old Dut. spruten: Ger. spritzen, spröze Old Ger. sprümen: Icel. spríta a crescere] To sprout, to germinate, fruticare, pubescere:— **Sprýtan ongan to gam to spring, Cd. 46. **Ðæt sprit his gýrd tu þu sprýtan sprýtan, Num. 17, 5. **Sprýtan seo eorðe growende gen bascat terra pullulans fructus Gen. 1, 11. **On leahtre leaf up sprýttð is sprýttende wæron þu e terra pullulantes uerit. L. 1, 7.********

SPRYTING, sprýttung, m. a sprouting, a germ, a seed, sprout; germinatio, fructus:— **Sprýttung fructus, L. Ps. 79, 12.**

Sprýtle, an. A sprig, a piece of wood or twig, astula, ferula:— **On þerýcan styde sprýtan sprýtan cut off spindles from the post, Bt. 3, p. 44, 45.**

Spunnen span; pp. of spæc.

SPURAN, spora, an; m. To spurn m: Dut. spoor; Old Ger. sporn m: Dem. spore c: Sued. sporre n: Fr. spor: Ger. spür: Wel. yspurid: Gr. σπυρον the ank, belt: Icel. sporan m: It. sprone, sprone: Sp. espuela f: Port. espada: Espora m. The sting or a prick, being present in this word, give relation to Ger. spere n: Grk. σπυρον a nail: Icel. spur, Adung] A SPUR, a car:—Cot. 41. **Mid þæt ran with the spur, Bt. 36, 25. **Spur-lester a leather, Col. Monax.****

Spurian to dispute, inquire, spirian.

Spurnan; ic spurne, he spurne, we spurnon; pp. spurnon. To SPURN, to deride, Som.

punere *A fuller of cloth; fallo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.*
 punnetian to knit, spurn, v.
 spornettan.
 pyč speaks, for spryč, v.
 sprečan.
 pyrast inquirast, spyriāš fol-
 ires, v. spirian.
 pyrd *A fisher's basket; sporta piscatorum, Col. Monas.*
 pyrd *A measure of ground containing 625 feet; stadium, C. R. Lk. 24, 13.*
 pyrian to inquire, v. spirian.
 pyrige inquiri, investigate, v. spirian.
 pyrignes, spyrynes, so; f. *A searching out, an inquiry; investigation, Som.*
 pyrū spurns, v. spurnan.
 pyrta a basket, v. sperta.
 tace, an; n. [*Plat. stake m: Dut. staak m: Frs. stake f: Ger. staken, stock, stecken m. a stick: Dan. stage c: Sued. stake m. a stick, pole: Icel. stockr m. scipio: It. steccone m: Sp. estaca f. a stake, pole: A STAKE, pole; stipes, vides, palma, paxillus:—Ora. 5, 5. Gif hwa drife stace on man if any one drive a stake into a man, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40. Ny-gon fet of þam stacan nine bet from the staks, L. In. 78. wte A sort of myrrh; stacte, ledanum, oleum myrrhinum, Gen. 37, 25.*
 iung, e; f. STAKING; con-
 iusio cum palo, paxillo:—
 Tif se man for þære stacunge
 led bið si homo propier is-
 lam confessionem mortuus fus-
 it, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp.
 m. 40, Lye.
 stað stand, v. standan.
 ste a place, v. stede.
 steg, stedig; adj. Barren;
 sterilis:—Ps. 112, 8. Neeron
 þine heorda stedige non erant
 tæi greges steriles, Gen. 31,
 22.
 stignes barrenness, v. stedig-
 sva.
 st, staf, staf, es; m. pl. stafs
 [*Plat. Dut. staf m. a staff: Frs. staf m: Ger. stab m: Ker. Not. Ol. stap, stab: Dan. stav c: Sued. staf m: Icel. stafr m: Grk. στυρος a stock, trunk.—Plat. staf, bookstaf m. stave, stave f. a writing, a language; it seems to be, in this sense, the pl. of staf, like the Lat. litera an epistle, a writing, from litera a letter, character. The Plat. verb staven or staven is also used in the sense of reading something which another has to repeat; verba præire: den eed sta-*

ven, prælagere vel præire alii
 juramentum, v. Brem. Dict.
 sub. staven: Ger. buchstab
 m. in earlier times only stap
 or stab: Ker. puahstaba: Ot.
 buahstabo: *Old Poem on Char-*
lemagne bouhstaf, puechstab:
Dan. bogstav n: Sued. bok-
staf m: Icel. stafr m. cha-
acter, littera; bokstafr m.
the same. As stiffness is the
predominant idea in staf, Ade-
lung thinks it related to stiff,
and the Lat. stipes; Grk. στυρος.
He also observes, that the figura-
tive idea of a letter or character
is applied to staf, because the
oldest northern letters consisted
of straight, right, or stiff lines]
 1. A STAFF, stick, pole, sup-
 port; baculus, fustis, ful-
 crum quodvis, sustentaculum.
 2. A letter; litera. 3. In the
 plural, letters, an epistle, writ-
 ings, charters; literæ, episto-
 la, charta:—1. Nime stef him
 on hand take his staf in hand,
 L. Can. Edg. pn. magna. W. p.
 97, 6. Utgæð mid his stafe
 agredidur cum ejus baculo, Es.
 21, 19. Gird þin and stef
 þin he me freðredon virga tua
 et baculus tuus, ipse me conso-
 latus erant, Ps. 22, 5. Þa cild
 ridað on heora stafum the
 children ride on their sticks,
 Bt. 36, 5. Seo eðyl-stef æfre
 weorðe the staff of (our) fam-
 ily, Cd. 101. 2. Litera is
 staf on Engliac, and is se læsta
 dæl on bocum, and untodæ-
 ledlic, Elf. gr. 2, Som. p. 2,
 42. Humeta cann þes stafas?
 quomodo noscit iste literas? Ju.
 7, 15. Awriten on Grecisc-
 um stafum and Ebreiscum
 scriptum in Græcis literis et
 Hebraicis, Lk. 23, 38. 3.
 Lucius sende stafas Lucius
 sent letters, Chr. 189. Bæd
 he þone abbad þæt he him
 sende trymmendlice stafas he
 begged the abbot that he would
 send him hortatory letters, Bd.
 S. p. 642, 38. Of godcun-
 dum stafum from holy Scrip-
 tures, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 596, 33.
 Nim þine stafas accipe tabel-
 las tuas, Lk. 16, 7.

1) Staf-craeft, es; m. Letter-craft,
 the science of letters, grammar;
 literarum scientia, grammat-
 ica:—Staf-craeft, þe is ge-
 haten grammatica the science
 of letters, which is called gram-
 mar, Elf. gr. pref. Staf-
 craeft is se cæg þe þæra boca
 andgytt unlycð grammar is the
 key which unlocketh the sense
 of books, Elf. gr. pref. Som. p.
 1, 26.

Stæfen-row, stefen-roh a letter-

row, the alphabet, Bd. S. p.
 648, 40, MS. Ca. v. staf-row.
 Staf-ford [*Hunt. Brom. Kai.*
Stafford.—staf a staff, ford a
ford; a vado, forte, baculo,
transmeabili, Som.] STAFFORD;
oppidum antiquitus Cornavio-
rum, deinde Merciorum:—
Chr. 913. Stefford-scyr Staf-
fordshire, Chr. 1016.
 Staf-gefæg, staf-gefeg, staf-
 gefeh. 1. A joining of letters,
 syllable; literarum junctura,
 collectio, systema, syllaba. 2.
 Learning; literatura:—1. Syl-
 laba is staf-gefeg on anre
 orðunge geendod a syllable is
 a union of letters ended in
 one breath, Elf. gr. 3. 2.
 Ps. 70, 17.
 Staf-gewrit a written letter, a
 character.
 Staflec, staflic. Belonging to let-
 ters, literary; literatus, liti-
 rarius, Cot. 126.
 Staf-lifer a sling-staff, leather
 of a sling, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.
 Stefian, stefinde to instruct,
 institute, Bd. 547, 20, MS. T.,
 v. stefnian.
 Staf-plega a game at letters,
 chess-playing.
 Staf-row a row of letters, alpha-
 bet, Bd. S. p. 648, 40.
 Staf-rof an element, famous in
 letters; elementum, Cot. 78.
 Staf-sweord a staff-sword; do-
 lon, scilicet hastile, laminam
 habens longiorem et ensi-
 formem, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.
 Staf-wis wise in letters, learned;
 literarum peritus, literatus,
 Obs. Len. 1, 17.
 Staf-writ letter-writing, writing
 about letters, grammar.
 Staf-writere one who writes about
 letters, a grammarian, Cot. 97,
 201.
 STÆGER [*Dan. stige c: Sued.*
stege m. a ladder, stair; seg n.
a step, stride, pace: Icel. stigi
m. scala:] A STAIR, step; gra-
dus, ascensorium, Elf. gl. Som.
p. 61.
 Stæl a place, stall, stead, Ora. 5,
 9, v. steal.
 Stæl stola, v. stelan.
 Stelan to steal, Cd. 67, Th. p.
 81, 23, v. stelan.
 Stelcan To STALK, to go softly or
 savorily; pedetentim ire, Som.
 Stælcan, e; f. A stalking;
 grillatio, Som.
 STÆLG [*Plat. Dut. steel m. a*
stem, stalk: Ger. stiel: Grk.
στύλακος] A column, boll of a
tree; columna:—Heanne
beam stælgan gestigan ex-
celsa arboris coluamnam ac-
cendere, Cod. Exon. 17 b.
 Stæl-herge, stæl-herge a pre-
 datory army, Chr. 897.

Stæl-branas STALE, or a decoy rein-deer, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 76, 11.
Stæll a place, stall, condition, v. steal.
Stæl-þing theft, robbery, stealing.
Stæl-tyhtla an accusation of theft, *L. Edw.* 9.
Stæl-weorð, stæl-wyrð worth taking or stealing, *Chr.* 896.
Stæl-wierde Help, aid, succour; adjutorium, *Vocab. Deus.*
Stæl-wyrð worth taking, v. stæl-weorð.
Stæn a stone, v. stan.
Stæna A kind of earthen drinking vessel, a drinking pot; gillo:—*Cot.* 99. *Poculum pastorale, Som.*
Stæn-æx stone-axe, a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.
Stænan To STONE; lapidare, lapidibus obruere:—*R.* Jn. 10, 33; 11, 8. Hine þær stændon eum ibi lapidarunt, *Jos.* 7, 25.
Stænen, stænnen; *adj.* STONY; lapideus:—Gif þu stænen weofod me wyrc, ne tymbra þu þæt of geandnenum stanum, *Ex.* 20, 25. He sealde Moise twa stænene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene, *Ex.* 31, 18. Þær wæron aset six stænene wæter-fatu, *Jn.* 2, 6. Ge on treowenum fatum ge on stænenum tum in lignis vasibus, tum in lapidets, *Ex.* 7, 19.
Stæng a club, leaver, v. steng.
Stængfordeas-brycg [*Flor.* Stanfordebrige: *Hunt.* Stamfordbrige: *Dumel.* Stanfordbrige: *Kni.* Stenefortbruge] STAMFORDBRIDGE or Battlebridge, *Yorkshire, Chr.* 1066.
Stæniig stony, v. stanig.
Stæniht stony, *Mt.* 13, 5, v. stanig.
Stæning A stoning; lapidatio, *Pass. S. Steph.*
Stænnen stony, v. stænen.
STÆP, stap, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* stap m. step, pace: *Old Ger.* stapfe m.: *Ger.* stappe f.: *Dan.* Sued. steg n.: *Icel.* stapp n. calcitratus, suppositio: *Gael.* stap, stapa m. a step] A STEP, going; passus, gressus, incessus:—Ne gang þu mona anne stæpe furðor nec ito tu luna unum gressum rectas fidei, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 8. Stæpas steps, *T. Pa.* 36, 33.
Stæp-mælum step by step, *Scint.* 28.
Stæppe with a step, v. stæp.
Stæppe-sco a sock, a kind of

shoe; subularis, soccus, *Cot.* 174.

Stæppung, e; f. A stepping, a step; gressus, *Som.*

Stæpð steps, *Deut.* 3, 28, v. steppan.

Stær a stare, starting, *Cot.* 160, v. stare.

STER, ster, es; n. [*Ir.* sdair, stair a writing, history: *Chl.*

𐌹𐌸𐌹 star: *Arab.* سطر star

scripsit, delineavit, linea et ordo, seriesque arborum: *Gael.*

stair f. noise, also history: *Wel.* ysdori history, matter of record, what is of concern

or in mind; from ysdawr an object of care or concern, from dawr to care, to be

concerned, to regard. *The Grk.* ἰστροπ signifies knowing, learned, and ἰστροπῶ is rendered

to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with *Wel.* ystyriaw to

consider, to regard or take notice: *Plat.* stōrken n. a tale, a

short history: *Dut. Ger. Dan.* historie f.: *Fr.* histoire: *It.*

storia: *Sued. Sp. Port.* historia] History; historia:—*Stær*

Genesis history of Genesis, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 10. Getæl þæs halgan stæres a course of sacred (holy) history; series

sacrae historiarum, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 5. In þyssum urum stære in this our history, *Bd. S.* p. 609, 32.

Stære-blind giddy-headed, troubled with dizziness; caecitians, *Solil.* 10, *Som.*

Stærstærved, *Chr.* 1124; p. of stærfan.

Stærn a starling, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66, v. stare.

Stærn, stern fidus, *Cot.* 86.

STÆRT The rump, spine; spina:—*Se* halga stært sacra spina, os sacrum, *Cot.* 163.

Stær-writere an historical writer, an historian, *Ors.* 4, 14.

STÆD, stað, es; n. [*Icel.* staða f. stad m. consistentiarum; stader constitutus, what is firm; hence the A.-S. stað the shore, as something of consistence or firmness, in opposition to the water] 1. A shore, bank; a landing place is called STADE at

Hitha in Kent; ripa, littus. 2. A gate, place; portus, locus:—

1. Be þæm suð-stæðe by the south shore, *Chr.* 897. On geofones staðe on ocean's shore, *Cd.* 171. 2. To þam staðe comon came to the gate, *Chr.* 794. On þam staðe þe is genemned in the place which is named, *Chr.* 449.

STÆB-hlepa the lip or extremity of the shore, *Som.*

Stæðig, gestæðig *Heavy*, fra steady; gravis, stabilis, constant, *Som.*

Stæðines, stæðines, stæðines, gestæðines, *sc;* f. Firmness, steadiness, gravity; gravitas, constantia:—For winneme stæðinesse þære taciturnitatis gravitate, *L. Ben. interl.* 6.

Stæð-swalwe a bank swallow: swallow breeding in the mud banks.

Stæð-weall above wall, the shore, *Cd.* 69.

Stæð-wyrt a shore plant, carwort, starwort, *Herb.* 32, 1.

Staf staff letter, v. staf.

Stafes-acre stavesacre, leucanthemum, herba peticularis, *Som.*

Stafford Stafford, v. Stafford.

STAFIAN; p. ode; pp. od; t. [*Swed.* stäfw a direct a course: *Icel.* stefna recte dirigere] To order, directare, dirigere:—*Suð* þ hyne sylf stafode sicut ipse direxit, *Cd.* 24, 2.

Stah rose, came; p. of stagan.

Stal theft, *L. In.* 46, v. stah.

Stal, stall a stall, place, caution, *Bd. S.* p. 608, 8, v. sta.

Stal-ferð a man of iron was chalybeii animi homo: p-hops for staðol-ferð iron-minded, brave; stabilis est vir, magnanimus. *Wær* we have stalwart in *Virg.* as, stalwart bodies of bodies, *P.* 11, *B.* Saiv: Cloanthus brave Cloanthus, *f.* 14, ult. *lin.* *Hicche's* *Tot.* 128, 37.

Stalian; ic, he stahige; p. od pp. od; a. a. To steal: v. come upon secretly, to steal away; furari:—*Ne* stah he stahige if he steal, *L. In.* 46, v. stah. *De* staledon who stah: furati sunt, *Ethelst.* 3, v. stalan.

STALLA A crab; cancer, *Cd.* 171.

Stallere a steward, v. stallen.

Stal-tyhtla an accusation of theft, *L. In.* 46, in tit.

STALU, e; pl. stala; f. [*Pa.* diebstahl m.: *Dut.* diebstahl m.: *Icel.* stölu m.] Theft; furtum:—*Stahn* lufað nane ylding theif lufu delay, *Elf. T. pref.* p. 9, 4. *Þu* me stale tyht sa me (st) accusas, *Gm.* 31, 31. *Þu* þære stale þu furta, *Ex. i. c.* 3. *Mid* stale cum furta, *Ex. i. c.* per furtum, *Bd. S.* p. 506, 10. *Mt.* 15, 19: *Mt.* 7, 22.

lung, e; f. **STRALING**; furum, rapina, *Ors.* 5, 2.
AME, stamoor, stamur [*Plat.* tammerer m: *Dut.* stammer, stammelaar m: *Ger.* tammler m: *Moes.* stammus albus: *Dan.* stammer m: *Swed.* tammare m: *Icel.* stamr balu] **A STAMMERER**; balbus, albutiens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72. 's, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* cen m: *Frs. Swed.* sten m: *Ger.* zin m: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* stein, zin, sten: *Moes.* staina, stains: *Nl.* steinn m. lapis: *Bohm.* tena a wall: *Scot.* stane: *Grk.* τῆς, ὄλιος] **1. A STONE**; lapis, iuxm. **2. A rock**; rupe, p. 2. **3. Stones, testicle**; testiculus:—**1.** Stan uppan stane lapis per lapidem, *Mt.* 24, 2. Se an aweg anumen wæs lapis oblatu erat, *Jn.* 20, 1. ðæt ig awylton þone stan of þam ite ut avolverat sarum a puo, *Gen.* 29, 3. Loca hwylice tanas her synt, *Mk.* 13, 1. þa gyldenian stanas and þa colfrenan the golden stones and the siltar, *Bt.* 34, 8, *Card.* 226, 15. Ge þeowiað stocum and stanum inservietis spibus et lapidibus, *Deut.* 8, 36. **2.** Gecyrde stan on wære wætera convertit rupem stagna aquarum, *Ps.* 113, 8. þu stane þu up-ahfedest me; petra tu exaltasti me, *Ps.* 0, 2. He lædde wæter of ane cædarit aquam e petra, *Lk.* 77, 19. Hig sucon hunig [stane, and ele of þam hearustan stane illc mæzert me] petra, et oleum ex durisissimâ petra, *Deut.* 32, 13. **3.** ix men spilde of here stanes sex homines privavit eorum sticulis, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p. 51, 4. Beniman calla mi-stere heora stanen priwars mes monetarios eorum testiculis, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p. 351, 2. Benam þa stanes priwilit testiculis, *Chr.* 1124, *Ing.* 350, 23. 's, es; m. [stan a stone.—from a wadary stone which was placed re to denote the extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the city London on the riser Thames, mden] **STAINES**, *Middlesex*, the banks of the Thames; pidum in agro Middlesexi-si ad ripam Thamesis:—To ane to Staines, *Chr.* 993. -æx **A stone-axe, pole-axe**; pennis, *R.* 51: *Cot.* 25. -beorh **a stone-hill, a heap of stones**, *Cot.* 205. -berend **fruit-bearing**; osula habens, scilicet fructu, *Cot.* 114.

Stán-bill *A stone-bill, pole-axe*; bipennis, marra, *Cot.* 134.
Stán-bridg *a stone bridge, a paved way*; lapidea via, lithostroton, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
Stán-bucca *a rock goat, kind of wild goat, the sign Capricorn*; cynips:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 57. lbex, caper sylvestris vel montanus, Capricornus signum.
Stán-burh; g. -burge; d. byrig. *A stone city*; lapidea urbs sive arx, Babylon nova, sive Ægyptiaca in terra Gosen, ita dicta, *Cd.* 100.
Stanc stank, v. stincan.
Stanc pluvicinatio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72, Som.
Stán-ceol *Coarse sand, gravel*; lapidea arena, glare.
Stán-clif *stone-cliff*; rupe, *V.* Ps. 113, 8.
Stán-clud, stan-clif *a rock-cliff*, *L.* Ps. 113, 8.
Stancrigan Pluvicinare, *Som.*; pluvicinare, *Lye*:—*Ic stancrige ego pluvicino, Som.*; ego pluvicino, *Lye*: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
Stan-crop *stone-crop*; illecebra, andrachne, piper murinum, *Som.*
Stand *A stand*; alveus statarium, orca, cadus, *L. M.* 1, 15.
STANDAN, gestandan; ic stande, þu stenet, standet, he stent, stynt; p. stód, gestód, we stódon; pp. gestanden; v. n. [*Plat. Dut.* staan: *Ger.* stehen: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* staan, standan: *Moes.* standan, gastandan: *Dan.* staae: *Swed.* stå: *Icel.* standa stare; (stend, stód hefi stadið, at staada): *Scot.* stan, staua: *It.* stare: *Sp. Port.* estar: *Bohm.* stoi: *Pol.* stoie: *Russ.* stogu: *Perz.* استادن] **astanden**: Sans. sta, stidaha] **1.** To **STAND**, to be, continus; stare, sistere se, esse. **2.** Used actively with prepositions, to stand before, stand to, to urge, vex; stare ante, coram, contra, &c.:—**1.** Hu mæg his rice standan? *Mt.* 12, 26. Hu stent his rice quomodo stabit ejus regnum? *Lk.* 11, 18. ðæt Godes lof on eallum þingum stande that God's glory may stand in all things, *C. R. Ben.* 57. Ge standað vos staita, *Mk.* 11, 25. Ða ea stodon the risers stood, *Bt.* 35, 6. Hig standon þær illi stent ibt, *Num.* 11, 16. **2.** *Ic stande beforan þe stabo coram te*, *Ex.* 17, 6. Ðæt þu stode ongean me quod tu stetit contra me, *Num.* 22, 34. *Ic stande uppan þis beorge ego stabo super hoc monte*, *Ex.*

17, 9. Stod æt þære dura stetit ad ostium, *Ex.* 33, 9. Big standað me stand by me, *Cd.* 15. Stod be anre ea stabat justa riuum, *Gen.* 41, 1. Hig astodon illi instabant, *Lk.* 23, 23. Standan ege fram to stand in fear of; stare, vel esse, metus ab. Him stent ege of þe iis stabit metus de te, *Deut.* 28, 10.
STANDARD; vexillum statarium, *Chr.* 1138. **Standon stand**; stent, *Bt.* 34, 10, v. standan.
Stáne to Staines, v. Stan.
Stáne-wig. [*stone-way*; petrosa via] **STANWICK**, *Northamptonshire*, *Chr.* 1137.
Stán-ex *a pole-axe, v. stan-æx*.
Stán-fah *variegated stone, beautiful with stone, applied to a street or way*, *Bco.* 5.
Stán-ford [*Stone-ford*; petrosum vadum] **STANFORD**, *Lincolnshire*; oppidum in agro Lincolnienſi, *Chr.* 656.
Stán-gaderung *stone-gathering, a heap of stones*, *T. Ps.* 61, 3.
Stán-getimbru *stone buildings, walls*, *Cot.* 128.
Stán-geweorc *stone-work*, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 43.
Stán-gillan to a pelican; pellicano, *V. C. M. Ps.* 101, 7.
Stán-hege *stone-hedge, a wall*, *L. Ps.* 79, 13.
Stán-henge [stan a stone, heng hang; p. of hon to hang, suspended stone] **STONEHENG**; Saxum pendulum, saxa pendula. Stupendum Britannicæ antiquitatis monumentum, in planitie Sarisburiensî hodie etiam visendum, propter singularem ejus structuram, a Saxonibus nostris majoribus ita nominatum, *Lye*.
Stán-hlið *a stony cliff, ascent, covering*, *Cd.* 174: *Bco.* 24.
Stán-hrocca *a stone-rock, a rock*, *Som.*
Stán-hywet *A stone-quarry*; lapidina, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.
Stánig, stániht, stæniht; *adj.* **STONY**, rocky; lapideus, saxosus, petrosus:—*Wæs seo eorðe to þæs stanihte erat adeo saxosa*, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 27. On stænihte is saxoso, *Mt.* 13, 5.
Stán-leung *stone-leaving or gathering*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58 b.
Stán-lim *stone-lime, mortar*, *Cot.* 209.
Stán-merce *petroselinum herba*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.
Stán-rocce *a stone-rock, a rock, an obelisk*, *Cot.* 143.
Stán-scylf *a stony-shelf, a rock*.
Stán-scylic, stán-scylicge *stone-shelly, stony*, *Mk.* 4, 5.

¹Stán-stíoco fragments of stone; *Som. says, pargeing stuff to plaster walls; crustum, Cot. 50.*
 Stán-torr a stone tower, *Cd. 82.*
 Stán-weall a stone wall, *C. Ps. 61, 3.*
 Stán-wyrhta a stone-worker, stone-mason, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
 Stap; pl. stapas, a step, *L. Ps. 72, 2; Mt. 5, 41, v. stæp.*
 Stapa, an; m. [stap, step a step] *A stepper, creeper, reptile; reptilis:—Mære mæarc-stapa a great creeper (reptile) of the marshes or borders, applied to the monster Grændel. Conybear translates it magnus limitem accola, Bes. 1, 101. Gærs-stapa a locust, grasshopper; locusta, cicada, Cot. 123.*
 STAPEL, stapol, stapul, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Sued. stapel m. Dan. tabel c: Fr. etape f: Old Fr. estape: It. stapola f: Lat. mid. estabula*] 1. A STAPLE, a prop, support; fulcrum, basis. 2. A post or log set in the ground, a trestle, table; stipes, mensa:—1. *Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 28. Patronus, scilicet pars domus vel ædificii ita dicta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. 2. For wegferendra geelnyse stapulas aettan od vianium refrigerium stipes erigere, Bd. S. p. 520, 5. Uppan þam stapelan super stiptibus, L. In. 78. Staples tables, Col. Monas. 21, 12.*
²Starc stark, hard, cold, v. stearc. STARS, star, stearn, stern, es; m. [*Ger. staar, stahr m: Al. spira m: Dan. star c: Sued. starr m: It. storno, stornello m: Sp. estornino m: Port. estorninho m.*] *A thrush, star, starting, sparrow; turdus, sturnus, passer, R. 37. Staras sparrows, C. Mt. 10, 29.*
 Stars-blind giddy-headed; cocutiens, *Soll. 10.*
 STARIAN; p. ode, ude [*Plat. stáren, stieren: Dut. stáren, staroegen: Old. Dut. staaren, staarorgen: Ger. starren: Dan. stirre: Sued. stirra: Icel. stira*] *To stare, look, gaze; aspectare, fixis oculis intueri:—Egum starian to gaze with eyes, Cd. 216. Þær he to starude, egealic for eorlum there he stared, fearful before oaris, Cd. 210.*
 Staþ a bank, shore, margin, a place, *Bd. S. p. 553, 8, v. staþ.*
 Staþel, staþol, staþul, es; m. *A foundation, basis, firm seat; fundamentum, basis, firma*

sedes. 2. The firmament; firmamentum. 3. A situation, station, position, state; status, situs, positio:—1. He is stern and staþol calra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, Bt. 34, 5. Se fruma and se staþol calra goda the origin and foundation of all good, id. Duna staþelas montium fundamenta, Deut. 32, 22. 2. Ps. 18, 1. Steorra on staþole, Chr. 975. 3. Staþol þære stowe situation of the place, R. Ben. 55. To staþole beteran lifes to a state of a better life, Lye.
⁴Staþel-fæst, staþol-fæst, staþul-fæst of a firm foundation, stable, firm, *Bt. 35, 3: Deut. 31, 6, 7. Staþel-fehþ, staþol-fehþ of a firm mind, brave.*
 Staþelian, staþolian, gestaþelian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [staþol a foundation] *To found, settle, establish, erect; fundare, stabilare:—Þu eorþan staþelodest tu terram fundasti, Ps. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Þa he set Rome ærest Cristes cyricean staþelode quæm ille apud Roman primus Christi ecclesiam fundavit, Bd. S. p. 505, 13. Ham staþeledon established a home; domum fundarunt, Cd. 213. Staþola þu þa oþra on hira hamon stabilis tu ceteros in eorum possessionibus, Gen. 48, 6.*
 Staþeliend, es; m. *A founder; fundator, L. Ps. 37, 2.*
 Staþol a foundation, v. staþel.
 Staþol-fæst a firm foundation, v. staþel-fæst.
⁵Staþol-fæstan to establish, settle, v. staþelian.
 Staþol-fæstlice firmly, *L. Ecol. 42.*
 Staþol-fæstnung a foundation, *L. Ps. 136, 10.*
 Staþol-fæstnys, stability, firmness, firmament, *Ps. 103, 6: L. Ps. 18, 1.*
 Staþolian to establish, v. staþelian.
 Staþolnes, se; f. *Stability, steadfastness, constancy; stabilitas, Som.*
 Staþolung, e; f. *Ground, foundation; fundamentum, T. Pr. 136, 10.*
 Staþol-wang, staþol-wong, es; m. [wong a field, plain] *a plain to dwell in, an abiding place, station, Cod. Econ. p. 160 a: Cd. 91.*
 Staþul a foundation, v. staþel.
 Staþul-fæst of a fast foundation, stable, v. staþel-fæst.
 Staub was futile, quod non potest stare, *Cot. 213, Lye.*
 Stauesagrie stavesacre, lousewort, v. stafes-acre.

⁶Steaf a staff, v. stal.
 STEAL, steall, stal, steal, es; n. [*Dut. stal m. a stable, mid. Fr. stal m. place: Plat. Ger. Sued. stall m. stable: Ne. Monas. stal place, stead: Dan. stald c: Icel. stalf m. stobulum: It. stalla m. stall: Sp. establo m. a stable: Fr. ystal: Fr. stalle f. a stall: étâble f. a stable: Old Fr. estable: Lat. mid. estabulum: Grk. τραχὴ a stall for oxen: Sans. stala a place. 1. A stall, place, stand, nook, room; locus, sedes. 2. State, condition; status:—1. Grægode on his steal or stalle consecrated in his place or stalle consecravit in ejus loco sede, Chr. 693: 803. Hær steal a stall of horses, a stable, equorum locus. On lew-stal in place of (the) lew-stal. Cd. 55. On namum steal he to stand in no stead, Or. 3: 2. Se steall swa niwe cæcean the steall of the new church. Bd. S. p. 508, 11. On treccenne heora stealles danger of their condition. Bd. S. p. 601, 17. On þære ran steall geedniwode we were renewed to their first state, Bd. S. p. 642, 14.*
 Stealde leaped, v. stellas.
 Steallian, steallian to have a place, v. stallian.
⁷Stællere [*On the western coast of the Duchy of Schleswig, some of the chief magistrates or governors have still the title of stællere; as, for instance, the elder and ober: Stællere of Norderrädt, of Nordstrand, &c. where, to this day, the old Frisian language is spoken even by the farmers, descended from an old Frisian colony in the part of Schleswig. The Fr. staller, stalling m. signifies dignity, quality, a private officer or magistrate, a captain, leader, director, a lieutenant. The Old Sued. stællere m. the Icel. stalf m. a magistrate, a senator: cunctus imperii, are visibly derived from the Lat. mid. combinatio or constabulum is only a happy translation or substitution of the A.-S. stællere; the Ger. and Fr. staller.] *A guard of a place, a steward; the domus, aule præfectus, officium, Conservator. int. Ap. at Com. Bath. Wund. Cot. p. 150.*
 Steam steam, vapour, v. steap.
 Steap a cup, pot, *Bt. R. 150.*
 stoppa.
 Steap a step, v. stæp.*

LAF; *adj.* STEEP, high, lofty; rudum, acclivis, praeceps, excelsus: — On weall - steape wurgon a lofty-walled city, *Cd.* .09. Þu gestigast steape lunc after thou mountest steep louns, *Cd.* 137. Steape urb high city, *Cd.* 82. Worþ on mid stanum anne steapne eorh him ofer exstræzærant us lapidibus excelsum tumum cum super, *Jos.* 7, 26. *spes; adv.* [*g.* of steap steep] in high, up; in altum, sursum: — Steapes and geapes up and roud, *Cd.* 119. *ars Spias; insidiatores, R.* Lk. 20, 20. *starc, sterc; def.* se stearca; eo, het stearc; *adj.* [*Plat.* Dut. *terk: Fvs. sterik: Ger. stark: Nd Ger. starh, starah, starch: kn. stærk: Swed. stark: cl. sterkr, styrkr robustus, nra. Stearc is related to the irr. starr rigid: Lat. sterilis: irk. strapat: Slav. star great*] TARK, severe, hard, rough, karp; asper, rigidus: — Se tearca wind cymð norðan astan the sharp north - east wind cometh, *Bt.* 9. Stearce tornas rough storms, *Bt.* 23. Við þa stearcan stormas gainst severe storms, *Bt.* 34, 0. *ure-heart brave or bold of cart, Bco.* 26. *urian to starve; fame vel igne perire, v. steorfan. urlice; adv.* Violently, rigorously, hardly; rigide, violenti; *Som.* *urn a storm, C. Mt.* 16, 3, v. torn. *ARN The STERN; clavus, ubernaclum, Som.* *urn a starting, Ehf. gl. Som.* . 62, v. stare. *ur-setl the stern of a ship; uppis, Som.* *uru balista, Cot.* 23. *is a boll, trunk; stipes, truncus: — Treowes stob a trunk of a tree, Ehf. gl. Som.* p. 55. *is, an; m.* A STEED, horse, talion; equus, equus emirinus, *Æthelst. Test.* *is, styde, es; m.* [*Plat.* *het. stede, stee f. locus, situs, latio, spatium; Fvs. stede f: irr. statt f: Id. Ot. Wil. Ger. stat, steti: Moos. stathu, tads locus: Dan. sted, staed: Swed. stad m: Icel. stadr l. locus. The Ger. statt f. is originally the same word as tadt f. a town. In later times they were separated in their signification, and distinguished by their orthography*] A place, STRAD, station;

locus, situs, statio, spatium: — Þis engra stede this narrow place, *Cd.* 18. Se stede is halig his locus est sanctus, *Jos.* 5. 15. In þone stede þe is gecweden Cerdices-ora in a place that is called Cerdicore, *Chr.* 495. Ne stira þu Sunne of þam stede furdor ne moveto tu Sol de loco longius, *Jos.* 10, 12. On þam twam stedum in the two stations, *Chr.* 887. ¶ In stede, on stede in the place, instead, *Lys.*

Stede stranguria, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 12; 8, 11.

Sted-fast steadfast, firm, Lys.

Stedig barren, v. stedig.

Stedignys, se; f. 1. STEADINESS; stabilitas. 2. Barrenness; sterilitas: — 1. *Lys.* 2. *Ps.* 34, 4.

Stef a staff, Ps. 22, 5, v. staf.

STEFEN, stefn, stefen, stefin; g. stefne; f. [*Plat.* *Dan. stemme f: Dut. stem f: Ger. stimme f: Ker. stimma: Tat. stemmi: Not: without the hissing sound of s, timmo: Moos. stibna voc: Swed. stemma f. Nearly related to the A.-S. stefen are the Dan. stave to spell: Swed. stafwa to spell, and the Icel. stafa to spell, read, considering that the Moos. stibna voc, appears to be derived from stab or staf a letter or stick*] A voice, sound, tone, noise, a union in sound, concert, agreement; vox: — Com stefen of heofonum or heofene venit vox de caelis, *Mt.* 3, 17. Was stefn of heofonum geworden erat vox de caelo facta, *Mt.* 1, 11: *Lk.* 3, 22. Seo stefen heom andwarode the voice answered them, *Nic.* 24. Gif þu sanges stefne gehyrdest si tu carminis vocem audieristi, *Bd. S.* p. 568, 80. Hig ge-cnawað hys stefne illi norunt ejus vocem, *Jn.* 10, 4. Clypode mycelre stefne clamavit magna voce, *Lk.* 1, 42. Curbre stefne was to me sprecende familiari voce me alloquens est, *Bd. S.* p. 600, 43. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen.* 27, 22. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces inuolabant, *Lk.* 23, 28. Heringaþ halgum stefnum praise with holy voices, *Cd.* 228.

Niwan stefne anew in concert, Cd. 75, *Th.* p. 94, 2, v. stemn.

Stefn The prow of a ship; pro-ra, Bt. 3.

Stefen in concert, agreement, Cd. 75, v. stefen.

Stefnian; p. ode, gestefnde; pp. od; v. a. [*Dan. stævne to cite, appeal: Swed. stiftvna: Icel. stefna in jus vocare: — stefin, stefn a voice*] To call, cite, proclaim, publish, institute, begin; vocare, citare, indicare, instituire: — To lides stefne ad navem indixit, *Chr.* 938. Stefnode Godwine eorle to þon gemote cited Karl Godwin to the council, *Chr.* 1094. Stefniende citing, *Cot.* 12. Stefned, stefnen convocatus, institutus, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71.

Stefning, limb-stefning Tapes-try; peripetasma, peristro-ma, limbus, R. 116, *Ehf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

Stegher a stair, step, v. stæger.

STEL, stele. [Plat. Dut. steel m. stalk, stem, handle: Ger. stiel m: Dan. stilk c: Swed. stjelk, stjelke m. stalk: Icel. stilk m. caulis. Nearly related to this word are the Grk. στύλος a column, and στελεχος a stem, a trunk, and the Ger. stellen to place, and stehen to stand] A stalk, stock, STAIL, handle; caudex, caulis, scapus, manubrium, *Cot.* 31: *Herb.* 51, 1, *Som.*

Stel, stele A column; columna: — On þisum þrim stelum stynt se cyne-stol on these three pillars stands the throne, Ehf. T. p. 40, 60.

STELAN; ic stele, he styliþ; p. stel, we stelan; sub. stæl; pp. stolen, gestolen; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. stelen: Ger. stehlen: Not. Ot. stelan, stilan: Moos. stilan: Dan. stjæle: Swed. stjåla: Icel. stela*] 1. To steal; furari, surripere.

2. With the preposition on; To steal on, to come unawares; with ut, or a-, be-, prefixed, to steal out or away, go away secretly; obrepere, irrepere, subrepere, clam se subducere: — 1. Ne stel þu se furator tu, *Ex.* 20, 15: *Mt.* 19, 18. Peof ne cymð buton þæt he stele, *Jn.* 10, 10. Wenst þu þæt we þines hlafordes gold oððe his seolfor stelan, *Gen.* 44, 8. 2. Stæleþ fæhðe vengeance steals on, *Cd.* 227.

lc wille on veras stelan I will steal on men, Cd. 67, *Th.* p. 81, 27. On oðre scire bestele steal away into another shire, *L. In.* 39, *W.* p. 21, 8. Donne bestelan on Theodosius hindan then to steal on Theodosius behind, *Ors.* 6, 36, *Bar.* p. 239, 6, v. stalian.

Stell a place, v. stal.

STELLAN; p. stealde; pp. gestæld. To leap, dance; saltare:

—Staldon hi eft leaped they again, *Bd. 5, 12, S. p. 628, 1.*
 Stellende dancing, *Ora. 2, 2.*
STEM [Dut. stoom m: *Frs. G. Japis. stoame m: Old Dut. Kild. dom, doom, domp, damp vapour; Ger. dampf m: Old Ger. toum perspiration or sweat: South Ger. teum, deim sweat; tiumen to perspire, sweat*] **STREAM**, vapour, smoke, smell; vapor, odor, fumus, *Sciut. 10, Som.*
STEMAN, besteman; pp. bestemed. To **STREAM**, smoke, fume, smell; olere, redolere, fumare: —*Elf. gr. 28. Stemende redolens, Hymn. Blode bestemed with blood besteamd. Cd. 166.*
STEMN [Plat. Dut. Sued. stam m: *Ger. stamm m. Old Ger. stam: Dan. stamme c: Lat. stemma: Sans. stamma stem, race*] A **STEM**, trunk; stirps, truncus:—Upweardes grewð oð þone stemn groweth upwards to the trunk, *Bt. 34, 10.* Se is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, *Bt. 34, 5.*
STEMN, e; f. [Plat. Dan. stemme f: *Dut. stem f: Ger. stamme f: Iad. Ker. stimma: Tat. stemmi: Not. without the hissing s, timmo: Moes. stibna: Lap. stiubne: Sued. stämmaf: Grk. στροφα a voice*] 1. A voice, a sound emitted by the mouth; vox. 2. A command or a fixed appointment, a set time; mandatum, tempus præstitutum:—1. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (sons), *Gen. 27, 22.* Stemn is gealagen lyft. Ic secege nu gewislicor þæt elc stemn bið geworden of þæs muðes clypunge. Seo lyft byð gealagen mid þære clypunge, and gewyrð to stemn, *Elf. gr. 2, Som. p. 2, 31—36.* Gehyrað myne stemne audite meam vocem, *Gen. 4, 28.* Mid leare stemne with false voice, *Bt. 30, 1.* Cleopode to drihtne geomran stemne called upon the Lord with sorrowful voice, *Bt. R. p. 152.* On stemne byman in voca tube, *Ps. 97, 6.* 2. Hie hæfion hiora stemn gesetene they had their time set; illi habuerunt eorum præstitutum tempus fixum, *Chr. 894, Inq. p. 116, 2.*
Stemnettian; q. To meet, *Th. An.*
Stemning. 1. A fixed time; præstitutum tempus. 2. Tapestry; limbua:—1. *Chr. 894, Inq. p. 116, note b. 2. R. 28.*

Stem-wise A round place; cyclus, *Cot. 210, Som.*
STENC, stencg, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Sued. stank m: *Ger. gestank, stank m: Not. stench: Wil. Ot. stanc. In earlier times it signified a scent in general, and also a sweet scent: Not. Ker. Ps. 10, 6.*] **STINK**, a smell, odour in general, good or bad; odor, fragrantia, foetor:—Nu ys mines landes stenc jam est mei illi odor sicut agri odor, *Gen. 27, 27.* Se wolberenda stenc þære lyfte the deadly smell of the air, *Bd. S. p. 482, 8.* Blostman stences blossoms of fragrance, *Cd. 221.*
Stencan To smell or savour, to cast a sweet smell; olere, odorare, *Som.*
Stencendys, se; f. A dispersing, scattering, destroying; dispersio, *Som.*
Stencg a smell, v. stenc.
Stencg a bar of wood, *Elf. gr. 9, 28, v. steng.*
Stencian To scatter; spargere, *R. Mt. 12, 30.*
Stenen stony, v. stenen.
STENO, steng, styng. A bar of wood, lever, club, stake, pole, STANG, a word used in Derbyshire to denote a long pole employed in removing new made hay; vectis, fustis, sudas, stipes:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: C. Mt. 26, 47.* Het se cyning his heafod on steng astetan the king commanded to put his head on a pole, *Bd. 587, 33.*
Stengc a smell, *R. 70, v. stenc.*
Stenst standest, v. standan.
Stent stands; stat, v. standan.
Sten-wurþing stone-worship, idolatry, *Som.*
Stensy Quarries of stone; lautumis, Som.
Stead a place, *Chr. 656, v. stede.*
Steofnian; p. steofnode to call, cite, *Chr. 1093, v. stefnian.*
Steop A drinking cup: the north of England stoup, *L. Hloth. 12, v. stoppa.*
Steopan to bereave, v. stepan.
Steop-bearn a step-child, orphan, *V. Ps. 81, 3.*
Steop-cild [Plat. steef: *Dut. Ger. stief: Frs. aliap: Rab. stuph: Poem on St. Anno, stif: Schw. stiuf: Dan. stif, stiv, sted: Sued. stiuf, styf: Old Sued. stiup, stiuph: Icel. stiúp.* It is generally found in composition, even in the most ancient writings. In A.-S. astepte is met with. About the derivation etymologists differ very much. *Frisch*, refers it to the Bohm. stipeni in-graft-

ing; stipiti to plant; and according to him, stief signifies a person giving assistance to another. The *Zittavian chronicles* call churchwardens and vicars step-fathers; and the *bridemaid stiefchwester* de-braut step-sisters of the bride, which favours the opinion of *Frisch*. *Adelung* thinks the stief signifies something genuine, in opposition to the genuine and true; but he confesses that, from the great obscurity of this word, its derivation is very difficult. *Jens* with whom *Thre* agrees, says this word in the most rare manner to the A.-S. steopa, and the Old Ger. steifan bare; to which the *Icel.* steopuldrar, priore; may perhaps be added.—A.-S. cild) A **STEP-CHILD**, aphan; orbatus parente, c. phanus, pupillus, *Ex. 22: Deut. 10, 18.*
Steop-dochter a step-daughter, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*
Steop-fæder a step-father, *E. gl. Som. p. 75.*
Steopl a steeple, v. stypel.
Steop-modor a step-mother, *L. 1, 27: In. 5.*
Steop-sunu a step-son, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*
STEOR, steor-oxa [Dut. steier m: a bull: *Moes. steor a steer; juvenencia, vith: Wel. tarw: Celt. Bret. tarw m: Gael. tarbh, tarbh: Fr. tarbh: Pol. tur: Fr. reau m: It. sp. touro m: Port. touro m. In. 5 and most extended significatio steor is one of the oldest v. In Dan. and Icel. ty: se: tjur: *Grk. vacopos: Lat. turus: Heb. טור* tur: *Ara. thur.* The prefixed h is in tur in steor, *Ger. steor. Grimm's gram. vol. iii. p. 22* does not change the sense of the word, and can be removed only as having an unnecessary effect. The *Moes.* steur is the oldest instance where the prefixing letter s is prefixed to the word) A **STEER**, bull, venus, anniculus, *Col. 112: Elf. gl. Som. p. 59: L. 21.*
Steor history, v. star.
Steora, an; m. [styran to govern) A **STEERER**, guide, pilot, gubernator:—He is an steora, the first wealdend and steora is the only stable governor and guider, *Bt. 35, 3.* God steora*

a good pilot, *Bt.* 35, 3. Steorra, *Psalt.* 56, 6.
 Steoran to steer, rule, govern, *Bt.* R. p. 154, v. styran.
 Steor-bord steer - board, star-board, the right side of a ship, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 STEORNE, styre [*Plat.* stur n: *Dut.* stuur n: *Fra.* stiarne, stiore n. the steer, the rudder of a vessel; *Ger.* steuer n. gubernaculum, the rudder; steuer f. moderatio, disciplina. Other Old Ger. writers stiuro, stiure, stewart assistance, aid: *Dan.* Sæd. styre n. the rudder of a vessel: *Icel.* styri n. gubernaculum: *Lat.* mid. steura collecta, donum, vestigal, contributio. *Wachter* says, "a *Grk.* δσπον donum, præpositio nibilo, inde *Ger.* steuren"] 1. A rule, direction, government; gubernaculum, directio. 2. Discipline, correction, punishment; disciplina, castigatio, correctio: — 1. Agyfe steores non þa ehta dei directionis amo bema, *L. Eithelb. Anif.*, W. p. 105, 1. Steore on-æng gubernacula suscepit, *Bd.* p. 643, 41. 2. Steore efremede framed a punish-wat, *Cd.* 80. Geræde man iðlice steore constituit homo scilicet disciplinam, *L. Cnut.* c. 2. On woroldcundan teoran in secularibus disciplinis, *L. Ænh.* 32. Mid woroldcundre steore per secularibus disciplinam, *L. Ænh.* 31. In steorum in incerpationibus, v. 38, 14.
 TE-ern the steering-place, the kern; gubernaculi locus, m.
 ura A plague, pestilence, murder, slaughter; lues, pestis, sp. 1, 7, Som.
 ORFAN; ic steorfe, he styrfð; stærf, we sturfon; pp. stord. To die, STARVE, perish; rife, occidere:—Stærf of ingor starved with hunger, v. 1124.
 r-leas, steor-leas without a side, irregular, outrageous, corrigible, *Bt.* 5, 3.
 m a storm, *C. T. Pa.* 40, 4, storm.
 r-man steersman, a pilot, *lf. gl.* Som. p. 78.
 mede Bold; frontosus, *Elf.* Som. p. 72.
 TA a guide, v. steora.
 ORRA, an; m. [*Plat.* steern *Dut.* ster, starr f. *Ger.* stur m: *Ot.* Wil. sterro, stido: *Moes.* stairno stella: m. stierne c: *Sued.* stjerna *Icel.* stiarne f. stella: *Bret.* steren f: *Gael.* steorn m:

Lat. astrum m: *Grk.* αστρον: *Fr.* astre m. étoile f: *It.* astro m. stella f: *Sp. Port.* astro m. estrella f: *Wel.* ser, syr, seren a star: *Pers.* ستاره
 stareh] A STAR; stella:—Se steorra þone wise men Ursa nemnað the star which wise men call Ursa, *Bt.* R. p. 194. Beorhtnes scinendes steorran brightness of a glittering star, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 5. Þa þa tungel-witegan þone steorran gesawon quando astrologi stellam viderunt, *Mt.* 2, 10. Þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað morgen - steorra, þone ilcan we hatað obre naman sfen-steorra the bright star which we call morning-star, the same we call by another name, evening - star, *Bt.* 4. Beoð tacna on steorrum erant signa in stellis, *Lk.* 21, 25. Niwe steorra se is cweden commeta a new star which is called a comet, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 13.
 Steorrede bold, *Cot.* 91, v. steor-nede.
 *Steor-toðer, stior-ræber, stior-roof [ræbra an oar] the steering-oar, the rudder, *Bt.* 35, 3. Steor-sceawere [scaewere a beholder] a stargazer, an astronomer, *Cot.* 77.
 Steor-aceofl [scofl a shovel] the rudder, *R.* 104.
 Steor-setl the steering-seat, the stern, *Elf. gl.* Som. p. 73, 78.
 Steor-stefn the hinder part of a ship, the stern, a ship, Som.
 STEORT, es; m. [North Country, start the stall or handle of any thing: *Plat.* steerd m. cauda, podex: *Dut.* staart m: *Kil.* steert m: *Frs.* stert m: *Ger.* stertz m. tail, rump; pflugaterz plough tail or handle: *Dan.* stiert c. tail, handle: *Sued.* stjert m: *Icel.* stertr m. cauda equi; stiölr m. cauda avis] A tail, an extremity, a promontory; cauda, promontorium:—Nym hyre steortprehende ejus caudam, *Ex.* 4, 4. Mid his steorte with his tail, *Bt.* 35, 6.
 STEPAN; pp. asteped. [Old Ger. stiufan orbare: *Icel.* styfa amputare] To bereave, deprive; orbare, *V. Ps.* 108, 9.
 STEPAN; p. septe, gestepte, we stepton; v. a. [stæp a step] To raise, exalt, honour, praise; erigere, honorare:—Strengrum stepton vigorously raised, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 101, 2. Ic þe duguðum stepe I thee with honours will raise, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 7. Heht stepan I commanded to exalt, *Cd.* 89,

Th. p. 111, 20. His diorlingas duguðum septe his darlings with honours raised; ejus dilectos honoribus excoluit, *Bt.* R. p. 170, 34. Isæc wille swiðor stepan Isaac will much more honour, *Cd.* 107, *Th.* p. 142, 20.

*Stepe a step, v. stæp.
 Stepel a steeple, *L. Ps.* 60, 3, v. stypel.
 Steptes, se; f. A going in the way; tritæ viæ calcatio, Som.
 STEPAN; ic steppe, he stepð; p. stöp, gestöp, we stöpon; pp. gestept [stæp a step] To STEP, go, raise; used frequently with on, and other prepositions, preceding or following the verb, and also be-, and ge-; as gesterpan to go, raise, *L. Ps.* 41, 13: beasteppan to proceed, *Elf. gr.* 28; gradi, proficiaci, vestigia ponere, surgere:—On leaf-treowes steppan on tree leaves to step; in fronde arboris pedem ponere, *Cd.* 72. Adam stop on grene græs Adam stopt on green grass, *Cd.* 56. He stepð beforan þison folce ille ibit ante hunc populum, *Deut.* 3, 28. Stop inn digollice introitit clanculum, *Jdth.* 4, 21. Stepon ut of þam inne went out of the chamber, *Jdth.* 22, 21. Ongan ic þa steppan forð then began I to step forth, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 35.
 †Steppe-sco a slipper, sock, v. steppe-sco.
 Stepl a steeple, *L. Ps.* 121, 7, v. stepel.
 Stepte, stepton honoured, raised, v. stepon.
 Ster a history, v. stær.
 -ster [steore direction] as a termination to nouns, denotes Direction, guidance; directio, magisterium.
 STERAN; p. sterde. To make perfume, to burn incense; thurificare, suffitum indere:—Stere storan Gode thurificate coram Deo, *Num.* 16, 7, 47.
 Sterc, sterced stark, rough, rigid, *Jdth.* 22, 9, v. stearc.
 Stercad-ferhð stern-minded, rugged, *Jdth.* 22, 9.
 Ster-melda an officer in a court of justice, somewhat like a sheriff; literally, delator fiscalis, *L. Hloth.* 5.
 Stern stern, *Cot.* 85, v. styrne.
 Stert a tail, v. steort.
 Sterung motion, stirring, v. styrung.
 Steða g. a steed, stallion, *Elf. gl.* Som. p. 59, v. steda.
 Steðe Stable, firm; stabilis, firmus, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 2.

Stic, styc, es; m. [sticce a fragment] *The small piece of copper money, value the half of a farthing; æreæ, monetæ, apud A.-S. species. Inde nomen habuit quod monetarum omnium minutissima esset, non enim valebat nisi dimidiam partem quadrantis.*—Twegen stycas, þæt is, feorþung peninges dua sticæ, id est quadrans denarii, *Mk. 12, 42.*

Stic-add *A sticck in the side; telum, i. e. dolor lateris, R. 10: Elf. gl. p. 57.*

Sticæ-sticck, v. stician.

STICCA, an; m. [Plat. stocck m: Dut. Dan. stok m: Fra. stef m: Ger. stecken, stab, stock m: a stick, stock: Sweed. staf, stake, stock m. sticka f: Icel. stiki m. virga, baculus: Gael. stic f. a pole or stake; stoc, stuic a stock, a trunk of a tree: Ir. stoc the same: It. stecca f. a stick] 1. A STICK, staff; baculus. 2. A stake, spike, nail; paxillus, clavus:—*i. Col. 97, 167.* 2. Se sticca him eode ut þurh þæt heafod into þære eorðan, *Jud. 4, 21, 22.*

Sticca cochlear, *Herb. 18, 4, Lye.*

STICCE, stycece [Plat. stukck, stükk n: Dut. stuk s: Ger. stück n. a piece, part: Old Ger. stuochiu, stuchi: Dan. stykke n. a piece, part: Sweed. stycke n. a piece: Icel. stycki n. frustum: Pol. sztuka] *A part, portion, piece, steak; offa, frustum, minuta pars:—Þu ymbe sticce fehat tu circa minutam partem versaris, Bt. 35, 5. Þu snaitst to sticcon tu divides in membra, Ex. 29, 17. To-bræd hi to sticcum discidit eum membratim, Jud. 14, 6. To-bræce to sticcum divided into pieces, Bd. S. p. 528, 21. Don fyr innan þæt weofod uppan þa sticceon ponant ignem in altare super membris, Lev. 1, 7.*

Sticce-mælum, stycece-mælum [mælum in parts; d. of mæl] *Piece by piece, by little and little, by degrees; frustatim, membratim, paulatim, gradatim:—Ora. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 477, 3: 484, 15.*

STICE [Plat. steek, steke, stik m: Dut. steek m: Ger. stich m: Moes. stik or stiks punctum; from stiggan pungere: Dan. stik, sting n: Sweed. stick n. styng n: Icel. stingr m. punctura] STICCH, pricking, orifice; punctio, incisio:—*L. Ethelb. 66. Stice eagna punctio oculorum, Mod. ex. Quadr.*

5. Stice adl *punctionis dolor, dolor lateris, R. 10.*

STICEL [Plat. Dut. stekel m: Ger. stachel m: Dan. stikkel c. generally used in compound words: Sweed. stickel m. like the Dan.] *A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Þa gnættað mid swiðe lytlum sticelum him deriað the gnats with very little stings hurt it, Bt. 16, 2.*

Sticele; adj. *Steep, high, inaccessible; arduus, acclivis, præceps, Som.*

Sticelny, se; f. *A precipice, difficulty; præcipitium, Hymn.*

Sticels, es; m. *A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Sticelsas, P. 57, 9.*

STICIAN; p. ode; pp. sticod, gesticod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. steken to sting, prick: Ot. stéchan: Tat. stahan, stingen, stehan, stecchan: Moes. staggan, stiggan pungere: Dan. stikke, stinge to sting, gore: Sweed. sticka, stinga to sting, prick: Icel. stinga pungere, configere: Old Lat. stigare, which is still found in instigare: Grk. στίγειν, στίγειν to sting: Wel. ystigaw: Ir. steacham to stick: Gael. stic to stick] *To STICK, stab, pierce, to stick in; pungere, jugulare, transfigere, inhære:—Ge hyne abengon, and mid spere sticodon ye have hung him, and stuck him with a spear, Nicod. 13. Beornas sticedon garum soldiers pierced with spears, Cd. 224. He forlet þa þæt swurd stician on him permisit autem gladium hæere in illo, Jud. 3, 22. Deofol þe sticað on diabolus tibi inhæret, i. e. inest, Jn. 7, 20. Þæs spacan sticað oðer ende on þære felge, oðer on þære nafe the spokes stick one end in the fellow, (the) other in the nave, Bt. 39, 7. Sticode beoð jugulati erimus, Bd. S. p. 482, 1.*

Sticol *Difficult, steep; arduus, acclivis, præceps, R. Ben. interl. 2.*

Sticung, e; f. STICKING; ad-hæsiō, inhæsiō, Ora. 4, 1.

Stic-wærc [wærc pain] *a pricking pain, a pain in the side.*

Stic-wyrt *the herb agrimony; agrimonia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Stide *Firm, fast; fixus, Lye.*

Stiell *A dancing, leaping; saltus, saltatio, Cod. Beon. 18 b, l. 4, 7.*

Step *a step, Cd. 4, v. stæp.*

Stieran *to steer, rule, Past. 9, 2, v. steoran.*

Stierne, se; f. *Disciplina. in-*

struction; disciplina, T. Ps. 2, 12.

STIF; adj. [Plat. stief: Fra. steif: Dut. Sweed. styf: Ger. steif: Dan. stiv, stiv: Icel. stíf: durus: Grk. στενός] STUF, hard; durus, rigidus, incurvabilis, Som.

Stifenes, se; f. STIFFEN, hardness; durities, rigor, Som. Sti-ferh a little huff, a young p. v. stige-ferh.

STIFIAN *To stiffen; rigescere, R. 18.*

STIG, e; f. [Plat. stieg m. steeg: Dut. steeg f. a low. way: Fra. steghe f. a path, a road: Ger. steig m. a path: Moes. staiga via, semita: Icel. stie, sti c. fodsti c. a path: footpath: Sweed. stig m. a path: footpath: Icel. stigr m. semita: A way, path; semita, callia, trames:—To rí-stige geteon to draw to: right path, Bd. S. p. 528, 19. Þa þe þurghæd stige æt þæ perambulanti semita: T. Ps. 8, 8.

STIGAN, gestigan, he stígh-stáh, gestáh, we stigan to stigen, gestigen [Plat. stegan: Dut. stygen: Fra. stige m. steigen: Ker. Ot. stigan: Moes. steigan, gesteigere, dere, ire: Dan. stige: Icel. stiga grah: stigaith: Grk. στίγειν to walk] *To ascend, rise, to go, depart; generally used in the prepositions of, on, nyðer, &c.; ascendere:—Stigon þa þornas erunt spine, Mk. 4, 7. Þa sweart racu stigan eorðan when a swart food shall be to rise, Cd. 67. Stah þa scip went into a ship: Bd. S. p. 623, 27. Stah up þa treow ascendit in arborem: Bd. S. p. 19, 4. Ne stige he eorðan hus ne descendat in guttorem, Mk. 13, 15.*

STIGAN *To STY; in pord: cludere, Lye.*

Stigel [Plat. stegel m. a post with steps: Dut. steeg: stairs at the water side: Fra. steghe f: Ger. stiege f: Icel. stige c: Sweed. stige: Icel. stigi m. scale] *A step, gradus, scala, Som.*

Stigend, es; m. A STIAN; tema in extremitate phalarum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57

Stige-rap a stirrup, v. sturp

Stighel a stik, v. stigel

Stigo, stigu a sty, v. stige

ul *Very little, young; pax-
-ul, R. 44.*
-writum in path-ways, *Cd.*
5.
ynde for stigende rising, *C.*
118, 118, v. stigan.
tere *A steward; dispensa-
-r, Past. 50, 4.*
ð ascende, v. stigan.
ETIAN, gestihtian; ic stih-
ge: p. ode, ade; pp. stihthe,
-stihthod; v. a. *To dispose,
-der, determine; disponere:*
-Upplican dome stihthigende
gh doom determining, *Bd.*
3, S. p. 567, 7. Wil-
-lm weolde and stihthe En-
-land *William ruled and*
ruled England, Chr. 1087.
stung, gestihung, e; f. *A*
*iposing, dispensation, order-
-g, arrangement, providence;*
isopaitic, providentia: —
fas þæt wunorlice stihthe
ge þære godcundan fore-
conesse that was a wonderful
ipensation of divine provi-
ence, Bd. S. p. 644, 36. Þurh
odcundne stihthunge through
ine providence, Vit. Guthl. 1.
lid wunorlicre stihthunge
zre godcundan arfæstnesse
ih a wonderful arrangement
: the divine goodness, Bd. S.
. 644, 11.
lan to still, *Elf. gr. 24, v. ge-*
illan.
Læ, stulle; adv. [*Dut. stil:*
lat. Ger. Ot. Ker. still, stille:
m. stil, stille: Swed. stilla:
sl. stilltur modestus, mitis]
TILL, quietly; tacite, quiete:
Se fæder hit gemænde stille
ter id tacite obseruauit, *Gen.*
11. Þæt hi stille wunon-
a that they remained still,
L. S. p. 564, 39. He het þa
dancian styfle heon jusit
dducæos tacitos esse, *Mt. 22,*
Se monlica stille wunode
t human image still remained,
L. 119. Se wyrtruma stille
es on staðole the root still
in (its) station, *Cd. 203.*
e; adj. STILL, quiet, fixed,
w; quietus, fixus:—Stanas
ic staire gecynde stanes are
a fixed nature, *Bt. 34, 11.*
ter þa stillan eorðan ower
t still earth, *Bt. 21.*
-boren still-born; aborti-
-æ Som.
-drenc a composing draught,
m
ce STILLY, quietly; tacite,
mquille, *Fulg. 4.*
m, stillness, se; f. STILL-
m, quietness, tranquillity,
s; quies, serenitas, silen-
m:—On þisse tide niht-
re stillnesse in this time of
iht quietness, *Bd. S. p. 601,*

1. Of þinne stilnesse ah-
-worfen removed from thy tran-
-quillity, *Bt. 7, 1.* On þære
gewunelician stilnesse in the
usual rest, *Bd. S. p. 623, 31.*
Stinc a smell, v. stenc.
Stincan, he stincð; p. stanc, we
stuncon; pp. stuncen. To
have a smell good or bad;
as, 1. *To perfume, to give a*
fragrance, smell; odorare. 2.
To smell, stink; fetere:—1. Ic
stince swot I smell sweet, Elf.
gr. 37: V. Pa. 134, 17. 2.
Nu he stincð, he wæs for
feour dagon dead, *Ja. 11,*
39; *Ors. 6, 32.*
Stincende Smelling, stinking;
olens:—Stincendiat graze
olentissimus, *Nicod. 27, Thw.*
p. 16, 3.
Stunc, sting. A STING, prick;
aculeus, stimulus, Som.
STINGAN, styngan, he stingð;
p. stang, we stungon; pp.
stungen, beatungen, gestun-
gen [v. stician] 1. *To thrust*
in, rush in, lay up, obtain;
ruere in, immittere. 2. To
STING, prick, stab, pierce with
any weapon; pungere, quouis
telo irruere in:—1. Nan læ-
wede man nah mid rihte to
stingan hine an anre cirican
nullus laicus homo non habet
cum jure immittere se in quan-
vis ecclesiam, Chr. 694. Crist
het stingan sweord in scæfe
Christ commanded to thrust
(the) sword into sheath, Chart.
temp. Edu. Conf. 2. Seo
beo sceal losian þonne heo
hwæt yrringa stingð the bee
shall perish when she stings in
anger, Bt. 31, 2: Bt. R. p.
172. He wæs mid sære
on his sydan gestungen he
was pierced in his side with a
spear, L. Eccl. 21, W. p. 183,
28.
STINTAN To stint, stunt; hebe-
-tare.
Stiora a guide, pilot, *Past. 56, 3,*
v. steora.
Stioran, steoran; p. stiorde,
steorde; pp. gestiorde to steer,
rule, govern, punish, *Bt. 17, v.*
styran.
Stiore a cow between one and two
years old, *Prov. 15, v. stirc.*
Stiorra a star, *Bt. 36, 2, v. steorra.*
Stior-roder, stior-roder, stior-
-rodur a steering-oar, a rudder,
v. steor-ræðer.
Stipel a steeple, tower, *Gen. 11,*
5, v. stypel.
Stipere A supporter, pillar; des-
-tina, postis, fulcimen, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 61.
STIRAN to steer, control, rule, *Bt.*
4, Card. p. 12, 13, v. styran.
Sti-rap, es; m. [rap a rope;

scansilis funis] STI-RAPPE,
contracted STIRROP; scansile:
—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Strap-*
pas scansilia, R. 66.
STIRC, stiore, styrc [*Dut. Kil-*
stierick f: Plat. starke, sterke
f. a heifer: Ger. starke f. a
heifer: Moes. stiurs juvencus.
The Plat. and Ger. sterke and
starke seem to be the f. of stier
a bull: Scot. stirk, sterk a
bullock or heifer between one
and two years old] A calf, a
STIRK, a cow between one and
two years old; vitulus, juven-
cus, Cot. 27, v. styric.
Stireng, stiring, sturing a stir-
-ring, v. styrung.
Stiria, an; m. A surgeon; aci-
-entissimus, *Nicod. 27, Thw.*
Stirian; ic stirige to stir, *Gen.*
1, 30, v. styran.
Stirigendlic; adj. Moving, creep-
-ing; motabilis, reptilis:—Eall
libbende fisc-cinn and stiri-
-gendlice omne uiuens picium
genus, et reptile, *Gen. 1, 21.*
Stirung a stirring, v. styrung.
STIÐ, styð; adj. [*Old Eng.*
stith, stithe strong, hard, stiff:
Scot. stith, styth firm, stiff:
Plat. stedig, ståtsch restive,
obstinate: Old Dut. Kil. ste-
digh, steegh pertinax: Fra.
steithe directly, punctual:
Ger. stätig restive: Ker. stä-
tig stabilis: Dan. stadig stub-
born: Dan. Swed. stadig
steady, solid, fixed] Storn, au-
stere, seuer; durus, seuerus,
asper:—Stið man austerus
homo, Lk. 19, 21, 22. Stið
winter seuer winter, Chr. 1086.
Stiðum wordum spræc him
to with austere words spoke to
him, *Cd. 137.*
Stiðe, styðe; adv. Sternly, se-
-uerely; acerbe, dure, rigide,
Gen. 42, 30.
Stiðelic, stiðlic; adj. Hard,
severe, rigid, rough, rugged;
durus, seuerus, acerbus:—
Stiðlice dædbot penance,
Can. Edg. pn. 3. Stiðlic
stan torr a rugged stone tower,
Cd. 83. Mid stiðlicum ge-
feohthe cum acerba pugna, Jud.
7, 22.
Stið-ferhð rigid or firm-minded,
Cd. 13.
Stið-frilð firm-minded, *Cd. 5.*
Stið-hydig rigid-minded, inflexi-
-ble, *Cd. 140.*
Stiðlic seuer, v. stiðelic.
Stiðlice; comp. or; adv. Seuer-
-ly, sternly, austere; severe,
rigide, strenue, *L. pol. Cnut.*
50.
Stið-mod stern-minded, seuer,
Cd. 111.
Stiðnes, se; f. Seuerity, aust-
-rity; seueritas:—*Scint. 9.*

- Violentia, *R. Ben.* 58. Durities, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 14.
- STIWAN To appear; apparere: — Stiwdon wyllas apparerant fontes, *T. Ps.* 17, 17.
- Stiward, es; m. [*Icel.* stia work, weard a guard, protector, v. stow] A STEWARD; dispensator, œconomus, procurator: — Dæs corles stiward the earl's steward; comitis procurator, *Chr.* 1093.
- Stiidornis, se; f. Slipperiness; lubricitas, lubricum, *T. Ps.* 34, 7.
- STOC A place; hence STOKE, a termination of the names of places; locus: — Wude stoc syltoarum locus, *Sim. Dunelm.* anno 1123.
- Stoc, stocce. A STOCK, trunk, block, stick; stipes, truncus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64: — Ge þeowiað stoccum and stanum vos seruietis stiptibus et saxis, *Deut.* 28, 36, 64, v. sticca.
- Stocc A trumpet; tuba, *C. Mt.* 6, 2.
- Stod [*Ger.* stute f: *Old Ger.* stout f: *Dan.* stodhest c. a stallion: *Swed.* sto, stod n. a mare: *Icel.* stedda f. a mare: *Gael.* steud, steuda m. a race, a steed] A STUD; armentum equorum, *Elfhelm. Test.*
- STÓD stood; stetit, v. standan.
- Stod a post, stud, *Cot.* 167, v. studu.
- Stod-fold a fold or field fenced in to keep stallions, *Mon. Angl. I.* 260, 59.
- Stod-hors stotarius. Chau. uses stot for a young horse, v. steda.
- Stodlan An implement for the house; quoddam suppellectilis instrumentum, *Som. ex Vocab. Noël.*
- Stod-myre a brood-mare, *L. pol. Elf.* 16.
- Stod-peof a stealer of a stallion, *L. pol. Elf.* 9.
- Stof a club, v. stofn.
- STOFA [*Plat.* stuve, stave, stauve f: *Dut.* stoof, stove f: *Ger.* stube f: *Old Ger.* stuve: *Dan.* stue c: *Swed.* stufwa, stuga f: *Icel.* stofa f. canaculum: *Fr.* etuve: *Old Fr.* estuve f: *It.* stufa f. a stove, hot-house: *Sp. Port.* estufa f. a stove: *Wend.* stiva: *Lat. mid.* stuba. Paladius uses stufia to designate a bathing-room] A STOVE, bath; sudatorium, balneum, *Som.*
- Stofn The trunk or stem of a tree, a stake; hence the Leicester-shire word STOVIN. A ditch is said to be three feet wide from the stovins, that is, from the stems or stakes of the hedge, *Card.*; stipes: — *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.
- STÓL, es; m. [*Plat.* stool m: *Dut.* stoel m: *Fr.* Swed. stol f: *Ger.* stuhl m: *Old.* stual: *Not.* stuol: *Moes.* stols sedes, thronus: *Dan.* stoel, stol c: *Icel.* stóll n. sedes: *Wel.* ystol a seat: *Ir.* sdol, stol: *Gael.* stol, stoilm: *Grk.* στῦλος aperch: *Slav.* stolek: *Lat. mid.* stolum] A STOOL, seat, chair, throne; sedes, cathedra, thronus: — Hu he him strenglicran stol geworhte how he for himself a stronger seat might make, *Cd.* 15. He siteð on þam halgan stole he sitteth in the holy seat, *Cd.* 14. Wearp hine of þan hean stole cast him from the high seat, *Cd.* 16. Heofen-stolas heavenly thrones, *Cd. Th. p.* 1, 15.
- Stol A garment; stola, *Chr.* 963.
- Stolt-ferhð firm-minded, brave, v. stal-ferhð.
- Stomer, stomm a stammerer, v. stamer.
- Stommettan [*Plat.* stammern: *Dut.* stameren: *Ger.* stottern: *Old Ger.* stamallon: *Dan.* stamme: *Swed.* stamma: *Icel.* stama lingua hesitare. — stamer a stammerer] To stammer, stutter, mutter; balbutire, mutire, *Cot.* 134.
- STOMM-wlisp A lisping, stammering; blesus, balbus, *Cot.* 23.
- Stond a space, time, *R. Mk.* 6, 35, v. stund.
- Stondan, we stondað; part. stondende to stand, *Cd.* 227: *Bt.* 9, v. standan.
- Stou-suc Parsley, a sort growing among stones; petroselinum, *Som.*
- STOOD [*Dut.* stoetery f: *Ger.* gestit f: *Dan.* stuteric n. Swed. stuteri n: *Icel.* stód n. polia, grex equarius] A STUD; equaria, equorum grex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- Stop, stopon, stepped, gone, p. of steppan.
- STOPPA, steap, stop [*Plat.* stoop m. a large drinking-cup containing a gallon: *Dut.* stoop f. a measure of four pints: *Ger.* stauf m. a large drinking-cup: *Not.* stuof, stooph: *Dan.* stob a beaker: *Swed.* stop n. a liquid measure containing about three pints: *Icel.* stauþ n. poculum: *Lat. mid.* stopa, stupa] A STOOP, pot, vessel, cup; poculum majus, cantharus, batiolus, situla: — *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. Butter-stoppa a butter-vessel, *Cot.* 168.
- STOR, es; m. *Frankincense*; thus, ladanum: — Nime ane handfulla stores sume manipulum thuris, *Lev.* 2, 2. Þe of frodon þone stor qui offerbant
- thus, *Num.* 16, 35: *Gen.* 43, 11.
- STOR [*Plat.* stour great, stog: *Fr.* stor strong, great: *It.* Swed. Icel. stor great] *Græc.* east; magnus, ingens: — Stor þunring a great thunder, *Chr.* 1085.
- STORC [*Plat.* stork m: *It.* stork, oyevaar m: *Ger.* stork m: *Old Ger.* storah: *It.* Swed. stork m: *Icel.* stork m.] A STORK; ciconia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
- Stor-cille, stork-cylle, an; a perfume or frankincense-powder, *Lev.* 10, 1.
- Storeð rules, *Bt. E. p.* 154, styran.
- Storien starved; pp. of stecian.
- STORM, stearm, steorn, es: a [*Plat.* Dnt. Dan. Swed. storm m: *Ger.* sturm m: *Old Ger.* stuerin, sturm: *Icel.* storm m: *Bret.* storm, stour: *Gael.* Ir. stoirm f: *W.* ystorm] A STORM, tempest, procella, tempesta: — swearta storm the black storm, *Bt. R. p.* 154. Gast spiritus procella, *Pt.* 106. Seo reðnes þæs stormes fierceness of the storm, *Bt. p.* 614, 9. Þone storme wardne foreseah forðas approaching storm, *Bt. E. p.* 542, 4. He ofslah on storm-wingeardas beora þæs tempestate winces eorw. *Bt.* 77, 52. Wið þa storme stormas with the severe storm, *Bt.* 34, 10.
- STORMIG; adj. Stormy, turbulent; procellosus, nimbus, *Som.*
- Storm-se a stormy sea, *Bt. E. p.* 1.
- Stor-sticca a frankincense-rod; thurea virgula, *Angl. I.* 221: e *Cal. E.* 1 b.
- Stotte A hack, jade, a war-horse; equus vilis, *Cal. calc. C. R. Ben.*
- STOW, e; f. [*Fr.* sto m. principal place: *Icel.* stóttur certus locus] 1. A place, dwelling-place, habitaculum: mansio, habitaculum: — the termination of many names of places, as Ceap-stowe place for a sale or market. Hence, as some think, STEWARD. Stow-ward was a keeper of a place or mansion or dwelling. — Seo stow was gehende þære ceastre was erat propinquus urbi, *Ja.* 20. On þære stowe dæd loci porta, *Num.* 12, 5. þære leofan stowe to the loved place, *Bd. S. p.* 623.

To þam stowe þær ad locum
 ubi, Ez. 3, 8. Geseoð þa
 stowe aspiciet locum, Mt. 28,
 1. Durh unwæterige stowa
 7r inaquosa loca, Lk. 11, 24.
 Seond drige stowa per arida
 oca, Mt. 12, 43. On westum
 notum in desertis locis, Mk.
 1, 45. Stowe his hi forleton
 ocam, i. e. habitaculum, ejus
 illi desolaverunt, Ps. 78, 7.
 Bio wyrd dælið eallum gesectum
 andwlitan, and stowa,
 and tida, and gemetunga the
 lestiny dealeth to all creatures,
 orms, and stations, and times,
 and measares, Bt. 39, 5, Card.
 1, 336, 12.
 wlic Local, relating to a place;
 ocalis: — Stowlice naman lo-
 alia nomina, Elf. gr. 5.
 ac, stræc straight, rigid, vi-
 out, Gr. Dial. 1, 9, v. strecc.
 scan, stracian [Plat. straten,
 strakeln: Dut. stryken:
 7er. streicheln: Dan. stryge:
 7eod. stryka: Icel. strýkta
 alpære] To stroke; demul-
 cere, palpare, Past. 41, 4.
 acung, e; f. A mitigating,
 smearing; delinimentum, R.
 9, Lye.
 ec straight, rigid, stubborn,
 .strecc.
 eled-wealas, Stratedled-wea-
 as, Strætclýd-wealas [Asser.
 straiduttensæ. Flor. strated-
 ledwalli, Stratduttensæ. —
 træt a tract, Cluyd of the
 Clyde, near the river Clyde,
 7ealas the Welch] The STRATH-
 CLYDE Britons. The old Bri-
 tons, who once inhabited Gal-
 way in Scotland, were driven
 hence by the Picts, and then
 stilled on the banks of the
 iser Clyde; Britannii qui-
 am, Gallovidiæ apud Scotos
 lim incolæ; sed qui, fre-
 uentibus Scotorum et Pic-
 torum incurSIONIBUS lacesciti,
 a Cambriam concesserunt;
 egioneque omni inter Cono-
 uium et Devam fluvium occu-
 ata, constituerunt ibi reg-
 um, quod, a flumine Clyda,
 7jus ripis circumjecti, Stræt-
 clýd dicebatur:—Chr. 876,
 24, Lye.
 eche; adv. Strictly, rigorous-
 ly; districte, Som.
 edan to strew, spread, v. stre-
 an.
 EDE A STRIDE; passus,
 ressus, Som.
 egan; p. strægde to spread,
 d. S. p. 509, 28, v. streddan.
 egnæs, se; f. A spreading,
 uting, dispersing, sprinkling;
 arsio, aspersio, dispersio:—
 lid byrignæsæ oððe strægd-
 æse þæs wæteres per gustum

sive aspersiōnem aquæ, Bd. S.
 p. 636, 29.

STRÆL, es; m. [Plat. Dut.
 straal m. a ray, beam, an ar-
 row, javelin, a sting; so the
 sting of a bee is called straal,
 and to sting, straelen. C. Tuin-
 man, Takkel der Nederdeut-
 sche, Taale sub. straal; Ki-
 lian has straele radius, but
 also strael sagitta; and in the
 idiom of Flanders, straele sti-
 mulus, aculeus: Ger. strahl m.
 ray, beam: Not. strala an
 arrow: Dan. stræle c. ray:
 Sweed. stråle m. ray, beam: Icel.
 stríali m. radius luminis: It.
 strale m. an arrow: Wend.
 strela an arrow: Russ. striela
 an arrow, hence streliz a shoot-
 er, the famous old Russian life-
 guards] An arrow, dart,
 missile, an engine of war;
 sagitta, telum, tormentum
 quodvis bellicum:—Ousendeð
 of his brægd bogan biterne
 stræl sends from his bent bow a
 bitter arrow, Cod. Exon. 19 a.
 Strælas arrows, Ps. 68, 8.
 Strælas stede hearde styr-
 don tormenta locum valida
 concusserunt, Jdih. 24, 34.
 STRÆL, stræla, stræle. Tapestry,
 a bed, straw; aulæa, stratum,
 stramentum, Ps. 6, 6.
 Stræl-bora an arrow-bearer, a
 shooter, Cot. 14.
 STRÆLIAN To shoot an arrow, to
 cast a dart; sagittare:—Hi
 stræliæ illi sagittabunt, Ps.
 63, 4.
 Stræl-wyrt Maiden-hair; calli-
 trichon herba, Som.
 Stræng a string, R. Ben. interl.
 22, v. streng.
 Stræng strong, Bt. 24, 3, v.
 stræng.
 Strængð strength, v. strengð.
 Stræpas bases, R. 16.
 STRÆT, e; f. [Plat. strat, stra-
 te f. a street: Dut. straat f.
 Frs. strete f. a street: Ger.
 strasse f.: Ot. strazza: Schw.
 strauz: Dan. stræde n. a small
 narrow lane: Sweed. stråt m. a
 great road: Icel. stræti n.
 platea: Bret. streat, streaf f.
 a narrow road, a street: Wel.
 ystrad a street, ystryd the
 street of a city, town: Ir.
 Gael. sraid, sraide f. a street,
 lane: Fr. estrade f.: It. stra-
 da f. a street, road: Sp. Port.
 estrada f. a causeway] The
 STREET, a way, course, a public
 place, market; strata via, pla-
 tea, forum:—Dæt wæter stod
 on twa healfa þære stræte
 aqua stetit in duas partes ipsius
 viæ; Aqua diffidit se, Ez. 14,
 22. On þære stræt in ipsa
 platea, Gen. 19, 2. On stræta

bynum in platearum angulis,
 Mt. 6, 5.

STRÆTE What is spread, a bed;
 stratum, lectus:—C. Ps. 6,
 6: 62, 7: Ps. 131, 3.
 STRAND, es; m. [Plat. Dut. n:
 Ger. Dan. c: Sweed. m. strand:
 Icel. strönd, strind f. strindi
 n. ora, littus: Fin. randa the
 shore. The Slav. stran, stra-
 na and strona signify the side.
 It is most probable that the
 Ger. rand m. extremity, border,
 is the radical word from which
 strand is formed, by prefixing st.
 Hence the STRAND in London,
 because lying on the banks of
 the Thames, Chr. 1052.] A
 STRAND; ripa, littus:—Be
 þam strande juxta littus, Mt.
 13, 48. On þam strande in
 littore, Jn. 21, 4.
 STRANG, strong, streng, stræng;
 def. æe strange; seo, þæt strange;
 comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj.
 [Plat. Dut. Dan. streng severè,
 sharp: Frs. G. Japix. strang:
 Ger. stränge: Ot. Wil. streng:
 Sweed. strång: Icel. strångr
 severus, inclemens] STRONG,
 powerful, valiant, severe, rigid;
 robustus, fortis, strenuus,
 efficax:—Beo strang esto
 fortis, Deut. 31, 7, 23. Wæs
 þæt wite to strang that afflic-
 tion was too strong, Cd. 86.
 On strangers his in domum
 potentis, Mt. 12, 29. Buton
 he gebinde æret þone stran-
 gan nisi ille vinzerit prius i-
 tum potentem, Mt. 12, 29: Mk.
 3, 27. Se strengsta God for-
 tissimus Deus, Gen. 46, 3:
 Deut. 3, 24. He is strengra
 þonne ic, Mt. 3, 11. Comon
 hi of þrim folcum þam stran-
 gestan advenerant illi de tribus
 populis fortissimis, Bd. S. p.
 483, 20.
 STRANG-hynde strong-handed
 champion, Elf. T. p. 13, 25.
 STRANGIAN To flourish, to become
 strong, to strengthen; vigere:
 —Elf. gr. 26, 2, v. gestrang-
 gian.
 Stranglic, stronglic; adj. Strong,
 robust, brave; validus, fortis:
 —Stranglic on wæatme strong
 in constitution, Elf. T. p. 33,
 16. To gefeoht stranglic ad
 pugnam fortis, Num. 13, 20.
 Stranglice; comp. or; sup. ost;
 adv. Strongly, firmly, vehe-
 mently; fortiter, firmiter, ve-
 hementer:—Stranglice apre-
 ce fortiter loquutus est, Bd. S.
 p. 632, 25, Elf. gr. 38.
 Strang-mod a strong or brave
 mind, Wanl. Cat. p. 54.
 Strangyn, se; f. STRONGNESS,
 strength, power, might; vis,
 robur, fortitudo, Ps. 58, 10.

Balle on þæt strangnyssa wyrcað, *Lk.* 16, 16.

*Strangung, e; f. *A strengihen-ing, slay, ground; firmamentum, Hexaem. 4.*

Strapulas bracca, *R.* 27.

Strat a street, v. stræt.

Straw-berie, streow-berie, streaberge, streaw-berge, straw-berie.

STRAWBERRY; fraga, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: Herb. 38. Stre a straw, splint, C. Mt. 7, 3, v. streow.*

Strea - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.

Streale an arrow, *Guthl. vit. 4, v. stræl.*

STREA'M, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. stroom m: Fza. strame f: Ger. strom m: Dan. c: Sued. ström m: Icel. strauur m. currus vel furus aquarum: Wel. ystrym a stream: Ir. streamh or sreav*] A STREAM, river; fluentum, flumen, fluvius, alveus: — Adrugode se stream ciccatus est abesus, *Bd. S. p. 478, 13. Humbre stream the Humber's stream, Bd. S. p. 486, 17. Trentan stream Trent's stream, Bd. S. p. 519, 31. On þæs streames bryge on a bridge of the river, Bd. S. p. 478, 8. On ofre þæs streames on a bank of the river, Bd. S. p. 631, 18. On þone stream eode went into the river, Bd. S. p. 631, 20. Ongean streame against the stream, Bd. S. p. 774, 8: 780, 31. Se agend uparæde reade streamas the Lord raised red streams, *Cd.* 158.*

*Streamic To STREAM, flow; fluere, *Som.*

Stream-racu [racu a flood] the stream of the food, the channel, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Stream-stað the stream-shore, the bank, *Cd.* 71.

Stream-weall stream-wall, bank, *Cd.* 73.

Streap-smeung argumentum, *Lyc.*

Straw straw, v. streow.

Straw - berie strawberry, v. straw-berie.

Streawian to streaw, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 38, v. streowian.*

STREK, strac; adj. *Brave, powerful, mighty, violent; fortis, magnanimus, violentus: — Strecc man a powerful man, L. pol. Cnut. 19. Strece nimað violenti rapiunt, Mt. 11, 12.*

STREK, strece. A STRETCH, violence; districtio, extensio: — Strecc regoles districtio regula, *R. Ben. 37.*

Streccan; p. strehte, we strehton; pp. gestreht; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. strekken: Ger. strecken: Ker. Not. streccan: Dan.*

strække, strekke: *Sued. sträcka, strecka. This word is related to the Lat. stricte, the Plat. trecken to pull, and the Plat. recken to reach; in the former only s is wanted, and in the latter at. Wachter says, "Sibilus, vel ex libidine sibilandi, vel vehementis causa, præpositus est, ut vis intendendi fortius exprimatur. Verbum Gothicum et Francicum, s. recken." — strecc a stretch] To STRETCH, stretch over, spread; extendere, prosternere: — Ðu streccat þine handa extendes tuas manus, *Jn. 21, 18. Strehton hyra reaf stræverunt eorum vestimenta, Mt. 21, 8: Mk. 11, 8: Lk. 19, 36. Wel gestreht bed a well covered (spread) bed, Soma. 165.**

*Streclice; adv. *Violently, sharply; violent, districto, Sciast. 111: Past. 5, 3.*

Streccnys, se; f. *Force, violence; vis, violentia, Lye.*

STREDAN, stregan; p. stredde, stredge, we streddon. To spread, disperse, sprinkle; spargere, aspergere: — Ðu streddest me mid hysopon tu asperges me cum hyssopo, *Ps. 50, 8. Ðær ic ne stredde ubi non dispersi, Mt. 25, 26.*

Streğdnes a spreading, v. streğdnea.

Stræl an arrow, v. stræl.

Stræl-bora an arrow-bearer, v. stræl-bora.

Stream STREAMING, flowing; fluens: — Ða com he to swið streamre ea then came he to a (powerfully flowing river) rapid river, *Bd. S. p. 478, 4.*

*Strengð, strençð strength, *Jn. 12, 38, v. strengð.*

Strencra, *Bi. 24, 3, C. for strengra stronger, v. streng.*

Strene a bed, watch-tower, *V. Ps. 6, 6: 62, 7, v. streone.*

STRENG, string, stræng, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. streng f: Ger. strang m: Dan. stræng, streng c: Sued. strång m: Icel. strengr m. funis, chorda: Ir. strang: Gael. sreang, sreing a string: Hung. istrang: Slav. strona, struna: It. stringa f. a lace, a tie. Related to the Lat. stringere, strangulare, and the Grk. στραγγαλιεύω to strangle*] A STRING, cord, rope, line, race; chorda, funiculus, stirpe: — Strengreas hearpan harp-strings, *Past. 23. Saltare tyn strengra psalterium decem chordarum, Ps. 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11. He worhte swipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, Jn. 2, 15.*

Of þam strengre com ðe gas stirpe descendit, *Elf. T. p. 6, 1.*

*Streng stræng, powerful, *Lk. 11, 22: Gen. 46, 3, v. stræng.*

STRENG, strengoe, stræng. Strength, vigor; fortitudo, robur, vigor: — Hæfde gestibe strengoe (the) great and rigid strength, *Cd. 115. He mæste hæfde mægen and strengoe he had most power and strength, Cd. 79. On streng: peodscipes in vigore disciplinæ, Bd. 492, 18.*

Strengçð strength, *Ps. 17, 1, v. strengð.*

Strenglic; comp. ra, re; a: Strong, firm; stabilis: — He him strenglicran sæl geworhte how he for himself stronger seat might make, *Cd. 15.*

Strengçð, strengçð, strengçð, and strengðu, strengðu, c: STRENGTH, power, might, fortitudo, robur, potentia: — Ic syngre strengðþine costabo fortitudinem tuam, *Ps. 18. Hafað miht and streng, Cd. 45: Deut. 3, 24: Ps. 34, 11. On strengðþe horses a fortitudine equi, Ps. 146, 11.*

*Streow - berige a strawberry; straw-berie.

Streow a stream, v. stream.

STREON, es; m. Strength; bur: — Ðæs lichoman beo and his streon the beauty and its strength, *Ps. 32, 2, v. gestreow.*

Streonan to beget, *Bd. 1, 495, 33, note, v. strýman.*

Streow-nama A surname; cognomen, *Som.*

Streone [*Plat. Ger. streu: pad of straw for trami: repose on, litter, the straw under beasts: Ker. kstrean Dan. stræleice, streice: Sued. strö m.] A bed, watch-tower; stratum, lectus, prus, V. Ps. 40, 3.*

Streones-halh, Streones-beað

Streones-healh [*Flw. Streonealh, Streoneshealh: M. Streaneaball: Hunt. Strenehal: — Lye says, Ita dicitur quasi Pharisæus*] WHITBY, Yorkshire; nomen loci in Eboracensi, ad ostium Isid: (hodie dicti Whiby, candidus vicus.) *Bd. S. p. 2: 592, 37: Chr. 684. B. monasterium construxit 658, Hilda Abbatisa, Ft. 23; ibi denique obiit, 680.*

STREOW, stre, streaw [B-stree, strey: *Scot. strae: F. strea: Plat. stro s. A-stroo n: Fza. stre s: Gt.*

stroh n; in the vulgar dialect, strau n: Old Ger. stro: Dan. straa n: Sued. strå n: Icel. strá n. culmus graminis: Gael. srabh, srabh f. a straw, plenty] STRAW, hay, what is spread, a bed; stramentum, stratum quodvis, lectus.—Elf. gr. 4, 13. Heht he him streowne gegearwian he ordered to prepare a bed for him, *Bd. S. p. 508, 6—8.*

treow-berie, streow-berge a strawberry, *Cot. 87, v. straw-berie.*

treowan; p. ode; pp. od; r. a. [Plat. strouwen: Dut. strooijen: Frs. strewa to throw down, tear off: Ger. streuen to strew. *Luther, in Mt. 21, 8, has strewen: Ot. streuan, Krist. lib. 4, 31. Sie stréuui-tun: Tat. streuan: Isd. uses it in the sense of to destroy: Tims zistrudida dhea hurc Tibus destruxit urbem: Moes. Meidinger. stravan, straujan, strawjan: Dan. strøe to strew: Sued. strö to strew: Icel. strá: Old Lat. strao, as is evident from stravi, stratum: Old Grk. στροω, from which is formed στροωννυμ. Adelung says, This word expresses the rustling produced by the action of strewing or spreading straw.] **TO STREW;** sternere:—Treowa bogas streowodon arborum umos sternebant, *Mt. 21, 8: Mt. 11, 8.**

et a street, v. stræt. et-ford [stræt a street, ford a-ford] Old STRATFORD, Northamptonshire; nomen terræ ecclesie de Medeshamsted concessæ ab Æthelredo rege, *Æ. 675. Nec non plurimum a Anglia locorum.*

ru straw, *R. Mt. 7, 3, v. treow.*
strewen *Of straws; stramineus, som.*

strian to strew, v. streowian.
stwu straw, v. streow.

strowung, e; f. A bed, what is spread; stratum, *L. Pa. 131, 3.*

strik [In Plat. strik m; it has, besides the general signification of a string, cord, also that of

rake, a villain, rogue: Dut. strik m. a mare: Ger. galenestrick m. nebulo, furcifer, erbero: Icel. strákr m. ne-xam: Brock. strike, stick a cord or combination among workmen, generally in regard

to wages. This corresponds to the A.-S. gestic mutiny] *lague, pest, sedition; plaga, pestis, Lusp. 7, 7.*

streak, [Plat. streeck, re-ke f: Dut. streek f: Ger.

strich m. in all the significations of the A.-S.: Moes. striks apex: Dan. streeg, streg, strag c. a stroke, line, artifice: Sued. strek n. like the Dan: Icel. strik n. comma: Fr. Gael. strioc a streak, stripe: Lat. It. stria. The Lat. tractus and the Sp. traca, without the s, belong to this word, and are derived from strican] A stroke, line, point; linea, apex: — Se hælend sæde on his halgan godspelle þæt an stæf ne bið ne an strica awæged of þære ealdan gaetniscan saluator dixit in ejus sancto evangelio quod una littera non esset, neque unus apex ablatu e veteri lege, *Jud. 15: Æqu. vern. 4.*

*STRICAN [Plat. striken: Dut. stryken to stroke, strike, rub, iron, to go away: Frs. strica, like the Plat. and Dut.; also, to walk in a tottering manner: Ger. streichen the swift flight of birds, to go swiftly: Dan. stryge to stroke, to iron linen, to roam about: Sued. stryka, like the Dan. Icel. striúka au-fugere] To go, to continue a course; ire, cursum tenere: —Striceð ymbutan cursum tenet circum, *Bt. R. p. 177.*

Stridan to spread, sprinkle, *M. Pa. 88, 33, v. stredan.*

Strienan to beget, *Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 17, v. strynan.*

Strinan to beget, v. strynan.
Strind A stock, race, offspring; stirps, *Som.*

String a string, *Somn. 73, v. streng.*

Strion a treasure, *C. Mt. 6, 20, v. gestreon.*

Strionan to treasure up, *C. Mt. 6, 20, v. strynan.*

*STRYD, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Dan. Sued. strid m: Dut. stryd m: Ger. streit m: Ot. strit: Icel. strid n. bellum, angor animi: Gael. stri, strigh f. contest, strife] STRIFE, contest, battle; certamen, pugna, prelium, bellum: — He pone laðan strið anforlæteð he the evil strife will abandon, *Cd. 27.*

Æt þam striðe in the strife, *Cd. 15.*

Striðlice; adv. Sharply, contentiously; districte, *Scint. 34.*

Strodu decepts, v. gestrodu.

Strodyn Dispersed; dispersus, *Lye.*

Strong strong, brave, powerful, severe, *Ors. 3, 7, v. strang.*

Strong-hynd strong hand, champion, v. strang-hynde.

Stronglice strong, powerful, firm, durable, *Bt. 16, 3, v. strang.*

*Stronglice strongly, bravely, *Bd. S. p. 491, 37, v. stranglice.*

STROFF [Plat. struppe, strüpp, strap f: Dut. strop m. a halter, rope: Ger. struppe, striepe, strüppe f. a strap: Dan. strop, stroppe c: Sued. stropp n: It. stroppa: Lat. mid. strepus, struppus: Isd. stroppu. *Livy uses strupus for the strap by which the oars in a vessel were fastened, Adelung] A STROF; struppus, R. 103: Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, inter navalia.*

STRUDAN; p. strude, gestrude, we strudon, gestrudan; v. a. [Perhaps related to the Plat. striden: Dut. stryden to quarrel, fight: Ger. streiten: Old Ger. stritan, striten, stritten: Dan. stride: Sued. strida: Icel. strida bellum gerere, angere. Without the s, the Dan. trætte, and the Sued. träta to quarrel, to contend, dispute: Grk. στρατευμ militare. The proper sense of this word is, to employ bodily power or strength, to endeavour, to take pains by exercise of bodily power or strength, and is formed from the noise made by these exertions, Adelung] To spoil, rob, plunder, ravage, destroy; spoliare, vastare, diripere: — We earne menn reafiað and strudað nos infirmos homines spoliamus et eis fraudem facimus, *Bd. S. p. 548, 19. Fynd gold strudon foes pillaged gold, Cd. 93, Th. p. 121, 7. Tempel strudon the temple spoiled, Cd. 210, Th. p. 260, 18. Strudende fyr destroying fire, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 15.*

*STRUDERE A robber, extortioner, prodigal; spoliator, raptor, prodigus, *Cot. 206: Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Strudung, e; f. Rapine, spoil; spoliatio, rapina: — On stalan and on strudungan in furtis et in rapinis, *L. Const. W. p. 109, 7.*

STRUTA [Plat. strus, fagel strus m: Dut. struis, struisvogel, vogel struis m: Ger. strauss m: Dan. struds, struds fugl c: Sued. struts or struss m: Icel. strúts-fugl m: It. struzzo m: Fr. autriche f: Old Fr. austriche f. Span. avestruz n: Port. abestruz m: Pol. strus: Grk. στρούδοσ a sparrow, and also an ostrich; struthio, struthius, struthiocamelus, is a very old word used by Pliny] An ostrich; struthio, *Cot. 159, Som.*

Strutium The fuller's herb; struthium, saaponari herba, *Herb. 145.*

*Strutting *spoil, Waifst. Par. 4, v. strudung.*

Strycele *The nipple, breast; papilla, Lye.*

Strydere *a spendthrift, Cot. 157, v. strudere.*

STRYMAN, streonian, strienan, astrienan, gestrynan, gestreonian; p. de; pp. gestryned; v. a. 1. *To acquire, get, gain, by hire or usury, lay or treasure up; acquire.* 2. *To begot, procreate, breed; gignere:—* 1. *Hi stryndon welan and wiste they acquired wealth and food, Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 28. Ic hæbbe gestryned ðre twa, Mt. 25, 22. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, Cd. 226, Th. p. 302, 11. Se þe him sylfum stryndeð qui sibi ipsi thesaurum recondit, Lk. 12, 21. 2. He be wife ongann bearna stryran he by his wife began to begat children, Cd. 58, Th. p. 74, 14: 29, 4. Strynde suna and dohra begat sons and daughters, Cd. 56, Th. p. 69, 20. Abraham gestrynde Isaac, Mt. 1, 2. Stryrne him bearn, Mt. 22, 24. Ge strinað suna and dohra, Deut. 28, 41.*

† Strynd Stock, race, generation, breed, tribe; stirps, genus, propago:— *Of þæs strynde de cunus stirpe, Bd. S. p. 483, 30. He was æðelre strynde ille erat (de) nobili stirpe, Bd. S. p. 591, 34. Se was of þære cynelican strynde qui fuit de regia stirpe, Bd. 621, 8.*

Stryta *an ostrich, v. struta.*

STUDU, e; f. [*Plat. stūid, stude f: Dut. stut, stutsel m. a prop, a support; Ger. stütze f: Dan. stötte, stytte c: Swed. stöd n. stötta f: Icel. stytta f. fulcrum: Ir. stid a prop*] A *stud, post, pillar, prop; postis, destina, clavus, columna:—* Þære stude no ne onhran istam destinam non tetigit, *Bd. S. p. 544, 33. He genom þa studu amplexus est destinam, Bd. S. p. 543, 31. Hi þa no þa studu uton ne setton illi tunc non istam destinam deforis opposuerunt, Bd. S. p. 544, 35. Aheng he on ane studu þæs wages suspendit ille in quadam destina parietis, Bd. S. p. 534, 28, 29. Hine onhylde to anre þære studa sese inclinavit cuidam destinarum, Bd. S. p. 543, 38.*

Stulor, stulur *Thievish, secret; furtivus, Som.*

Stulorlice *By stealth; furtim, Eif. gr. 38.*

STUND, stond, e; f. [*Dut. stond f: Dan. c: Swed. f: Icel.*

stund n: Ger. stunde f: Ker. stunt: Ot. stunda, stunta. Ihre derives this word from the Swed. stunta to shorten, cut off, to lessen; so that stund, according to him, would signify a separated part; stuf in Swed. is a remnant] 1. A *stound, space of time; spatium temporis. 2. A standard; signum:—* 1. *Ænige stunde at any time, Bt. R. p. 188. Ane winter - stunde one winter's space, Cd. 19. 2. R. Conc. 1.*

*Stund - mælum *by little times, spare times, degrees, Eif. gr. 38.*

Stungen *stung, v. stingan.*

STUNIAN; p. de; pp. od; v. a. [*Scot. to stunay, stonay to astonish, to stound; Ger. staunen to be astonished, surprised: Fr. étonner: Lat. attono to astonish*] 1. *To beat, strike against, to stun; impingere, obtundere. 2. To stun, to make stupid with a noise; obtundere aures alicui, obstupescere:—* 1. *Stunede sio brune yð wið ðre impingebat furvus fluctus (quisque) in alterum, Bt. R. p. 189. 2. Stunað eal geador obtundunt aures cuncta simul, Bt. R. p. 168.*

STUNT; *def. se stunta; seo, het stunte; adj. Foolish, stupid; stultus, fatuus:—* Stunt wif stulta mulier, *Job. p. 166. Du stunta tu fatue, Mt. 6, 22. Stunte nytenu stupid cattle, Col. Monas.*

† Stuntlic; *adj. Like a fool, foolish; stulto similis, stultus, Abus. 2.*

Stuntlice; *comp. or; adv. Foolishly, stupidly; stulte, fatue, Quadr. 3.*

Stunt-mælum *at times, by periods, R. Ben. interl. 9, v. stund-mælum.*

Stuntny, se; f. *Folly, foolishness; stultitia, Abus. 11.*

Stuntscipe, es; m. *Folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Mk. 7, 22.*

Stunt-spæc *foolish talk.*

Stunt-spæca *a foolish talker, Som.*

Stunt-wita *The stupidly wise, the foolish; insipiens, L. Ps. 13, 1.*

Stunt-wyrde *a foolish talker, Som.*

STUPIAN *To stoop; humi se inclinare, Ors. 6, 24.*

STUR, STOUR. *The name of many rivers; plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum nomen.*

Sture-muð *the mouth of the Stour, Chr. 885.*

Sturfon *starved, v. steorfan.*

STUT [*In Somersetshire STUT is still used*] *A gnat, fly; culex, Cot. 208: Eif. gl. Som. p. 59.*

Stuð, stuðo *a stud, pat. Bt. 544, 32, v. studa.*

Stutteulle [*Flar. Stutteulle Scutyryll*] *STUTTERICE: Northamptonshire, Chr. 1100.*

STYB, stybb [*Plat. Swed. stobbe m: Frs. stobbe: Dan. stobbe m: Icel. stubur, stubbi m: Rus. stipes, stipula: Ger. stoppe. Eng. stubble, and may be derived from the Plat. stuf scitillated, Brem. Dict. A der trunk; stirps, truncus, L. gl. Som. p. 65.*

*Styca *an Anglo-Saxon coin, stic.*

Styce, styce-mælum *is per v. sticce.*

Styce *a mite, a small coal. Mk. 12, 42, v. stic.*

Styde *a place, Cd. 86: R. K. 21, 19, v. stede.*

Styde *a stud, post, Bd. S. p. 442, v. studu.*

Styde *Obstinate stubbers: stinatus, pertinax, Of. Era. 1.*

Stygan *to go, proceed, v. stygan.*

Stylan, styllan; p. de. *Stylian, climb; scandere, perare, transilire:—* Gæce bearn eor heah blæc hlypum styldre modig muntum; swa we mes heortan gebyrdum hlyp styllan of mægne in dæ. *Dei æternus filius natus iuga saltibus transiit rivos (relictis) a tergum: ita nos homines delectamur morum cogitationibus, nati scandere de virtute in vici. Cod. Exon. 18 b. 17.*

STYLE [*Plat. Dut. Daa stiel m: Ger. stahl m: Upper German stahel, stahel m: Serbo-Croatian stál n. chalyb: Ital. stal. Some derive stahl from Ger. stachel m. acutus, a stechen to sting, the point or edge of sharp instruments, generally made of steel. Upper Ger. stachel a stiel, instead of stahl steel. Lat. mid. acer, the Fr. acier the It. acciaio, the Sp. acero sharp, stiff, sting, or a cover of this derivation. Bavaria, stachel a steel, even called stahl steel. Swed. stel, the Icel. acer durus, induratus, also to a root, with which Ger. stolz proud, in its original signification of stiffness, the Lat. mid. acer and a derivatives correspond.*

Bokm. staly signifies constant, firm, and stalkest stiffness. In lang] STEEL; chalyb. and

rium, i. e. indurata ferri acies, *Lyn.*
STYLED STEELED; chalybe temperatus:—Styled sword *chalybe temperatus ensis, Cod. Exon.* 17 b, 17.
STYLL *A leap, a climbing up; saltus, scansio, Cod. Exon.* 18 b, 1.
Stylan to climb, also to put in a stall or stable, v. stylan.
STYLTAN; p. hi gestyldton. *To heritate, astonish, amaze, to stagger; hæsitare, obstupescere, C. R. Mk.* 1, 22: 10, 32. *Stylð steals, Ex.* 22, 1, v. stelan.
Styman to steam, smoke, *Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 3: *Cot.* 94, v. steman.
Styrd for stynt stands; stat, manet, v. standan.
Styng a club, stake, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 23, v. steng.
Styngan to sting, v. stingan.
Stynt stands; stat, v. standan.
STYREL, stypl, stepel, stipel, es; m. [*Plat.* stipel, stiper m. a pillar, supporter, a prop, a pillar attached to a great building: *Dut.* stippel m. a post.] **A STEEPLE**, tower; turris:—Styrel strangnyse turris fortitudinis, *Ps.* 60, 3. Oftr þa feoll ne styrell on Styloa supra quos cecidit turris in Siloa, *Lk.* 13, 4. Timbrian anne styrel ædfiscare turrem, *Lk.* 14, 28: *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. On styrelum his in turribus ejus, *Ps.* 47, 11.
STYRAN, stiran, stirian, styrian, astyrian, gestyran; ic stirige, þu styrest, he styreð, styrað, we styriað; p. styrode, styrd, gestirde; pp. styred; v. s. a. and n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* storen; *Ger.* stören; *Not.* sturan, storan; *Moss.* stauran; *Dan.* forstyrre to trouble, destroy: *Sweđ.* störa to trouble: *Icel.* styrr, styrr m. bellum.] 1. *To stir, move, excite, trouble; movere, excitare, agitare.* 2. *To STEER, rule, govern, control; regere.* 3. *To restrain, correct, seize; corrigere, corripere.*—1. Hit ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, *Lk.* 6, 48. Styran-cwom came to stir, *Cd.* 162. Ic stirige ego moveo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5: 28, 5. He styreð þone rodor he moves the sky, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ne stira þu Sunne *ne move tu Sol.* *Jo.* 10, 12. Eall þæt þe styrað and leofað omne id quod uocet et uocit, *Gen.* 9, 3. Eall þæsc þe ofer eorðan styrode unis caro qua super terram uocabat, *Gen.* 7, 21. Geond styred per-motus, peritus agitatus, *Bt. E.* p. 156. 2. *Ovic* þat rice XI gear styrd,

Bd. S. 23, *S. p.* 645, 38: *Bd.* 5, 21, *S. p.* 689, 13. *Du* heore nelt stiran thou wilt not control her, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13. 3. *Dæt* þa witu gestirdon oðrum that the punishments might restrain others, *Bt.* 89, 11, *Card.* p. 350, 28. *Ic* styre corripio, *Elf. gr.* 28. *Styr* him corripie eum, *Mt.* 18, 15.

STYRC a cow between one and two years old, v. stirc.

Styre a steer, v. steor.

Styre a governing, *Bd. S.* p. 572, 33, v. steore.

Styrenes, styrennes, se; f. *Motion, commotion; motus, commotio, agitatio, volutatio.*—Ealle mine styrenesse forleas omnem meum motum perdidit, *Bd. S.* p. 619, 19. Mid his oðra lima styrenessa per ejus aliorum membrorum motum, *Bd. S.* p. 579, 27. Swa monigum and swa myclum styrenesse wiferweardra þinga tam multa et tam magna commotione aduersantium rerum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 4.

Styrfð starves, perishes, v. steorfan.

Styria, styryga. *A porpoise, sea-hog; rombus piscis, porcupiscis, porcus marinus, cragagus, tursio, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 77: *R.* 101.

Styrian to stir, excite, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5, v. styran.

STYRIC *A cow in the second year, a calf; iuuenicus, vitulus.*—An fætt styric pinguis vitulus, *Lk.* 15, 23, v. stirc.

Styriendlic Moveable; mobilis, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 22.

Styring a stirring, v. styrung.

Styrgan; p. de [storm a storm]

1. *To storm, shake; concutere, agitare.* 2. *To assail, vociferate; debacchari, sevirare.* 3. *To be stormy, to rage; procellosus esse, sevirare.*—1. *Strælas stede* hearde styrdon tormenta locum valida concusserunt, *Jðth.* 24, 35. 2. *Se stiðmoda* styrdne and gylede ille animosus saeuit et fremuit, *Jðth.* 10, 8. 3. *Hit* rine, and sniwe, and styrdne ute pluuit, et ningit, et seuit foras, *Bd.* 516, 17. *Styrdmen* wederum *we*derum in storming weather, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Styrnde restrained, corrected, *Cd.* 115, v. styran.

STYRNE; adj. [*Plat.* stuur, stur-*rig; Dut.* stuurich stern, stern-*ig; Ger.* störrig stern, grim, rough; *Dan.* stur stiff, stern; *Sweđ.* sturak refractory: *Icel.* styrdur rigidus, asper; *Grk.* αστροπυος, 2 *Tim.* 3, 3, without

natural affection, is translated by Luther störrig, and in the *Plat. Bible*, störrich] **STERN**, severe, hard; severus, asper, durus, rigidus:—Swyðe styrdne man a very stern man, *Chr.* 1070. Hæfde styrdne mod had a stern mind, *Cd.* 4.

STYRNLIC; adj. *Stern, severe; severus, asper.*—Warna þæt þu nan þing styrdnes ne sprece cooe ut in nihil duri loquaris, *Gen.* 31, 29.

Styrnlice; adv. **STERNLY**, severely; severe, rigide, dure:—*Scint.* 16. Alacriter, animose, *Off. Reg.* 1.

Styrd-mod stern of mood, *Jðth.* p. 24, 37.

Styrdung, styryng, astyrdung, e; f. **A STIRRING**, motion, agitation, tumult; commotio, agitatio, tumultus, confusio:—*Dæs* wæteres styrdunge aqua agitatio, *Jn.* 5, 3. *Micel* styrdung magna concussio, *Mt.* 8, 24; magna tumultus, *Mt.* 26, 5. *Na* ne sealde on styrdunge non dedit in commotionem, *Ps.* 65, 8.

Styð *A post, pillar, support; postis, columna.*—On þære styðe stondende ad istam columnam stans, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 33. *Of* þære ilcan styðe ab ista eadem destina, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 4, v. studu.

STYÐ-FEAT fast as a post, constant, firm.

STYÐNYS severity, austerity, v. stiðnes.

SUA so, as, as if, *Lk.* 18, 9, v. swa.

SUAEC a smell, v. swæc.

SUAEC a path, v. swæc.

SUAECIL **A SWATHE**, SWATHLE, a swaddling-band; fascia, *Som.* **SUALWE** a swallow, v. swalewa.

SUAN a swan, v. swan.

SUAN-GEREF a land-steward or bailiff, *Bd. S.* p. 788, 28, v. swan-gerefa.

SUCAN, sycan; ic sūce, he sycð; p. seac, we sucon, sictun; pp. socen; v. a. [*Plat.* sugen to suckle, nurse: *Dut.* zuigen to suck; *Ger.* saugen to suck; süngen to suckle, to give suck: *Ied.* saughan: *Tat.* Not. Ot. sugan to suck: *Tat.* Ot. sougen, sougan to suckle, to give suck: *Dan.* sue, suga to suck, to suckle: *Sweđ.* suga to suck: *Icel.* siuga lactare: *Wel.* sugno to suck: *Ir.* saghan: *Gael.* suig, suigh to suck, imbibe: *Fr.* sucer: *It.* succiare, succiare to suck: *Sp.* Fort. clupar to suck: *Boh.* sucati: *Pol.* szack. *This word may be formed by the sound or noise produced by the action of suck-*

ing, and is related to the Ger. ziehen to pull] To suck; sugere, lactere:—Pa broest þu þu suce ubera que tu susisti, Lk. 11, 27. Diet hig suon hunig of stane ut illi sugerent melle petra, Deut. 32, 13. Sucende sucking, Deut. 32, 25: Mt. 21, 16.

*SUCENGE A SUCKLING; quodvis animal lactens:—Of muße cildra and sucengra ez ora infantium et lactentium, Ps. 8, 3.

SUGA, sugce. A *fig-pecker*, a sort of bird; ficedula, Som.

SUDON *boiled*; coxerunt, Num. 11, 8, v. seoðan.

SUEÐ sulphur, v. swefel.

SUEG a sound, v. sweg.

SUEGIR, suegír a mother-in-law, C. Lk. 12, 53, v. swæger.

SUENCAN to afflict, Chr. 1137, v. swencan.

SUEOR a father-in-law, v. sweor.

SUEORD a sword, v. swæord.

SUEOTOL *evident*, v. sweotol.

SUEÞE a swathe, v. swæþil.

SUEÞRIAN to faint, v. sweþerian.

SUFEL, sufl, sufoll, suful [*Icel. sufl n. sorbillum lactinaria*] Food, provision, pottage; pulmentarium, oponium:—Hæbbe ge sufoll? habetis vos oponium? Jn. 21, 5. Sile him for mete on hlaf and on sufte *dote ei in cibum de pane et de pulmentario*, Deut. 15, 14, v. syflia.

*SUFON, sufun seven, v. seofon.

SUFOÞA the seventh, v. seofoþa.

SUGAN to suck, Past. 17, 10, v. sūcan.

SUGV [*Plat. söge f. a sow: Dut. zeug, zog f: Frs. siugge f: Ger. sau f. a sow, a slovenly or sluttish person: Poem on St. Anno, su: Dan. soe, so c: Sued. so, sugga f. a sow: Fla. sica: Estnisk. siga. The Lat. sus is derived from the Grk. ς , the letters s and h often interchanging. This proves the connexion with the Wel. hwch a sow: Bret. houch m. a boar: Ger. hackach: Eng. hog a swine, Adelung] A sow; scrofa, sus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Sugcs swæard sword or skin of pork, Som.*

UHT [*Dut. zucht f. a disease; zucht m. a sigh, groan: Plat. Ger. Ot. zucht f. like the Dut: Old Ger. suht: Moes. saughts morbus: Dan. c: Sued. sot f. a disease: Icel. sott f. morbus. In the Gloss. of Lipsius, is sufte pestilentia. The relationship of suht with the A.-S. sican and siccetan, the Eng. sigh, Plat. suchten, Dut. zuchten,*

&c. is visible] Disease, weakness, sickness; morbus, infirmitas:—Ne suht sware nor grievous sickness, Cd. 28.

*SUTERGA, suhtriga, suhtyrga, suhtria, an; m. A brother's son; fratruelis, i. e. fratris filius:—Þu imr suhterga thou my brother's son, Cd. 91: 85.

SUFT swift, v. swift.

SUIGAN to be silent, v. swigan.

SUIGO astonishment, C. Mk. 5, 42, v. swigo.

SUIGUNG silence, C. Jn. 11, 28, v. swigung.

SUIKA, suike a deceiver, Chr. 1137, v. swica.

SUILC such, of this sort, Chr. 1137, v. swilc.

SUINC labour, difficulty, Chr. 1137, v. swinc.

SUINSUNG harmony, music, v. swinsung.

SUIOP a whip, C. Mk. 15, 15, v. swip.

SUIÞE, suyþe very, Chr. 1137, v. swiþe.

SUL, sulh, syll, sylg, sylh, es; n. [*Bailey gives as a West Country word sull a plough, paddle, a tool to cleanse the plough from the clods of earth: Dan. syl, syel c. an owl, a pointed instrument, a spit: Sued. syl m. like the Dan: Icel. sula to plough, to make incisions] A plough, ploughshare; aratrum:—Sules recot the wood on which the share or coulter of the plough is fastened, Cot. 61. Þe hys hand asett on hys sulh qui ejus manum imposuit aratro, Lk. 9, 62. Peah he erige his land mid þusend sula though he till his land with a thousand of ploughs, Bt. 26, 3.*

SUL - selmesse, sulh - selmesse. Plough-*alms*, or the penny which was given to the poor for every plough, and for every such portion of land as would employ one plough; arationis eleemosyna, scilicet denarius in singula aratra, sive carucas, impositus, pauperibus, eleemosynæ nomine erogandus, et ab Ethelredo Rege, (ut quidam existimarunt) institutus, Ethel. Constit. W. p. 108, 5: W. p. 114, 5: L. Can. Edg. 54: L. Eccl. Cant. 8.

SUL-æx, sulh-æx a plough-axe, the coulter, Cot. 54.

SUL-BEAM, sulh-beam a plough-beam, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

SUL-GANG-PENIG, sulh-gang-penning the plough-going penny, or the penny paid to the poor for the use of each plough, v. sul-selmesse.

*Sul - geworc, sulh - geworc: plough-work, Cd. 52.

Sul-hæbbere, sulh-hæbbere a plough-holder, Cot. 171.

Sul-handla, sulh-handla *plough handle*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

Sulh-geotoc ploughing instruments, Th. An.

Sulincela Ploughed land; ar-tiuncula, Cot. 11.

Sul-recost, sulh-recost the plough-share rest, the wood on which the ploughshare is fastened, Cot. 61.

Suluh a plough, R. Lk. 9, 62, v. sulh.

SULUNG, e; f. A ploughing a plough land, as much land as could be tilled by one plough aratio, tanta fundi pars: quanta unico per annum cetro colli potuisset; caruca terræ, Som.

*SUM, som; g. m. s. sumes; f. sumre; pron. [*Plat. summe. Frs. sume some. It is unquoted, but still found in scmig, sumig something; sc-tieds, (contracted) sum, r. sunwilen sometimes: Iv. sommig; adj. some; som, somtyda, somwilen something. Dan. somme some: Swed. somlige some: Icel. sum e-quis, nonsullus, quidam; sc-tids interdum: Old Ger. sume, sumo, sumer some, something: Moes. sume sum. ch. quidam; ains sume sum. ch. quis; manne sume how a-*dom*] SOME, some one, certain one, any; quidam, aliquis:—Sum feoll with þone weg Mt. 4, 4, 5, 7, 8. Sum was quidam propheta, Lk. 9, 9. Sum engleaw man quæra juris-peritus wír, Lk. 10, 25. Sume wurdon to wulfa sw-became wolves, Bt. 38, 1, Cot. p. 302, 11, &c. Sumes þeges wana a want of swetha. Bt. 34, 9. Sumes hundri-mannes þeowa cywaldas ce-*tarionis servus*, Lk. 7, 2. Sumre stowe ad quædam casu, Gen. 28, 11. To sum þara stowa to some of the places, Bt. 34, 7. Forwæf-ed to sumum diore clæge into some beast, Bt. 38, 1. Card. p. 302, 15. On sum his boca in some of his best. Bt. 18, 2. For sumre wæ-rednesse pro quædam scitha. Lk. 23, 19. Summe þa ber-ras and sundor-halgan ce-*dam Scribae et Pharisei*, Mt. 12, 38. Anic sumum he some; similis quibusdam. E. 37, 1. ¶ Sum . . . sum . . . some, unna, hie alic . . . some other, another, albet, th*

alii. Lufas sum p̄st, sum elles h̄wt one loes that, another somewhat else; amat unus istud, alter aliud quodvis, *Bt. 33, 2.* Gaderodon sum mare, sum læsse collegērat alii plus, alii minus, *Ex. 16, 17.* Sume Iohannem, sume Heliam, sume Hieremiam alii Iohannem, alii Eliam, alii Jeremiam, *Mt. 16, 14; Mt. 8, 28.* Sume hi beoton, sume hi ofologon hos illi cædebeat, illos trucidarunt, *Mt. 12, 5.*—Hit sume some of it; id aliquid, i. e. ejus aliquid, *Ex. 16, 20.* Sume ge some of you; quidam vos, i. e. quidam vestrum, *Ja. 6, 64.* Sume hig quædam illa, i. e. quædam illorum, *Mt. 13, 4.*—Some is oftea combined with cardinal numbers, especially in the *g. pl.*, and signifies about, some; circiter, plus, minus. Hund-seolontigra sum septuaginta circiter, *Gen. 46, 27.* Da wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne then were they (some) about ten years in the war, *Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 4.*

sun [Icel. -samt: Ger. -sam: Eng. -some] an adjective termination; terminatio adjectivorum quorundam in lingua Anglo-Sax. originem duxisse videtur ab ipso pronome sum aliquid, aliquantum, additque diminutionis, gravis: — Lang-sum long-some, lasting; diurnum aliquantum. Win-sum sweet, pleasant. We still retain this termination in lonesome, handsome.

sær - sætas, Sumer - sætas, Sumor-sætas, Sumur-sætas, Sumer-sæte. The inhabitants of Somersethire; Sumersetensis, *Chr. 845: 878.*

SER, sumor, es; d. a, e; m. [Dut. zomer m: Frs. summer n: Plat. Ger. Dem. c. sommer n: Old Ger. sumer: Ker. sundar: Swed. sommar m: Icel. sumar n: Ir. Gael. samhradh a. summer: Ir. Gael. samh, samh m. rest, ease, pleasure, riotous; sometimes it also signifies the sun. Adelung refers the derivation to the Ger. verb ommern to sun, to set in the sun, to expose to the sun, as a certain proof that summer is early related to sun the sun] SUMER; sætas:—Sumor is ehende sætas est propinquus, *lt. 24, 32: Mt. 13, 28: Lk. 1, 30.* Pæs sumeres in this summer; hac sætate, *Chr. 867.* Pæs sumeres dahum

to the days of summer, *Bt. 4.* To sumere in summer, *Chr. 1045.* On sumera in summer, *Bt. 21: 29, 3.* On sumere in summer, *Bt. 34. 10.* Ofer þone midne sumor over the midsummer, *Chr. 1006.*

*Sumer-lic, sumor-lic summer-like, belonging to summer, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Sumer-lida, sumor-lida the summer months, *Chr. 871, v. liða.*

Sumer-seld a summer-hall, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sumer-sæte-scir, e; f. SOMER-SÆTSHIRE; ager Sumerse-tensis, quem olim incolebant Belge, postea West-Saxones, *Chr. 1122, Lys.*

Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun [Hunt. Sumerton: Brom. Kni. Somerton: West. Somertone summer-town. Som. says, ætivism villam nomen sonat; an autem ab auræ lenitate; an a soli fertilitate; an ab utraque, nondum mihi liquet] SOMERTON, Somersæt; agri Sumerse-tensis oppidum, *Chr. 733.*

Sumor summer, v. sumer. Sumor-læcan to approach to summer.—Sumor-læcð summer approaches.

Sumur summer, v. sumer. Sun the sun, v. sunne.

Suna soon, Ps. 72, 19, v. sona.

Suna a son, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. sunu.*

Sun-beám a sun-beam.

Sun-bryne a sun burning, heat of the sun.

SUND [Dut. gezond, zond: Kil. ghesond: Ost. Frs. sonda sanus, sanitas: Frs. sunt, sund: Plat. Dan. Swed. Old Ger. sund: Ger. gesund: Ot. gisunt: Fr. sain: It. Sp. sano. Ihre supposes that the original signification of sund is entire, whole, in the same manner as the Ger. heil signifies both sound, healthy, and also entire, whole, not broken. The Eng. sound agrees with this. Ot. uses in some instances ganzida integrity, what is whole, instead of health, wholesomeness. Adelung.] SOUND, healthy; integer, *Jam. 1, 4, v. gesund.*

SUND. 1. A swimming, floating; natatio. 2. The sea, a narrow or shallow sea; mare, vadum.—1. He mid sunde þas ea ofer-faran wolde he by swimming would pass over the river, *Ors. 2, 4.* Flod on sund ahof earce the flood raised afloat the ark, *Cd. 69.* 2. Þa hie on sund stigon when they into the sea marched, *Cd. 160.*

Sund-buend one employed on the

sea, a sailor; nauta, *Bt. R. p. 185.*—an inhabitant of land; terricola, *Cod. Eron. p. 9 a, 3.*

*Sund-corn the herb saxifrage, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

SUNDEr, sundor, sundr; adj. [Plat. sunder singularis, prius: Dut. byzonder: Old Dut. sonder, besonder: Old Ger. sonder, Modern Ger. besonder: Moes. sundro segregatim, seorsum: Dan. synderlig peculiar, special, singular: Swed. synnerlig singular, particular, special] SUNDEr, separate, different; diversus, separatus; generally used with prepositions, as, on sundran, on sundron in a separate part; in divisio, in separato (loco); hence, separately, apart, asunder; separatum, seorsim, privatim:—Ferde on sundron secessit privatim, *Mt. 14, 13.* Lædde hig on sundron subduxit eos privatim, *Mt. 17, 1: Mt. 9, 2.* Hæfð his agenne eard on sundron or sundran has his own place apart, *Bt. 33, 4.*

*Sunder, sundor; adv. Asunder, apart; seorsim, separatim:—Sundor anra gehwile each one separately, *Cd. 192.* Sundor stondon seorsim stare, *Bd. S. p. 503, 38.*—Sunder-cræft, sundor-cræft a prerogative, a special privilege, *Bt. R. p. 179.*

—Sunder-folgoða a separate follower, a disciple, *Ors. 6, 31.*

—Sunder-freols, sundor-freodóm a particular liberty, a privilege, *Aethel. privileg.*

—Sunder-geref-land peculiar tributary land, *Cot. 106.*

—Sunder-gifu a singular gift, a privilege, honour, *Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 205.*

—Sunder-halga one considered or separated from others by holiness, a Pharisee, *Mt. 9, 11, 14.*

—Sunder-land, Sundor-land separate or privileged land, territory, freehold land, *Bd. S. p. 647, 21.*

Pluribus inde hoc nomen in Anglia locis, propter singularia quædam quibus donati fuerant privilegia. —Sunder-lif, sundor-lif a private life, *Bd. 579, 7.*

—Sunder-mælum, sundor-mælum in separate parts, separately.—Sunder-not a distinct office, dignity or service.

—Sunder-sprecc private conversation, *Mt. 2, 7.*—Sunder-stow a separate or distinct place, a secret place, *Bt. 33, 4.*

—Sunder-weorðung a particular gift, a privilege, *Cot. 149.*

—Sunder-wic, sundor-wic, sundur-wic a private dwelling; privata, secreta,

remota mansio, *Bd. S. p. 567*, 2.—Sunder-yrf a peculiar or proper inheritance, *Jäth. 26*, 22.

b Sund-full *healthful*.
Sund-fullian to be in health, to be prosperous.
Sund-fullice prosperously.
Sund-fullnys soundness, healthiness, happiness, prosperity.
Sund-gyrd a sounding-yard or pole, a sounding-line to discover the depth of the sea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78*.
Sund-hengest, es; m. a sea-horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon. 20 b*, 4: 20 a, 19.
Sund-liden sea sailing, a voyage, *Beo. 3*.
Sund-line a sounding-line; nautica linea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78*.
Sund-mere [mere a meer, lake] a place for swimming, *Cot. 110*.
Sundur, sundr, sundur separate, v. sunder.
Sund-reced a sea dwelling, the ark, *Cd. 67*.
Sundrian to sunder, separate, v. syndrian.
Sundrig sundry, separate, v. syndrig.
Sund-wudu sea-wood, a ship, *Beo. 3*.

c Sune a son, *C. R. Mt. 3*, 17, v. sunu.
Suner, sunor. A herd; grex, *C. R. Mt. 8*, 32.
Sun-feld a sun-field, *Elysian fields*, *Cot. 77*.
Sun-folgend a sun-follower, sun-follower; solesequium, *Som*.
Sungen sung; pp. of singan.
Sun-giht [giht a station] the solstice, *Martyrol*, 24, Jun.
Sun-gong [gong a journey] the sun's course.
Sunlic Like the sun, solar; solaris, *Æqu. Vern. 10*.
Sunna the sun, *Gen. 32*, 31, v. sunne.
Sunnan-dæg, Sunday, *C. Mk. 6*, 2, v. sunne.
SUNNE; g. d. ac. an; pl. nom. ac. an; g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. sunne f: Dut. zon f: Frs. sunne f: Ger. sonne f: Isd. Ker. sunnu f: Ot. sunna f. Some old Swabian poets use it in the m. ther sunne m: Moes. sunno: Dan. soel, sol c: Sued. sol f: Icel. sól, sunna f. This word is related to the Ger. scheinen to shine, and the Ger. sehen to see, light being the most essential character of the sun. The Old Ger. sun signified sehen to see: Not has anasune instead of the face: Ger. angesicht, gesicht view, Adelung.] The sun; sol:—Ær sunne to settle

code antequam sol ad occasum vergabat, *Ex. 17*, 12. Seo sunne ocan sol splendebat, *Ex. 16*, 21. Seo sunne byð for-worcen, *Mt. 24*, 29. Sunnan dæg Sun's day, SUNDAY; solis dies, *Bd. S. p. 545*, 30: 646, 16. Sunnan setl-gang solis occasus, *Gen. 28*, 11: *Ex. 22*, 26. Fore-eode þa sunnan went before the sun, *Bd. 645*, 24.

d Sunne-beam a sun-beam, *Bd. S. p. 535*, 24.
Sunnor represented, *Cd. 89*, *Th. p. 111*, 10.
Sunn-stede [stede a station] the solstice, *Æqu. Vern. 12*.
Sunnu the sun, *Cd. 221*, v. sunne.
Suno sons, *Cd. 79*, v. sunu.
Sunor a flock, *C. Lk. 8*, 32, v. suner.
Sun-scin sun-shine, looking-glass, *Cot. 170*.
Sun-set, sun-setl sun-set, *C. Mt. 24*, 27.
Sun-stede the solstice, v. sunn-stede.
Sunð the sea, v. sund.
Sun-treow the orange-tree; solis arbor, origia, *Cot. 175*, *Som*.

e SUNU; g. d. a; pl. nom. ac. suna; g. sunena, suna; d. sunum; m. [Plat. sone, sōne m: Dut. zoon m: Frs. sun, sune, soon m: Ger. sohn m: Isd. sunu: Ker. Ot. sun, suni, gisun, gisuni: Moes. sunus: Dan. søn m: Sued. son m: Icel. sonr m. In all the Slavonian dialects, namely the Bohm. Pol. Russ. &c., syn or sin: Sans. sunu] A son; filius:—Se gindra sunu junior filius, *Lk. 15*, 13. Se anceneda sunu unigenitus filius, *Jn. 1*, 18: 3, 16. Min se gecor-ena sunu meus dilectus filius, *Mt. 3*, 17. Is þys eower sunu est hic vester filius, *Jn. 9*, 19. Hys suna gyfta ejus filii nuptia, *Mt. 22*, 2. Mine twegen suna mei duo filii, *Mt. 20*, 21. Ægðer minra sunena uterque meorum filiorum, *Gen. 27*, 46. Sum man hæfde twegen suna quidam homo habuit duos filios, *Mt. 21*, 28. Worn suna and dohra several of sons and daughters, *Cd. 62*.
Suoeg-cirm a noise, cracking, v. sweg-cirm.
Suoegir a mother-in-law, *C. Lk. 12*, 53, v. sweger.
Suoence temptation, condemnation, *C. Lk. 22*, 28, v. swence.
Suoepc Sweepings; peripsema, *Ben*.
Snole heat, v. swole.
Suom a mushroom, v. swam.

f Suon a swim, v. swan.
Suoren for sworn sworn, from swerian.
SUPAN [Plat. supan: Dut. supen: Ger. saufen; all three in the sense of to drink, to drink immoderately: Ker. un-uffen to drink: Not. soffen to drink, to drown; other Old Ger. writers use sufan, suphan to drink, sip: Moes. supan, ga-supan condire, to season: Dan. søbe to sip, to sup up: Sued. supa to drink, to drink to excess: Icel. stípa sorber: Brit. souba to disp, soak, sup: Wl. sippian to sup, to sup up: sip a sup: Fr. Guel. sup. sugha m. broth, juice, sup: F. souper to sup: Heb. שָׁוַן sap, to sup up. This word is formed from the sound suck, sucking up liquids, *Adelung*. To sup, sip, taste; sorber, gustare, *Past. 58*, 3, *C. M. 16*, 28.

f SUR [Plat. Dan. sur: Dut. sur: Ger. sauer: Old Fr. sur, suar, suor: Dan. sur. Icel. Wel. Bret. Guel. Fr. sur: Pol. surowy: Sarm. serou: Armenian, xar: Ita. Brit. according to *Boethius*. sor, sur, searo: Heb. שָׁר sar: Chl. שָׁר shar: Heb. שִׁיר shir, *eferrant*. Arab. سار sar, assidit, *eferrant*. Saur, sur, suor: Dut. sur: Sour; acidus:—Sur sour milk, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 22*.
Sur-eaged, sur-eaged *blue-eyed*, *Elf. gr. 30*, 5.
Surelice SOURLY; acerbe. *Ser. Surfe The Servians*: *Ser. p. pulus, Ors. 1*, 1.
Surian To sour, to become acerescere, *Som*.
Surig; adj. Sour, crust; acris acerbus:—Pa surge *lippi oculi*, *Cot. 124*, 180.
Surlmelst-apulder a sowing of ple-trees; malus matiana. sol licet arbor, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64*.
Surnes, se; f. SOURNESS: *ad ditas*, *Cot. 10*.
SUSL, es; s. 1. Sulphur, white stone; sulphur, v. swelc. 2. Torment, punishment; cruciatus, supplicium:—1. *Sas geinnod with sulphur charred*, *Cd. 2*. Cwic susl *swelc brimstone*, *Som*. 2. *Ecclesiast. aeternum supplicium*, *Mt. 24*, 46. Helle susl *hell's torment*, *Elf. gr. 13*. On susle *get into torment fell*, *Cd. 25*

Da ungeendodan suulo infimiti ricianus, Nic. 29.

Il-bonan inhabitants of torment or hell, Cd. 227.

ter a sister, Elf. gl. Som. p. 5, v. swuster.

elian to notice, make known, Elf. T. v. geswutelian.

ere [Lanc. sowerter] A shoemaker; sutor:—Elf. gl. Sutura hus sutorum domus, R. 10.

D [Plat. vuid, süd n: Dut. uid, zuiden n: Frs. suda: Lat. Ger. sud m. meridies: Old Ger. suud, sunt: Dan. yd, sønden c: Swed. syd, öder m. meridies: Icel. sudr m. meridies, auster; sunnr uster, notus: Fr. It. sud m: p. sud f.] SOUTH; meridies, auster:—Suð healf south half part, Num. 3, 29: Dent. 1, 5. Suð land australis terra, B. Bd. S. p. 486, 17: Cd. 1. Suð monna sinc southca treasure, Cd. 94. Beðan ab australi parte, Bd. S. 555, 14. ¶ Suð ymbuton sk about, Chr. 894. Suð d norð a meridie ad septentrionem, Bd. S. p. 475, 19.

in: adv. South, from the south; ab austro, Chr. Ing. p. 9.

inward south-ward, Chr. Ing. p. 2, 9.

berh [suð south, burh a] SUDBURY, Suffolk, Chr. 3, also Staffordshire, &c.

dæl [dæl a part] on the th part, Mt. 12, 42: Gen. 1, 14.

east, suð-eastern south-east, 23, 3.

rige satyrion herba, Elf. gl. p. 64.

rn: def. se suberna; adj. SUTHERN; australis, merialis:—Se suberna wind southern wind, Bt. 6: Fr. 30. Fram deofle suberna a armonio meridiano, Ps. 6.

rne-wudu, suðer-wudu. SUTHERWOOD; abrotonum, 39.

rne-wyrt southernwood, v. ierne-wudu.

olc [Kni. South-folk.—suð a, folk people] SUFFOLK; a australis East-Anglie, titatus Suffolciensis, Chr. 5.

geweorc [geweorc a work, reas] SOUTHWARK; porium illud Londinense ad trum urbis in ripa Thamisium, eoque sic dicitur:—To Suðgeweorc to thawork, Chr. 1052.

Suð-Gyrwas [gyrwa a fen marsh] Australes Gyrovii:—Suð-Gyrwa ealdormon australium Gyroviorum princeps, Bd. S. p. 587, 21.

Suð-hamton SOUTHAMPTON, Hants; urbecula quedam ad austrum fluminis Anton. So Som. says, but v. Ham-tun.

Suð-hymbras, Suðan-humbre. THE SOUTHUMBRIANS; Southymbri regionis ad australem partem Humbri fluminis, uti Northymbri ad borealem, Chr. 642: 697.

Suðmæst southmost, most to the south, Ors. 1, 7.

Suð-Myrcne South Mercians; australes Mercii, Bd. S. p. 557, 36.

Suð-Fihtas The South Picts; australes Picti, Chr. 560.

Suðr-ea, Suð-ie [Bd. Suðriona: Thorn. Suthereia: West. Suderige: Flor. Sudregia: Hunt. Suthrie, Sudrei: Hood. Surrie: Brom. Suthereye.—stive australis insula vel forsam, etiam Suð-rice australe regnum] SURREY; comitatus Surreiensis, quem una cum Sussexensi olim incolebant Regni, deinde vero Australes Saxones, Chr. 722.

Suð-rige; g. Suð-rigea, Suð-rigena; d. um, an; pl. Surrey men, men of Surrey; Surreienses, Chr. 828: 853: 921: Bd. S. p. 574, 14.

Suð-rihte directly or right south, Ors. 1, 1.

Suð-Seaxan; g. Suð-Seaxna; pl.: Suð-Seaxe; g. a; d. um; pl. The South Saxons, inhabiting Sussex and part of Surrey; Australes Saxones:—Suð-Seaxna cuning king of South Saxons, Chr. 661: Bd. S. p. 483, 24. Wið Suð-Seaxum with South Saxons, Chr. 607.

Of Suð-Seaxum from South Saxons or Sussex, Chr. 998.

Suð-Seaxsisc, Suð-Seaxisc. South-Saxonish, belonging to the South Saxons, Chr. 1009.

Suð-weard, suðer-weard southward, Bt. 16, 4.

Suð-weardes ad meridiem, Bt. p. 160.

Suð-west south-west, Bt. 9.

Sutol manifest, Cd. 215, v. sweetol.

Suwan to sew, Cot. 293, v. swian.

Suwian; ic suwige; p. ode; pp. od. To be silent, mute; silere:—De lses þu suwige ne quando taceas, Ps. 27, 1. He suwode silebat, Mt. 26, 68. Hi suwodon, suwudon, suwudun ipsi silebant, Mk. 3, 4: 9, 34. Þu bist suwigende

tu eris mutus, silebis, Lk. 1, 20, v. swigan.

Suyken to betray, Chr. 1140, v. swican.

SWA; adv. [Plat. sus, alius: Dut. zoo, alzoo: Ger. so, also: Old Ger. sus, swa: Moec. swa, swah sic, ita: Dan. saa: Swed. så: Icel. so, svá, svo sic, ita] So, thus; sic, ita, adeo, tam:—Hit is swa it is so, Bt. 36, 6.

Hit wæs þa swa gedon erat autem ita factum, Gen. 1, 7, 9, 11, 15, 24, 30. Nis hit na swa non est ita, Gen. 18, 15.

Hit ne mæg na swa beon non potest ita fieri, Ex. 10, 11. Swa mænige so many, Bt. 33, 2. Swa micle tam magnus, tantus, Mt. 8, 10. Swa hwite tam candidus, Mk. 9, 3. Swa wel so well, Bt. 22, 1. Swa openlice so openly, Bt. 35, 3: 32, 3. Swa eft so oft. ¶ Swa forð so forth, Bt. 38, 5. Swa efne, efne swa even so, Bd. S. p. 499, 20. Swa forð obðe thenceforth, until, Bt. 38, 5.

Swa gerade in such manner, such like. Swa swiðe so long as, in the mean time.—Swa is used in the same manner as, -so, -soever, in whose, whosoever, and the Lat. -cunque. Swa hwa swa whatsoever, Gen. 9, 6: Mt. 10, 14. Swa hwile swa which (one) soever that. Swa hwæt swa whatsoever; quodcunque, Mt. 16, 19. Swa hwæðer swa which one soever (of two) that, Bt. 34, 10. Swa hwær swa, swa hwider swa wheresoever; ubicunque, Mt. 24, 28: Mt. 14, 14.

Swas, swa swa; conj. As, so as, as if; ut, sicut, tanquam:—Beoð mild-heorte, swa eower Feoðer is mild-heart, Lk. 6, 36. Gewurðe þin willa on eorðan, swa swa on heofenum, Mt. 6, 10. Swa swa he ær dyde as he before did, Bt. 16, 1. ¶ Swa same, swa some so, also, Cd. 214. Eal swa, call swa also, Mt. 21, 30: 25, 17. Swa eac so as, also. Swa þeah yet, but for all that, nevertheless; however, Gen. 8, 12: 15, 14.—Swa . . . swa; swa . . . swa swa so . . . as, that; ita . . . ut; tam . . . quam; quanto . . . tanto; quo . . . eo.—Swa hit is swa þu segst so it is as thou sayest, Bt. 28, 2: 35, 3. Swa lange swa tam diu quam, Mk. 2, 19. Swa gelic swa so like as, such as; tam similis quam, talis qualis, pariter ac, Bd. S. p. 516, 15: Bt. 21: 35, 3. Swa up swa so up as; tam alto quam, Bt. 25. Swa wel swa

so well as, *Bt.* 27, 2. Swa leng, swa swiðor quo diutius, eo validius, *Ex.* 19, 19.

Swac deceived, v. swican.

Swacenic *Very meet or convenient*; percommodus, *Som.*

Swador where, wherever, *Chr.* 942, v. swæber.

Swæ so, so as, *Past.* 40, v. swa.

Swæc; g. swæcc, ea. Odour, smell, savour, taste, seasoning; odor, sapor:— Seo wundri- ende swetnes þæs miclan swæcces admiranda suavitatis hujus magni odoris, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 20. Hus was gefyllend of þære sealf swæcce domus erat impleta unguenti odore, *Jn.* 12, 3. Sele stymed swetum swæccum the hall steams with sweet odours, *Cod. Ex.* 59 a, 3: *Ex.* 16, 31.

Swæf slept; p. of swefan.

Swæfas The Swafians; Suevi, *Ora.* 1, 1.

Swæfel, swæf brimstone, v. swæfel.

Swæfung, e; f. A sound or deep sleep; sopor, *Som.*

Swæg a sound, v. sweg.

Swægel heaven, *Cd.* 215, v. swegel.

Swæger a wife's or husband's mother, v. sweger.

Swægr for swa fæger so fair, *Bt.* 42.

Swelan To set on fire, to kindle; inflammare, *Som.*, v. swelan.

Swælc such, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. swilc.

Swencan to labour, exercise, ver., *L. Can. Edg.* pu. 17, v. swencan.

Swep Persuasion, counselling; suasio, *W. Bd.* p. 432.

Swepð sweeps, v. swapan.

Swæppls Clothing, attire; amictus, *C. Ps.* 103, 7.

Swær, swar, swer; comp. ra, re; adj. 1. Heavy, burdensome; gravis. 2. Slothful, inactive; piger, desea. 3. Sad, sorrowful; tristis.—1. Swære gioc a heavy yoke, *Bt. R.* p. 161. 2. *R. Mt.* 25, 26: *Cot.* 61. 3. *Ps.* 4, 3: *Cot.* 184.

Swærnes, swærnys, swarnys, se; f. 1. A weight, burthen; gravitas, onus. 2. Dulness, drowsiness; torpor, hebetudo.—1. *Nsm.* 11, 11: *Deut.* 1, 12. 2. Sio swærnes þæs lichoman the dulness of the body, *Bt.* 35, 1.

Swær, swas. Sweet, pleasant, dear; dulcia, suavis.—Min swæs frea my dear lord, *Cd.* 133. Gif þu age swærne mæg if thou have a dear relative, *Cd.* 116. His swærne sunu his dear son, *Cd.* 162.

Swæsend, es; n. Food, provisions, meat, feasting, ban-

quet; cibus, eaca, epulae:—Niman þa swæsendo þe him to aseted was accipere cibum qui ei appositus erat, *Bd. S.* p. 528, 20. Þa eode we in to swæsendum tum intravimus nos ad cibum, *Bd. S.* p. 617, 18. Sittan to swæsendum sedere ad cibum, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 42. Hi set swæsendum æton they sat at meat, *Cd.* 133. Swæsende or swæsendo þeah cibo vesceratur, *Cd.* 553, 30.

Swæsend-dagas, swæsing-dagas feasting days, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Swæalæcan, gerwæalæcan. To fatter, fawn, delight; blandiri, *Prov.* 7, *Som.*

Swælice; adv. [swæs sweet] Sweetly, kindly, generously; blande, benigne:—Swiðe swælice very kindly, *Bt.* 16, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 585, 36.

Swænece, se; f. Kindness, a feasting, dainty; benignitas, epulae, *Som.*

Swæs-spræc fair speech, flattery. Swæs-wyrde pleasant speaking, merry, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

Swetan To sweat; sudare:—He swa swiðe swætte swa he in swoloðan middes sumeres were ille in tantum sudavit quasi ille in æstu mediæ æstatis esset, *Bd.* 549, 29: *Ora.* 4, 8: *Elf. gr.* 24.

Swæte sweet, v. swet.

Swæð a path, way, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. swæðe.

Swæðer, swæðor, swaðor [swa, hwæðer which of the two] Whether, which of the two, whichever; uter duorum, uterunque:—Swæðer he hæbbe whichever he may have, *Bt.* 36, 7. Swæðor hi woldon whichever they would, *Bt.* 41, 2. Swaðor mon mæge whichever man may, *L. Edg.* pol. 7.

Swæðil a swathing or madding-band, v. swæðel.

Swætt sweat, v. swat.

Swætung, e; f. SWEATING; sudatio, *Som.*

Swa-hwæðer which one soever, v. swa; adv.

SWALEWE, an. [Plat. swaalke f: *Dut.* zwaluw f: *Ger.* schwalbe f: *Old Ger.* sualawa, sualew: *Not.* sualeuu: *Dan.* swale c: *Swed.* swala f: *Icel.* swala f.] A SWALLOW; hirundo:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Twa swalewan two swallows, *Guthl. vit.* 8.

Swaloð heat, fever, v. swaloð.

Swam Swam; nabat, v. swimman.

SWAM; g. swammes; d. swamme; m. [Plat. swam, swamp m: *Dut.* zwam f: *Ger.* schwamm:

Old Ger. swam, swim: *Mer.* swammes spongie: *Dan.* swam: *c:* *Swed.* swamp m: *Fr.* svampr m. spongie] A SWAMP, bog, marsh; tuber, fens, &c.—*Mette*—swam, mete—*Fr.* an eatable marsh, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Swiwalde swamas a round root composed of many lamina; rotunda tubera, volvi, *R.* 19: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

SWAN [Plat. swan m: *Du.* zwaan c: *Ger.* schwan c: *Old Ger.* swan: *Dan.* swan: *Swed.* swan m: *Icel.* swan m. A SWAN; olor, cygnus.—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. Swan-rið' road or way of the swan, in sea, *Bea.* 3.

SWAN [Scot. swane, swyn] a swan; man of inferior rank: *Ger.* swan m. a swineherd; a provincialism of Westphalia: *Is.* svend m. a youth, a man. *Swed.* swen, swia m. *Icel.* sveinn m. puer castus, amicus: *Scot.* swen a swan. swait m: *Fr.* swain a follower, a servant. *Fr.* suivre to follow, to be upon: *Old Goth.* swai a man, a youth] A SWAN, a swan, swan, servant; bubo; bulbus:—*Chr.* 755. *Fr.* a boatswain. SWAN the shepherd' or the swan star, *Som.*

Swana-wic, Swane-wic Swan-wich, Dorset; nomen agro Dorsetensi nobile. Pool, whil sinus maris perierunt 120 naves Darum, *Chr.* 877.

Swanc laboured; p. of swanc.

Swand consumed; p. of swand.

Swane-wyrnt herbs gathered: tra echirram, *L. M.* 11, 2.

Swang dashed, beat, v. of swingan.

Swan-gerefa [swan a swan; refa a bailey] A bailey or steward, a person who attended rural affairs, the agent of the officiarium scilicet notariatorum in forestis cuius erant sylvas regis: pore pasnagi, eorum merum pecoris agnoscere. limites terre despectu assignare, &c., *Bd.* 2, p. 768: *Hickes's Ep.* 1, 80, *Lye.*

Swangettan To waver, vacillate; pitare; vacillare, fluctuare; palpitare, *Cot.* 158, *Som.*

Swangetung, e; f. A swan covering; fluctuatio, *Som.*

SWA'PAN, he swæpð, swæp p. swoop, we swoopot.

swæpen [Plat. swepen. *Fr.*

sweep: Ger. schweifen in sense, to sweep: Sued. no- to sweep: Icel. sópa ver- re] To SWEEP, brush; ver- te:—Swift wind swapeð a swift wind sweeps, *Bt. R. p. 17*. Ic sweep erræbam, *Pa. 1. 6*. Swapendum windum the sweeping winds, *Bd. S. 542, 37*.

ryn Embroidered; acupic- s, vermiculatus, segmenta- s, Som.

heavy, v. swær.

SWAN [Plat. anteren: Dut. (woorden to answer: *Frs. wordia to answer: Ger. worten to answer: Ker. Ot. Not. antuurti, an- urten: Moes. andawuurd worum: Dan. svare to an- r: Sued. swara to answer: L svara to answer] To an- r; respondere, *Orm. 219*, andswaran. ice heavily, severely, *Vit. th. v. sarlice.**

oodness, se; f. Slowness, kneas, dulness, timidity; poor, pusillanimitas, Past. L. Pa. 54, 8.

ys a weight, v. swærnes. ing, e; f. Darkness; ca- , tenebræ, T. Pa. 17, 30. proper, dear, Cod. Ezom. h, v. swæz.

[Plat. sweet n. sweat, i: Dut. zweet n: *Frs. s: Ger. schweiss m. t, blood: Old. Ger. sueiz, tz, sweiz, sueits: Dan. l, sweed c. sweat: Sued. t m. sweat: Icel. sveiti, m. sudor. Its earlier stig- tion was also blood: Pol. : Sans. suedam. Ade- in accordance with Ju- says that moisture or as is the original mean- of this word] 1. Sweat; r. 2. Blood; sanguis, r:—1. On swate pines vlitæn in sudore vultus tui, 3, 19: *Lk. 22, 44*. Mid e with sweat, *Cd. 24*. nes swate with man's , *Cd. 47*. Swat forletan : blood, *Cod. Ezom. 24 a*. swat forlet his blood gave 2d. 225.*

Beer, ale; cerevisia, :—Cod. 42, 168. Swate,

SWAT-CLOTH, hand- ief; sudarium, *Som.*

E, swæð, es; n. [Plat. swatt f. a row of moun or corn: *Dut. zwad, : f. Ger. schwaden m. a : Frs. swete f. a border, my, limit, frontier] A vestige, footstep, way.*

path, SWATHE, a track or row in mown grass; vestigium. *Som. gives, a cutting, shaving; scissio, rasura, fimbria, tenia:—Nænige swaðe his owhwær setywdæ nullum vestigium ejus uptiam apparuit, Bd. S. p. 595, 3*. On swaðe in a way, *Cd. 95*. Ða swaðe awuniað reogollices lifes vestigia permanēt regularis vita. Swaðu; *pl. C. T. Pa. 76, 19*.

Swæðeode Swethland, Sweedland, Sweden; Succica gens, Suevi, Chr. 1025.

Swæðor which of the two, v. swæð- er.

Swatig; adj. SWEATY, bloody; sudans:—Ors. 3, 9. Swatig hleor a sweaty countenance, Cd. 43: Jdih. p. 26, 20.

Swat-lin sweat-linen, a napkin, *Lk. 19, 20*.

Swat-pyrl a sweat-hole, a pore, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 71*.

Swælg, swæalh swallowed, v. swelgan.

Swælt died, v. sweltan. **Swælwæ** a swallow, v. swalcwe.

SWEARD [Plat. swaard, swa- arde, sware, grön swaard green sword f: *Dut. zwaard n: Frs. swarde f. skin: Ger. schwarte f. a sword, the thick hard skin of persons and animals, a green sod or turf, the green sword: Dan. svær c. sword; grönsvær c. green sod or turf: Sued. swäl m. hard skin] SWEARD, the skin of bacon, grass; cutis, *Cod. 40, 163*.*

SWEARM [Plat. swarm, swerm m: *Dut. zwerm m: Old Dut. swerm: Ger. schwarm m. in an old poem on Charlemagne geschwarme: Dan. swærm c: Sued. swärm m: Icel. svermr m. turba. This word is formed from imitating the humming (Ger. summen) noise of a crowd, Adelung] A SWARM; examen, grex, *Elf. gr. 9, 12: Cod. 78*. **Swearmian** To SWARM; in examen concurrere, *Som.**

SWEART, swart, sweort, swert; def. se sweartha; seo, þæt swear- arte; comp. ra, re; sup. oat; adj. [Plat. Frs. Sued. swart: Dut. zwart: Ger. schwarz: Not. Tat. suarz: Moes. swarts: Dan. sort: Icel. svart: Fin- land sorten to blacken. The Old Lat. susus dark, differs only in the final syllable]

SWART, swarthy, black, gloom- y; niger, ater, fuscus, de- formis, horridus:—Seo sunne þa peostre adwæcð þære swewartan nihte the swarthy night, *Bt. 4*. Donne was se ober callenga swært then was

the other utterly black, Cd. 24. **Secan þonne landa swærtost then seek of lands (the) swar- thest, Cd. 24**. **Sweartan wol- nu dark clouds, *Bt. 6***. **Me- nigeo sweartha gasta multitu- do deformium spirituum, Bd. S. p. 628, 4**. **Sweartum stafum awritene in black letters written, *Bd. S. p. 633, 8***.

***Swært-galg** black cholera, melan- choly.

Swært-hæwen, swært-hæwyða of a dark colour, sky colour, *Cot. 50, Som.*

Swærtian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To blacken, grow black; ni- grescere:—He swærtade he blackened, Cd. 214.

Swærtnye, se; f. Blackness; nigredo, *Som.*

SWEBBAN [Dut. zwabberen to dabble: *Dan. svabre to clean a vessel with a swab: Sued. swabba, swabla, like the Dan.] To SWAB, SWABBER, used by sailors, to sweep, cleanse; ver- rere, purgare, scopis amovere, Cd. 177.*

Swæcc a smell, v. swæcc. **Swæccan** To smell; odorari, *Lye.*

Swediende molaricus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Swefan, he swæfð; p. swæf, we swæfon; pp. swæfen; v. n. To sleep; dormire:—He softe swæf he softly slept, Cd. 9: 76: *Cod. Ezom. 92 a, 3*. Drihte swæfon people slept, *Cd. 167: 144*.

Swefas Suedi, v. Swæfas.

Swefeced Rooted up; extirpa- tus, *Som.*

SWEFEL, swefl, swefyl, es; m. [Plat. swefel, swevel m: *Dut. zwavel f. sulfer, solfer n: Ger. shwefel m. commonly also schwebel m: Ied. aune- bul: Not. suebel: Schw. swe- bel n: Moes. swiba, swibla: Dan. svovol n: Sued. swaf- wel n: Fr. souphre m: It. solfo. The combustible quali- ty of sulphur has most likely given origin to its appellation, and therefore it is related to the Plat. swälæn: Ger. shwä- len: A.-S. swelæn to burn: Icel. swela fumigars, and uvel, uvel fyr. In the Mon. Gloss. sulphur is called erdfiur earth-fire, which approaches the Eng. brimstone, a flaming or burning stone, from the Icel. brimi m. a flame] Sulphur, brimstone; sulphur:—Se byr- nenda swæf the burning sul- phur, *Bt. 16, 1: Cd. 110*. Sendan swæf of heofonum to send sulphur from heaven, *Cd. 119*. Hit rinde fyr and swæf*

related to the *Plat. Sued.* swalg
 1. *Old Dut.* swelgh: *Ger.*
 chwalg m: *Old Ger.* swalk:
Den. swalg m: *Icel.* swelgr m.
 All signifying the throat, gullet,
 etc. as abyss: *Fr. Gael.* slug
 [gip] 1. To SWALLOW, swallow,
 drink, absorb, devour; deglu-
 tire, devorare, imbibere. 2.
 To swell; tumere, v. swellan:
 1. Se þe swelgað folc qui
 curat plebem, *Ps.* 52, 5. Swa
 sa sigend sond þonne ren-
 rygð, swa swylgð seo gyt-
 gung, &c. as thirsty sand
 releases the rain, so avarice
 releases, &c. *Bt.* 12. Hit seo
 orbe swilgð or swelgeð the
 vith swallows it, *Bt.* 33, 4.
 Ico wæl-dreore swealh she
 eak (the) blood of slaughter,
 d. 48, 7h. p. 62, 19. Swealg
 orbe Abelas blode earth ab-
 sorbed Abel's blood, *Cod. Econ.*
 2. a. 2. Wæl-streamas we-
 xlam swelgað death-streams
 with, *Cd.* 65. Cwealm-dreore
 wealh þes middan-geard with
 center-blood swelled this
 id earth, *Cd.* 47.
 Legend, es; *f.* What devours,
 calf, gullet; abyssus, edax:
 Deo grundeease swelgend
 is insatiable gulf, *Bt.*
 4. Þes man is swelgend
 : homo est vorax, *Lk.* 7, 34.
 gendness, se; *f.* Greediness,
 utiny, a whirlpool, gulf;
 glutitio, vorago, barath-
 ra, *Cot.* 46.
 gere, es; *m.* A SWILLER,
 vorer; edax, vorax, *Som.*
 grys a gulf, v. swelgendnes.
 [Plat. swill tumor, apostoma]
 pestilence, burning, heat;
 tio, pestis, *Som.*
 LAN, aswellan; he swilð;
 sweoll, we swullon; *pp.*
 ollen [Plat. *Old Dut.* swel-
 4, swillen: *Dut.* zwellen:
 4, swila: *Ger.* schwellen:
 4 *Ger.* swillan, swellan:
 4 *Krit. L.* iii. 3, 26. Thu-
 4 tharmuati in uuar, so
 illit una thaz mutar sar per
 erbian certe intumescit no-
 animus. Go durch über-
 th in wahrheit, so schwillt
 4 der muth sehr: *Dan.*
 dne, svolne, or svulne to
 4, to rise: *Swed.* swälla to
 4, to grow targid: *Icel.*
 4 illa tumescere] To SWELL;
 aere, turgere, *Ex.* 9, 9, 10.
 TAN, aswiltan, forsweltan,
 weltan, he swylt, we swel-
 4 : p. swealt, sweolt, we swul-
 4 ; sab. ic, he swelte, we
 4 lton; p. swulte, we swul-
 4 ; *pp.* swolten, geswolten;
 4 [Old Fland. *Kil.* swelten
 4 : res, languescere: *Old Ger.*

swiltan to perish by heat, v.
Muspill. p. 21. Though the
 publisher of this *Old Ger-*
 man poetical fragment, Mr.
Schmeller, refers to the *A.-S.*
 swelan, I think it better to re-
 fer to sweltan, the letter t con-
 stantly changing into z, and
 vice versa: *Moes.* swiltan,
 gaswiltan mori: *Dan.* sulte
 to hunger, to starve, to famish:
Swed. swälta to hunger, &c.
 like the *Dan.*: *Icel.* svelta je-
 junare, esaurire] To die, perish;
 mori, occidere, interire, perire
 (plerumque vero, fortuito,
 immature, violenter):— Ic
 mæg sweltan bliðlice possum
 mori alacriter, *Gen.* 46, 30:
Mt. 26, 35. Þu sweltan
 scealt thou shalt die, *Cd.* 45:
Ex. 10, 28. Swelte ic her
 moriar ego hic, *Deut.* 4, 22.
 Ðæt ne swelte ut non intereat,
Jn. 6, 50. Betera þæt an man
 swelte melius ut unus homo in-
 teriret, *Jn.* 11, 50: 18, 14.
 Ðæt se ne swylt quod non mor-
 eretur, 21, 28. Swealt obiit,
 mortuus est, *Cd.* 57. Sweolt
 obiit, *Num.* 20, 1. Ðæt we
 swultan ut moreremur, *Num.*
 21, 5. Ge sweltað eos mori-
 emini, *Ps.* 81, 6: *Jn.* 8, 21, 24.
 Ealle men sweltað all men
 shall die, *Bt.* 18, 4. Ðæt hi
 ne swelton ut illi non morian-
 tur, *Num.* 17, 10. ¶ Some-
 times deað is added, as, Þu
 scealt deaðe sweltan tu futurus
 es morte perire, *Gen.* 2, 17.
 Sweltandlic Ready to die; mori-
 turus, moribundus, *Lk.* 7, 2.
 SWENC, swençh Temptation, con-
 demnation; tentatio:— *R. Lk.*
 22, 28. Condemnatio, 24, 20.
 SWENCAN, geawencan; p. swenc-
 te, geawencte; *pp.* swenced,
 geswenced, geswencet; v. a.
 [Plat. *Old Dut.* swancken,
 swenken librare, vibrare, titu-
 bare: *Ger.* schwenken rotare,
 vibrare: the Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.*
 metaphorice pro vexare] To
 disturb, vex, afflict, fatigues,
 trouble; turbare, vexare, affli-
 gere, fatigare:— Ne sceal nan
 mon siocne monnan swencan
 no one ought to afflict a sick
 man, *Bt.* 38, 7. Hwi swencat
 þu þis folc quare malo affici
 hunc populum? *Ex.* 5, 22. Hwi
 swencetst þu þinne þeow
 quare malo affectisti tu tuum
 seruum? *Num.* 11, 11. Swencet
 hine selfne vexeth himself, *Bt.*
 24, 1. Ða þe swencað qui
 tribulant, *C. Ps.* 3, 1. Swen-
 ced fatigatus, *Bd. S.* p. 518,
 23. Swencete fatigatus, *Bd. S.*
 p. 481, 4. Hig eow to deaðe
 geawencað, *Lk.* 21, 16.

SWencednes, se; *f.* Trouble, af-
 fliction; vexatio, afflictio, mo-
 lestia, *Som.*
 Sweng idle, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 38
 b, v. swong.
 Sweng A stroke, blow; ictus,
 flagrum, castigatio:— Weras
 ondreon sweng men dreaded
 a stroke, *Cd.* 127: *Elf. gr.* 11,
 43: *Cd.* 128.
 SWENGAN; p. aswengde. To
 SWING, to shake; vibrare,
 quassare, jactare, *V. Ps.* 135,
 15.
 Sweogode prevailed, *Ps.* 51, 7, v.
 swegian.
 Sweo-land, Sweod-land. SWEDE-
 LAND, Sweden; Suecia, *Ors.*
 1, 1.
 Sweoll swelled, v. swellan.
 Sweolt died, *Num.* 20, 1, v. swel-
 tan.
 Sweon the Swedes; Suiones,
 Suedi, *Chr.* 1025.
 Sweop a whip, v. swip.
 Sweop swept, *Ps.* 76, 6; p. of
 swāpan.
 Sweopung, e; *f.* SWEEPING;
 purgatio, *Som.*
 SWEOR, swer, swior; *m.* [Plat.
 swager m: *Dut.* zwager m:
Fr. suager, awaring m: *Ger.*
 schwager or schwāher m: *Ot.*
 Tat. auehur, suer: *Moes.*
 swaihra, socer: *Dan.* swoger
 m: *Swed.* swāger: *Pol.* szwa-
 gier m: *Bohm.* szwagr m.]
 A father-in-law; socer:— Sen-
 de heo to hire sweore misit
 ipsa ad ejus socerum, *Gen.* 38,
 25. Bæd Jacob his sweor
 orabat Jacobus ejus socerum,
Gen. 30, 25: 38, 13: *Jn.* 18,
 13: *Bt.* 10.
 Swor, es; *m.* a column, pillar,
Past. 41, 5, v. swer.
 Sweora, an; *m.* a neck, *Bd. S.* p.
 588, 43; 589, 23, 25, v. swura.
 Sweor-ban a neck-bone, v. *Ps.*
 128, 4.
 Sweor-beag, sweor-beah a chain
 or ornament for the neck, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 69.
 Sweorc a cloud, darkness, v. ge-
 sweorc.
 SWEORCAN; p. gesweorc; *pp.*
 sworcen, gesworcen [Plat.
 swarten: *Dut.* zwarten: *Ger.*
 schwärzen] To dim, darken, ob-
 scure; caligare:— Sweorcende
 mod caligans animus, *Bt. R.* p.
 153. Sweorcende, *Jath.* 12,
 19. Sworcen, v. gesweorcan.
 Sweor-cops neck-fetters, stocks
 or yokes of wood for the necks
 of animals.
 Sweor-coða the neck-disease, the
 quincy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.
 Sweorc a sword, *Ps.* 36, 16: 43,
 6: 58, 7: 56, 6: 77, 68, 69;
Bt. 37, 1, &c. v. swurd.—
 Sweorc-berende sword-bear-

ing, *Cd.* 50.—Sweord-bora a sword-bearer, *Col.* 200.—Sweord-hwita a sword-maker, *L. pol. Alf.* 19.—Sweord-wigende sword-fighting, *Cd.* 156.

¹ Sweoretung, e; f. *A sigh; suspirium, Th. An.*

Sweor-hnitu nits breeding in the hinder part of the neck, *Col.* 167, *Som.*

Sweor-aececal a neck-shackle, a yoke, *R.* 15.

Sweort black, dark, *Es.* 13, 22, v. swart.

Sweor-teh *A collar; collarium, millus, R.* 21.

Sweor-wærc a pain in the neck, v. sweor-coða.

Sweoster, sweostor a sister, *Bd. S. p.* 529, 29: 574, 13: 576, 30: 588, 22: *Cd.* 89, v. swuster.

Sweoster-bearn a child of a sister, a nephew or niece.

Sweoster-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Ora.* 6, 30.

SWERT, es; m. [*Ger.* schwader, geschwader n. turma, cohorts: ab Italico quadra, et hoc a Lat. quadrus, ut propriis sit acies quadrata, Fr. escadron m. equestre agmen] *A band, company, crowd, multitude; turba, cohors, multitudo, comitatus.*—Sweet Ebraa *a crowd of Hebrews, Jdth.* p. 25, 38. Folc-sweota mæst greatest of multitudes, *Cd.* 171: 93.

Sweotum comon came in bands; cum turmis venerunt, *Cd.* 160. Gesawon segn ofer sweoton saw a sign over (the) bands, *Cd.* 148.

¹ Sweotele manifestly, clearly, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. swutole.

Sweotelian to testify, prove; manifestare, testificari, *L. Ps.* 49, 8, v. swutelian.

SWEOTOL, swutal, swutol, swiotal, swital, sutol; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Manifest, plain, open, clear, evident; manifestus, apertus.—Sweotol is is manifest, *Cd.* 135. Hit is sweotol it is plain, *Bt.* 36, 7. Genoh sweotol þæt is that is clear enough, *Bt.* 13: 36, 3. Hu ne is þe nu genoh sweotol is it not plain enough to thee? *Bt.* 34, 7. Þæt is swiðe sweotol to ongitanne that is very plain to understand, *Bt.* 16, 2. Þæt is þæt sweotoloste tacn that is the most evident token, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Sweotolan, swutolian. To testify, prove; indicare, probare.—Sweotolað þæt God ece is testifies that God is eternal, *Bt.* 42, v. swutelian, geswutelian. Sweotole, sweotule, sweotele,

swotole, sweotolice, sweotollice, swutelice, asweotole; comp. or; sup. ost; adj. Manifestly, plainly, evidently; manifeste, plane, aperte:—Nu ic ongitte genog sweotole now I know plainly enough, *Bt.* 33, 2. Du hit me hæfst nu swiðe sweotole gereht thou hast now very clearly explained it to me, *Bt.* 35, 3. Get sweotol to get more clearly; adhuc planius, *Bt.* 34, 6. Ða sweotolost the most plainly, *Bt. prof.*

² Sweotolice, sweotollice manifestly, plainly, *Bd. S. p.* 607, 3: 614, 13: *Ora.* 1, 11, v. sweotole.

SWER slow, heavy, v. swær.

SWER, swior, sweor, swyr, es; m. [*From* weran, werian to wear, which by the common interchange of w and b is connected with beran, beran, beoran to support, carry, wear, so that (s)wer, (s)weor, without the s, would signify the supporter, the bearer, columns being the supporters or bearers of buildings] *A column, pillar; columna.*—An byrnende swer flamea columna, *Es.* 13, 21. On sweres gelicnyse in columna forma, *id.* On swere genipu in columna rubis, *Ps.* 98, 7. Sweras columna, *C. Ps.* 74, 3. Betwux twam stænenum sweorum inter duas lapideas columnas, *Jud.* 16, 28: 16, 19.

¹ Swer a father-in-law, *C. Mk.* 1, 30, v. sweor.

SWERIAN; ic swerige, þu swerast, he swerð, swerað, swe-reð; we sweriað; v. swér, swore, geswóre, swerede, we swóron; sub. swerige, swerion; p. swóre, swóron; imp. swera, swere; pp. gesworen [*Plat.* sweren, swören: *Dut.* zweren to swear, to fester: *Ger.* schwören: *Ker.* suer-ran: *Ot. Tat.* sueran: *Moes.* swaran jurare: *Dan.* svære, sværge: *Swed.* swärja: *Icel.* sveria jurare: *Junius* and *Wachler* derive swerian from the *Moes.* sweran honorare; other etymologists from the *Old Lat.* severa, (assevero, adseverare), and others from the *Ger.* wahr: *Plat.* waar verus, vera, verum. *The Dan.* svare, *Swed.* swara, *Icel.* svara responderere, ragerere, remunerare, cautionem in se recipere, are visibly connected with this word. *Ade-lung* derives the *Ger.* schwören jurare, from an old verb which signified to speak aloud or firmly; it belonged to schwirren susurrare, and schwarm a swarm, throng, rout. Without

sch, the *Old Ger.* wera, vera, signifies to speak; and it is a root of the *Ger.* wort swere and wahr true; bewahren to guarantee] To sweran; jurare.—Sworon him betwuxan swerabint inter se, *Gen.* 21, 2. Ic swerige þu me nu swiðe juru per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Sweriað me nu þu þu driku jurate mihi nunc per hunc vinum, *Joe.* 2, 12. Se þe sweret: temple, *Mt.* 23, 16, 21. Ða að him swor juramentum juravit, *Gen.* 24, 9.

² Swerigendlic of the nature of an oath; jurativus, *Som.*

Swerre heavier, *Bu. R.* 11, v. swær.

Swert black, dark, *Es.* 13, 22, v. swearst.

Swertling scodula asi, *Ej.* *Som.* p. 62.

Swes sweet, v. swes.

Swesend food, v. swesend.

SWET; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat.* söt, wet: *Ger.* süß, süss: *Icel.* söt, söt: *Dan.* sød, sød: *Swed.* söt, söt: *Icel.* sotr: *Fr.* doux, doux: *Moes.* söt, söt: *Lat.* suavis, suavis: *Sans.* swad, swad: *Arab.* swet, swet: *Heb.* swet, swet: *Græc.* cis, gratus:—Hu swet is sweet! *Ps.* 118, 102. My symble swete was with me per dulce fuit, *Bd. S. p.* 27. Sweg þæs swerian sonus dulcis cantilene, *Es.* p. 630, 23. Selle dædræc gise sweet drink, *Bt.* 2, 2. Ði swete the near dulciore, *Bt.* tit. 23: *Es.* 4. Ða swetestan swiðe hyrde heard the sweotest, *Bd. S. p.* 567, 39: 63, 3.

² Swetan To SWEETEN; *Som.*

Swete sweet, v. swal.

Swæ a path, way, *E. S.* swæ.

SWEDDEL, sweðil, es; m. *Fa.* swachtel f: *Dut.* swachtel f. like the *Dut.* is a provincialism: *Dan.* sweddel c. inwaddling-elast] *A swaddling-band, fascia.* *213, 84.*—Sweðele *Col.* 108.

Swæðrian, sweðrian; p. pp. od. To faint, to pine, to disperse, mitigate, *Col.* 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. *Col.* 89: *Bea.* 13, 129. Swiðe ende facessans, *Col.* 28.

Swæðolian; p. ode: pp. od. grow tame, to be quiet, mitescere, pacatus *fr.*

Swēðolode pacatus est, Chr. 1123.

reßung, swöbung, e; f. Any thing applied to the body like a plaster to ease pain; fomentum, R. Ben. 28, Som.

edlice; adv. SWEETLY; dulciter, suaviter, Bd. S. p. 649, 1. et - met sweetmeat, sweetmeats.

ätnes, se; f. SWEETNESS, allurement; dulcedo, suavitas, fragrantia:—Swetnys stinces sweetness of smell; fragrantia odoris, Bd. S. p. 578, 13. swetnes bloestma fragrantia lorum, Bd. S. p. 629, 19. Mid wibe manigre swetnesse with cry much allurement, Bt. 7, 1. stole clearly, manifestly, Bt. 2 p. 158, v. sweetole.

u-wyrda Sweet-warded; sualiquus, blandus, Som.

c [Scot. swick, swyk fraud, deceit: Dan. swiger c: Icel. sikari m. impostor] Deceit, vachery; dolus:—Mid his vice with his deceit, Ors. 3, Bar. p. 100, 1.

: Destructive; offensus, eximius:—Wæron suð-folcum vice were to south-men destructive, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120,

a, an; m. A deceiver, traitor; deceptor, proditor, impostor:—Se swica sæd, Mt. 63: Chr. 1055: 1075.

an, aswican, beswican, ge-ean; p. swac, beswac, geac; we beswicon; pp. swian, beswican, geswicen; also scian, beswician; p. ode; .od; v. a. [Scot. to swick to me; to swyke to cause to mble, to bring to the ground: f. swikken to wreat or sprain 's foot; Ger. schwicken deare, seducere, depravare, approximation: Net. Ps. 14, 4, Ker. sibonte eagi; suuiharrogywagum; pisuuihaner deceptio; Ot. suichan, gisuuihchan cheat, to betray, v. Krist. off's Edit. l. iv. 12, 58, l. v.

2, and the Prof. p. xi: m. swige to decisive, to beg, cheat: Swed. swika, like Dan: Icel. swikta fallere. related to this word, Wach- quotes the Old Fr. sicanour, modern chicaneur m. a ca'er. wrangler, pestifogger. swic deceit] 1. To decisive, sle, illude, entice, mock; ripere, seducere, prodere, perere, illudere. 2. To wan- , to go from, to escape, avoid, w, cease, leave off, to weak- wagnar, dispergere se, eva- e, cessare. 3. To offend, a ive offence; offendere.

scandalizare, facere ut offendat:—1. Þe læs þe hira senig þe swice, Ez. 34, 15. Georne swicode sedulously beguiled, Cd. 29. Na swicð non decipit, Ps. 14, 6. Þæt he hine beswican mihte that he might deceive him, Ors. 2, 4, Bar. p. 70, 8: Cd. 23. 2. Purh cuðe stowe swicedon wander- ed through a known place, Bd. S. p. 571, 4. Him from swi- con went from him, Cd. 93. Þone deað beswican to escape the death, Bd. 1, 12, S. p. 481, 1. Ne willað me geswican will not go from me, Cd. 15. Ic gedo þæt hira gemynd ge- swicð faciam ut memoria eorum cessabit, Deut. 32, 28. Geswac se wind, Mt. 14, 32. God, on þone dæg, geswac hys wor- ces, þe he geæceop to wirce- anne, Gen. 2, 3: Lk. 5, 4: 11, 1. Geswicað cessate, Abus. 11. 3. Gif þin hand þe swicað si tua manus faciat ut offendas, Mt. 18, 9: Mk. 9, 43, 45, 47. Gif þin hand þe aswice, Mt. 5, 30. Ne swi- cige ic non offendar ego, Mk. 14, 29. Þe ne swycað on me qui non fuerit offensus in me, Mt. 11, 6. Deah þe ealle swicion stiamis omnes offen- dantur, Mk. 14, 29.

Swic-craeft the art of deception, an insurrection, Mk. 15, 7.

Swicdóm, es; m. 1. Fraud, de- ceit, treachery, sedition; se- ductio, deceptio, astutia, pro- ditio. 2. A scandal, an offence; scandalum, offensiculum:— 1. Purh swicdome per seductionem, astutiam, Jud. 16, 4. Of swicdome world-welene a fallacia diuitiarum, Mk. 4, 19. Buton swicdome without deceit, Chr. 1014. Mid swic- dome with sedition, Chr. 1087: Elf. T. p. 26. 2. Neod is þæt swicdomas cumon, þeah- hwæðere wa þam menn þe swicdom þurh hyne cymð, Mt. 18, 7.

Swicol False, treacherous, deceit- ful, offensive; fallax, dolosus, mendax, Jud. 16, 8: Menol. 467.

Swicollice Treacherously, deceit- fully; fraudulent, Lye.

Swicolnes, se; f. Treachery, deceit; fraudulentia, deceptio, Lye.

Swicung, e; f. Deceit, a lead- ing aside, an offence; deceptio, seductio, scandalum, R. Ben. interl. 53: Scint. 36.

Swieg a drwm, labor, T. Ps. 80, 2, v. sweg.

SWIFAN [Plat. swewen to flutter, hover; Dut. zweven: Frs.

swiwa, both like the Plat: Ger. schweifen to rove, ram- ble; weifen to reel, to wind yarn off from the reel; weife f. a reel: Old Ger. sueifan to sweep: Dan. swifte to swing, shake: Swed. swäfwä to flutter: Icel. sveifla agitare; svi- pa festinare, vibrare. This word appears to be related to sweopan to sweep, and wasian fluctuare, vacillare, where the letter s is only wanting] To be turned round, to revolve, to wander; circumrotari, circum- magi, vagari, oberrare:— Swiftþe swift untorig swirede swift revolves, Bt. R. p. 192.

SWIFT; def. se swifta; seo, þæt swifte; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. swift a small meag- gere fellow; or properly, one who is hovering about like a spectre; swind adj. and adv. swift, swiftly; Dut. gezwind adj. swift; Ger. geschwinde adj: Old Ger. schwind, swind: Dan. gezwind adj: Icel. swift n. pl. motus repentinus: Old Eng. Chau. swyft swift: Scot. swift rotatory motion; with, swyth, swyith adv. quickly] SWIFT; celer, veloc, alacer:—Bufan þam swifan rodere above the swift sky, Bt. 36, 2. Ryne swyftum with a swift course, Bt. R. p. 185. Swifte windas swift winds, Bt. R. p. 164. Ic hæbbe swiðe swifte feðera I have very swift feathers, Bt. 36, 2. Swiftost swiftest, Ors. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 619, 1.

Swifte-leafer, swift-leafer, es; m. [g. leafer leather] A slipper; subalaris, R. 8: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Swiftlice; adv. SWIFTLY; cele- riter, velociter, L. Ps. 6, 10.

Swiftnes, se; f. SWIFTNESS; velocitas, celeritas, Bt. 39, 3.

SWIGA, swigan, an; m. Silence; silentium:—R. Ben. 38, 42: Past. 15, 1. Swylce swigean healdende holding such silence, Nic. c. 22.

Swigan to be silent, Bd. 2, 11, S. p. 512, 13, v. swigian.

Swigene Bitter; amarus, Som.

Swigene silence, Past. 15, 1, v. swiga.

Swigian, swugian, geswigian; p. ode, ade; pp. od; v. n. [Plat. swigen: Dut. zwigen: Frs. swiga: Ger. schweigen: Ker. suuigen: Ot. snigan: Grk. swiyas from σιωπ. Vos. Germanica swigen tacere, non differt a Græca, nisi inserto w, Wachter.—swiga silence] To be silent, mute, astonished; silere, admirari, silere:—Ic

swigode *silus, tacui, obmutui*, Pa. 31, 3. Ne swiga þu ne *sileas tu*, Pa. 27, 1: 38, 17. Ne swiga þu, Pa. 34, 25. Mk. 14, 61. Peah þe seo tunge swigode *etiam lingua siletet*, Bd. S. p. 627, 30. Na swigeð non *silebit*, Pa. 49, 3. Swigoden hi ealle *they all were silent*, Bd. S. p. 536, 31. Ic swigiende awunode *tacitus perduravi*, Bd. S. p. 619, 29, v. swian.

* Swigiunc Delay; mora, C. Mt. 24, 48.

Swigo Delay; stupor, R. Mt. 25, 5, v. swig.

Swigung, geswigung, e; f. *Silence, the dead time of night, amazement; silentium, contumelium, stupor*, Cot. 48, 58: R. Mk. 6, 42.

SWILC, swylc, swelc; g. m. n. swilces; swilore f; adj. [swa, ylc same] *Such, of this kind, the like; talis, qualis*:—Manegum swylcum bigspellum he spræc, Mt. 4, 33. Ober swilc *aliud tale, simile*, Ex. 7, 11. Swilces ejusmodi, Ex. 13, 11. ¶ Be swilcum and be swilcum *þy such and the like*, Bt. 38, 1. Swilce swilce *such as*, Bt. 41, 4. Swilce . . . swilce *such . . . as; talis . . . qualis*, Bt. 38, 2. Beoð. Swylce gedrefednessa, swylce nege wurdon *erant tales afflictiones quales non fuerunt*, Mk. 13, 19.

† Swilce, swylce. *As if, as it were, so that, also, moreover, seeing, indeed, further, thus; tanquam, quasi, veluti, sicut, ut, etiam, in super*:—Swylce liceteras *tanquam hypocrite*, Mt. 6, 5. Swylce hyslareow *sicut ipsius doctor*, Mt. 10, 25. Swylce he hys god forspilde *quasi qui ejus bona dissipasset*, Lk. 16, 1. Se com swylce *who came also*, Bd. S. p. 568, 17. Swilce is seo feorðe *thus is the fourth*, Cd. 12. Swylce þry monðas *about (as if) three months*, Lk. 1, 56: 3, 23.

Swilgan, swygan *to swallow*, v. swelgan.

Swilian *To will, wash; lavare*, L. Ps. 6, 6.

Swiling *A gargle, a liquid to wash the throat; absorptio, gargarismus*, Som.

SWIMA, an; m. [Plat. swiem, swiemel] m. *vertigo; Dut. zwym f. a swoon; Frs. swimme f. like the Dut. and Plat. Ger. schwindel m. a dizziness, a swimming in the head; Mons. Gloss. suinfilodes spiritum vertiginis; Dan. svimmel or svindel c. a swimming of the head; Sued. swimming f. swindel m. like*

the Dan; Icel. svim, svimi, svimr m. vertigo] A SWIMMING, giddiness, stupor; vertigo, deliquium:—He on swimman læg druncen *he lay in stupor drunk*, Jdth. 23, 5. Heafodswima *a swimming of the head*, Cd. 76.

* Swimman, swimð; p. swammen, we swummon [Plat. swömmen, swommen; Dut. zwemmen; Ger. schwimmen; Ol. l. v. c. xiii. 25. Petrus bigonda summannes Petrus *cepit natare; Dan. svømme; Sued. simma; Icel. svema nare*] *To swim; natare*:—Swimmende cynn *nataus genus*, Gen. 1, 20.

SWIN, swyn, es; n. [Plat. swien n; Dut. zwyn n; Ger. schwein n; Tat. swin, suin; Moes. swein porcus; Dan. sviin n; Sued. swin n; Icel. svin n; Pol. swinia; Wend. swino; Bohm. swine] A SWINE; porcus, sus:—Swines lus porci *pediculus*, R. 24. Anlicost fettum swinum *most like fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4. Swina heord *a herd of swine; porcorum grex*, Mt. 8, 30, 31. On þas swin in istas porcus, Mt. 8, 32. Toforan eowrum swynnon *coram vestris porcis*, Mt. 7, 6. Be þam swynum *de porcis*, Mk. 5, 16.

Swinc labour, trouble, C. Ps. 21, 10, v. geswinc.

* SWINCAN, beswincan; he swincð; p. swanc, beswanc, we swuncen; pp. swuncen [Plat. swingen *to beat flax, hemp, or to use the flail; Dut. zwingen, zwingelen; Old Dut. Kil. swinghen vibrare, stringere, mollire linum flagello; Frs. swinga; Ger. schwingen to beat or swingle flax, to swing the flail; Dan. svinge, like the Ger.; Sued. swinga, swänga, like the Ger. and Dan.] *To toil, labour; laborare, operari, fatigari*:—Du swiðor swincst *thou labourest more*, Bt. 38, 5. Unanyðlice we swincað in swin *we labour*, Bt. 41, 2. De swincað *qui laboratis*, Mt. 11, 28. He swincð æfter þam welan *he labours after the riches*, Bt. 33, 2. Swincende Mk. 6, 48. Ic sende eow to ripene þæt þæt ge ne beswuncen; oðre swuncon and ge eodun on hyra geswinc, Ja. 4, 38.*

Swincfull *full of labour*, Chr. 1085, v. geswincful.

Swincfullice; *adv. Laboriously, miserably; laboriose, ærumnōse, misere*, Som.

Swincgel, e; f. swincgle, an; f.

A stripe, blow, lash; verber. Th. da., v. swingle.

* SWIND Faucis; arina, mæx, axungia, abdomen, Elf. Som. p. 71: Med. Quæ. l. Swindan; p. swand, swunde. pp. swunden [Plat. swinzen swinnen, verswinden, torzen, verdwinden *to disappear, una. Dut. verdwynen, verdweenen; vanish; Old Dut. Kil. swinzen swinden decrecere, extrahere, verswynen, swines abscere; Ger. schwinden abshrink, pine; Ol. swin. Krist. l. i. xxiii. 21. Bet. sculum sulnan mæta tr. humiliari, decrecere, mæta l. iv. xxvi. 41, that it tet innan beia at cælcara intra ossa; Dan. svinde; Sw. swinna, forswina *to disappear, vanish away, trina to go away, to languish; Icel. svina to pine away. The Icel. Swin in our orthography dwim in the A.-S. dwiman, appar. to closely allied to swinda; languish, consume, pass away; tabescere, arperere*]. —Swindeð tabescit, take, Pa. 111, 9. Swand tabescit, Pa. 106, 26. Hege swundon *inerti manus traxerunt*, Bd. 601, 11.*

* Swinen Swinish; penat Herb. 52, 2.

Swines-hæfed [Kni. Swineshed, Swynshened.—head] SWINESHEAD, Herodonsshire, Chr. 675.

SWING A WHIP, blow, xxi flagellum, ictus, verber. Mid grimum swung swong *beaten with one*, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Ma midiculum swung *passus verberibus*, Bd. S. p. 508, 23.

Swingan, swyngan; he swingeð; p. swang, swong, geswungen we swungon; pp. swungen beswungen; s. a. i. i. scourge, beat, correct, dash; cædere, flagellare, herare. 2. *To labour, rare, v. swincan; s. a. i. i.* He swang *verberavit, vit, castigavit*, Ju. 1. Swong *verberavit*, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Hi swingð *dunt, cadent*, Mt. 10, 11. Mk. 10, 34. *To swinge ad vulpulanum*, Mt. 24. Swungen, Elf. gr. 19. Swung þæt fyr on twa *dashed to the aside*, Cd. 23. God gefarað Farao, Gen. 12, 17. Ic beswungen *micæ dag*, Pa. 14. 2. Hwi swingst *quare laboras tu natus*, Ex. 14. On ydel swingð *in num laborant*, Pa. 126, 1.

wingel, e; f. [*Plat. swinge f. a board for beating flax, hamp*; *swengel m. swipe f. Dut. swengel m. Frs. swinge f. a turpike: Ger. schwangel, schwengel m. a swing, a flail: Den. vringel, vringbom c.*] *A whip, stripe, lash, correction, affliction; flagellum, plaga, verber:*—On *swingelum in verberibus, Ps. 88, 32.* Ah se teond ene swingelan æt him heabot accusator unam flagellationem apud eum, *L. In. 46: Ps. 72, 5: Job. p. 168, 31.*
 winglung, e; f. *A whipping, beating, dizziness; verberatio, flagellatio, vertigo, R. 10: Med. Quadr. 4, 6.*
 win-lic *Swine-like; porcinus, Sca.*
 WINSIAN; part. swinaigende; p. ode; pp. od. *To modulate, harmonize; modulare:—Swingigende sweg melodious strains, Cd. 52.*
 rinsung, e; f. *A sound, a modulation of sounds, music, melody; sonitus, modulatio, melodia, Cot. Bd. 597, 35.*
 rinsung-craft *the art of music, Cot. 130.*
 rinsung-dream *harmony, Cot. 4, 181.*
 iopa *a whip, C. R. Jn. 2, 15, v. swip.*
 ior *a father-in-law, Bt. 10, C., v. sweor.*
 ior, es; m. *a column, pillar, T. Ps. 74, 3, v. swer.*
 iora, an; m. *a neck, top, T. Ps. 128, 4, v. swura.*
 iotel manifest, plain, *Bt. 10, v. sweotol.*
 IPE, an. [*Plat. swepe or swope f. Dut. zweep f. Frs. 7. Japis, swiepe: Ger. schwepe, schweppe f. a whipcord; Den. svøbe c. a whip, a scourge: Swed. swep f. Icel. swipa f. flagellum: Old Ger. sithand a, wip flagrum, flagellum*] *A whip, scourge; scutella, flagellum:—He worhte wipan of strengon fecit Martellum e fasciulis, Jn. 2, 15.* wipo *flagella, T. Ps. 31, 13.* fine swungon mid isennum wipum *beat him with iron scourges, Guthl. Vit. 4.*
 IPIAN; p. swipode, swipte; a. *To shake, to drag about, shake by violence; cito agere, gitare, volvere, raptare:—lodor swipode (the) firmament shook, Cd. 166.*
 pp cunning, v. geswipp.
 ra, an; m. *a neck, Bt. 19, swura.*
 r-ban *a neck-bone, the neck, Ps. 128, 4.*

*Swital manifest, clear, *Bt. 34, 12, v. sweotol.*
 Swite-apuldor *a sweetening apple-tree, Etf. gl. Som. p. 64.*
 Switelode declared, *Ps. 147, 9, v. swutelian.*
 Switelung, swytelung manifesting, making known, *L. Edg. Eccl. 4, v. swutelung.*
 SWID, swyð; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat. swidig adj. adv. great, much, very much; swied adv. valde, multum, admodum: Old Dut. Kil. swidig, swide: Melis Stoks. in his poetical history of the old Counts of Holland, b. ii. v. 495, doe si saghen there so swide when they saw of them so many; swidig geld much money; swindigh multus, magnus: Modern Dut. geswind quickly, swiftly: Frs. swid strong, much, crafty, bad: Frs. Hel. suid strong; suithe too much: Old Ger. swende, schwind: Moes. swinths validus, robustus; swinthoza fortior, validior; swintheins potentia. The Gothic proper name Suintila. Valentius is the diminutive of swinth, which is translated by Grotius potentia exutus. Suintebold valde audax: Icel. swidr, swinur prudens, circumspectus, honestus; Swia. Canton. Bern. ge-schwid, g'schwid prudent, careful: Plat. al to swied too far, too much. In Plat. are also the degrees of comparison, swied, swider, swidest or swideste*] *Strong, powerful, great; valens, potens, fortis:—Mih-tulum swið strong in might, Cd. 188. Durh þa swiðan miht through his great might, Cd. 191. For swiðe very much; pro virili, vehementer, Jud. 10, 8: Bt. 17. Hwilum bið se willa swiðra sometimes the will is stronger, Bt. 34. Manna swiðost greatest of men, Bt. R. p. 189. Ofer ealle oðre þing swiðost over all other things greatest, Bt. 24, 3. ¶ Swið hand strong hand, the right hand, or swiðre hand stronger hand. Sette his þa swiðan hand him on þæt heafod set his right hand on his head, Bd. S. p. 515, 19. Gif þin swyðre hand þe aswice, Mt. 5, 30. Hefan swiðran hand ofer levars dextram manum super, Gen. 48, 14.—Sometimes swiðre is used alone to denote the right hand. Nyte þin wynstre hwæt do þin swyðre, Mt. 6, 3. Hælo þære swyðran salus dextrae, Ps. 19, 7. To swyðran or swyð-*

rum ad dextram, a dextra, Ps. 15, 8. On swyðran in dextra, a dextra, ad dextram, Mt. 27, 29. Æt swyðrum ad dextram, Ps. 108, 30. Fram swyðrum a dextra, Ps. 90, 7. Swiðre eare dextra auris, Ez. 29, 20: Lk. 22, 50. Swiðre weng dextra maxilla, Mt. 5, 39. Swiðra boh dexter humerus, Lev. 7, 32.
 *Swiðan *to strengthen, Cd. 93, v. swiðian.*
 Swiðe, swyðe; comp. swiðor; sup. swiðost; adv. *Very, much, very much, greatly, strongly, forcibly, violently; valde, multum, admodum, vehementer, magnopere:—Swiðe manig very many, Bt. 7, 1: 11, 1. Swiðe scawa very few; valde pauci, Bt. 19: 29, 2. Swiðe welig valde dives, Lk. 18, 23. Ofer swiðe over much, too much, Bt. 39, 11. Swa swiðe swa so much as, Bt. 5, 1: 38, 2. Swa swiðe swa . . . swa swiðe so much . . . as; quantum . . . tantum, Bd 632, 8. Swiðe þearle vehementer admodum, perquam, quamplurimum, Gen. 17, 2. Ða swiðor the rather; eo magis, potius, Mt. 27, 23. Swa micle swiðor so much the more; eo multo magis, Bt. 1. Swa swiðor . . . swa swiðor quo magis . . . eo magis. Swa he him swiðor obeyed, swa hi swiðor bodedon, Mk. 7, 36. Swiðor and swiðor more and more, R. Ben. 62. Swa he swiðost mihte as he best might, Bt. tit. 35: 4, 42.*
 *Swiðfeorm *Bold; fortis, Cd. 85.* Swið-feormian *To grow much, to increase more and more; crudescere, Cot. 47, 180.*
 Swið-fromlice *very firmly, valiantly.*
 Swið-hwæt [hwæt quick, strenuous] *very strenuous, Hicke's Thes. p. 135, 10.*
 Swiðian, swiðan; ic swiðige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [swið strong] 1. *To grow strong, to prevail, excel, increase; invalescere, prestare. 2. To strengthen, defend, support, give food, enrich; firmare, munire, pascere, suppetitare:—1. Ic swiðige pravaleo, T. Ps. 12, 4: Bd. 509, 34. Ðufað and swiðað shoots forth and grows strong; frutescit et invalescit, Cot. 90. 2. Ða leode ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swiðan the people would not (the) Elamites' prince support, Cd. 93. Ða ongan Abimeleh Abraham swiðan woruld-gestreonum then began Abimi-*

lech to load Abraham with worldly treasures, Cd. 129.
 Mihtum swiðed by power strengthened, Cd. 170, v. ge-wiðian, wiðrian.

⁴Swiðlic; *adj.* Great, vast, violent, strong, vehement; ingens, nimius, vehemens:—Swiðlic blisse ingens gaudium, *L. Ps.* 46, 6. Swiðlic wind violent wind, *Job.* p. 165, 33. For swiðlicum rene for violent rain, *Bt.* 12. Mid swiðlicum sehtum cum ingentibus facultatibus, *Gen.* 15, 14.

Swiðlice; *adv.* Exceedingly, immoderately, greatly; vehementer, immodice, valde:—Swiðlice swiðlice very exceedingly, *Bt.* 22, 2: *Mt.* 27, 14.

Swiðlicnes, *se*; *f.* Vehemence, excess; vehementia, nimietas, *R. Ben. interl.* 41.

Swið-môð bold in mind, magnanimous, *Cd.* 176.

Swiðor rather, more; swiðost mostly, chiefly, v. swiðe.

Swiðra stronger, v. swiðe.

Swiðre the stronger, the right hand, v. swiðe.

⁵Swiðrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To grow strong, to prevail; valere, prevalere, invalescere:—*Dæt wæter swiðrode aqua in-valuit, Gen.* 7, 19. Se hunger swiðrode fames gravis erat, *Gen.* 12, 10. Cyre swiðrode sæs æt ende at last (the) sea's return prevailed; refluxus in-valuit maris tandem, *Cd.* 166. To ecre alynesse swiðrode to eternal redemption availed, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 28. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces invalescebant, *Lk.* 23, 23, v. swiðian.

Swið - sprecl a great talking, talkative, *L. Ps.* 11, 3.

Swið - stincende very fragrant, *Cot.* 86, 202.

Swiðor rather; swiðust mostly, v. swiðe.

Swi-tima silent time, dead of the night, v. swigung.

Switol, swytol manifest, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 27, v. sweetool.

Switole, swytole manifestly, *Bt.* tit. 10, v. sweetool.

SWIUNG spasms, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Swiung Secretly; cum silentio, clam, *R. Jn.* 11, 28.

Swodrian; *p. ode.* To be fast asleep; soporatus esse:— *Ic swodrode soporatus sum, Pa.* 3, 5.

Swoefn a dream, *C. Mt.* 1, 20, v. swefen.

Swoeg a sound, noise, *Cot.* 27, v. sweg.

Swoese a dinner, feast, *C. Mt.* 22, 4, v. swæsend.

⁶Swoeðl a swaddling-band, *Jn.* 11, 4, v. sweðel.

Swogan To sound, rage; sonare, strepere, cum sonitu irruere:—*Swogað sound; sonant, Cod. Exon.* 21 b. Swogende sounding, raging, *Cd.* 119, v. swegan.

SWOLAD, swoloð, swoluð [*Plat.* swool sultry: *Dut.* zwoel, zoel sultry; zoelheid *f.* a sultry heat: *Ger.* schwüle *f.* a sultry heat. *The Dan.* sval, *Swed.* swal, *Icel.* saarl signify cool, fresh: *Icel.* sval *n.* aura frigida, æstus modicus maris, vel allusio maris. This word is related to swælan wrere] Heat, burning, fever; æstus, cauma:—*Slea þe Drihten mid swoluðan percæstet to Jehova cum adurente febre, Deut.* 28, 22. In swoloban middes sumeres in heat of midsummer, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 80: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Swole heat, burning, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30, *T: Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 4, v. swolað.

Swolgen swallowed, devoured; *pp.* of swelgan.

⁷Swolgettan To gargle, to wash the throat; gargarizare, *Som.*

Swoling a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.

Swollen swollen, v. swellan.

Swoluð, swoluð heat, v. swolað.

Swolten dead; *pp.* of sweltan.

Swon a swan, v. swan.

Swong scourged, laboured, v. swingan.

Swong, sweng. Idle, lazy; desidiosus:—*Na læs callum monnum æghwær swongrium and heora lifes ungemyndum secgan wolde now omnibus hominibus passim desidiosis, ac eorum vita incuriosis referre volebat, Bd. S.* p. 630, 37, *Lye.*

Swongornes, *se*; *f.* Drowsiness, heaviness, sloth; torpor, desidia, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 36, 6.

Swope A whip, scourge; flagellum, scutica, *Hicks's Thes.* p. 227, 8.

Swor Swore; juravit; *p.* of swerian.

Swor A cousin-german, a sister's son; consobrinus, *Cot.* 35, v. sweor.

Swor Sore; gravis, molestus, *Cd.* 154.

Sworcen darkened, v. sweorcan.

Sworcennes, *se*; *f.* Darkness, obscurity; caligo, obscuritas, tenebræ, *L. Ps.* 10, 2.

Sword a sword, *Ps.* 140, 6, v. swurd.

SWORETAN; *p. te* [*Plat.* swogtern, swögtern to sigh loud and anxiously; sugtern, sug-

tern to sigh] To sigh, to draw a deep breath, to yawn; x-helare, suspirare, oscitare:—*Of inneweardre beortan swæ-foretore siged fram inwe heart, Bd. S.* p. 501, 14.

⁸Sworetendlic That draweth breath painfully, short-winded; subst. lantū similia, *Cot.* 18, 3m.

Sworetung, sworetung, *e*;

A breathing, sighing; x-helatio, suspiratio, suspirium—*Longe sworetunge was zonde langa suspiria era trahens, Bd. S.* p. 596, 10. Ictwih þam untrama swertunga inter ægra suspira, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 23.

Swornian To grow together; unire; coalescere, *Cot.* 34.

Swöron Swore; juraverunt. v. swerian.

Swot sweet, v. swét.

Swötung a soothing-paste. *Bt. Ben. interl.* 28, v. swöng.

Swot-mettas sweetmeats, *Bt.* 11, v. swét.

Swotole manifestly, *Bd.* 1; 515, 20, v. sweetole.

Swot-stenc a sweet smell.

Swot-stencende sweet-smelling aromatic.

Swua so, as, *Bt.* p. 150, v. sw.

⁹Swugian; *p. ode* to be sick; swigian.

Swulc such, *Bea.* 13, 86, v. sw.

Swulgon devoured, swallowed; swelgan.

Swulten died, v. sweltan.

Swulung a ploughing, a part of land, v. sulung.

Swun [*inquit Hicks's Thes.* 159, not. 1, "m in a term. . . ."]

pro u positum, suum abesse. A bag, a horse-load; ut: jumentaria, Chart. Eds. (c.)

Swunccen, swuncon, swuncc; laboured, toiled, v. swincan.

Swungen boaten, v. swigan.

Swura, sweora, swion, swi- swyra, an; *m.* [*Old Dut.* swerde cervis: *Frz. Ed.* swerde collum, cervis: *F.* Hettema, swarte beade of tie collis.—*swer a collar: lar*] A neck; collum, cervis.

—To hys swuran geccort: collo appensus, *Mt.* 3, 1.

Abutan his swuran cervic: collum, *Lk.* 17, 2: *Gen.* 42: 22, 12. On eowme: ran in swastro colla, *Dr.* 48.

His swuran beo bce: *Gen.* 27, 16. Ofsteppað: ra swuran consociate: cervicis, *Jos.* 10, 24.

Swur-beag, swur-beah, swur-beh a neck-chain, *Elf. gl.*

Swur-cops a neck-fetter, *e*;

SWURD, sword, swurd, swurd; *e*; *n.* [*Plat.* swerd: zwaard: *Frz.* swird

n: Ger. schwert n: *Ot. Wil. Tat. suert, swert: Tat. 185, 3.* Senti thin suert in sceidan mitte tusum gladium in vaginam: *Boaz. Gloss. suert pagio: Lip. stafswert framea, 2 spear, a javelin: Dan. sværd 1: Swed. swård n: Icel. sverð 1. gladius: Scot. suerd, swerd. Wächter derives sword from seren defendere, proposito sibi quia hoc telo nos et nostra uemur] A sword; gladius, ensis:—Swurdes eog gladii wies, *Ex. 5, 8.* Mid swurdes ege per gladii aciem, *Ex. 17, 13: Num. 21, 24: Jos. 6, 21: 10, 39.* Feallan on swurdes ege cadere acie gladii, *Lk. 11, 24.* Biggan him swurd were sibi gladium, *Lk. 22, 36.* Mid atogenum swurde cum lictis gladio, *Jos. 5, 13.* Clean mid swurde percutere, edere, interficere cum gladio, *Lk. 22, 4, 9.* Twa swurd duo gladii, *Lk. 22, 38.* Mid swurhum cum gladii, *Mt. 26, 47, 5: Mk. 14, 43, 48: Lk. 22, 52.* urd-bora a sword-bearer, aadiator, *Sonn. 117.* urd-hwita a sword maker, v. weord-hwita. urd-leoma a gleaming of a sword, *Hicckes's Thes. p. 192, 101.* ur-plættas slaps or cuffs on a neck. ur-ræceteþ [raccenta a chain] urk-chain, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 5.* ur-réd a neck-cross, a crucifix hang round the neck, *Cod. Exon. 1 a, ult.* ur-wegend one bearing a sword, a gladiator, *Sonn. 119.* ur-wæster, suuster, sweoster, swyster, geswuster; *indecl. in s. ut sometimes the d. is swyster; nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. n; f. [Plat. suster f. suster the diminutive of suster; isken brother and sister: Dut. suster, zus, zusje f. a sister: Fr. Schwester f. a sister; Schwister f. brother and sister: Ot. suester f: Moes. sistar: Dan. søster, syster f. dskende brother and sister: Ned. syster f. syskon brother and sister: Icel. systir f. systir a; pl. brother and sister: Sl. siostra f: Russ. sestra: Slav. schostro: Lett. sessu: Nland. sisa: Sans. swasri] ur-wæster; soror:—Eode seo lre swyster ærost the older ter went first, *Gen. 19, 33.* min swuster, *Mt. 12, 50.* dre swuster to a good sis, *Bd. S. p. 576, 19.* Nam banes swuster, *Gen. 25, 20.***

Dære swustor megen the sister's strength, *Bd. S. p. 576, 24.* Heo clypode hyre swustor, *Jn. 11, 28.* Pin swuster tua soror, *Gen. 12, 19.* His swuster ejus soror, *Gen. 20, 2, 5.* Modor swustor matris soror, *Jn. 19, 25.* Weres swustor mariti soror, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.* Swustra sorores. Hu ne synt hys swustra (sorores) her mid hus? *Mk. 6, 3: Mt. 13, 56. Sororum, Jn. 11, 1.* Swustrum sororibus, *Bd. S. p. 574, 40: 475, 1.* Geswustra sisters; sorores, *Mk. 10, 29.* Geswustrena bearn children of sisters, *R. 92.* Swustoran A sister; sororem, *Chr. 658, for swuster.* Swustor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Gen. 29, 13.* Swutel manifest, clear, *Mk. 6, 14, v. sweetol.* Swutele manifestly, clearly, *Bt. 20, v. sweetole.* Swutelian, sweetelian, sweetolian to show, manifest, make known, *Mt. 16, 21, v. geswutelian.* Swutelice clearly, plainly, openly, *Gen. 15, 13: Bd. S. p. 532, 5: 588, 17, v. sweetole.* Swutelung, switelung, swytelung, e; f. A manifesting, showing, testimony, certificate; manifestatio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium:—*L. Ps. 24, 15.* To swutelunge in testimonium, *Gen. 21, 30.* Swutelung-dæg manifesting-day, Epiphany, *W. Cat. p. 121.* Swutol manifest, clear, v. sweetol. Swutolice plainly, evidently, v. swutelice. Swutol manifest, clear, v. swutel. Swyca a deceiver, v. swica. Swyflere a slipper, v. swiftelear. Swygian to be silent, v. swigian. Swylc such, v. swilc. Swylcnes, se; f. A quality, sort, condition; qualitas, *R. Ben. 55: Herb. 139, 2.* Swyle A tumour, swelling; apostema, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.* Swylgð swallows, v. swelgan. Swylc such, *Lk. 13, 2, v. swilc.* SWYLT Death; mors:—Hyre were sealde deað-berende gyfl þæt þa sin-hiwan to swylte geteah gave her husband death-bearing (fatal) fruit that drew the pair to death, *Cod. Exon. p. 45 a, 11.* Swylt dies, v. sweltan. Swylt-dæg death-day, day of death, *Cd. 62.* Swylt-hwile death-while, time of death, *Cod. Exon. p. 64 a, 7.* Swymman to swim, v. swimman.

Swymmendlic Swimming; natantii similis, natatilis, *Elf. gr. 24.* Swyn swine, v. swin. Swyn-hyrde A SWINE - HERD; subulcus, *Som.* Swyr, es; m. a column, *Ps. 74, 3, v. swer.* Swyra, an; m. a neck, *Mt. 18, 6, v. swura.* Swyrd a sword, *Jdth. p. 26, 9, v. swurd.* Swyrd-bora a sword-bearer, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.* Swyrd-geswing [geswing labour] exercise of sword, conflict, *Jdth. 12, 3.* Swystar, swyster a sister, *Gen. 19, 33, v. swuster.* Swystor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Menol.* Swytel, swytol manifest, v. sweetol. Swytelian to make manifest, v. geswutelian. Swytelung a manifestation, v. swutelung. Swyð strong; swyðe very much, v. swið, swiðe. Swyðost chiefest, v. swið. Swywan to be silent, v. guwian. SY, si be; sis, esto; art; es; may be, shall be, is; sit, erit, est:—Gif þu Godes sunu sy, *Mt. 4, 3.* Syb sy eow paz sit wobis, *Lk. 24, 36.* Sib si pissæ paz sit huic, *Lk. 10, 5: 27, 40.* Hwæðer þu Crist sy, *Jn. 10, 24.* Se si on þam eolonde who is in the island, *Bt. 16, 1, v. weasan.* Syb, sybb peace, v. sib. Sycð sucks; syctun, sictun sucked, *Lk. 23, 29, v. sucæn.* Syd A place for rolling; volutabrum, *Lye.* Syde-wale Setwall, setwell; herba quadam, valeriana, *Som.* Sydðan after, afterwards, *Bt. 22, 1, v. siððan.* Syfan seven, *Ors. 1, 1, v. seofon.* Syfe a sieve, v. sife. Syfeling A mixing, shuffling; tumultuatio, commixtio, *Som.* Syfer pure, sober, *R. Ben. 64, v. sifer.* Syfernys soberness, moderation, v. siferpys. Syfeða bran, *Bt. 34, 11, C., v. siofoða.* Syfeða seventh, *Ors. 1, 7, v. seoffoða.* Syfian to mourn, *R. Ben. 2, v. siofian.* Syflia, siflia, syffing, syffingc, syfol. Pottage, food; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Twa gesodene syffian sanda duo cocti pulmentarii ferula, *R. Ben. interl. 39, v. sufel.* Syfon seven, *Hom. Dedic. Eccl. p. 378, v. seofon.*

• Syge a saw, v. saga.
 Sygil-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sigel-hearwa.
 Syh see; imp. of seon.
 Syhð a sight, v. geahit.
 SYL, e; f. [1. In the sense of basis, fulcimentum: *Plat. sull f. threshold: Old Dut. Kil. zulle, sogle limen: Ger. schwelle f. limen: Dan. sylle c. limen: Swed. syl, sylia f. limen: Icel. Wel. sail, syl, seiler, sylfaen foundation, ground-work: Ir. Gael. sail f. a beam, joist, the common willow: Lat. solum the ground, soil, earth: Fr. seuil threshold; It. soglia f. a threshold; soglio m. a throne, also a threshold. 2. In the sense of columna, postis. Plat. sülle f: Dut. zuil f: Fra. sel f: Ger. säule f: Not. siula: Wil. Lip. sule f: Dan. søil c: Swed. stod f: Icel. säule columna. Having the idea of an extension in height; elevation, it is formed from the antiquated Ger. sal, sul high, the Heb. שָׁלַל sell to elevate] A SILL, a ground post, groundrail, a post, log, column; basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78, 80. *Syla Ercoles columna Hercules, Ors.* 1, 1.
 * Syl a plough, v. sul, syl.
 Syl-sex a sill or block-axe, *Cot.* 54.
 Sylan-scear a ploughshare, *Th. An.*
 Syld *halcos, Ben.*
 Syle a seal; phoca, *Bd. S.* p. 583, 8, v. seol.
 Sylen, e; f. A gift, present; donum, munus, gratia:—*Purh* his sylene and gyfe per ejus donum atque gratiam, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 24. *Gode sylena bona dona, Mt.* 7, 11: *Lk.* 11, 18.
 SYLF, self, seolf; g. m. es; f. re; pron. [*Plat. sulf, sulve, sülstaf, sülvest, sulven: Dut. zelf, zelve, zélven: Ger. selb, aelber, selbiger, selbige, selbst: Ker. selb, selbo: Isd. selpsø: Ot. selbaz: Not. selba the selfsame: Moes. silba ipse; silbo ipso; silban ipsum; silbans illi ipsi: Dan. selv pron. selve, adv. Swed. sjelf: Icel. siálfr ipse. The last consonant is often rejected; by taking the final b from selb, there will remain sel as the root, which agrees with Not. seles the selfsame. The Old Swed. used sjel, instead of the modern sjelf. Adeling observes, that selb or selbst, being originally a demonstrative pronoun, signifies an existing thing, an individual in general, and so**

by the derivative syllable sal, related to seele soul. The Heb. שָׁלַל nps signifies both seele soul, and selbst self, one's self] SELF; ipse; def. the same, the selfsame; idem: Sylf is added to personal pronouns in the same case and gender:— *Ic sylf hyt eom it is I myself; ego ipse sum, Lk.* 24, 39. *Ic swerige purh me sylfne per memetipsum juro, Gen.* 22, 16. *Ic nime eow to me sylfon accipiam vos ad meipsum, Jn.* 14, 3. *Ic be me sylfum spræce, Jn.* 7, 17. *Donne þin sylfes bearn than thy own child, Cd.* 141. *Mid þe sylfon apud te ipsum, Jn.* 17, 5. *Mid his sylfes miht with his own power, Cd.* 148. *Mid hys sylfes willum or willan with his own will; cum sui ipsius voluntate, ultro, sponte sua, Bd. S.* p. 477, 15, 22. *Ongen hyne sylfne ad-versus se ipsum, Mk.* 3, 26. *Betweox him sylfum or sylfon apud se, Jn.* 6, 61. *Ofer eow sylfe super vos ipsos, de vobis ipse, Lk.* 28, 28. *Ic selfa segea I myself say, Cd.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11. *Se Peoden self the Lord himself, Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 10. *Under þam sylfum norðdele middan-geardes under the same north part of the world, Bd. S.* p. 473, 29. *On þam sylfan leohte in the same light; in illa ipsa luce, Bd. S.* p. 596, 3. *On þære sylfan nihte in the same night; in illa ipsa nocte, Bd. S.* p. 596, 33. *On þam sylfan mynstre in the same monastery; in illo ipso monasterio, Bd. S.* p. 596, 36.
 SYLF-cwala a self-murderer, suicide.
 Sylf-deman [dema a judge] An order of monks who lived after their own fancy; sibi judicantes monachorum genus; qui, nullam regulam sequentes, suo libitu vivebant; et bini aut terni passim per villas urbesque vagabantur, *R. Ben.* c. 1.
 Sylf-myrðra a self-murderer, a suicide.
 Sylf-myrðring self-murdering, suicide.
 Sylfor silver, *Bt.* 38, 4, v. seolfer.
 Sylfren; g. m. n. es; adj. Made of silver, silver; argenteus:—*Nym minne sylfrenan læf-syl sume neum argenteum scyphum, Gen.* 44, 2. *Sylfrene godas argentei dei, Ex.* 20, 28. *Sylfrene or sylfrenu fatu argentea vasa, Ex.* 3, 22: 11, 2: *Bt.* 36, 1.

* Sylfiring A silencing, silver money, argenteus nummus:—*þreo hundred sylfiringa trecenta nummorum, Gen.* 45, 22.
 Sylf-willende self-willing, voluntary, *L. P.* 67, 10.
 Sylf-willes, self-wills of self-will, of one's own accord, willingly, *Lev.* 25, 5: *Mt.* 4, 23.
 Sylg, sylh a plough, *Past.* 51: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 12, v. sul.
 Syl-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sel-hearwa.
 SYLLAN [*Plat. sølen, sülen. sa-len: Dut. soetelden. Old Dut. Kil. soetelen inquam-fadare, maculare: Ger. bes-deln: Old Ger. saloc. bis-delon: Moes. sauljan, bis-sauljan, bis-sauljan contaminare, inquinari: Dan. søle: Swed. Icel. söla inquinare: Fr. souiller: Ir. salgaigh: G. saalach to defile, pollute, make dirty, &c., from Gael. tal. m. dirt, filth: Ir. sal dót. sal, salt, v. vile: Fr. sale dirt: Old Ger. saul macula: Ir. to cover with mud; fæst pollueret, immergere: L. Past.* 54, 1.
 Syll a plough, *Job.* p. 165, 2: sul.
 Sylla a seat, chair, *Cd.* 153: sel.
 Sylla A giver; dator, *Lp.*
 SYLLAN, sellan, selan, ge-sellan ic sylle, þu sylst, he sylt, silð, we syllass, sylle; g. m. alde, gesealde; imp. syl; sylle, syllass; pp. seald; seald; v. a. [*Plat. selc b deliver, sell: Fra. seller se-to sell: Franc. Alam. selc. sellen: Dan. sælge to sell: Swed. sälja: Icel. selja: Moes. saljan to deliver: Ir. is certainly the first and oldest signification of the word] 1. To give, bestow, deliver, render, give, dare. 2. To deliver, bestow, deliver for gain, to bestow, vendere, prodere:—*Ic wolde syllan his assan þe-dum, Gen.* 42, 27. *þu sylle ego dabo tibi, Mt.* 23, 3. *Gift þu me sylst, Gen.* 30, 13.
 Syle or sylle me, *Ex.* 28, 30. *Ic sealde hym þe sel-be þu sealdest me, Ja.* 17, 17. *Du me sealdest thou give me, Ja.* 17, 7, 9. *Broðer hys broður to deaðe, Mt.* 21, 3. *Syle eall þæt hæfst, Lk.* 18, 22. *Sylst þæt he ah, Mt.* 13, 14. *He ne sealde heo þas sealde þrym hundred penega, þa man mihte syllan þearf, Ja.* 12, 5. *Mannes sum mid cosse syst, Lk.* 22, 42.*

lc beo seald I am sold, *Elf. gr. 30*. Ic eom geseald ego sum *wenditus*, *Elf. gr. 19, 30*.
 † Syllan to agenne to give heritage, *Ex. 6, 8*. Syllan wið to give for; syllan wið feo to give for money, *Ex. 22, 3*. Syllan to ceap or cepe to give for a price, to sell, *Gen. 37, 27*. Syllan to bote to give for a compensation or to-boot, *Cd. 129, Th. p. 164, 21*.
 syltað A selling; venditio, *L. In. 62*.
 syllend, ea; s. [syllende selling] A giver, a seller; largitor, venditor, *Lk. 19, 45*.
 syllic worthy, notable, wonderful, *L. Elf. Can. 6, v. sellic*.
 sylfren sither; argenteus, *Bt. R. p. 181, v. sylfren*.
 SYLTAN [Plat. solten: Dut. zouten: Ger. salzen: Moes. saltan: Dan. sylte: Sued. sylta: Icel. salta: Ir. Gael. saill; v. a. to salt, pickle, cure.—sealt salt] To SALT, season; salire, condire.—Ge hit syltað vos ipsum condietis, *Mk. 9, 50*.
 syltman, sylue-deman an order of monks, v. sylf-deman.
 sylter sither, *Chr. 1138, v. seolfer*.
 sylton, sylton self; ipsum, *Jn. 5, 26, v. sylf*.
 sýma a reconciler, *Elf. gr. 9, 18, v. sema*.
 sýman; p. symde; pp. gesymed; v. a. [seam a burden] To load; onerare.—Ge sýmað men vos oneratis homines, *Lk. 11, 46*. Sýmað eowre assan, *Gen. 45, 17*. Hig syndon hira assan illi oneraverunt eorum asinos, *Gen. 44, 13*.
 SYMBLE; d. symble, simble, symle, simle. A feast, banquet, supper; convivium, epulæ, prandium, cœna:—Sæt æt þam symble sat at the feast, *Bd. S. p. 534, 28*. Ge sæt to symble sat at a feast, *Cd. 209*. To symble gesomnod assembled at a feast, *Bd. S. p. 534, 27*. He aras fram þam symle he arose from supper, *Bd. S. 597, 7*.
 symbel, symble always, *Bt. 7, 3, v. simle*.
 symbel-dæg a feast-day, *Ex. 32, 5*.
 symbel-hus a feasting-house, guest-room, *C. R. Lk. 22, 12*.
 symbel-monaðlic every month, monthly, *Cot. 49*.
 symbel-niht a feast-night, *Jðth. p. 22, 2*.
 symbelnys, se; f. A solemnity, festival; solennitas:—Þa symbelnys messæ-sanges so-

lennitas missæ, *Bd. S. p. 496, 43: 505, 22*.
 † Symbel-tid feast-time, *Ex. 28, 16*.
 Symbol-werig feast-weary, weary with feasting, *Cd. 76*.
 Symblan; p. ode; pp. od [symbel a feast] To banquet, feast; epulari, epulis vacare.—Symblede epulabatur, *Past. 48, 1*. Symbliað epulentur, *C. Ps. 67, 3*. Mid þy hi þa lange symbledon quom illi diutius epulis vacarent, *Bd. S. p. 534, 30*.
 Symelnys a festival, *Ps. 80, 3, v. symbelnys*.
 Symeringe-wyrt the curled or crisped mallow, the French mallow, *Som.*
 Sýmle to a feast, *Bd. S. p. 597, 7, v. symbel*.
 SYMLE, simle, symble, simble, symbel, ælsýmle; adv. Always, ever, constantly, continually; semper, perpetuo.—Ic wat þæt þu me sýmle gehyrst, *Jn. 11, 42*. Soðlice sýmle ge habbað þearfan mid eow, me ge sýmle nabbað, *Mk. 14, 7*. Moste sýmle weasan might ever be, *Cd. 23*. Six dagas simble, *Jos. 6, 3*. On symbel at all times, *Bt. 7, 3*.
 †Syn be; simus, sitis, sint, *Mt. 6, 1: Jn. 17, 11*.—are; sumus, *Jn. 17, 22, v. weasan*.
 SYN, sin, synn; g. synne; d. synne; f. [Plat. sünde, sünne, sonde f: Dut. zonde f: Old Dut. sunde f: Ger. sünde f: Isd. sundo: Ker. Ot. Wil. sunto, sunto: Dan. c. Sued. Icel. synd f: Lap. and Fin. sindia. The oldest German signification of sin is, any transgression of the law. In the Mons. Gloss. sunta is translated by macula, infirma, and may be considered as related to the Grk. αἰνωσ nocere. The Lat. sons guilty, criminal, belongs to the same family. The Gael. saine f. variety, sedition, discord, and the Ir. Gael. sain to vary, change, are perhaps related to syn] SIN; peccatum, culpa:—Ælc, þe synne wyrcð, is þære synne þeow, *Jn. 8, 34*. Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, *Gen. 18, 20*. Habban synne habere peccatum, *Jn. 19, 11*. Andettan synna confiteri peccata, *Mt. 3, 6*. Don aweg synne tollere peccatum, *Jn. 1, 29*. Aðswean of synnum lavare, purgare a peccato, *Ps. 50, 3*. On synnum geboren in peccatis natus, *Jn. 9, 34*. To gebettenne ealle mine sinna to atone for all my sins, *L. Can. Edg. conf. 9*.

†Syn-bend a sin-bond, a bond of sin, *Chart. Edw. R.*
 Syn-bot a recompense for sin, a penance.
 Synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. weasan.
 Synder, syndor separate, asunder, v. sunder.
 Synder-gyfu, syndor-gyfu a separate gift, a privilege, v. sundor-gyfu.
 Synderlic; adj. [sunder separate] Singular, peculiar, private; singularis, peculiaris, privatus:—Synderlic cræft peculiar faculty, *Bt. 33, 4*.
 Synderlice, syndorlice, syndriglice, syndrilice; adv. Separately, apart, exclusively, only, respectively, extraordinarily; separatim, seorsim, specialiter, solummodo, tantum:—Ongit þurh þa eagan synderlice, þurh þa earan synderlice, þurh his rædelsan synderlice, þurh geaceadwisnesse synderlice perceives through the eyes separately, through the ears separately, through his imagination separately, through reason separately, *Bt. 41, 5*. Ic þe synderlice to æhte geceas ego tibi specialiter in possessionem elegi, *Bd. S. p. 540, 28*. Þu Driht synderlice tu Domine solum, &c., *Ps. 4, 10*. Na synderlice non tantum, *Jn. 11, 52*.
 †Synderlyp Peculiar; peculiaris, *Prof. R. Conc.*
 Synder-wurðmynt singular or peculiar honour, a prerogative, *R. 99*.
 Syndon are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. weasan.
 Syndor, &c., separate, v. synder, sunder.
 SYNDERIAN; ic syndrige; p. de; pp. od [Plat. sundern: Dut. zonderen, afzonderen: Ger. sondern, absondern: Old Ger. sontron, kisontron: Dan. afsøndre: Sued. söndra, sönderdela: Icel. sundra in partes secare] To separate; separare, *C. Mt. 19, 6, v. asyndrian*.
 SYNDRIE SUNDRY; singuli, singulos, *Bd. S. p. 648, 13*.
 Syndrig; adj. 1. Separate, peculiar, sundry; singularis, peculiaris. 2. In the pl. sundry; singuli, diversi:—1. Þæt is syndrig cynn that is a peculiar kind, *Cd. 66*. 2. He syndrygum bys hand onsettend ille singulis ejus manus imponens, *Lk. 4, 40*. Þurh syndrige dagas per singulos dies, *C. Ps. 41, 15*.
 Syndrige Separately, apart, alone; seorsim, separatim, *C. Mk. 4, 34*.

• **Syndriglic**, syndrilic; *adj.* *Special, peculiar; singularis, specialis*:—Mid syndriglicre Godes gyfte gesigefæste *specialis Dei gratia coronati*, *Bd. S. p. 584, 20, v. synderlic.*
Syndriglice, syndrilice *specially*, *Bd. S. p. 489, 2, v. synderlice.*
Syndrung, e; *f.* *A dividing, separation, a distinguishing; separation, divisio, distinctio, divortium, Som.*
Syn-full, sin-full; *adj.* *Sinful, wicked; peccati plenus, impius, scelestus*:—Synfull man *impius homo, peccator*, *Lk. 5, 8; Jn. 9, 16; 24, 25.* On þære synfulran ceorisse in hæc peccatrice *gens*, *Mk. 8, 38.* On handa synfulra manna, *Lk. 24, 7.* Beo þu milde me synfullum *esto misericors mihi impius (homo)*, *Lk. 18, 13.* On synfulra hand in *supplicium manus*, *Mt. 26, 45; Mk. 14, 41.*
 • **Syn-fulle houseleak**, *Herb. 124, v. sin-fulle.*
Synge will sing, *Ps. 70, 25, v. singan.*
Syngian to sin, *v. singian.*
Syn-grene evergreen.
Syn-leas sinless, *Jn. 8, 7.*
Syn-lic sinful, *v. sinlic.*
Synne-craeft the art of sin, *sin, Cd. 229.*
Synnig; adj. *Sinful, guilty, wicked; impius, reus, culpabilis*:—Synnig cynn *a sinful race*, *Cd. 117.* Synnig deaðes *guilty of death*, *C. R. Mk. 14, 64.* Synnigra cyrm *an uproar of the sinful*, *Cd. 109.*
Synniht always, *v. sin-niht.*
Synoð a synod, *v. sinoð.*
Syn-rea a wicked course or life, *Can. Edg. pn. 16.*

• **Syn-sceapan wicked men**, *Cd. 3.*
Syn-scipe wedlock, *v. sin-scipe.*
Synsciplic; adj. *Belonging to wedlock, carnal connexion; conjugio pertinens, Lye.*
Synt, synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, *Mt. 6, 25, 28; Jn. 16, 13, v. wesan.*
SYNTO health, *Bd. S. p. 541, 43, v. gesynto.*
Syn-trændel, syn-tryndel ever round, a sort of shield, *Herb. 14, 2, v. sin-tryndel.*
Syn-wrænny, syn-wrenny continued impurity, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
SYR A wetting, moistening; irrigation, humectatio:—For þam sype *for the moistening*, *Bt. 33, 4.*
 • **SYRCE, syrice, an; f.** [*Plat. Dut.* jurk *f. a frock; Ger. schürze f. an apron; Dan. skiørt n. a petticoat; skiorte c. a shirt; Swed. skjorta f. a shirt; skirta f. subligar, indusium, interula. The Plat. and Dut. jurk want only the s to prove their affinity to syrce. The Dan. særk c. a shift; Swed. särk m. a shift; Icel. serkr m. toga, tunica, indusium, are related to syrce. Icel. serkir m; pl. gens togata, sarraceni] *A shirt; interula, colobium, suppar, i. e. sub-parum, Beo. 3, 75; Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
Syredon conspired, *v. syrian.*
Syret A lurking place, a den, cave; latibulum, Som.
Syre-wrenceas Snares, treacheries; insidie, Chr. 1011.
Syrfen the Servians, *v. Surfe.*
SYRIAN, gesirian; p. ede; pp. gesired. *To deliberate, conspire, cheat; conspirare, Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 512, 4.**

• **Syring Sour milk, butter-milk; lac serorum, oxygala. Raptura, scilicet lacteinii gena.** *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Raptura, Cot. 28.*
Syrwa snares, Jn. 8, 2; a. pl. of syru, v. searu.
Syrwan, besyrwan; p. syrwid; pp. gesired, besyred; v. a. *To ensnare, catrap, to ensnare, to strive to do a thing, to brutes; insidiarum, machinam, moliri, contere.*—He syrwid *ille insidiator*, *Ps. 9, 31, 32.* Nan þing ne syrwde *malis rem machinatus est*, *Bt. 21, 13.* Syrwde ymbe hys *insidiabatur ei*, *Mk. 6, 19.* Fære besyrwan *by fraud to incite*, *Cd. 127, Th. p. 12, 13.* Du syrwst *tu catus*, *Gen. 3, 15.*
Syrwung, e; f. *An attempt, snare, machination; molitio.*—*Elf. gr. 12.* Syrwung *insidie*, *Bas. R. 5; Jd. 16.* Wið þæs deofles syrwung *against the devil's snare*, *Jd. p. 167, 2.*
Syrw-wrenceas snares, v. syrw-wrenceas.
Syatre to a measure; amphæ v. sester.
Syðan, syððan, syððan an afterwards, since, Jn. 15, 2 v. siððan.
Syðe; comp. syðor; sup. syðe *late, lately, a sup. Jdth. 24, 11, v. sið.*
Syð-fær a journey, Pt. 13.
Syðst boiled; coques, Ec. 31, v. seoðan.
Syx' six, Lk. 13, 14; Bd. 5, 517, 33, v. six.
Syx-feald sixfold.
Syx-hund, &c., six hundred. L. Ia. 24, v. six-hund, &c.

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TÆF

ms ending in -t or -d, are, or the most part, feminine; s, miht *might*, seht *possession*. Nouns in -tand -ot, formed from verbs, are masculine; s, gylt a *debt*, arist a *resurrection*, gepoht *thought*, fulluht *opium*, bærnet *combustion*, lait's gr. § 308.
 put for d, in the p. and pp. f verbs of more than one syllable, where t, p, c, h, x, and s after another consonant precede the infinitive termination -an; as, metan to *eat*, p. mette, for mette; sþpan to *sip*, p. dyppte, for sþpde.
 g. d. æ. taan, tán; pl. nom. a, g. táena; d. táum; f. *Plat.* taan, toon, thon w. pl. en or tóne: *Dut.* toon, teen. *pl.* tenen, tonen: *Frs.* tane *Ger.* zehe f: *Dan.* ta a c. *tærne*: *Swed.* tå f. *pl.* tar: *Icel.* tá f. *pl.* tær] *toe*; digitus pedis:—See *icle* to the *great toe*, *L. Ehelb.* 69. Þære micelan un nægi the *naïl of the great*, *L. Ehelb.* 71. Ofær þæs yþran fotes micelan tan *er dextri pedis pollicem*; *29, 20: Lev.* 8, 23. *Æt* n obrum taum for the *other*, *L. Ehelb.* 70.
 t; tácn, es; a. [*Plat.* en s: *Dut.* teeken, teiken *Ger.* zeichen s: *Ker.* zeih- : *Tat.* zeichan: *Ot.* zeich- : *Lip.* furitekin prodigium; *thorn.* Glos. forazeichan *strum*: *Moes.* taikns sig- *indicium, portentum*: *Dan.* s: *Swed.* tecken s: *Icel.* f. n. *miraculum, omen*, n n. *signum, portentum*] *A* *TOKEN*; signum, nota, mentum, demonstratio, ligium:—Yfel cneorys and ger secð tacn, and hyre bið nan tacen gesæld, and lonas tacen þæs wite- *Mt.* 12, 39. Tacn þæs ardan welan a *token of* *e wealth*, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* 52, 7. Mannes sunu 10, *hominis filii signum*, *Mt.* 10. Don to tacne *facere* *rum*, *Ja.* 6, 30. Secgan *exhibere signa*, *Deut.* 1: *Cd.* 196. Tacnu sen- *signa, prodigia mittere*,

Deut. 34, 11. Hi asetton tacna heora tacna *elevatorum insignia sua in signa [victoriae]*, *Ps.* 78, 6. Tacen or tacna *geseon signum, evidentiam, testimonium videre*, *Mt.* 12, 38: *Ja.* 4, 48. Tacnum ne gelyfan *signis non credere*, *Ex.* 4, 9: *Mk.* 16, 20.
 Tacn-berend a *standard-bearer*, *Elf. gr.* 8.
 Tacn-bora a *standard-bearer*, *R.* 51: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
 Tæcnian, tæcnian; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat.* tekenen: *Dut.* teekenen: *Ger.* zeichnen: *Ot.* zeinon *significare, designare*: *Moes.* taiknjan, gataiknjan *signare, designare*: *Dan.* tegne: *Swed.* teckna: *Icel.* teikna *signare, indicare*] *To betoken, predict, declare, show, prove, demonstrate*; prænunciare, denotare, significare:—Tacnað æfen *betokens evening*, *Bt.* 39, 13. He tacnode ille *significavit, prædixit*, *Ja.* 12, 33: 21, 19.
 Tæcning, getæcning, e; f. *A* *betokening, signification, sign, message, token, type, representation, a standard*; significatio, signum, indicium, symbolum, vexillum:—Sweotol tacnung *aperitum signum*, *Bd. S.* p. 587, 85. *To tacunge for a token*, *Bt.* 7, 2. *For tacunge þære towardra wundra ob præsigium futurorum miraculorum*, *Bd. S.* p. 524, 84. Deaðes tacnung a *type or image of death*, *Bt.* 8: *Ps.* 59, 4.
 Tæcnys, se; f. *A* *sign, miracle*; signum, miraculum, *Lk.* 11, 16.
 Tæcon, tacun a *token, sign, inscription*, *C.* *Lk.* 11, 12. *Inscriptio*, *C. R.* *Mk.* 15, 26, v. tacen.
 Tacor, tacur. *The husband's brother, a brother-in-law*; le- vir, frater mariti vel uxoris, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.
 TADE, tadie, tadige [*Brocket.* *N. C. Words.* taad, tyed: *Plat.* in *Dithmarsia* tuutz f: *Ger.* in *Silesia*. tachse f: *Dan.* tudse c: *Swed.* tossa or groda f. *Perhaps from the Dan. verb tudse to grumble, as one kind of toad rana rubeta*, *Ger.* unke, *emits very melancholy sounds*]

A TOAD; bufo, rubeta, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, *gl. Som.* p. 60.
 Tadu TADCASTER; oppidum in agro Eboracensi:—*To Tada to Tadcaster*, *Chr.* 1066.
 TÆCAN; ic tæce, þu tæhat, he tæcæð, tæcð; p. ic, he tsæhte, þu tsæhtest, we tsæhton; pp. tsæht, tæcn; v. a. [*Plat.* tügen: *Dut.* toonen, and *Old Dut.* tooghen *monstrare, ostendere, testificari*: *Ger.* zeigen: *Old Ger.* zeigon, zoigon; in some provinces of South *Ger.* zoigen is now used: *Moes.* ataugjan *ostendere*: *Dan.* tee, tee sig to appear: *Swed.* te, te sig to appear: *Icel.* tíá *præstare, exhibere, persuadere*] 1. *To teach, instruct, show, direct*; docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere. 2. *To command*; præcipere, jubere.—1. Ic þe mæg tæcan oðer þing *I can teach thee another thing*, *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* 308, 1. Ic þe tsæhte *I taught thee*, *Bt.* 34, 9. On niht he tsæhte eow noctu ille *dixit vos*, *Deut.* 1, 33. Karfoð tæcne *difficult to be taught or shown*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 177. 2. Hwæt Drihten be him tsæhte *quid Dominus de eo præciperet*, *Lev.* 24, 12. Swa micel swa deman tæcan *quantum judices præscribant*, *Ex.* 21, 22, v. wisian.
 Tæcing, tæcung, e; f. *A* *TEACHING, instruction, doctrine*; doctrina, instructio, *R. Ben. prof.* 1. Tæcnan to see to, *provide, order*; jubere, providere, præcavere ut sit, *L. In.* 64, 65:—Tæcne *providet*, *L. In.* 66.
 Tæcniend; es; [part of tæcnian to show] m. *A* *token, sign, guide*; index, *Col.* 113, *Som.*
 Tæcnian to show, convince, prove; *Bt.* 34, 2, v. tæcnian.
 Tæcning a *teaching, doctrine*; doctrina, *Bt.* 34, 9, v. tæcing.
 Tæcung *doctrine*, v. tæcing.
 TÆFEL, tæf. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Swed.* *Ger.* tafel f: *Frs.* tefla f: *Old Ger.* tauelo, tabilo, tofel: *Dan.* tavle c: *Swed.* tafel m. f. tabla f: *Icel.* tabla f. tabula, tabel- la: *Bret.* taol f: *Wel.* tabl: *Armoriac* taul: *Fr.* table f: *It.* tavola f: *Sp.* tabla f: *Port.* taboa f. *All these words have the general signification of table. The following are more parti-*

cularly in the sense of the *A.-S.* *tæfel*; *Plat.* dabel, dobbelsteen *m. die* or *dice*, draughtsman, a kind of checkered linen, diaper; tarl, tarrel, tarling *m. die*, *dice*; *Dut.* dobbel *m. the game of dice*; dobbelsteen, teerling *m. die*: *Old Ger.* tafel, tafelstein *m. alea, tessera, talus*, *Wachter*: *Mons. Glos.* za spillone zaples ludere tabulis: *Dan. Swed.* terning, terning *c. a die*: *Icel.* tabl *n. alea, ludus alea* vel latruncolorum; tebla *alea*, vel latrunculis ludere: *Lat. mid.* tablista, tablistas *a gambler*; tablistare *to gamble*, *to play at hazard*: *Wel.* tawlbwrdd *a gaming-table like a chess-board*: *Gael.* taibhleas *m. a backgammon-table, the game of backgammon*: *A dice-table, a game at tables or dice*; talus, astragalus, tessera, alea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Ludus latruncolorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a.—*Tæfel was a sort of game at hazard; the die with which they played was called tæfel-stan, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

¹ Tæfelere, tæflere, *es*; *m. A player at the tæfel or dice*; aleator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *L. Can. Edg.* 64.

Tæfing - stoc, Ætefing - stoc. [*Flor.* Tæuistoke, Tæuistoke: *Dumel.* Tavistoke: *Brom.* Tave-stok, Esingstocche: *Hunt.* Esingstocche: *West.* Thauistoke, Thauistoke.—*Som. says,* a Teave fluvo dictus] TAVISTOCK; ad Tavum locus, in agro Devonienſi.—*Æt* Tæfing-stoc at Tavistock, *Chr.* 997.

Tæflan *To play at dice*; tesseria sive alea ludere, *Som.*

Tæfl-mon *A table, or chess-man*; latro, scilicet ad ludum latruncolorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a, 7.

Tæfl-stan *a chess-man*, v. tæfel.

Tæflung, *e*; *f. A playing at dice or tables*; ludus talarius, ludus latruncolorum, *Som.*

Tæg; *interj.* *Tush, pish*; interjunctio contemnentiæ, *Som.*

Tæg what can be closed, as a bag, chest, coffer, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55, v. tig.

TÆGEL, tægi, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* tagel *m. a whip or scourge of twisted straps of leather or ropes*: *Ger.* zagel *m. a tail. It is a provincialism, and also called zahl*: *Icel.* tagl *n. cauda equina, extremitas rei*; tagl hár *n. pili cauda*: *Norw.* taggel *a horse's tail, a long horse-hair*: *Moes.* tagla capilli; taga capillus, crisis, pilus] **A TAIL**;

cauda:—*Oxan* tagl *ox's tail*, *L. In.* 59. Cus tagl *a cow's tail*, *L. In.* 59.

² Tæher, tær. *A tear*; lachryma, *C. Lk.* 7, 38, v. tear.

Tæherian *To weep, shed tears*; lachrymare:—*Wæs* tæherende lachrymatus est, *C. Jn.* 11, 35.

Tæhte taught, v. tæcan.

Tæl, tæle calumny, blasphemy, v. tale.

Tæla well, *Lk.* 6, 27, v. tela.

TÆLAN, telan, getelan; *p. tælde*, we tældon; *v. a.* [*Ger.* tadeln *to blame, to find fault with*: *Dan.* dælle: *Swed.* tadda, like the *Ger.* tadeln: *Icel.* tæla decipere, from tál *n. dolus, fucus*: *Bret.* daela *to dispute, provoke, reprehend*] *To speak ill of, to blame, censure, accuse, upbraid, reproach, calumniate, mock, deride*; maledicere, reprehendere, illudere:—*Ne* tæl þu ne maledicito tu, *Ex.* 22, 28. He tælde ille exprobravit, *Mk.* 16, 14. Gebiddað for tælendum eow orate pro persequentibus vos, *Mt.* 5, 44. Þa unrihtwisan tælað þa rihtwisan the wicked deride the virtuous, *Bt.* 3, *Card.* p. 12. Agynnán hyne tælan, *Lk.* 14, 29. Tælað me detrahunt mihi, *Ps.* 108, 19. Hi tældon hyne deridebant, eum, *Mk.* 5, 40: *Lk.* 8, 53. Telende calumniæ, *Ps.* 100, 5.

³ TÆLG, tælg, telg. [*Plat.* *Ger.* Swed. talg *m. n.*: *Dut.* talk *f.*: *Dan.* tælg, tælle *c.*: *Icel.* tólg, tólk *f. n. sevim*; talken *n.*: talkenfanis *f. pl. branchie, the gills of fish, &c.*] *A fish yielding a scarlet or purple dye, the dye itself*; ostrum, murex, conchylium, scilicet tam piscis quam tinctura ex eo confecta:—*Col.* 46, 134: 88. Weolocreada tælg coccinei coloris tinctura, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.

Tælg-berend *That beareth a purple colour, the fish producing this colour*; ostrifer, *Som.*

Tæl-hlechter *A disdainful laugh, derision*; fastidiosus risus, derisio, *Ben.*

Tæling, tælung, *e*; *f. A slandering, derision*; detractatio, derisio.—*Tælingca irrisiones*, *Somn.* 286.

Tællan *to tell, number*, *Ps.* 146, 4, v. tellan.

Tæl-leás unprovable, blameless, *Past.* 8, 1.

Tæl-leálice blamelessly; irreprehensibiliter, *Past.* 13, 1.

Tællic, tallic; *adj.* Blameable, scandalous, wicked; reprehensione dignus, culpabilis, pro-

brosus, famosus:—*Tæler* word probrus verbe, *Mt.* 11, 20.

⁴ Tælnes, *se*; *f.* *Reproach, tender, calumny*; vitæperæ reprehensio:—*lc* gæmæ tælnyssa manigra audire reprehensionem unbrum, *P. R.* 16.

Tæl-weorb, tæl-weorbis *deserving blame, blameful*.

Tæl-weorblicnes blamefulness, reprehensibilitas, *Past.* 1.

Tæl-wyrð, tæl-wyrðlic *deserving blame*, *Bt.* 13, 3.

Tæl-wyrðlice blamefully; reprehensibiliter, *Col.* 141.

Tæman *to cite, summon*, *Em.* 16, v. tyman.

Tæmese the river Thames, *(v.* 1114, v. Temese.

TÆNEL, tænel. [*Plat.* *Ger.* Tenel *f. a small tub with ears*: *Ne* teen *f. an oster, a tub*: *Ne* teen *for making baskets*; *Ne* teen *mand a wicker basket*; *Ne* teene, teine *c. a boat*: *Ne* catching fish, &c. *Ne* ten. *Icel.* tag *f. vinna*; tagl *ic.*; qualis visimus, vitis: *Es.* tains palmes, virga, vitæ vitiginea.—*tan* a tagl *the ket, pannier*; canistrum, cella, sportella, corbe: *Col.* 25: *Col.* 210. Litel tæwicker basket; qualis *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

⁵ Tængan, tængan; *p. tængan* *To hasten, rush upon*: *Ne* tinare, cum impetu *Ne* tinare.—*Hi* ealle emlicca tængan tengdon illi omnes perierunt *Ladinos incurrebant*, *(v.* 1114, v. Tenge.

Tæpere-æx *A taper-ax*; *Ne* tæperæ *ax*, *v. taper-ax*.

Tæppan [*Plat.* *Dut.* tappen *Fra.* Swed. *Icel.* tappi: *Ne* zappen, abzappen: *Den.* tæppen] *To TAP, to draw out*; *Ne* promere, *Som.*

TÆPPE [*Plat.* tappe *m.*: *Icel.* tappi *m.*: *Ger.* zappen *m.*: *Den.* tæpp *c.*: *Swed.* tapp *c.*: *Fr.* tapon *m.*: *It.* zaffo *m.*] **A TAP**; alium, epistomium, *Som.*

TÆPPE; *pl.* tæppan. [*Ne* n. filum, stirps, remus; angustus, arcus: *Fr.* Goum. *a tuft of flax or wool on a distaff*; tapon *n. a tuft of flax or wool on a distaff*] **TAPE**; tennis lintea, *Em.* *Som.* p. 55.

Tæppedu Ornamented tapestry; upeta, *Men.* I. p. 221.

Tæppere, *es*; *m.* *A tapster, vintner, butler*; *Ne* caupo, tabernarius, *Em.* *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Tæppetre *A female tap-*

que promit, caupona, *Elf. gr.* 3, 3.
 ppet [*Icel. typpi n. summitas vi, the tippet being worn on the shoulders*] A TIPPET; vestimentum superius quoddam: —Healf hruh tæppet dimidia hirsutum vestimentum, *sipia vel sipia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*
 ppil-bred a footstool, *R. Mt.* 5, 35.
 r a tear, *R. 48, v. tear.*
 r tore, rent; p. of teran.
 rasan [*Plat. taasen, tesen, tæsen, lösen to pull, to pull or trail along, to drag: Dut. teezen to pick, tease; wolteezen to tease wool: Dan. tæsse to tease, i. e. wool: Icel. þysia prorsere: Ir. and Gael. tasan m. a tedious dawdling discourse*] To gather, pluck, crop, pull up, to TEASE, annoy; carpere, vellere, evellere, vellicare, *Elf. gr. 28, 4.*
 tæsl, tæsl. TEASEL, the fuller's herb; dipsaus fullonum, *Lyn* —Wulfæ tæsel chameleon alba, *Herb. 152.*
 tælice; comp. or; adv. Gently, softly, pleasantly; leniter, placide: —Tælicor rather, *C. Mt.* 25, 9.
 tæ, tæð teeth, v. toð.
 tætecan Rags, tatters; panni, panniculi: —Nis se loddere mid his tættecan min gelica non est iste nebulo cum ejus pannis mihi comparandus, *Som. th a toc, v. ta.*
 h-spura Spurs; calcaria, *Som. th prologus, C. Mt. in prologo.*
 tæle [*Ger. tadel m: Sued. tadel n. a blame, imperfection, blemish, stain or vice; in some provinces of Upper Ger. tade m: Dan. dadel c. dolus, fucus; tæling f. deceptio: Gael. tuileas m. calumny: Bret. dael f. dispute, quarrel. Adelung refers for the derivation to the antiquated Ger. tad a mutilation, blot; the Icel. tad n. manure; taddr sterco-ratus.—The preceding refer to tale, as connected with tælan reprehendere; but in the sense of a fiction, tale, the following cognate words deserve consideration. Plat. Dut. taal f. language, speech, narration, tale. In Old Plat. it signified also accusation, and even defence in judicial proceedings: Frs. tal f. like the Plat. also height, tallness; tal n. numerus, computus, quantitas: Old Ger. zal sermo, oratio, from the old v. zælen, now erzahlen narrare: Dan. tale c. speech, discourse, talk, entertainment:*

Sued. tal n. language, speech, tale, number: Icel. tald f. oratio, numerus, globulus in rosario; pula f. sermocinatio, oratio; paul f. sermo prolixus; pauli m. rigidus orator: Scot. tail, tale account, estimation] Reproach, slander, accusation, false witness; hence the Eng. TALE, action; opprobrium, vituperatio, calumnia, accusatio, falsum testimonium: —Ne tale ne doð neque calumniam faciatis, *Lk. 3, 14: Plat. 30, 16: L. Ps. 43, 15: Mk. 14, 55.* Nabban nane tale ongen nullam habere accusationem in, *Gen. 44, 16.*
 TALE [*Plat. tall f. numerus; getal n. quantity: A.-S. getæl, getel: Dut. Frs. tal, getal n: Ger. zahl f: Ker. zala: Dan. Sued. tal n. or with the article, tallet number, quantity: Icel. tal n. tala f. numerus: Tusc. dalim, til, dil: Ind. Sans. tallā*] A TALE, reckoning; computus: —Of piase tale of this reckoning, *Chart. Hicet's Ep. Diss. p. 109, 19.*
 Talenta A talent; talentum, *Ors. 4, 4.*
 Talian; p. ode; pp. od. To reckon, compute, estimate, think, relate, recount; æstimare, putare, narrare: —Ne tala þu me þæt ic ne cunne ne æstimes tu (de) me quod ego non novi, *Bd. S. p. 513, 40.* Swa þu talost st tu putas, *Bd. S. p. 628, 7.* He me ofslægenne talað ille me interfectum putat, *Bd. S. p. 591, 29.* Hwæber þæt nu sie to talianne wælic and unnyt whether that now be esteemed vain and useless, *Bt. 24, 4.*
 Tallic blameable, wicked, *R. Ben. interl. 21, v. tælic.*
 Tallice Reproachfully, wickedly; reprehensibiliter, probrose, *R. 99.*
 Talu a fable, *Cot. 50, v. tale.*
 TAMB; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Sued. tam tame: Frs. tam f. a bridle: Ger. zahm: Not. Ot. zam: Moea. tam: Icel. tamr, v. tamian*] TAME, gentle, mild; mansuetus, mitis: —Tam bar a tame boar, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.* Seo leo þeah hio wel tam se the lion though he be very tame, *Bt. 25.* Rit uppan tamre assene equitavit super dormita asina, *Mt. 21, 5.* Hi ser tame mid gewenedon they before grew tame with, *Bt. 26.*
 Tama, an; m. A tamer; dominor, *Bt. 25.*
 Taman-weorð-egc, Taman-weorð-ige [*Flor. Tamewordina:*

Dunel. Tameweorde: Ænut. Tameworðe: Brom. Tameworthe: West. Tameworth. —a Tama fluvio præterlabente] TAMWORTH, Staffordshire; ad Tamam fluvium fundus insularis; oppidum in agro Staffordiensis, ad confluentem Tamæ et Ankar fl. situm, *Chr. 913: 920.*
 Tamar, tamer. The river TAMAR; fluvii nomen agros Cornubiensem et Devoniensem dividit: —Tamer-muð mouth of the Tamar, *Chr. 997.*
 Tame THAME; vicus in agro Oxoniensi, ad fluvium ejusdem nominis situs, *Chr. 970.*
 Tamian; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat. tåmen, betåmen, temsen: Dut. temmen to tame: Frs. tema to turn, to prevent: Ger. zåhmen: Tat. zeman, gizeman: Moea. tamjan, gatamjan domare: Dan. tæmme: Sued. tåma, tåmja: Icel. temia circumare, subigere, assuafacere: Fr. dompter, domter: Sp. Port. domar; It. Lat. domare: Grk. δαμαω: Heb. דָּמָה dmm to make quiet, to be dumb. According to Wachter and Frieck, this word is related to the Ger. zaum m: Plat. toom m: Frs. tam f. all signifying a bridle. The Ger. zåumen est freno coercere, et dicitur proprie de equis alisque animalibus, sive domesticis sive feris, quæ freno injecto utilitatibus, nostris inseruire coguntur: Ger. zæmen, zåhmen vero imperio ad disciplinam coercere, et dicitur de hominibus et humanis affectibus, quia disciplina freno similis est, et cum freno pingitur.—tam tame*] To TAME; domare, *Col. Mon.*
 TAN, es; m. [*Plat. teen f. a thin iron rod for making nails: Dut. teen f. an osier, a twig: Ger. zain m. metal in rods, a hoop made of willow: Sued. ten m. a thin iron rod: Icel. teinn m. bacillus, stimulus ferreus, ferrum productum; tag f. rimen: Moea. tains virga, virgula. Lye says, Tenus a Grk. τεινω vel τεινω, tensio, et proinde quicquid in longum extenditur; unde et ταινια, tainia, fascia. Omnia vero a τεινω extendo, intendo*] 1. A twig, sprout, shoot; vimen, virgultum, germen. 2. A lot, a lot made of a twig; sortitio per vimina: παβουαρτα, i. e. divinatio per tenos sive virgulas, quam olim in usu fuisse apud Scythas memorat Herodot. l. 4; apud Alanos,

Ann. l. 31; apud Saxones denique Adam. Brem. c. 6. 3. *A spreading eruption, a tetter; mentagra, expansum quid, Grk. τερραρον, a talus* — 1. *Pa tanas up epla heron the twigs aloft bore apples, Cd. 224.* Hrinon hearin tanas drihta bearnum sprouts of evil touched (the) children of men, Cd. 47. 2. Hluton hi mid tanum sortiti sunt per tenos; miserunt sortes, Bd. S. p. 624, 24. Unde et vox ista tan pro sorte ipaa ponitur, C. R. Mt. 27, 35: Jn. 19, 24: Bd. S. p. 624, 25. 3. *Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*

TAN; *adj.* Shooting, spreading; germinans, extendens:—Gebide tanum tudre abide with a spreading progeny, Cd. 107. **TANede** One diseased with a tetter; mentagricus, vel potius forsan, teticus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*

TANG; *pl.* tangan [*Plat. tange f: Dut. tang f: Ger. zange f: Old Ger. zanga f: Dan. tang pl. tænger f: Swed. tång pl. tångar f: Icel. taung f. forceps: Gael. teangas m. a pair of pincers: Fr. tenaille f: It. tanaglia f. nippers: Sp. tenaza f. tongs: Port. tenaz f. Holding, keeping, pulling, being the original idea, it is probable that tang is related to the Lat. tangere, Old Lat. tagere, and the Grk. τανγω, the Swed. taga, the Eng. to take] **TONGS**; forceps, Cot. 81.*

TAN-hlyta, tan-hlytere. One who tells fortunes by lots, a fortune-teller; per tenos sortitor, sortilegus, R. 106, 112: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

TAN-tun TAUNTON; ad Tanum fluvium oppidum, in agro Somersetensi, Chr. 722.

TAPER, tapor, tapur, es; *m.* [*Fr. Gael. tapar m. a taper: Gael. tapais f. a carpet: Wel. tampyr a taper: It. doppiere, doppiero m. a torch, taper: Lat. tapes, tapetum tapestry: Grk. ταπη, ταπητος*] 1. **A TAPER**; cereus. 2. *The Egyptian rush, from which a material was made to write upon; papyrus*—1. R. Conc. 5. 2. Cot. 164.

Taper-æx *A taper-axe, a small axe in the form of a candle; tenuis, ad cerei formam facta, securis, Chr. 1031.*

Taper-berend *A candle-bearer, a deacon; cereum ferens, acolythus, R. Conc. 6.*

TARE tar, v. tero.

TARG, targa [*Plat. Old Dut. tar-*

gie f: Ger. tartsche f: Pol. tarcza: Bohm. tarts: Lat. mid. targia: Fr. targe f: It. targa f: Sp. tarja, adarga f: Gael. targaid f: a shield covered with leather, and studded with brass, iron, or silver: Wel. targed. Richards has, tarian

a shield: Chald. תריסר thriana scutum, and תריס thris a shield. Some derive this word from the Lat. tergus the hide of a beast, like scutum, from σκurov corium, it being the ancient custom to cover the shield with the raw hide of beasts, Wachter, Richards] **A TARGET, shield, buckler; clypeus, Prov. 30.**

TAS [*Chan. taas: Dut. Fr. tas m. a heap, pile: Dut. tassen to heap up: Gael. tasgaidh f. a hoarding, a laying up, a hoard, treasure: Bret. tes m. a heap*] **A TASS**, mow of corn; acervus, cumulus, congeries, scilicet frugum, Som.

Taw tow, v. tow.

TAWA [*Plat. tau n. a rope, implements of husbandry, a loom, the implements of a loom; touw, tou, getou, getau n. implements of husbandry: Dut. getouw n. a weaver's loom, implements: Icel. tö n. lanificium, lana*] **Implements, tools, furniture; instrumenta mechanica, Som.**

TAWERE [*Plat. tauer m: Dut. touwer m.*] **A TAWER**; coriorum macerator, subactor, coriarius, alutarius — *Hwit-tawere a WHITE-TAWER, a dresser of white leather; coriorum dealbator, Lye.*

TAWIAN, getawian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Plat. tauen: Dut. touwen, both like the Plat. and Dut. signify to taw or dress leather, to bang, to taw any one's hide, to beat: Frs. tawa to prepare, make, to taw: Ger. a provincialism, tauen to taw: Moes. taujan facere, agere, parare, operari: Pers. تاریدن*

tawbdn to scrape and curry hides. Adlung refers to the Plat. tehen: Ger. ziehen to draw, to pull, as the necessary operation in tawing, and to the Moes. taujan facere] **To till, prepare, to taw, that is, to macerate and beat hides; hence to beat, strike, treat, treat badly, to insult; colere, parare, scilicet terram, coria subigendo parare; inde autem generatim etiam, tundere, pulsare, caedere, molestare tractare, contumelia affi-**

cere—Scendð and tawð to bismore miclum þu þægeoes cwenan (they) slau and tawð the Thme's wife wif great diagrae, Lup. ad Angl. 11. *Pa tawedon by eft þe ærend-ræc mid þam mæsta by-mere then afterwards trowe they the ambassadors trowe the greatest diagrae, Ors. 3, 3. Pa þe þær gefangen wærc. hy tawedon mid þære mæsta unieðene thes who wæc taken there they beot mid æ greatest severity, Ors. 4, 1. To þam bismre getawde to treat with diagrae, Ors. 8, 8.*

To the, often used in comp. A.-S. as in the Chr. after the year 1138, for the wick v. seo, &c., Chr. 1149, &c.

TEAFOR, teafur, read teafur. *Ed lead, vermilion, ruddle; E-nium, phoeniceus color. E-brica, sinopia, Cot. 213: I. 80: Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*

Teag, teagh, teah *a scroll, dicitic, band, an enclosure, Ca. 174, v. tig.*

Teagan *To prepare, till; parare, colere*—*Þæt land wæs teagenne to till the land with; istam terram cum ista ad colendam, Bd. S. p. 34. 32.*

Teah instructed, Elf. gr. 25. G. v. tyan.

Teah drew, accused, &c., Mch. 23, 1, v. teon.

Teala well, rightly, Bd. S. 632, 31: Cd. 62, v. tela.

Tealde, tealdon told, v. telu.

Teale *An excuss; pretium Chr. 1087.*

Teallan; pp. bitolden. To purify; purgare, Cod. Ex. 15. 11.

Teallan to reckon, esteem, put, tell, v. tellan.

Teallic Blameable; reprehensibilis, R. Ben. interi. 2, v. 2. lic.

TEALTIAN, tealtrian; *p. o. pp. od* [*Plat. taltum f. talters; taltrig taltur f. To TILT, shake, waver, totter; inclinare, nutare, cillare. 2. To be in danger, jeopardy; periclitari*—1. *Tealtrian mid fotum to tread with the feet, Dial. 1, 4. Tealte getrywð faith wærc Lup. 7: Cod. Eom. 13. 11: Pa. 108, 9. 2. Þe tealtrienne gelumpon ead. periclitanti contigentes, Bd. S. p. 592, 21.*

TEAM, es; *n.* [*Plat. team f. team, progenies, stirps: Dut. team n. a team of drags, a brigade: Frs. tam, team pl. s.*

nar f. a bride, progeny] 1. *An*
us, offspring, race, progeny,
mily, a succession of children,
sterity, any thing following in
row, order or TEAM; soboles,
rosapia, progenies, stirps;
am-team liberorum sequ-
er, procreatio, Ors. 1, 14. Di-
mus etiam a team of ducks;
soles anatum. Inde etiam
notare solet, sequela, lon-
is ordo, cujusvis generis:
a team of oxen, horses, &c.;
e. boum, jumentorum, junc-
rum ordo. 2. The issue or
spring of the slaves or na-
ives, anciently belonging to
the lord of the manor; also the
residuum over them; et pro-
de, apud forenses, sequela,
e. familia nativorum Bon-
rum et Villanorum mane-
re pertinentium: nec non
habendi istam sequelam,
icunque inventi fuerint in
regia; coercendique et ju-
randi eos infra curiam do-
ni, Spelm. et Somm. Gloss.
vel. Hicckes's Theor. I. 159,
note. Advocatio ad warran-
um, productio auctoris, ap-
ellatio:—1. Dæs teames wæs
ldor gefyllid of this issue
mily, race) was posterity
designed, Cd. 79. He Noe
urh, and his wife, and his
me, æt þam miclan flode
kept Noah, and his wife,
his offspring, at the great
2, Gen. 5, 31, note in Cod.
Laund. Of þam yfelan
me from the evil race, Elf.
p. 6, 1. Teamum and
re with families and off-
spring, Cd. 75. 2. Toll and
n jus telonii sive emptio-
et sequela, Chr. 963: L.
th 16: L. Edw. 1: L.
chr. 10.
in To cite, summon, contend;
vindicare, L. Ethelst. 24,
p. 61, 21, v. tyman.
full teemful, fruitful, Ps.
17.
an injury, R. Mt. 20, 13,
ona.
teer, teher, teher, es;
Plat. trane, traane f. a
drop: Dut. traan m. f.
ther m: Ger. thräne f.
ar, drop, drone: Naot.
e: Moes. tagt: Dan. taare
tear; tar c. a drop:
târ m. f. a tear: Icel.
a tear; tær clear: Gael.
deoir, dheur m. a tear,
of amy liquid: Ir. dear,
m. a tear, drop: Bret.
na, darou, daélou m; pl.
doux, deur water: Old
in Bezh. Les. dair a
Grk. δαυρη a tear; du-

pos anything watered: Arab.

تاك taka to burst forth as
 tears; or دق, wadaka to
 drop, distil. The poetical Ger.
 zähre f: Ker. Ot. zahar, za-
 her, zeher are the same word,
 for z and t are often interchang-
 ed] A TEAR; lachryma, stilla:
 —Ic tearas sceal geotan I
 shall shed tears, Cod. Exon.
 10 b, 1. Tearas guton shed
 tears; lachrymas fundebant,
 Bd. S. p. 606, 14. Underfoh
 tearas mine percipe lachrymas
 meas, Ps. 38, 16. Mid tear-
 um þwean cum lachrymis ri-
 gare, Lk. 7, 38. Balsames
 tear a tear of the balsam-tree,
 balm of Gilead, Elf. gl. Som.
 p. 65.

^d Tearfian To roll, wallow; vo-
 lutare:—He tearfode ille vo-
 lutabat sese, Mk. 9, 20.

Tear - gotende shedding tears,
 Nicod. 30.

Tearig, tearlic. Full of tears,
 tearful; lachrymosus:—Tear-
 rig hleor tearful face, Cd.
 104.

TEART TART, sharp, severe; a-
 cer, asper:—Word teart ver-
 bum asperum, L. Ps. 90, 3.

Teartlic Tart, sharp; acer, as-
 per, Scint. 78.

Teartlice; comp. or; sup. ost,
 ust; adv. TARTLY, sharply;
 acriter, Scint. 78: R. Ben.
 69.

Teart-numol, teart-numul sharp-
 ly taking, biting effectual, Herb.
 47, 3.

^e Teartnys, se; f. TARTNESS,
 sharpness; asperitas, R. Conc.
 2.

Teaslice; comp. or; adv. Gently,
 fitly, conveniently; placide,
 leniter, opportune, C. Mk.
 14, 11.

Tebl a dice-table, v. tæfel.

Teblere a player at dice, v. tæ-
 felere.

Tebl-stan a chess-man, v. tæf-
 stan.

Tece A beam; tigillum, Cot.
 195.

TEDER; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat.
 teder, teer tender, weak, deli-
 cates: Dut. teeder, teer: Fra.
 tier: Ger. zart: Bret. tener
 tender, soft, weak: Fr. tendre:
 It. tenero: Sp. tierno, tierna:
 Port. tenro: Ir. Gael. tais
 soft, not hard, moist] Ten-
 der, frail, slender, transient;
 tener, fragilis, imbecillus:—
 Se þe wile wislice and georn-
 lice sefter þam hlisan spyrian,
 þonne ongite he swiþe hraþe
 hu lytel he bið, and hu læne,
 and hu tedre he who will

wisely and diligently inquire
 after fame, then shall very soon
 perceive how little it is, how
 narrow and how transient, Bt.
 18, 1. Se wite þæs lichom-
 an is swiþe flowende, and
 swiþe tedre the beauty of the
 body is very fleeting and very
 frail, Bt. 32, 2. Nanre wuhte
 lichoma ne beoþ þonne te-
 derra þonne þæs monnes no
 creature's body is more tender
 than the man's, Bt. 16, 2.

^f Tedrian To grow tender; tene-
 rescere, Lye.

Tefnung, e; f. [teafor vermil-
 lion] A painting; pictura,
 Solik. 4.

Tege an enclosure, desk, L. pol.
 Cnut. 74, v. tig.

Teging A staining; tinctura, R.
 44.

Tegl a tail, v. tægel.

Tegn-tun TEYNTON; vicus qui-
 dam in agro Devonensi, ad
 ripam fl. Teyni, a Danis crea-
 matum, Chr. 1001.

Tegþian to tithes, R. Lk. 11, 42,
 v. teoþian.

Tegþung, tegþungc tithes, C. R.
 Lk. 18, 12, v. teoþing.

Teh drew, v. teon.

Teher a tear, C. Mk. 9, 24, v.
 tear.

Teherian To weep; lachrymari,
 C. R. Jn. 11, 35.

Tehhan to determine, Bt. 24, 3,
 v. teoþhian.

Teigþian to tithes, C. Lk. 11, 42,
 v. teoþian.

^f Teiss A disease, affliction; pla-
 ga, afflictio, morbus, C. Lk.
 7, 21.

Tela, tel, teald; adv. [Wel. telaid,
 telediw worthy, fair, beautiful]
 Well, rightly, good; bene, rec-
 te, probe:—Bd. S. p. 599, 5.
 Ic wat tela I know well, Bd. S.
 p. 536, 33. He tela ne wiste
 he knew not well, Bd. S. p.
 517, 10. Tela don to do well,
 Prov. 23. Tela gehealdon
 rightly observed, Bt. 41, 3.
 Tela atemeded well tamed, Bt.
 R. 168.

Telan to blame, to accuse, v. tæ-
 lan.

TELD, es; n. [Plat. telt m: Dut.
 tent f: Ger. zelt n: Not. Wit.
 Ot. kezelt, kizelt, gezelt ten-
 torium; selida, selde, seldo
 tabernaculum: Dan. tælt, telt
 n: Sued. tält n: Isck. tialld
 n. tialldbd tentorium, awlsum:
 Bret. telt m. tinel f. a tent;
 Lat. mid. tenda: Fr. tente f:
 It. Port. tenda f. a tent: Sp.
 tienda f. a tent, shop. Re-
 lated to the Lat. tendere to
 stretch] A tent, tabernacle:
 tabernaculum, tentorium, Ps.
 17, 3: Gen. 18, 9, v. geteld.

¹Teld-sticca a tent-peg or nail, *Jud.* 4, 21, 22.

Teld-wyrhta a tent-maker.

Telere *A mocker, scoffer; derisor, Som.*

Telg a purple dye, v. taelg.

TELGA, an; m. [*Plat.* telg, telge, tilge f: *Dut.* telg f: *Ger.* a provincialism, zelke, zelken m: *Swed.* telning m. a young shoot or twig: *Icel.* tæg f. vimen, ramus] *A branch, twig, shoot; ramus, virgultum*—in þam telgan on the branch, *Bd. S.* p. 495, 26: *C. Mk.* 11, 8. Telgan branches, *T. Ps.* 57, 9. Unberende telgan an fruitful branches, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 68. Wrohtes telgan hri non drilita bearnun branches of wickedness reached to children of men, *Cd.* 47. He oferfæmde foldan sceatas twigum and telgum he would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, *Cd.* 199: 200.

Telgan [taelg a purple colour] *To colour, paint, dye; ostro tingere, Som.*

Telg-berend givng a purple colour, *Cot.* 146, v. taelg-berend.

¹Telg-deag a purple dye, *Cot.* 146.

Telgor *A plant, shoot, twig; planta, virgultum, ramus, stirps, Gen.* 2, 5.

Telgung, e; f. *A dyeing, colouring; tinctura, tinctorium, Cot.* 170: 174.

TELLAN, atellan, getellan; ic telle; p. tealde; imp. tele; pp. geteald; v. a. [*Plat.* tellen, vertellen: *Dut.* vertellen: *Old Dut.* taelen loqui, dicere: *Frs.* tella: *Ger.* zählen, erzählen: *Os. Ker. &c.* irzellen, zellan, zelan, zelen, zalen: *Dan.* tale to speak; tælle to tell; fortælle to relate, to tell: *Swed.* tälja to tell, count, number, cut, divide; fortälja to count, relate, tell, recite: *Icel.* tala loqui, dicere; telia numerare, dicere, asserere; þyllia sermonem facere.—*Plat.* *Dut.* taal: *Frs.* tal a speech, language, v. cognate words in tale a reproach, &c.] 1. To tell, announce, relate; nuntiare, narrare. 2. To impute, ascribe, repute, esteem, think, judge; imputare, ascribere, reputare secum, arbitrari. 3. To tell, number, compute, reckon; numerare, computare, recensere.—1. Telle þinum suna sarra tuis filiis, *Ex.* 10, 2. 2. Ne mæg heo us lease tellan non possit illa nos falso reputeare, *Gen.* 38, 23. Donne telle ic þa weorðmynd þa wyrhtan then

ascribe I the honour to the workman, *Bt.* 14, 1. Hwam telle ic gelice cuisam reputabo similem? *Mt.* 11, 16. Ic ne tealde me sylfne swa wurð þæt ego non arbitratus sum me adeo dignum ut, *Lk.* 7, 7. Noe tealde Noah thought, *Cd.* 72. Monige tealdon multi putarunt, arbitrati sunt, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 3. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan non habeo vos pro seruis, *Jn.* 15, 15. Tellað min wedd for naht habebunt meum fadus pro nihilo, *Deut.* 31, 20. 3. Ðe ic þe ær tealde which I formerly reckoned to thee, *Bt.* 37, 2. Telle þas steorran gif þu mage numera stellas si tu possis, *Gen.* 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. Tellað þa and-fengas þe hym behefe synt computat sumptus qui ei necessarii sunt, *Lk.* 14, 28. Moises þa tealde Moses itaque numeravit, *Lk.* 3, 16.

¹Telnis, se; f. 1. *Reproach, slander; calumnia, opprobrium, probrum.* 2. *Anxiety, care, vexation; sollicitudo, ærumna, vexatio*—1. *R. Lk.* 1, 25: *C. R. Lk.* 3, 14. 2. *C. R. Mk.* 4, 19.

Telo for tele think, *Bt.* 38, 3, v. tellian.

TELTRE *A tenterhook; clavus, scilicet iugum textorium, Cot.* 39, 162.

Tem a team, v. team.

TEMAN *To generate, TEM; gignere, Cd.* 10, *Th.* p. 13, 1, v. tyman.

Temese, Tæmese, e; or an; f. [*Lye* says, Ita dicitur, ut vulgo creditur, a concursu Tama et Isidis; potius tamen a Brit. Tām isc, i. e. aquarum agmen, aqua tractus] *The river*

THAMES; Thamesis, fluvius Angliæ celeberrimus:—Ea hatte Temese a river called Thames, *Chr. Ing.* p. 3, 12. On Temese muðan in the mouth of Thames; in Thamesis ostium, *Chr.* 851. Be suðan Temese by the south of Thames, *Chr.* 871. On twam healfum Temese on both sides the Thames, *Chr.* 1009. On Temesan or Temese on the Thames, *Chr.* 1009.

Temese-ford, Temesan-ford [*Lye* states, Situs est ad fl. Ivel et Usam, quorum concursus, in loco paulo demissiori, sit aquarum collectione irriguus, ac inundationibus obnoxius. Inde vero nomen sortitus esse videtur, Temese-ford, q. d. Tām isc ford, i. e. aquarum collectionis trajectus] TAMSFORD; vicus in agro Bedfordienai,

ubi arcem struxerunt Dec. anno 921. Quam quatuordecim annis æstate expugnavit Angli, Rege ac præcipuis Dec. rum ducibus occisis, *Chr.* 1000.

¹TEMIAN, getemian; ic tæmp p. ode; pp. od. *To take, subdue; domare*—Ic tæm I tæme, *Elf. gr.* 24. Þær ead dan lichoman his betwæð; hwamlicum fastene swan and temede semle corpus inter quotidianis jejuniis tīgabat et domabat, *Bd.* 631, 35.

TEMPER, templ, es; a [*Plat.* *Dut.* m. *Ger.* m. *Dan.* a. *Sw.* a. tempel: *Lat.* templum: *Græc.* thaz tempel: *Welsh.* anciantly temhyl a temple, church: *Ir.* Gael. tempel a temple, church: *Fr.* temple m: *It.* templo, tempio m: *Port.* templo m: *Greek.* a separated place. *Lye* says, that according to its appearance this word is taken from the *Lat.* templum, and that in *Plat.* tempel has the signification of a temple, and that tempeln, upon the auftempeln signify to erect to make a high heap. *Turner* m. a high heap, hardly probable that the expressions can be construed to be taken from the *Lat.* templum, but rather that the tempel a high heap, is applied to a high building afterwards to a high altar destined for worship. *Turner* m. *E. Jüdel*, in his *Origin of the Latin Language* p. 57, is of this opinion. TEMPLE; templum; the A.-S. settled in Britain they had idols, altars, temples, and priests. *W.* also from the unquestioned authority of our *Anglo-Saxon* Bede, that their temples were surrounded with exclosures, and that they were defended by lances were thrust into them, *Bd.* 2, 9, 13: *Turner's Hist.* vol. I. p. 212:—*Godefridus Dei templum, Mt.* 23. Hys lichaman tempel þoris templum, *J.* 23. Ðes temples heafuvertex, *Mt.* 4, 5. Þær ead getimbrung temple scia, *Mt.* 24, 1: *Mt.* Com to þam temple temple, *Lk.* 21, 28. 2. On þæt temple temple venit, *Lk.* 21. Swerian on temple temple, *Mt.* 23, 28.

Durh þæt templ *per templum*, Mk. 11, 16. Ongean þæt tempel *ex adverso templi*, Mk. 13, 3. Tempel-halgung *dedication of the temple*, Jn. 10, 22. Temprian; *p. ode*; *pp. getemprod.* TO TEMPER, *mix, mingle*; temperare, Som. m ten, Bt. 38, 1, v. tyn. TENDAN TO TIND, *set on fire*; accendere, inflammare, v. stendan, ontendan. Under tunder, *Elf. gr. 9, 26*, v. ryoder. Ending TINDING, *burning*; incendium, *Dial. 2*. Nel a basket, v. tænel. Net [Aser. Tanet: Dumel. Tenet: Brom. Thenet: Thorn. (aneth, Thanet) *The isle of Thenet*; insula in agro Caniano: — insula in eastwardre ðæt mycel ealond Tenet, æt is syx hund hida micel ðær Angelcynnes sehte *est in orientali Cantio magna insula, insula, id est, sexcentarum miliarum magnitudinis iuxta aglice gentis estimationem*, *Ed. S. p. 486, 18: Chr. 851: 53.* gan to hasten; *festinare*, *d. 117, v. tengan.* ðil s basket, v. tænel. Ten-ric, tense-rige, tense- [Mann. says, a Francico tense, tense census; rice rex, reg- m] *A royal tax; census rex*, *Chr. 1137.* (draw, pull, Jn. 12, 32, v. teon. ðe A leader; dux: — Teo- e æt torre leaders at the oer; duces ad turrim, *Cd. 80.* le created, *Bd. S. p. 597,* v. teon. or red lead, v. teafor. an to tug, prepare, create, teon. vða tenth, *Bd. S. p. 646,* v. teoða. draw, v. teon. wæð persuades himself, *Bt. 1, v. teohhian.* ð, teobhe. Fruit, produce, geny, offspring; fructus, oca, soboles, *Cd. 46.* STAN, tiohhan, geteohan, tiohhan; ic tiohhige, tioh- ; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To pull, e, endeavour, propose, design, point, determine, persuade to self, resolve, suppose, ak, judge, to pass judgment; there, conari, putare, stare, ordinare: — Se leasna and sio rædelse þara signena monna tiohhie þæt : *false opinion* and the opinion of unwise men *termina that*, *Bt. 27, 3.* widre ic þe nu teohhie lædenne whither I design

now to lead thee, *Bt. 22, 2.* Ælc mon tiohhað him every man proposes to himself, *Bt. 33, 2.* Him teohhode to wite appointed to him for punishment, *Bt. 16, 2.* Gif æne-gu geceaft tiohhode if any creature attempted, *Bt. 35, 4.* Sume teohhiað þæt þæt betat sy some persuade themselves that that is best, *Bt. 24, 2.* Ðonan þe hi teohhiað þæt whence they think that, *Bt. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 168.* Teohð draw, v. teon. Teolian; *p. ode to take care of, to mollify*, *Guth. Vit. c. ult., v. tilian.* Teollan to tell, speak, *Chr. 1086, v. tellan.* Teolung, e; *f. A TILLING, cultivation; cultura, L. Edg. Sup. Wilk. 79, 39.* Teoma A beast of burden, an ass; animal quodvis subjugale, *R. Mt. 21, 5.* TEO'N; ic teoð, teoðe, þu tyhst, he tyhð, tihð, we teoð; *p. teah, geteag, geteah, teh, geteh, teode, tiode, we tugon, getugon; sub. teoðð, tihte; p. tuge; imp. teoð, teoðh; pp. togen, betogen, getogen; v. a.* [Plat. teon, tügen contracted from tehen in all the significations of the A-S: Dut. trekken to pull: Frys. tia to pull, produce, bring forth: Ger. ziehen, and in some parts of Upper Ger. züchen, zeuchen: Old Ger. ziuhan, zechan, zihan: Moes. tiuhan ducere: Dan. trække, drage: Swed. tåga to march; tåga, tånja to stretch, to stretch out: Icel. toga trahere, ducere: Fr. touer to tow] 1. To TUG, row, pull, to go, draw to, entice, allure, bind; trahere, ducere, prehendere, accedere, suadere, sollicitare. 2. To draw out, appoint, bring forth, form, make, create; facere, statuere, creare. 3. To draw out a charge, to accuse, impeach; accusare, arguere: — 1. Teon swiðe to draw forcibly; trahere vehementer, *Elf. gr. 28.* Ic teo traho, traham, *Jn. 12, 32.* Teoh hit on dypan trahes ip-sam in altum *Lk. 5, 4.* Sio gecyнд eow tihð to þam angite, ac eow teohð gedwola of þam angite nature draws you to that knowledge, but error draws you from that knowledge, *Bt. 26, 1: Lk. 5, 3.* Teh hys nett on land trazit ejus rete in terram, *Jn. 21, 11.* Teah hyne drew him, *Jdth. p. 23, 1.* Tugon hy heora hraegl they drew their clothing, *Ors. 3, 5.*

Ða teah he hig ongean retrazit ille eam, *Ex. 4, 7.* Teah to wuda went to the woods, *Bt. 35, 6.* Ham tugon went home, *Chr. 1096: Ors. 4, 6.* 2. Þe þu þe to wundrum teodest which thou to thyself hast wondrously formed, *Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 25.* Ðæt þu us þas wrace teodest that thou hast appointed us this exile, *Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 21.* Þe he him to gode teode which he had made him for a god, *Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 13: Cd. 161: 46.* 3. Gif hwa oðerne teon wille if any one wishes to accuse another, *L. Pol. Alf. 29.* Teah accused; accusavit, *Ors. 4, 11.* Gif hi man teo if one accuse him, *L. Pol. Alf. 11.* Gif man hlaforde teo if one accuse a lord, *L. Pol. Cnut. 27.* Tyhð me untrywða accuse me of untruths, *Cd. 27.* Þu me stale tyhst, *Gen. 31, 31.* Teona, an; m. Reproach, injury, wrong, mischief, injustice, insult; calumnia, contumelia, ignominia, molestia, injuria, calamitas, jurgium: — Ne do ic þe nenne teonan non facio ego tibi nullam injuriam, *Mt. 20, 18: Lk. 11, 45.* Ðæt he geþence þone teonan þe we him dydon ut remiscatur injuriam quam nos ei fecimus, *Gen. 50, 15.* Ge ne ongitað hu micelne teonan ge doð ye understand not how great injury ye do, *Bt. 14, 2.* Cwyð þæt ic seo teonum georn sayeth that I am anxious for mischief, *Cd. 27.* Ic fleah teonan I fled insult, *Cd. 103.* TEONAN to anger, incense, slander, *L. Ps. 105, 16.* — Teoniende calumnians, *L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. tynan.* Teon-cwydan to speak reproachfully, to slander. Teon-cwyde [cwide a speech] a reproachful speech, a slander. Teoñd, es; m. [part. of teon to accuse] An accuser; accusator, *L. In. 48.* Teoñde drawing, bearing, bringing forth, accusing, slandering, *Cd. 161, v. teon.* Teoñere A slanderer; calumniator, *L. Ps. 71, 4.* Teoñ-ful full of slander, troublesome, rebellious, malignant, *Ps. 77, 10: Cd. 186.* Teoñ-hete dire hate, *Cd. 154.* Teoñiende slandering, *L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. teonan.* Teoñ-leg a troublesome flame, *Cod. Exon. 22 a.* Teoñ-lic Reproachful; contumeliosus, *Lys.* Teoñlice; *comp. or; sup. oet;*

adv. Reproachfully; contumeliose, Nic. 14.
 *Teón-ræden, ne; *f. the law or form of accusing, quarrel, what promotes quarrel, self-will, stubbornness, Jud. 15, 11, Elf. T. p. 9.*
 Teón-smið *a worker of mischief, Cod. Exon. 65 b.*
 Teontig twenty, *Bd. S. p. 485, 26, v. twentig.*
 Teón-word *a reproachful word, Num. 13, 33.*
 Teor tar, *v. tero.*
 TEORIAN [*Plat. Dut. teren absumere, consumere: Frs. tera to consume: Ger. zehren, abzehren to consume, waste, diminish: Dan. tære: Swed. tära to consume, waste: Icel. tóra misære vitam trahere: Ir. Gael. tor, toras m. weariness; torchair to perish, pierce: Lat. terere: Grk. τρώω To fail; deficere, T. Pa. 72, 19, v. ge-teorian.*
 Teors A TARSE; membrum virile; *Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2, 8: Cot. 163.*
 Teoru tar, *v. tero.*
 Teorung *a failing, v. geteorung.*
 Teorwe tar, *L. M. 1, 61, v. tero.*
 *Teotanheal TETTENHALL-Kings, Staffordshire; *pugnæ locus inter Anglos et Dacos:—Æt Teotanheale at Tottenhall, [Ing. Tootenhall], Chr. 910.*
 Teoð draw, *v. teon.*
 TEOÐA, teða m; seo, þæt, teoðe; *adj. [Plat. tiende, teinde tenth: Dut. tiende tenth: Frs. tiende, tegothe, degma f. tiende: Ger. zehnte tenth: Ker. zehanto, zento, tegotho: Moss. taihunda, taihunda: Dan. tiende: Swed. tionde: Icel. tundi decimus] The TENTH; decimus:—Seo teoðe tid the tenth hour; decima hora, Jn. 1, 39: Ex. 29, 40. Syle þone teoðan dæl redda decimam partem, Dent. 14, 22. Oð þæne teoðan monð ad decimum mensem, Gen. 8, 5. On þam teoðan dæge in decimo die, Ex. 12, 3: Jos. 4, 19. Teoðan sceattas decime portiones, decimas, L. A. f. 38, Willk. p. 32, 3.*
 Teoðian; *ic teoðige; p. ode; pp. od, v. a. [teoða tenth] To TITHE, to take a tenth; decimare:—Ge þe teoðigað or teoðiað myntan, &c., vos qui decimatis mentham, &c., Mt. 23, 23: Lk. 11, 42.*
 Teoðing, teoðung, e; *f. 1. A TITHING, tithes; decimatio, decimæ. 2. A band of ten men; decuria:—1. Priddan dæl þare teoðunge a third part of*

the tithes; tertia pars decimarum, L. Const. Willk. p. 113, 13. He sealde him þa teoðunge of eallum þam þingum, Gen. 14, 20: Lk. 18, 12. Teoðunga bringan decimas offerre, Gen. 28, 22. On teoðungum in tenths; in decimis, L. Edg. Can. 54. 2. L. Land. 4.
 Teoðing-ealdor *a president over ten, a president, a dean, captain, C. R. Ben. 33.*
 Teoðing-man *a tithing-man, Ex. 18, 21.*
 Teoðing-ascut *tithing-money, tithes, L. Edg. Sup. 2.*
 Teow [teon to lead] *A leader; dux, v. toga.*
 Teped, tepet. *Tapestry; tapes, Prov. 7.*
 TERAN; *ic tære, þu tyrst, he tyrð; p. tær, we tæron; pp. toren; v. a. [Plat. Dut. teren terere, absumere, consumere: Old Dut. tarren, out-terren dirimere, dilacerare: Ger. zehren to consume, waste, diminish; trennen to separate, divide, split: Dan. tære to consume, waste: Swed. tära like the Dan: Russ. deru: Wel. torri to break, burst, cut: Bret. terri, torri to break, lacerate, from the antiquated root torr m. a fracture, rapture: Ir. (s)troc to tear, rend: Gael. strac to tear, rend, to beat violently: Ir. Gael. srac or srachd to tear, rend, pull, to cut asunder, to rob, plunder: Heb. טרף] tor to divide, split] To TEAR, rend, lacerate, bite; lacerare, scindere:—Ongan his feax teran began to tear his hair, Joth. p. 25, 28. Tær he his claðas laceravit ille ejus vestimenta, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Hine tyrð tearæth him, Lk. 9, 39, v. tirian to irritate.*
 *Ter-finnas *The Tartars; Tartari, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Tero, teru, tare, teor. *Tar, glue, paste; pix fluida, gluten:—Cot. 95. Blæc teru napta, Cot. 139, v. tyrwa.*
 Tealum tessellam, *Cot. 179.*
 Teso *The right; dexter:—On teso on the right, Cd. 186.*
 TETER, tetr. *A TETTER; impetigo, R. 11: Scint. 25: Past. 11, 6, Som.*
 Téð teeth, *Ex. 21, 24, v. tóð.*
 Teða *the tenth, Bd. S. p. 608, 17, v. teoða.*
 Teting *discipline, instruction, rule, v. tihing.*
 TIAN *To tie; vincire, v. getian.*
 TIBER, tifer; *g. tiberes, tibres; d. tibre; n. [Ir. Gael. tabbar-tas m. an offering, a gift; tab-*

hair to give, bring: Gael. u-bhairt f: Ir. iodbhairt a sacrifice, an offering. Abing. under opler sacrificium, abing. that in the same manner as the Ger. opler corresponds in the sense of the Lat. offerre (offerro) the A.-S. call the offering, from toberan a toberan adferre, oportere, sacrificium, gift, offering, sacrificium, victima, &c. —Halig tiber a holy offering, Cd. 162. Hwar is þæt tiber soðers is the gift? Cd. 162. To tibre for a sacrifice, a sacrificium, Cd. 187. Cæne wolde tiber scearman ne behold Cain's offering, Cd. 47.
 TIBERNES, *se; f. A sacrifice, destruction; sacrificium, sacrificium, Ora. 1, 11.*
 Tiber-sceaca, *n; m. A river region, is Mr. Thorpe's translation; Lye says, Obiacta quassatrix, scilicet quæ quassatrix terræ ita vocata, ex colentibus fruges suas munera et dona (oblativam materiam) præbet. Fru-tamen mendose pro Tiber-sceat, i. e. mæstem, oblativam frugum regio. Per mæstem, hemispherium estabile. Ofer tiber-sceaca dan-geardes super brachium orbis, Cd. 8, v. 10. Hicke's Thes. L. E. 1, 199, 40.*
 TICEN, tyccen, es; *n. [Plat. kelke f: Ger. nickel, n. a kid: Wil. nikk. Considering the frequent change of t and c, with the relationship of the F and G. Ger. to the A.-S. is a kid; hordus:—Ic scate an ticcen ego mittam ad eum, Gen. 38, 17: Lk. 11, 2. Sende an ticcen mittam Gen. 38, 20: 37, 35. þæra tyccena fellum dorum pellibus, Gen. 37, 35. Bring me twa bestas to adfer mihi duas bestias, Gen. 27, 9.*
 Tices-well *Richard, or Stanton, Norfolk, Th. A.*
 Tictator, es; *m. A dictator, An.*
 Tid taught, *v. tyran.*
 TÍÐ tíd; *g. d. tide; v. tide; f. [Plat. tid, tide, tie f. time: Frs. time: Ger. zeit f: Ir. tempus; citi tempus; tempus, hora: Dan. c. tid Icel. tid f. tempus, optas: Sles. zhas, cas: dydd a day, as a defini-*
 1. TIDE, time, season.

timely; tempus, syntaxis. 2. A portion of time, an hour; hora:—1. Lencten tid vernum tempus, Gen. 48, 7. Oð æfen tid ad vespertinum tempus, Bd. S. p. 496, 34. Seo tid ne læcte the time approached, Bd. S. p. 577, 16. Ge nyton hwæne seo tid is vos nescitis quando tempus est vel aderit, Mk. 13, 33. Ðu ne oncnowe þa tide tu non nosti tempus, Lk. 19, 44. Manegum tidum multo tempore, multum temporis, Lk. 20, 9. Nu tomorgen on þisse ylcan tide jam cras in hoc ipso tempore, Ex. 9, 18. Sum fæc tide some space of time, Bd. S. p. 568, 4. 2. Swa swa healfre tide fæce as half an hour's space, Bd. S. p. 568, 1. Swylce anre tide quasi una hora, Lk. 22, 59. Seo syxte tid sexta hora, Lk. 23, 44. Fram þære sixtan tide a sexta hora, Mt. 27, 45. Ymb þa teoðan tid dages circa decimum horam diei, Bd. S. p. 558, 12. Twelf tida þæs dages duodecim hora diei, Jn. 11, 9. dan To BETIDE, happen; contingere:—Weald hwæt heom tide quodcumque vel siquid iis accidat, Off. Episc. 3. 1-dæg time's day, life's days, number of days, Cd. 58. lder weak, v. tydder. ldermys, tidernes. Weakness, corruption, v. tyddernes. ldrung an offspring, v. tyd- lrunge. llic Temporal, seasonable; tem- poralis, opportunus, Elf. gr. 5: Tot. 146. lice; comp. or; adv. Timely, easomably, fitly, quickly; tem- perative, opportune, Ors. 3, 1: 9d. S. p. 478, 21. llicenes, se; f. An opportu- nity, fit time; opportunitas, 2. Lk. 22, 6. -renas timely or seasonable sias, Deut. 28, 12. brian to generate, v. tyddrian. l-sanc, tid-sang periodical hanting or singing, the church ervice, C. R. Ben. 20. -sceawere another of times, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76. -writere a time writer, chro- nologer, Cot. 43. dernes weakness, v. tydder- nes. dra, tiedre frail, weak, Bt. 10, v. tydder. drian to propagate, Cd. 74, v. yddrian. gda a tile, v. tigel. htan to draw, allere, v. tihthan. hting purpose, teaching, v. hting.

*Tiele-sceot *A tabernacle, tent; tabernaculum, C. Ps. 14, 1.*
 Tielung *help, care, v. tilung.*
 Tien ten, v. tyn.
 Tien-heafod *a captain over ten men, an alderman.*
 TIER [Plat. Dut. tier f. a thriving or growing; Plat. Old Dut. tier f. gestus, modus; Ger. zier, zierde f. decus, cultus; Mons. Glos. zierula cultus; uipzierida muliebria orna- menta; Ot. Krist. l. i. v. 15. heil mágad zieri ave virgo decora; Dan. Swed. zirat m. ornament, decoration; Icel. tierleger decorus; tierlega de- core; Heb. צִוּרָה tsure form, shape, Adclung] TIRE, ATTIRE, series, heap; apparatus, ordo, moles, Bt. R. p. 175.
 Tifran *To paint, describe; de- pingere, Ben.*
 Tifre *with a sacrifice, from tifer, Cd. 226, v. tiber.*
 -tig [Ger. -zig; Moss. tig ten; Icel. -tugt, -tiu] forms tens in numeration; as, twentig twenty, þrittig thirty, &c. Words in -tig are declinable, yet without any variation of gender, -tig, -tigum, -tigma. In the nom. and ac. words ending in -tig are used both as nouns governing a g. and as adjectives agreeing in case with the noun; but, in d. and g. they appear to be used as adjectives only; as, twentig geara twenty years; þryttig scillingas (and scillinga) thirty shillings; twentigum win- trum, &c.
 *TIGGE, es; m. [from tian to tie, or teogan to pull, tug] 1. A tie, rug, pulling, fastness, effi- cacy; ligatura, nexus, obliga- tio, effectum. 2. What is tied or fastened; hence a bag, wallet, casket, hatch; maru- pium, scrinium:—1. Habbað langne tige to geleafan trim- minge have a lasting efficacy in confirming belief, Elf. T. p. 27, 26. 2. Cot. 16, 130.
 Tige-horn *a horn used for drawing blood, a cupping-glass; cucur- bitula, L. M. 1, 47.*
 TIGEL, tigel, tigel, tigel, an. [Plat. tegel, teiel m. a tile; Dut. tegel m. a tile, square brick; tigchel m. a brick; Ger. ziegel m. f. a tile; tiegel m. a skillet, crucible; Tat. zie- gala; Poem on St. Anno, cigelo; Dan. Swed. tegel n; Icel. tí- gull m. argilla lapidea, later, rhombus; Fr. tuile f; It. tegola f; Sp. teja f; Port. telha f; Pol. cegla; Bohm. cyhla. From the Lat. tegere; Ger. decken] A TILE, brick, any

thing made of clay, a pot, vessel. Mr. Ward, of Burslem, informs me that to this day porringers are called TIGS by the working potters; tegula, later, testa:—Astiðude swa swa tige miht min aruit tan- quam testa virtus mea, Ps. 21, 14. Hrof tiglia roof tiles, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan cum duris operibus luti et laterum, Ex. 1, 14. Tigelena gemet laterum mensura, summa, Ex. 5, 14. Wircean tigelan formare lateres, Gen. 11, 3. Hig hæfdon tygelan for stan habuerunt lateres pro lapidibus, Gen. 11, 3. Tigol-getel a tale or number of bricks, Ex. 5, 18. Tigel-geweorc tile work, making of bricks, Ex. 5, 7. Tigel-geweorc, Ex. 5, 8. Tigel-geweorc, Ex. 5, 16. Wæs gesæd þæt him nære nan þing þæs tigel-geweorces for-gifen erat declaratum quod iis non esset nihil lateritii operis rem- issum, Ex. 5, 19. Tigel-wyrhta a tile or pot-worker, potter. Æcer tigel-wyrhtena ager figularum, Mt. 27, 7, 10. *Tigelen Made of pot; figulinus, testaceus:—Fæt tigelen vas figulinum, fictile, Ps. 2, 9. Tigel-geweorc potter's work, v. tigel, &c.
 Tight discipline, Cot. 92, v. tyht.
 Tiginç *A tying, binding; liga- tio, vincitura, Bom.*
 Tigel *A windlass; tractorium, trochlea, sucula, Elf. gl.*
 Tigel *A tile, [v. tigel] also a fish, the lamprey: murenula piscia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*
 Tigel, tigel a tile, v. tigel.
 Tigris *A tiger, Th. An.*
 Tihhan, tihhan. *To think, judge, determine; sentire, secum reputare, iudicare, statuere:—Tihhað he þæt he mæge beon swiðe geselig he thinks he can be very happy, Bt. 24, 3. Tihodon hine to forlæ- tanne determined to leave him, Bt. 38, 1, v. teohhian.*
 Tiht discipline, v. tyht.
 TIHTAN; ic tihthe, þu tihstest, he tihð, we tihðað; p. we tih- ton; sub. tihthe; v. a. 1. To draw, persuade, solicit, allure, provee; trahere, suadere, allicere, provocare. 2. To accuse; accusare:—1. Ic wolde tihthan to godum þea- wum I would persuade to good manners, Bt. 38, 3. Se lichoma in lustfulnyllyse tihð caro in delectationem trahit, Bd. S. p. 497, 26; Bt. c. 20. Tihthon irritaverunt. Cot. 118. L. Ps. 77, 45, 64. 2. Hwi tihð ure

hlafofd us swa micles falesc
quare accusat noster dominus
nos tanti falsi? Gen. 44, 7.
Gif man oðerne tihte if
one accuse another, L. Hloth.
10, v. teon.

• **Tiht-byaig, tyht-byaig.** Often ac-
cused; accusatus frequenter,
L. Edg. 7.

Tihtendlic Persuading, exhorting;
hortativus, incentivus, Elf-gr.
38.

Tihtenne An excitement, entice-
ment; incitamentum, illece-
bra, Cot. 115, 118.

Tihtere, tyhtere. An allurer, en-
ticer; suasor, hortator, Elf-
gl. Som. p. 74.

Tihtð draus, sohcita, Bt. 20, v.
teon.

Tihting Persuasion, suggestion,
intention; hortatio, suasio,
suggestio, intentio:—Elf-gr.
9, 3. Durh þea lare and to
tihtinge through whose instruction
and persuasion, Chr. 1094:

Epil. R. Conc. R. Ben. interl. 68.

THTLE, tyhde, an; f. [Plat.
ticht, tigt f. accusation: Old
Dut. Fra. tichte, tichtege f. ac-
cusatio, crimen: Ger. zeihung,
beziehung, inzicht f. charge,
imputation: Old Ger. zieht f.
Mons. Glos. inzihti] An accu-
sation, charge; accusatio, pos-
tulation:—Gif hit anfeald
tyhtle sy if it be a simple accu-
sation, L. In. 78, Wilk. p. 27,
24. Unscyldig þære tyhtlan
innocent of the charge, L.
Ethelst. 23, W. p. 61, 6. Þe
þa tyhtlan age who has the
accusation, L. Hloth. 10.

• **Tihtlan; ic tihtlige; p. ode;**
sub. tihtlige; pp. od; v. a.
To accuse; accusare, crimi-
nari:—Gif man diacon tiht-
lige if one accuse a deacon, L.
Ecc. Cnut. 5: L. Const. W. p.
114.

Tihtnes, se; f. An inward stir-
ring, persuasion, instinct; in-
structio naturalis, instinctus,
Cot. 110, 188.

Tihtung a persuading, Fulg. 20,
v. tihting.

Tiid time, season, Menol. 110: Bd.
S. p. 626, 4: 788, 27, v. tid.

Tiig Mars, v. tiw.

TIL; adj. [Plat. tile, tilo a
Christian, a name designating
the good: Old Ger. zil n. scop-
us: Moes. gatlis; Grimm
writes it ga-tils commodus, op-
portunus; til occasio, opportu-
nitas] Good, abounding, excel-
lent; bonus, abundans, præ-
stans:—He wæs selfa til he
was himself good, Cd. 78. Weron
men tile men were
good, Cd. 79. Tile and yfle
good and evil: boni atque

mali, Cd. 227. Gum cystum
til a man in wealth abounding,
Cd. 86. Tilum gesiðum with
excellent rulers, Bt. R. p. 188.

TIL, tille [Frs. til till, until:
Swed. till till, until: Dan.
Icel. til, ad, in, nimis. Dr.
Grimm, in his Deutsche Gram-
matik, vol. ii. p. 767, observes,
"The Old North. til ad; Dan.
til; Swed. till, a separable
particle, is peculiar to the north-
ern dialects; for it is not iden-
tical with the Goth. du, the
Old high Ger. zi, zuo, the A.-S.
to, &c. Til always governs the
g. case, while du and zi in gen-
eral govern the d. and never
the g." Dr. Grimm remarks
further that the Eng. until
donec, usque, though Old Eng-
lish, (and not A.-S. which uses
oð) appears to be a real Dan-
ish. Dr. Grimm's affirmation
that til always governs the g.
is not quite correct, for in all
the northern dialects til gen-
erally governs the ac. and only
sometimes the g. If the A.-S.
example cited below, on the au-
thority of Som. be admitted, it
disproves Dr. Grimm's asser-
tion] 1. To; ad. 2. Until;
donec:—1. Cweð til him Hus-
lend the Saviour said to him,
Som. Tille Gode to God;
Deo, Chart. Athelst. Mon. Angl.
195, 48. 2. Chr. 1140.

Tilgende tilling, Chr. 876, from
tilian.

• **TILIA, tiliga, tiligea, an; m.**
[Dut. teler m. a begetter, pro-
creator: Old Dut. teelman m.
a farmer: Wel. tyluwr a house-
holder] A TILLER, husband-
man; cultor, agricola, inquil-
linus:—Þa cwædon þa tilian
him betwynan, Mk. 12, 7. He
fordeð þa tiligean ille
perdet istos agricolas, Mk. 12,
9. Sende he to þam tiligum
hys þeow misit ille ad agric-
olas ejus servum, Mk. 12, 2.

TILIAN; ic tilige, þu tilast; p.
ode; sub. ic, þu, he tilige;
pp. ed; v. a. [Plat. Dut. te-
len: Old Dut. teelen to beget,
engender, also to till the
ground, to raise seed: Fra. tela,
tila, thila, to cultivate the ground,
to build; tigia to procreate] 1. To
prepare, procure, obtain, sup-
ply, seek; parare, procurare
querere. 2. To TILL, culti-
vate, plough; parare terram,
arare. 3. To TOLL, labour,
endeavour, assist, exercise, stu-
dy, take care of, cherish, cure;
operam dare, studere, niti,
curare. 4. To reckon, ac-
count, assign, ascribe; compu-
tare, assignare:—1. Þa Noe

ongan to eorðan him ean
tilian then Noah began eorn
to prepare food for him-
self, Cd. 75. Þæt he þa eor-
þan worhte, and him þeow
tode ut ille terram curavit
et sibi ex ea paravit (victus
Gen. 3, 23. Some tiliað v. i.
some seek wives, Bt. 24, 3. 2.
Land to tilianne to till land
Chr. 1092. 3. Geornlic
tylode to avritanne I aigen-
ly laboured to write, Bt. 3, p.
649, 11. Donne þa tilian
þin on eorðan geand is re-
exerceris te in terram. Gen. 3,
12. He is wyrðe þæt þu til-
tilige ille est dignus ut a-
operam des, Lk. 7, 4. 4. To
eorðan eines tilode to eor-
strength applied, Cd. 7.
Manege tiligað many man-
power, Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 10,
30. 4. Þæt þu ne tilige to
selfum agnes that thou art
it not to thyself as thy own. P.
30, 1, Card. p. 166, 7. B.
S. p. 524, 2.

• **Tiliga a farmer, v. tila.**
Tilige prepare, labour, v. eor.
Tiling help, care, v. tilung.

Tille, is—On tille in a fixed
position; in a fixed
position, Bt. R. p. 178. Or-
from (its) station; situa-
tion, Menol. F. 226, Ly.

Til-modig quiet-minded, m.
gentle, Cd. 90: 98.

**Tilnes, se; f. Labour, art-
care; labor, v. tilung.**

Tilð, tilþa [tilð what is
from tilian to till] In
culture, fruit, crop; cul-
tura terra, satum.—Eor-
on mearc-lande for-ferde
the crop in the mead
perished, Chr. 1098: 167.

Tilung, e; f. Study, exer-
tion, work, labour, cultor, as-
sistance; studium, assis-
tentio, labor, cultura.—Me
na tilunga men's studies.
24, 4. Ete ælþeodig
þine tilunga eorðan eor-
gene populus tuus labora. Lk.
28, 33. Lac of eorðan
gum oblatio e terra cur-
Gen. 4, 3.

TIMA, an; m. [Dut. time
hour; Swed. timma f. m.
m. an hour; Icel. tími m. f.
tempus, felicitas; tima f. o-
gitas, liberalitas; Gael. ta-
time, season: Fr. temps m.
Port. tempo m.: Sp. tie-
m.] TIME; tempus:—Ic
gecwemnyssc tempus pæ-
nia, Pa. 68, 16. Se tima
winberian ripodon
quo uos maturarunt. Ana.
13, 21. Min tima is gebede

uum tempus est prope, *Mt. 26, 18*. Com to his tyman oenit ad ejus tempus praestitutum, *Jn. i, 4*. Pæm tinum in the i; e. o tempore, *Bt. 38, 5*. nan to teem, produce, v. tyman. stæb, timbor; d. timbre Plat. *Old Dut.* timmer, timmer n. wood, timber: *Fra.* imbr n. a building: *Ger.* zim-mer n. like the Plat: *Old Ger.* imber, zimbra, zimbri, zemer, skaffelosa zimbrī infor-nis materia: *Dan.* tømmer n. imbr: *Swed.* timmer n. tim-ber: *Icel.* timbr n. timber] 1. TIMBER, wood; lignum, ma-teria. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. I frame, structure, building; structura, ædificium. 4. A wooden instrument; quodvis instrumentum ligneum.—1. so mihton Godes beon þa þe wana handum geworhte wæon of eorðlicum timbre non sterat Dei esse illi qui homi-num manibus fabricati erant e eretri materia, *Bd. S. p. 552, l. 2*. *Or. 4, 4*. 3. Hyht-ic heofon-timber joyous hea-vely frame, *Cd. 8*. To pæm imbre gefestnad fastened to the building, *Bd. S. p. 544, l. 567, 12*. 4. *Cot. 167*. abrian, getimbrian; ic getim-rige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. Plat. timmern: *Dut.* timme-n ædificare: *Ger.* zimmern ædificare: *Old Ger.* zimbran, imbron, kizimbron: *Lip.* etimbr ædificatus: *Not.* 121, 3; daz ist diu him-lica Ierusalem, diu in burge wus kezimberot uuirz uzer bechen unde geistlichen stein hæc est celestis Solyma, qua-æ civitas ædificatur ex lapidibus vivis et spiritualibus: *Ker.* us this word in a moral sense, to tify: *Moes.* timbrjan ædificare: *æn.* tømre, tømre to timber, I prepare or square timber for silding: *Swed.* timra like the æn: *Icel.* timbra ædificare. I delung thinks this verb is re-ferred to the *Grk.* τεινωσν to st, and the *Heb.* דמך dmm I daman to cut down.—timber ved] 1. To timber, or to build with timber or wood, the first silding probably being of wood, nec generally to build, erect; dificare, struere. 2. To mid up the mind, to instruct, tify; morali sensu ædifica-ri; instruere:—1. Ic tim-rige I build; ego struo, *Uf. gr. Som. p. 28, 5*. Uton imbrjan us ceastre and stæl agedam, ædificare nobis ur-n et turrim, *Gen. 11, 4*.

Ic timbrode setl þin ædificavi sedem tuam, *Ps. 88, 5*. Ge þe timbrigað witegena byr-gena vos qui ædificatis proph-etarum sepulchra, *Mt. 23, 29*: *Lk. 11, 47, 48*. 2. Mid god-cundre lare timbrede divina doctrina instruxit, *Bd. 518, 10*.
 Timbrung a building, structure, repair, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68, v. getimbrung*.
 Timlice TIMELY, quickly, soon; tempestive, cito:—Swa tim-lice so quickly, so soon, *Elf. Test. 1*.
 TIMPAN A tabret, drum; tympanum:—Mid timpanum cum tympanis, *Gen. 31, 27*. Timpanan plegiende tympana pul-sans, *C. Ps. 67, 27*.
 TIN, es; n. [*Plat.* tinn n: *Dut.* *Dan.* Icel. tin n: *Ger.* zinn n: *Wel.* ystæn tin, pewter: *Bret.* stean m: *Ir.* stan: *Corn.* staen: *Gael.* stavin f. pewter, tin] TIN; stannum, vel uti scribitur in *Elf. gr. 5*, stagnum. Unde vocem stagna, i. e. lacus, reddidit Saxonicus interpres *Ps. 118, 8, MS. T. per tine quasi fuisset stan-na, Lye*.
 Tin ten, *Bd. S. p. 485, 24, &c.*, v. tyn.
 Tina, Tine. The river Tine; Tina fluvius, qui Hagustal-dum et Novo-castrum præ-terlapsus in finibus agri Northymbrensis et Dunelmensis mare Germanicum ingreditur:—Be Tinan þære ea by the river Tine, *Chr. 875: Bd. S. p. 642, 86*.
 Tinan - muða [*Malm. Dunel. Hood. Ric.* Tinemuðe: *Brom. Tynmouth*] TINMOUTH; the mouth of the Tine; Tinæ flu-vii ostium, *Chr. 792*.
 Tinclan To tickle, to move plea-santly; titillare, *Sciint. 12*.
 Tindas TINAS, the teeth of har-rows; occæ rastro, *Som*.
 Tinen, tinnen. Of tin, made of tin; stanneus, *Cot. 166: Elf. gr. 5*.
 Tingnys, æ; f. Usefulness, ser-vice, eloquence; utilitas, elo-quentia, v. getingce.
 Tin-manna-ealdor a governor of ten men, a decemvir.
 Tinterg torment, affliction, hell, *R. Mt. 4, 24: C. Mt. 10, 28, v. tintreg*.
 Tintergan to torment, afflict, *C. R. Mt. 8, 29, v. tintregian*.
 Tinter-þegn a minister of tor-ments, an executioner, *Cot. 5*.
 Tintreg, tintreg, es; m. also tintregge, an; f. Torment, torture, punishment; tormen-tum, cruciatus, pœna:—Helle-tintreges muð inferni torm-enti os, *Bd. S. p. 630, 13*.

Tintrega stowe tormentorum locus, *Lk. 16, 28*. On tintregum gegripene cruciatibus detenti, *Mt. 4, 24*. Ða he on þam tintregum wæa quæm ille in tormentis esset, *Lk. 16, 23*.
 Tintregan fela torments many, *Cd. 224, v. trege*.
 Tintreganlic, tintreglic. Belong-ing to punishment or torment, infernal; pœnalis, gehennalis:—Be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites de horrore gehennalis pœna, *Bd. S. p. 598, 15*.
 Tintregian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To torment, punish, torture; cruciari, pœnis afficere, verberibus mulctari:—Tintregodan hyne plagis cæ-debant eum, *Lk. 10, 30*.
 Tintregung, e; f. Punishment, torment; cruciatus, tormen-tum, *R. 98*.
 Tiode created, *Cd. 9, v. teon*.
 Tiohhian to suppose, determine, v. teohhian.
 TIOLA [*Gael.* tiolam m. a snatch, a sudden attempt at biting] An endeavour, exertion, labour; conatus, nisus, vehementia, *Som*.
 Tiolan; p. ode; pp. od to toll, labour, study, prepare, get, *Bt. 22, l. 39, 12, v. tilian*.
 Tiolo; adv. Earnestly, anxiously; vehementer, importune, sollicitè:—Tiolo micel sprec vehemerent magna controversia, *Conc. Cloveh. ap. Bd. S. p. 768, 17: Hicke's Diss. Ep. p. 80*.
 Tiolung study, attention, *Bt. 24, 3, v. tiling*.
 Tion; p. ode to draw, lead, pro-duce, accuse, *Bd. S. p. 615, 8, v. teon*.
 Tiona a reproach, accusation, *Prov. 6, 11, v. teona*.
 Tion-cwida a reproachful speech, v. teon-cwyde.
 Tioða m; the tenth, v. teoða.
 Tir, Tyr, es; m. [*Norse, Tir, Tiir, Tyr, in modern ortho-graphy, Thor the god of thunder*] A name of Odin, or one of his sons; hence, a leader, prince, commander, Lord; hence also, splendour, brightness, glory, power, dominion, victory; nomen Odini, vel principis saltem Asarum, i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filio-rum; Mars, Mercurius; me-tonymice, quivis dux, prin-ceps, dominus, imperator a personis ad rem transferebatur, adeo ut significaret gloria, principatus, dominatio vel dominium, imperium, potestas:—Tir metod Lord Creator, glorious Creator; do-minus Creator, *Cd. 108. Æsca*

tir *glory of spears*, Cd. 97. Tir win a *beloved prince*; princeps dilectus, *Bi. R.* p. 188. Eadiges tir *glory of the blessed*, Cd. 215. Tires brucað *enjoy dominion*; dominationis potimini, imperio gaudete, Cd. 74. Tires brytta *Lord of glory*; gloriæ Dominus, *Jðth.* p. 22, 36. Torhte tire *bright glory*; illustris dominio, victoria, Cd. 4. Tirum fæst in *glories fast*, Cd. 190.

*Tir-, [Ger. zier: Dan. zyr] As a prefix denotes *glorious, powerful, very, exceeding, highest, the sup. degree*; adjectivis præposita hæc vox tir tam apud Anglo-Saxones, eorum significationem adauget usque ad gradum superlativum:—Tir-eadig *tanquam imperator*, i. e. *maximis modis, summo beatus, dives, potens, clarus. Beatissimus, ditissimus, clarissimus.* Tir-eadige hæleð *most eminent men*; clarissimi viri, *Menol. F.* 26. Tyn hund geteled tir-eadigra *ten hundred numbered illustrious warriors*, Cd. 154. Tir-fæst *quasi omnium dominator, fixus. Constantissimus, stabilissimus, propositi tenacissimus; et proinde etiam, eximius, maximus, præstantissimus.* Tir-fæst *metod glorious Creator*, Cd. 50. Heht tir-fæstne hæleð *commanded (the) illustrious chief*; jussit præstantissimum virum, Cd. 146. Tir-fruma *imperio primus, supremus*, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 22. Tir-mehtig *dominatu potens, potentissimus*, Cod. Exon. 25 a, 2.

†Tirian, tirigan, tyrigan, tyrian, tyriwan; p. ode, de; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. tarren, targen, tergen irritare, vexare: Dut. tergen: Old Dut. terghen, both like the Plat: Ger. zergen to vex, provoke: Dan. terge to irritate, incense: Icel. tyra ægre patere: Grk. ταρασσειν vexare] To vex, provoke, irritate, exasperate; vexare, exasperare, exacerbare, irritare, irridere:—De tirð on þa protan *which irritates thee in the throat*, *Bi.* 22, 1. Hu lange tyriwið feond *uquequo improperabit inimicus?* *J.* p. 73, 11. Na he tyrigde spræca his non *exacerbavit sermones ejus*, *M. Ps.* 104, 26. Me tyrið mine eagan *me irritant mei oculi*, *Lippio*, *Elf.* gr. 30. Ða þe tyrið *qui exasperant*, *L. Ps.* 65, 6: 67, 7. Hine mid wurdum tirigdon *illum verbis irritaverunt*, *Job.* p. 167,

18. Hig me tirigdon *illi me provocaverunt*, *Deut.* 32, 21. Hi tyrwedon hine *exacerbaverunt illum*, *L. Ps.* 77, 45, 46. Na hi tyrigdon spræca his non *illi exacerbaverunt sermones ejus*, *Ps.* 104, 26: *Cot.* 205. Mid ungyldre tyrwigende was *vexing with unjust tribute*, *Chr.* 1100, v. teran to tear.

†Tirr a tower, v. tor.

TIT, titt, es; m. [Plat. titt, titte f: Dut. tet f: Ger. zitze: *Mons. Glos.* tuito mamma: *Wel.* teth a teat, dug; tethan a cow's udder; diden the nipple or teat of a breast: *Ir. Gael.* did f. a pap: *It.* tetta f. the breast: *Sp. Port.* teta f. teat: *Fr.* teton m: *Slav.* cyc, cecy, sosy: *Dan.* patte c: *Swed.* patt m. diss m. teat:

Heb. טת dd or dad: *Chald.* pl. טתת ddim or daddin udders: *Grk.* τῆθη, τῆθος] A TEAT, pap, breast; uber, mamma, mamula, mamilla:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71. Titas *mamilla*, *Cot.* 132, 163. Tito, titto *ubera*, *C. R.* Lk. 11, 27. Tyten, *T. Ps.* 21, 8.

Titelod *Entitled*; intitulatus, v. getitelod.

*TIDA, tithre, tyðe. *Obtained his desire or purpose, in possession of*; compos:—Ðu þæs titha beo thou of this shalt be in possession, Cd. 107: 117. He was from drihtne tyðe þære bene þe he hæd *ille erat a domino compos voti quod ille rogabat*, i. e. a domino *impetravit quod petebat*, *Bd. S.* p. 607, 32. Ealles þæs þe ge biddað ge beoð titha *omnis istius quod vos petitis, vos eritis composites*, *Mt.* 21, 22.

TIDE, tyðe [Plat. tügen in its signification of getting, acquiring, buying] A gift, favour; donum, gratia:—To tyðe sylan in donum sive dono dare, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 27. Tibe gefremede *gratiam perfecit*, *Jðth.* p. 21, 5.

Tiðian, tyðian, tyðigean; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [titha a gift] To grant, allow, permit; annuere, concedere, permittere:—Gif þu me seniges þinges tiðian wylle *si tu mihi quavis rem annuere velis*, *Gen.* 18, 3. Geornde þet he scolde him tyðian þet be geornde *desired that he would grant what he asked*, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 32. Nolde nateshwon him tiðian þæt nolait neququam *ei permittere ut*, *Num.*

21, 23. He nateshwon þæt þæs tiðian nolde *ille nequam ei hoc annuere uoluit*, *Gen.* 39, 8. He his bez tyðigean wolde *he his petiam uoluit grant*, *Bd. S.* p. 43, 43. Drihten tiðode me *Imminus accuebat mihi*, *Deut.* 3, 19. Tiðiað me *gratum me*, Cd. 117. Snytre tyðende *sententiam præstans, concedens*, *L. Ps.* 18, 8.

*Tiðing a tithing, v. teoðing. Tiitt-strycel [strycel a nipple, the nipple or teat of the breast, mamilla, papilla, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

TITUL A TITLE; titulus, max; tio, *C. Mk.* 15, 26.

Tiw, tywig, tii, tiig, m, es, a [Icel. ty, tyus, tyr deoðir v. *teutritionalium, Mars, Janus præclara. One of the eses, sex, or northern gods; the name of the marriage of Odin and his wife Triggva, the daughter of Tiorgun.] The god of ice Mars.—Tiwes dag. Tyw-dæg TUESDAY; *Martinus Rabr. ad Mt.* 18, 15: *Mt.* 1: *Ja.* 7, 1, 14: 10, 1. 7 was-dæg, *Chr.* 1104.*

*To; prep. d. [Plat. Fr. x. to: Dut. te, tot at, te; zu: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* n, n, z, ze, za: *Moes.* du ad: *Eda: Ir. Gael. Pol. do: Gr. tho: Ind. sa. The Lat. is only a transcription of the vowel] To, towards, fr. fr. ad, in, ob, pro, a, ab:—mað to me, *Mt.* 11, 24. feng to rice took to a kingdom, *Chr.* 3. Ða wæs he Hælend to him, *Mt.* 4: To dæge þissum to this. Cd. 49. To Cristes *mass* or *Chr.* Chr. 1043. Hig beon *erit* mete, *Gen.* 1, 29: *Mt.* 2: To wife in *uicem*, *Gen.* 12: *Mt.* 14, 4. To blæþ panem, *Mt.* 4, 3. To uer and to tidum, and to dæge and to gearum in *signa tempora, et in dies, et in tempora*, *Gen.* 1, 14. To miclum *pro magno pretio*, *Mt.* 2: To þrym hund *penec* penegon *pro trecentis denariis*, *Mt.* 14, 5. To soðm soðe *pro uero*, *Mt.* 5, 37: 11. To his honda *to hold from or under his hand* ab ejus manibus tenere, *Chr.* 887.—To is *never used before verbs in the infinitive mood in the present Eng;* but it is put before a verb if want to convert the verb into a noun and to govern it in its doubling the n, because*

preceding vowel is short. This is what is often called a gerund; but even in Lat. the gerunds amandi, amando, amandum, are merely the g. d. ac. of amandus. Hujus particuli to ope formatur infinitivi derivativus, qui et gerundivus, supinalis, et participialis appellari potest; eo quod vim habet gerundii, supini, et participiorum in rus et dus, respective: ut, Getsette to gehaldenne constituit ad custodiendum, Gen. 3, 24. Wyrke to beranne dignus ad portandum, Mt. 3, 11. Genyt to ganne compellit ad eundem, Mt. 5, 41. He hi asende godspell to bodigenne ille eos misit evangelium predicatum vel ad predicandum, Mt. 3, 14. Eabelicre or efre to cwebanne, cweðenne or scegnenne factus dicitur vel ad dicens, Mt. 5, 9: Mk. 2, 9. To cumenne ceaturus, Mt. 11, 3, 14. To sylenne iradendus, prodendus, Mt. 17, 22. Ondred to faranne metuit ire, Mt. 2, 22. Alyfe me to faranne permite me ire, Mt. 8, 21; adv. [All the cognate words is to the prep. are used also as adverbs; thus, Plat. to veel too much, &c.] Too, also; nimis, insuper:—To micel too much; nimis multus, nimius, Bt. 37, 4. To feorre nimis procul, Ex. 8, 28. To neh nimis prope, Ex. 19, 12. To slaw too slow; nimis tardus, Bt. 37, 4. Nigon hund wintra, and hund scelontig to nine hundred winters, and seventy also (too), Cd. 62.

-, in composition is generally used exactly as to in the present Eng.; but it sometimes involves the idea of deterioration, and then seems to correspond with the Icel. tor-; to, to-draefan to disperse, dissipate.

zien to evening, Ex. 16, 12.

-etycean to add to, to superadd, to increase; super- adde, augere, Bd. S. p. 609, 13.

-etycnys an addition to, an increase; augmentum, Bd. S. p. 553, 14.

-agan to claim, Cd. 216, v. agan.

-alatan to let go from, to relax; relaxare, R. Ben. interl. in prol.

-ancanwes, se; f. An invention, a curious invention; ad-inventio, Cot. 5.

-ansendan to send to, to appoint; destinare, Cot. 68.

To-asendan to admit; admittere, Wanl. Cat. p. 292.

To-asettan to appoint to, to appoint; apponere, Bd. S. p. 528, 20.

To-aspanan to allure to, entice; allicere, Ors. 3, 9.

To-awyljan; p. he to-awylte to roll to, to roll; adolvere, Mt. 27, 60.

To-bæde prayed to, adored, Ors. 6, 1, v. biddan.

To-bærst broke, Dial. 1, 2, v. to-berstan.

To-beátan; p. to-beot to beat, to beat to pieces; diverberare, Chr. 1009, v. beátan.

To-becuman to come to, to approach; advenire, Mt. 6, 10, v. becuman.

To-befældan; p. to-befeold to apply; ad-plicare, Scient. 78, v. fealdan.

To-begeatest obtainedst; acquisivisti, Cant. Moys. ad calcem Heptateuch. v. 20, v. begitan.

To-begyman to attend, consider; attendere, Ps. 65, 18, v. begyman.

To-beotan; p. ode. To menace, threaten, to impend over; minari, imminere:—Ðam þe se deað tobeotað quibus mors imminet, Bd. S. p. 493, 30. Ðæs eagan forwyrd tobeotode oculi interitum minatus est, Bd. S. p. 611, 19. Tobeotende imminens, Bd. S. p. 611, 23, v. beotan.

To-beran to bear or carry to, to swell; adferre, tumere, differre, Cot. 14: Past. 17, 9.

To-berennes, se; f. A difference; differentia, Cot. 69.

To-berstan; p. to-bærst, we to-berston; pp. to-borsten to burst, break, to be dashed in pieces; dirumpere, Ely. gr. 24: Ors. 4, 10, C., v. berstan.

To-berstung a bursting in pieces.

To-bigende bowing to, bending, bowing down, Cot. 64.

To-bireð is distant; distat, V. Ps. 102, 12.

To-blawan; pp. to-blawen, to-blæd to inflate, elevate, scatter; inflare, diffiare, L. Ps. 36, 37: Scient. 17.

To-bodian to deliver to, to announce, Ps. 21, 32.

To-borsten broken, Lk. 8, 29, v. to-berstan.

To-bote to-BOOT, Lev. 4, 23, 28, v. bót.

To-bræc broke, tore, destroyed, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 16, v. to-brecan.

To-brædan; p. to-brædde to spread abroad, to extend, expand, dilate; dilatate, extendere, expandere, Bt. 18, 1, 2:

30, 1: Ps. 80, 9: 118, 32: Mt. 23, 5, v. brædan.

To-brædednys, to-brædnys broadness, Ps. 117, 5, v. bradnis.

To-brægd cast off, Cd. 126, v. to-bredan.

To-brecan; p. to-bræc; pp. to-brocen to break, separate, tear, destroy, Bt. 35, 4: Ex. 23, 24: Mt. 9, 16, v. brecan.

To-bredan, to-bregdan; p. to-bræd, we to-bredan; pp. to-brædd, to-brægd; v. a. To put or shake off, separate, divide, pull in pieces; discutere, excutere, dividere, discindere, dilacerare:—Slepe tobredon put off sleep, Jdth. p. 25, 7. Tobræd hi to sticcum discidiit cum in frusta, Jd. 14, 6. Metod tobræd monna spræce the Creator scattered men's speech, Cd. 81. Slepe tobræd shook off sleep, Bd. S. p. 596, 5. Tobrudon dilacerarunt, Ors. 4, 2. Slepe tobrægd cast off sleep, Cd. 126. Tobroden fractus, Fulg. 19.

To-bringan to bring to, Ors. 5, 13.

To-brittan, to-brytan; v. a. To rub, bruise, break, to break to pieces; conterere, confringere, comminuer:—Teð sinfulra þu to-brittast dentes peccatorum tu contrivisti, Ps. 3, 7. Folc þu tobrittast populum tu confringes, Ps. 55, 7. Heo tobryst þin heafod illa conteret tum caput, Gen. 3, 15. Boga tobrysteð arcum confringet, Ps. 45, 9. To-bryttende breaking; confringens, Hymn. To-bryt confractus, Ps. 38, 16. To-brytten contritus, L. Ps. 146, 3, v. brotan.

To-brocen broken, v. to-brecan.

To-broden broken, v. to-bredan.

To-brogden broken, v. to-brocen.

To-broht brought to; p. of to-bringan.

To-brycð breaks, tears, Mt. 9, 16, v. to-brecan.

To-brysan; pp. ed. To bruise, break; conterere, contundere, confringere:—He tobryst ipse conteret, dissipabit, Mt. 21, 44. He bið to-brysed ille erit confractus, id.

To-brytednys, se; f. Bruisedness, sorrow; contritio, L. Ps. 13, 7.

To-burston broken, Mk. 27, 51, v. to-berstan.

To-ceorfan To carve or cut off; amputare, C. Mk. 14, 47.

To-ceowan to chew, eat, Pasch. Hom. p. 6, 26.

To-cinan To cleave or cut asunder; diffindere, Cot. 61, 179.

*To-cir-hus a house to turn to, an inn, *Col. 58.*

To-cleaf split, clove, v. to-clufan.

To-cleofe split, v. to-clufan.

To-cleofian; p. to-cleofode, to-gecleofode. *To cleave to, to adhere, stick; adherere:—* Tocleofode me *adhesit mihi, Ps. 100, 4.* Tocleofode muð minne fæsse minum *adhesit os meum carni meæ, Ps. 101, 6: 118, 25, v. cleafan, geclioflan.*

To-clufan, to-cleofan; p. to-cleaf; pp. to-clofen; v. a. *To split, cleave; diffundere:—* Ic tocleofe *fudo, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 32, 62.* Gif þu þonne ænne stan toclifst si tu *quodvis saxum diffundis, Bt. 34, 11.* To-cleaf on twa clove in two, *Elf. T. p. 18, 13.* Toclofen cloven, *L. Pol. Elf. 40.*

To-clypian to call to, to invoke.

To-clypung a calling upon.

To-cnawan to discern, distinguish, to know distinctly; discernere, distinguere, *Mt. 16, 3: Bt. 20.*

To-cnawlece Expressly; nominatim, *Chr. 963, lag. p. 166, 10.*

*To-cnysan; pp. ed to shake off; discutere, concutere, *R. Ben. 64.*

To-corfen cut or carved off, v. to-ceorfan.

To-cowen chewed, v. to-ceowan. To-cuman, he to-cymð to come to, to arrive, happen; advenire, *Bt. 14, 3: Lk. 11, 2: Mt. 16, 27, v. cuman.*

To-cwæstednys, se; f. *A trembling, shaking, veering; quassatio, concussio, Ps. 105, 29.*

To-cwæðan, he to-cwýð; p. he to-cwæð; pp. to-cweden, to-cwæþen; v. a. 1. *To speak to; alloqui, dicere ad.* 2. *To speak against, to forbid; contradicere, prohibere:—* 1. Him tocwæð *ei dixit, Mt. 17, 7: Mk. 3, 23: Gyf hwa eow ænig þinge tocwýð si quis vobis ullam rem dicet, Mt. 21, 3.* 2. *To cweden prohibitus, L. Edw. Guth. 9.* *To cwæþen prohibitus, L. Const. W. p. 108, 67.*

To-cwisan, to-cwysan; p. de; pp. ed. 1. *To shake, disquiet; quater, concutere.* 2. *To shake to pieces, to crumble; comminere:—* 1. *Ic tocwise quasso, Elf. gr. 24.* *Ic tocwysæ, Elf. gr. 28, 4.* He tocwýde *ille conquassabit, L. Ps. 109, 7.* *To cwýde hreod quassata arundo, Mt. 12, 20.* 2. *He tocwyst ille comminuet (eum), Lk. 20, 18.*

To-cwýsednys, se; f. *A trem-*

bling, shaking, breaking; quassatio, concussio, *Dial. 2, 11.*

*To-cwýð shall say, v. to-cwæðan.

To-cyme, ca. *An advent, approach, a coming to; adventus:—* Tacn þines tocyms *signum tui adventus, Mt. 24, 3: 27, 37.* Hig ondreon hira *Irabehla tocyms illi timebant ipsorum Israelitarum adventum, Jos. 5, 1.*

To-cymð comes, happens, v. to-cuman.

To-cyrdon turned to, parted, *Chr. 1094, v. cerran.*

To-dæg To-DAY; hodie, *Ex. 32, 29: Mt. 6, 11, 30.*

To-dælan; p. de; pp. ed. *To divide, separate, part, distribute, sever, distinguish; divider, separare, partiri, distribuere, distinguere, Lk. 11, 17, 22: Mt. 24, 51: Gen. 1, 4, 14: Ex. 14, 21, v. dælan.*

To-dælednes, to-dælydnes, se; f. *A division, separation, difference, respite, cessation; divisio, discrimen, intermissio:—* On todælydnesse in *divisiones. Bifarian, C. Ps. 136, 13: R. Ben. 15.*

To-dælendlice, to-dæledlice; adv. *Distinctly, separately; divise, distincte, separatim, Fulg. 43: Elf. gr. 38.*

To-dæling *A dividing, parting; divisio, Lye.*

To-dælnes, se; f. *A separation; divisio:—* To-dælnessa *divisiones, Past. 53, 3.*

To-dal a division, distinction, difference; divisio, separatio, differentia, *Elf. gr. 50: Lk. 12, 51.*

To-delan to divide, *Ps. 47, 12, v. to-dælan.*

To-deman, to-doeman. *To determine; adjudicare:—* Pilatus todoemde þæt were gibeð hiora *Pilatus adjudicavit quæ seret petitio eorum, Lk. 23, 24.*

To-dihtnian *To dispose, arrange, appoint; disponere:—* To-dihtnodon *disposuerunt, Ps. 82, 5.*

To-don; p. to-dyde. *To divide, distinguish, admit, use; separare, distinguere, Hexam. 4: Col. 190.*

To-draefan; pp. ed *To disperse, scatter, dissipate; dispellere, dispergere, dissipare:—* Ða hæþenan todraefð *ethnicos dissipavit, Jos. 3, 10.* Byð seo heold todraefed *erit grex dispersus, Mt. 26, 31: Mk. 14, 27.*

To-draefednys, se; f. *A dispersion, scattering; dispersio:—* Ðeoda todraefednys *gentium dispersio, Jn. 7, 35.*

To-drefed dispersed; dissipatus, *Ps. 67, 1, v. drefan.*

*To-drifan; pp. to-driðen to disperse, *Jn. 10, 12: Bt. 13, 1 v. drifan.*

To-droefnis, se; f. *A division, schisma, C. Jn. 9, 16.*

To-dwæcced extinguished, quenched, *Col. 191, Th. p. 233, 1. v. dwæccan.*

To-dyrstlice boldly, rashly, dystrellice.

To-eac in addition, besides præter, *Bt. 34, 6.*

To-eacan, to-eac; p. v. to-eacton; pp. to-eaca to act to, to join; adicere, adigere, *C. Mt. 6, 27.*

To-eacan in addition, besides præter, insuper, *Bt. 10: 2: 2: Gen. 42, 25.*

To-ennes along.

To-endebyrdnes order, arrangement; ordo, *Bd. 3. p. 28, 20.*

To-fegen too glad, overjoyed To-fengc *A taking; captiv. L. Ps. 123, 5.*

To-faran; p. to-for to go over, to proceed, depart journey; adire, discedere. *Cd. 80: Ora. 3, 11.*

To-farennes, se; f. *A pilgrimage; peregrinatio.* To-fealdan to fold to or v. apply; applicare, complex. *Elf. gr. 24.*

*To-feallan; p. to-feoll to fall away; allabi. *Ors. 6, 2.*

To-feceaster *Toucestre, Northamptonshire; Tripont. Chr. 921.*

To-feng took to, assumed, *F. 4: p. of to-fon.*

To-feran; pp. to-fered to to, to depart, digest; digerere digeri, *Herb. 15, 2: 15, 6. R. Ben. 8, v. to-faran.*

To-ferian to carry to, digress; rout; profligare, *Lye.*

To-fesian to drive away, rout; profligare, *Wulfst. p. 10.*

To-findan to incur, find to adinvenire, *Som.*

To-fleon to flee to, to depart fugifere, *Wulf. Col. p. 10.*

To-fleowan, to-flowan to flow to, to flow together, downwards, float away, ruin, decay; adhaerere fluere, diffundere, *Bd. 3. 602, 28: 633, 27: Bt. 13, 1.*

To-flion to flee from, v. to-flion.

To-flowednys a flux, flowing.

To-fon to take to, accept, back, v. fon.

To-foran, to-for, to-fara before; prep. a. Before coram, præ:—*Toforan ante byssum ante omnia her. 21, 12.* *Toforan Gode toforen þone Ercbysc.*

fore God and before the arch-
 bishop, Chr. 963. Toforan
 in gegaderude coram eo
 segregati, Mt. 25, 32; Lk.
 11, 8; Mt. 6, 41; 8,
 18. Synfulle toforan callum
 alleiscum peccatores pra
 ebus Galilaeis, Lk. 13, 2. To-
 rþone weofede before the al-
 r, Chr. 1127. To-foron eal-
 m þingum before all things,
 f. R. p. 149. To-foran is some-
 times separated. — To þam
 eþenan foran (to-foran) be-
 re the heathen, Cd. 195.
 Foran-settan To set before, to
 anticipate; coram ponere,
 anticipare, Ps. 76, 4.
 Forlætan To let go to, to let go,
 remit; admittere, permitte-
 re, Et. 21.
 Forlætennys A leaving, remis-
 sion; intermissio, R. Ben.
 terk. 15.
 Forlætumian To help, assist; ad-
 vare, Heming, p. 403.
 Forlætian. 1. To approach to,
 reach; adire, imminere.
 To requirere; poscere:—1.
 am þe se deað tofundað
 ubis mors imminet; ad quas
 vrs aditura est, Bd. S. p.
 33, 30 B. 2. Twa þing sin-
 m þe ælcas monnes inge-
 anc tofundað two things which
 vry man's intention requires,
 f. 36, 3, Card. p. 272, 22.
 Forlætian To help, aid; adju-
 vare, Ps. 118, 86.
 Forlædele An invention, a sub-
 rvention; adinventio, Som.
 a an; m. [from teogan to
 vout, lead] A leader; dux,
 actor. Raro autem occur-
 rit nisi in compositis, v. fol-
 ga, here-toga, teow, tohta.
 Forlædere; adv. TOGETHER;
 is, in unum, simul, conjunc-
 tum, continenter: — Fewer-
 þaga and fewertig nihta
 gaderere quadraginta dies et
 adraginta noctes continenter,
 ca. 7, 4. Ealle togædere
 l together, Bt. 33, 4.
 Forlægnæ, to-gegnæs before,
 wards, to meet; obviam, e-
 ntra, C. R. Jn. 12, 13: Cd.
 13, v. to-geanes.
 Forlælan To profane, defile; pro-
 fanare, L. Ps. 88, 31.
 Forlænan to say, affirm; effari,
 Ps. 93, 4.
 Forlægan, to-gangan; p. to-eode,
 -gengde To go to, to depart,
 go away; adire, recedere,
 ire, Gen. 8, 5.
 Forlægan A passage, an approach;
 itus, Som.
 Forlægan to meet, against, back;
 obviam, retro, C. Mk. 13, 16,
 to-gægnæs.
 Forlægnæs, to-geanes; prep. d.

ac. Towards, to, against, to
 meet; contra, adversus, obviam:
 — Gearwian us togenes
 grene strate prepare before us
 a green path, Cd. 219. Gecy-
 dyns togeanes him sylfum a
 testimony against himself, Hom.
 Pasch. p. 11, 3. Aras þa
 metodes þeow gastum toge-
 nes arose then (the) Lord's
 servant towards (the) spirits, Cd.
 111. Cumende hym toge-
 nes veniens, venientem eis obviam,
 Mt. 27, 32. Togeanes
 his synd he gæð against his
 enemies he goes, Eif. gr. 47:
 Gen. 14, 17: 19, 1: Mt. 8, 34.
 To-gebiddan to pray to, to adore.
 To-gebindan to bind to.
 To-geboren born to, hereditary,
 Chr. 887.
 To-gebyrian To pertain to, to be-
 have; impersonally it behove-
 eth; pertinere ad, decere, de-
 cet, oportet, Lk. 15, 12: C.
 R. Ben. 54, v. gebyrian.
 To-geccigan to call, to call to the
 help of.
 To-gecleofian; ic, he to-geclyf-
 ge; p. ode; pp. od. To stick to,
 to cleave; adhærere:—Tunga
 min togecleofode welerum mi-
 num lingua mea adhærat faucibus
 meis, Ps. 21, 14. To-ge-
 clyfge tunga min ceolum mi-
 num adhærat lingua mea
 faucibus meis, Ps. 136, 7.
 To-geclypian; p. ode; pp. od
 to call together, to send for;
 advocare, accire, Mk. 6, 7, v.
 clypian.
 To-gedon to do over, to spend,
 Lk. 10, 35.
 To-gedore together, Chr. Gib. 2,
 19, v. to-gædere.
 To-geacnian; p. ode. To add to,
 to increase; adjicere, Mt. 6, 33.
 To-geacan, to-geican, to-geycan;
 p. to-geyhte, to-gehihte, we
 to-geyhton; pp. to-geehthe. To
 add to, to add, increase; adji-
 cere, addere, augere:—Dæg-
 gec ofer dægæs cyninges to-
 gecyc dies super dies regis ad-
 jicies, Ps. 60, 6. To-gehihte
 addidit, Procem. R. Conc. Ða
 get to-geyhte insuper adjeci,
 Bd. S. p. 516, 26. Hi togeyhton
 adjecerunt, L. Ps. 77, 20.
 To-gefultumian To help; adju-
 vare, Bd. S. p. 624, 5.
 To-gegnæs before, v. to-gægnæs.
 To-gegripan To begripe, to lay
 hold of; apprehendere, Ps.
 34, 9.
 To-gehetan To call to, to summon;
 advocare, Ors. 6, 30.
 To-gehyhtan to add to; adjicere.
 To-geicean to increase, v. to-
 geccan.
 To-geicendlic an adding to, an
 adjective.

To-geledan To lead to, to bring
 to; adducere, Ps. 71, 10.
 To-gelabian to invite to, to send
 for, Cot. 18.
 To-geleccan to lay to, to apply.
 To-gelengian To lengthen to, to
 join; conjungere, L. Edm. 9.
 To-gelician to liken to.
 To-gelihtan To assail; adsilire,
 L. Lund. W. p. 65.
 To-genealcæcan to approach to,
 Mt. 17, 14.
 To-genedan, to-genidan, to-ge-
 nyde to compel, to force, L.
 pol. Alf. 1.
 To-geanes towards, before, v. to-
 geanes.
 To-gengdon went, Cd. 39, v. to-
 gan.
 To-gemanian to take to, to as-
 sume, arrogate.
 To-geotan to pour out to, to
 spread, Bd. S. p. 505, 26.
 To-geræcan to reach to; attain-
 gere, Eif. gr. 28.
 To-georde A taking to food, a
 refreshing; refectio, Guthl.
 Vit. 4.
 To-geriman to number to, to
 enumerate, Cot. 5.
 To-georeadan to divide to, to in-
 terpret, R. Lk. 24, 27.
 To-geosendan to send to, to admit,
 Sciast.
 To-geseon to see to, to regard,
 Cd. 187.
 To-geetan to put to, Bd. S. p.
 611, 40.
 To-getellan To number to, to com-
 pare; adnumerare, compara-
 re, Ps. 48, 21.
 To-geþeon to draw to, to attract
 Ps. 76, 7.
 To-geþeodan, to-geþeoddan to
 join to, to join, adhere, Ps. 72,
 27.
 To-geþiepan to join to, to join,
 T. Ps. 67, 27.
 To-gewægan, to-gewegan to car-
 ry to; advehere, Bd. in tit.
 3, 16.
 To-gifan, to-gyfan to give to, to
 attribute, to grant.
 To-gineolican to approach to,
 R. Lk. 19, 37, v. to-geneal-
 læcan.
 To-glidan; p. to-glád, we to-
 glidan. To glide to, to depart,
 to glide away; allabi, prolabi,
 Bt. R. p. 157: Dial. 2, 11.
 To-goten poured out, spread, v.
 to-geotan.
 To-gotennys, se; f. A pouring
 out, shedding, spreading; dif-
 fusio, dispersio, Herb. 140,
 3: 145, 2.
 To-gugung, e; f. A tugging, pluck-
 ing, pulling; tractio, Som.
 Toh [Plat. taag, taa, tai: Dut.
 taai: Ger. zähe: Old Ger.
 zehe, zach: Dan. seig, sej,
 seg: Swed. seg: Icel. tegia f.]

ductilitas, expansio. — From *teon*: Ger. ziehen to pull, draw] **TOUGH**, clammy; tenax, lentus, *Cot.* 118.

To-haccan to hack in two, to cut down; concidere, *Nath.* 8.

To-healdan to hold to, to tend, *Bt. R. p.* 167.

To-heawan to hew in two, to hew to pieces, *Chr.* 100k.

To-helpan to help to, to assist, *R. M.* 9, 24.

To-heran to listen to, to obey, *Bt. R. p.* 153.

To-hildan; *p.* to-hilde to bow to, *Cd.* 95.

Tohl a tool, *Cot.* 116, v. tol.

Toh-lic Tough, clammy; tenax, *Som.*

Toh-lice Toughly, firmly; tenaciter, *Som.*

To-hidan [to uncover, hildan to cover] To uncover, to open, *yawn*; hiare, *Ora.* 3, 3, *Bar. p.* 91, 21.

Toh-line a towing-line, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 78.

To-hlinnan To lift up; attollere, *L. Ps.* 23, 7.

To-hlystan to listen to, *Past.* 16, 6.

To-hnescian to make nesh, to soften.

Tohnes, se; *f.* **TOUGHNESS**; tenacitas, *Lye.*

To-hopa, an; *m.* [hopsa hope] Hope, expectation, suspicion; spes, expectatio:—Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card. p.* 290, 6: *Bt.* 10: *R. Ben. interi.* 59.

To-hopian to hope, *Past.* 31, 1, v. hopian.

To-hrad, to-hræd, to-hræð over-hasty, rash, v. hræd.

To-hræðlice hastily, overhastily.

Tohroren destroyed, thrown down, *Bd. S. p.* 482, 8, v. hreoan.

Tohta, an; *m. g.* [Plat. Dut. herzog *m.* Frs. hertoghe *m.* Ger. herzog *m.* Isd. herizohi *duke*: *Ot.* speaking of Pilate, herizoho: *Not.* calls God herizog. In the *Ger. Bible*, 1 *Sam.* 25, 30, David is called herzog; and *Matt.* 2 b, Christ is named herzog over Israel; and *Heb.* 2, 10, herzog der seligkeit *duke of salvation*: *Eng. Bible*, captain of salvation: *Dan.* herzug *m.* Swed. hertig *m.* Iscl. herotgi, hertugi *m.* dux, exercitus: *Lat.* mid. heretochius: *Wel.* Armor. dug *m.* a duke, leader: *Gael.* diuchd *m.* a duke; *Fr.* duc *m.* *It.* duca *m.* a general, commander, chief, duke; *duce m.* a captain; *doge m.* doge, captain, general: *Sp. Port.* duque *m.* *Grk.* τρυφός: *Lat.* ducare

to govern; ducere to lead.— here an army, toga a leader; togen from teon to lead] 1. A leader; dux, ductor. 2. Offspring, young; fœtus:—1. *Æt.* tohtan a ductore, scilicet Deo, *Jâth. p.* 24, 19. 2. *Pu scealt fierana sætan tohtan niwre tuddor thou shalt snares set to (her) offspring; tu insidias pones fœtui novæ progeniei, Cd. 43, Lye.*

To-hweofan; *p.* we-to-hwurfon; *pp.* to-hworfen to turn away, depart, wander, disperse, *Chr.* 827: *Cd.* 189, v. hweofan.

To-hyran to listen to, to obey, *Chr.* 912, v. hyran.

To-hyrcniende hearkening to, attentive, *Cot.* 3.

To-irnan to run to, *Bt.* 35, 6, v. yrnan.

Tôl, tool, tohl; *g. e;* *pl.* tôl; *f.* [Iscl. tôl *n.* tôl *m.* instrumenta: *Fr.* outil *m.* tool, instrument]

A TOOL, an instrument; instrumentum, ferramentum:— *Þæt bið þonne cýniges weorc andweorc and his tol mid to ricðianne, þæt he hæbbe his land full mannod that is then a king's materials and his tools to reign with, that he have his land well peopled, Bt. 17, Card. p.* 90, 15. Ne mæg he þas tol gehealdan he cannot hold these tools, *Bt.* 17, *Card. p.* 90, 25. Butan þisum tolum without these tools, *Bt.* 17, *Card. p.* 90, 19.

To-lædan to lead to, *Ps.* 124, 5.

To-lætan; *p.* to-let To release;

relaxare, *Dial.* 2, 35.

To-laf, to-lafe the rest, what is left, *Lk.* 11, 41, v. laf.

Tolcætung, e; *f.* A tickling,

stirring, pleasant moving; titillatio, *Som.*

To-lecgan To lay to, to divide, separate, pretend, feign, *Bt.* 18, 2: *C. Lk.* 20, 20.

To-leasan To unloose; dissolve, *R. M.* 5, 19.

To-leasine A loosing, redemption, ransom; solutio, redemptio, *C. Mk.* 10, 46.

To-ligan To lie to, to adjoin; adjacere, *Chr.* 963.

To-liðan To divide, separate; dividere, separare, *Ora.* 1, 1. Applicare, *Cot.* 7.

Tôll, es; *m.* [Plat. toll *m.* telonium: *Dut.* tol *m.* toll, tribute: *Ger.* zoll *m.* an inch, toll; *Dan.* told *c.* Swed. tull *m.* Iscl. tollr *m.* vectigal, tributum: *Wel.* toll a tool or custom: *Lat.* telonium: *Grk.* τολώνιον, τέλος] 1. A TOLL, tribute, tax; vectigal, census, tributum. 2. The privilege of being free from toll both in

buying and selling; privilegium manerium domus; regibus concessum, telonia sive theolonium dictum. Et hoc quidem duplex erat: 1. tertium scilicet immunitas a gabellis pro rebus in manibus et emporiis captis et venditis: alterum vero, idque in quantum, vendendi et emporii (et proinde concessum sive vectigal recipientibus vendentibus et ementibus in terra sua. 3. The piece toll was paid, the toll-house, locus ubi domus ubi vectigal persolvebatur:—1. *Æt.* hwan nimas cýniges p. oððe toll a quibus reges reges tributus sine causa *Mt.* 17, 25. Hi areda crichte tollas they raised tolls, tolla, *Chr.* 1067. 2. *Iscl.* heom eost cal-wa þæt habben þær ofer saca æt socna, toll and team quæ cedo is iterum etiam et habebant tuncper priores causas cognoscendi, et tenendi; immunitatem causas libertate vendendi et reddi infra manerium non non totam servorum suorum paginem, *Chart. Edw. Conf. Westm. concess. ap. Hinc.* 12

IC gife þone tun þe me ceapæs Undela mid mæcra toll I give the town which I call Onwelle with market toll, *Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 19. **DSS** land and call þe ðe þe lin into þe mynre cwede ic acyr, þæt is eand and socne, toll and terrar et omnia alia que present ad monasterium hereditatis ego concedo, i. e. priores causas cognoscendi, et tenendi, et immunitatem vendendi infra terras vendentibus et ementibus infra terras servorum suorum propriarum, *Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 15. **AND** ic wille þæt þu be gife se toll I will that thou be give the toll, *Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 23. 3. *Fra* Wytes ceall to be cýnges toll of Normannes—cross—hundred *Whitelley*—more all the king's toll of Normannes hundred, *Ing. p.* 153, 24.

TOLLERE A toll or tax-gatherer, a publican; telonarius publicanus, *R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* 74.

TOLL-SCAMOL, toll-scammol (scamel a bench) A sort of custom a treasury, *Mt.* 9, 9: *Mt.* 41, 42.

TOLLERE a toll-gatherer. *L. B. Elf. gl. Som. p.* 74, v. tollere

o-locian to look to, to respect, regard, Gen. 20, 7: Jsa. 6, 22.
 o-lore lost; perditus, R. Mt. 5, 29.
 o-acti a seat of custom, R. 113.
 o-lucan To unlock, let loose, to pull up, to read, tear; reserare, evellere, convellere, Past. 58, 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 31.
 o-lysan; p. de; pp. ed to loose, to let loose, Ps. 68, 6: 145, 6.
 o-lysednes, se; f. A loosing, dissolving, destruction, desolation; solutio, desolatio:—For þære burhge tolysednesse propter urbis desolationem sive dissolutionem, Bd. S. p. 601, 2A Gewordene synd on to-lyhydnyse facti sunt in desolationem sive dissolutionem, Ps. 72, 19.
 o-lynes, se; f. A loosing, dismissal, dissolution; solutio, dissolutio:—Ða seo tid neaclete hire tolynesse quam tempus instaret ejus dissolutionis, Bd. S. p. 577, 16: 607, 11.
 -lyst destroying; desolatorium, Ps. 119, 4.
 -marcian to mark out, describe, to tax, Ps. 105, 32: Lk. 2, 1.
 -marcodnes, se; f. A marking out, a describing, taxing; descriptio, recensio, Lk. 2, 2.
 mergen to-morrow, Mt. 6, 0, v. morgen.
 mertan to part, divide.
 middes; prep. d. ac. [mid-ces; g. of midd middle] In the middle, in midst, among; i medio, inter:—To-middes an wæterum inter aquas, Isa. 1, 6. To-middes þam reame in medio fœmine, Jos. 9.
 To-middes eowre in edio vestri, inter vos, Lev. 5, 11.
 To-middes eow inter u, Ju. 1, 28.
 To-middes yra in medio eorum, Ju. 8, 3.
 lelle to-middes in midst of 4, Cd. 17.
 morgen to-morrow.
 -brige, Tone-brige, Tun-riçe [Flor. Tunebrigia: lat. Tunebrige: Danel. ouehryge: Geru. Tunebrig: Hoed. Tunebrige: Brom. unebrigge: Kni. Tunne-rogg, Tunebrig, oppidum sive x ad pontem] TUNBRIDGE; li in Cantio occidentali, i castellum olim insigne abiepiscopi Cantuariensis; hinc vero Richardi Fitz-illbert, Chr. 1087.
 oemnan to name.
 g tonge, v. tang.
 ian to thunder, Elf. gr. Som. 24, v. þunerian.

o-Tonica a coat, R. Mt. 5, 40, v. tuncce.
 To-niht to night, Num. 22, 19.
 To-niman to take to, to distinguish, separate, class, Nic. 27.
 Tool a tool, R. 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 58, v. tól.
 TOR [Plat. Wel. m: Swed. topp m: Dut. Frs. Dan. Ir. Gael. top m: Icel. toppr n. cacumen; topper m. the top of a mast] Top; vertex, fastigium:—Helmes top a helmet's top, R. 58: Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.
 TOR, torr, tur, es; m. [Plat. toorn, toren m. a tower: Dut. toren m: Ger. thurm m: Old Ger. turre, turen, thurn m: Dan. taarn n: Swed. torn n: Icel. turn m: Ir. Gael. tor, torr, tur m: Wel. twr a tower; twrr a heap, pile: Bret. Fr. tour m. f: It. Sp. Port. torre f: Pol. turma: Grk. τῦρος, τῦρος: Pers. Arm. ܛܘܪ twr, tawr a tower, a hill: Heb. ܛܘܪ tzur a rock: Chald. ܛܘܪ thur or ܛܘܪܝܘ thura a mountain. Lye says, Originem autem habet in lingua Celtica, qua mans dicebatur Thor; qua Syris et Chaldeis efferebatur Thur. Radicem hujus conservant Cambri in verbo dwyre, surgere, levare, arrigere. Inde etiam nomina montium et monticolarum, apud varias gentes, Ex. gr. Dyr. Atlas lingua Mauritanie, Plin. V. 1: Strab. lib. xvii. Taurus, mons Asia. Tauri, montes Sarmatie. Taurini, gentes Alpinae. Turinum, caput Pedemontii. Taurisci, omnes populi Alpini, precipuus in Norico et Vindelicis, Cluv. in Noric. c. 2. Thuringi vel Toringi, montani, monticole; gens Germanica inter Salam et Werram, Wacht. Glos. in voc. Thor. Retinetur etiam apud Derbetenses Cestrienses, alioque nostrates vox ista Tor, montem significans] 1. A tower; turris. 2. A rock, high hill, a peak, TOR; rupes, scopulum:—1. Gemiton set torre wet at a tower, Cd. 80. To-wearp þone torr cast down the tower, Bt. 35, 4. On torrum his in turribus ejus, C. Ps. 47, 11: 121, 7. Mid torrum getimbrade built with towers, Bd. S. p. 473, 27. 2. Stan atrendod of þam torre trundled a stone from the rock, Bt. R. p. 155. Heah-torras high rocks; excelsæ rupes; Alpes, Lye.

o-Po-ræran; pp. to-roren to pull down; diruere, Pref. R. Conc. Toran-eage bleer-eyed, Herb. 16, 3: 54, 1, v. toren-eage.
 TORD [Old Swed. tord m. stercus] Dung; stercus, fimus, merda, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 12, 15.
 TORD-wifel a dung-weevil, dung-beetle; scarabæus.
 Toren torn; pp. of teran.
 Torend tearing, R. Mk. 14, 63.
 Torended Torn; scissus, C. R. Mk. 15, 38.
 Toren-eage bleer-eyed; ulceratos et quasi laceratos habens oculos, lippus, Past. 11, 1.
 TORFIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od. To dart, shoot, throw, hurl; jactare, injicere, immittere:—Geseah hu þæt folc hyra feoh torfude on þone toll-scæmol, and manega welige torfudun fela spectabat quomodo turba eorum æs immitteret in gazophylacium, et multi ditites injiciebant multa, Mk. 12, 41: Ja. 8, 59: 10, 31.
 Torfung, e; f. A casting, throwing; jactatio:—Stana torfung a throwing of stones, Ors. 3, 9.
 o-TORHT, torhtic; def. se torhta; seo, het torhte; adj. Bright, glorious; clarus, illustris, splendidus:—Hwær is þæt tiber þæt pu torht Gode bringan þencest where is the gift that thou to (the) glorious God thinkest to bring, Cd. 140. Se torhta the glorious, Cd. 220. Ða wæs Iudas se torhtne gesalde Hælend then was Judas who betrayed (the) glorious Saviour, Cd. 226. Of þam torhtan temple dryhtnes from the glorious temple of (the) Lord, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 10. Tungla torhtast brightest of stars, Menol. F. 219.
 Torhtic glorious, Jdth. p. 23, 35, v. torht.
 Torht-mod bright-minded, Cd. 74.
 Torhtnes, se; f. Clearness, brightness, splendour; luculentia, claritas, splendor, Cot. 120.
 Torht-ryne a bright course, Cd. 71.
 To-riman to number, to add in number.
 TORN, es; m. [Plat. Dut. toorn m: Ger. zorn m.] Anger, indignation; ira, iracundia, indignatio:—Ða wæs torn were then was anger to (the) man, Cd. 47. Tornes fulle full of indignation; indignationis plenus, Cod. Exon. 35 b, 5. Nu me Seðen bearn torn niwiað now (the) children of Seth my

- anger renew, *Cd.* 64. Torn wreacan *to wreak anger*, *Cd.* 116: 117. His torn gewreace his anger wreaked, *Cd.* 4.
- *Torn, *turning Angry, offended; iratus, Som.*
- Torn-word *an angry word*, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 1.
- To-ryne *a running to, a concourse.*
- To-samne together, *v. to-somme.*
- To-sawan *to disseminate, spread*, *Gen.* 9, 19.
- To-sceadan, *to-sceadan to divide, separate, distinguish, explain, interpret*, *Bt.* 20: *Ps.* 42, 1: 67, 15, *v. sceádan.*
- To-sceagde *separated, was distant; distabat*, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 35.
- To-sceanan *to break, destroy*, *C. R. Jn.* 19, 36.
- To -sceacan *to shake off, put away*, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Ps.* 28, 7.
- To-scead *a shade, distinction, difference*, *Bt.* 42.
- To-sceadan *to divide, explain, v. to-sceadan.*
- To-sceotan; *p. to-sceat, we to-sceutan to flee, to shoot in*, *Bt. R.* p. 191: *Chr.* 1083.
- To-scerian *To separate, divide; separare*, *Prov.* 17.
- *To-sconde *confusion, shame, disgrace*, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 4.
- To -scriáan *to wander, to go astray*, *Bt. R.* p. 176.
- To-scuáan *to put or shove off, cast away, to scatter*, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 52: *Cd.* 190.
- To-scuton *fled, escaped, v. to-sceotan.*
- To-scyftan *to divide, disperse*, *Chr.* 1085.
- To-scylling, *to-scyllung a distinction, difference.*
- To-sencan *to sink*, *Gen.* 9, 11.
- To-sendan *to send to, to pour out*, *Scint.* 28.
- To-seon *to see to, to regard.*
- To-seten *inhabited; habitatus*, *Ora.* 1, 1.
- To-settan *to set or place to, to arrange to, apply*, *Ps.* 61, 10: 83, 6.
- To-slacian *to slacken, to loose, dissolve*, *Prov.* 18.
- To-slean, *to-slean, to-slagan to beat to pieces, to dash against, overturn, to destroy*, *Ora.* 4, 2.
- To-slec *slack, dull, negligent.*
- To-slapol *sleepy*, *R. Ben.* 4.
- To-sliced *dissolved.*
- To-sliáan; *p. to-slaf to split*, *Cot.* 179.
- To-slipan, *he to-slipþ; p. to-slap, we to-slipon; pp. to-slipen. To dissolve, to be dissolved; dissolvi*, *Herb.* 62.
- To-slitan *To slit, cut, tear, rend, break, scatter*, *Ps.* 73, 16: 104, 39: *Mk.* 5, 4: 7, 13: *Mt.* 27, 51.
- To-slitnys, *to-slytnys a slitting, tearing to pieces, a separation*, *Bd. S.* p. 479, 14: *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43.
- To-slóh *struck, v. sleán.*
- To-slópan, *he to-slypþ; p. to-sleap, we to-slopan; pp. to-slopen. To slip, roll or tumble down, to loosen, dissolve, melt; devolvere, dissolvi*:—Þæt hie ne moton toslupan *that they cannot slip*, *Bt.* 21: 39, 5.
- Toslupan þa *bendas the bands were loosed*, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 18, 22: *Bt.* 35, 2. Toslupen *dissolutus, relaxatus*, *Scint.* 12, 53. Wearþ heora heorte to-slopen *erat eorum cor liquefactum*, *Jos.* 5, 1: *Bt.* 34, 12.
- To-sluping *A dissolving; dissolutio*, *Scint.* 12.
- To-smeagan *to inquire, search out*, *Bt.* 42, C.
- To-smercian *To smile; subridere*, *Guth. vit.* 10.
- To-snidan *to cut off, amputate*, *Lev.* 1, 8.
- To-somme *Together; simul*:—Het þa tosomne *called then together*, *Cd.* 178. Foron þa tosomne *went then together*, *Cd.* 93.
- *To-somnian *To assemble; congregare*, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 11.
- To-spræc *spoke to; p. of to-sprecan.*
- To-sprædde *spread, extended; sparsus*:—Tospræddum *locan sparsis capillis*, *Somm.* 171.
- To-sprecan; *p. to-spræc to speak to*, *Lk.* 1, 22.
- To-spryngan *to spring on or upon, to spring asunder.*
- To-spryting *A sprouting to, an exciting, instigation; impulsio, instigatio*, *Chr.* 1101.
- To-stencn *is distant; distat*, *Ps.* 102, 12; *for to-stænt, to-stent, v. standan.*
- To-starude *he stared*, *Cd.* 210, *v. starian.*
- To -stencan, *to -stencean, to-stengan; p. to-stenfete; pp. to-stentc, to-stenced. To dissipate, scatter, disperse, dissolve, perish; dissipare, dissipere*: — Tosteng þeoda *dissipa gentes*, *Ps.* 67, 34: 58, 12. Ðu tostenctest us *tu dispersisti nos*, *Ps.* 43, 13. Ðu tostenctest feond þinne *tu dispersisti inimicos tuos*, *Ps.* 88, 11: 143, 8. Ðriht tostencþ geþeahþ þeoda *dominus dissipat consilia gentium*, *Ps.* 32, 10. Se godcunda anweald hi tostencten *the Divine power dispersed them*, *Bt.* 35, 4. Tostencton unrihtwise æ þine *dissipaverunt injusti legem tuam*, *Ps.* 118, 126, Tostencten, *Ps.* 34,
- 19: 67, 1. Wurdon he to tostencten *they all went to dispersed*, *Ps.* 39, 13. Wæro tostencten *erant dispersi*, *Ps.* 62, 9: 62, 7. Tostencted, *Ps.* 38, 2. Hafast tostencted, *Cd. Exon.* 11 b, 10: *Ps.* 114, 1. Tostencþ driht *dispersit minus*, *Ps.* 11, 3. Hi tostencton *disperserunt*, *Ps.* 61, 3. to-stredan.
- *To-stencednys, *se; f. A. persing, distraction; suspensio*:—*Ps.* 146, 2. Distractio *Ben.* 67.
- To-stencnen, *se; f. A. linking; destructio*, *C.R.* 56, 67.
- To-stican; *pp. to-stioc to stab*, *Ora.* 3, 9.
- To-stingan *to sting or break*, *Chr.* 694.
- To-stiþ *searing, hard, sharp.*
- To-stredan, *to-stregan To disperse, scatter; dispergere*:—Na ic tostredde *dispergama*, *Ps.* 88, 3. I tostrigd, *C. Ps.* 88, 31. I tostride, *M. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostræte, *T. Ps.* 88, 33. Ðu tostregdytt us *tu dispersisti*, *C. Ps.* 43, 13. He tostredde *ille dispergit*, *Ps.* 147, 1. He tostret, *Lk.* 11, 22. He tostredde *ille dispergit*, *C. Ps.* 111, 8. Tostredde *Somm.* 292: *Ps.* 21, 12.
- *To-sundrian *to separate.*
- To-swellan; *p. to-sweald to swell to, to swell out; to mescere, turgere*, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Bd. S.* p. 616, 23.
- To-swendan *to dash away, to sweep off*, *Cd.* 191.
- To-sweopan *to sweep away*, *Cd.* 191.
- To-swerian *to swear to; jurare*, *L. North. Pres.* 51.
- To-swifan *to wander from; strare*, *Bt. R.* p. 164.
- To-swipe *a whip*, *L. Ps.* 11, *v. swipe.*
- To-tellan *To tell to, to commend*, *annumerare*, *Bt. R.* p. 177.
- To-teon *To draw to, attract*, *trahere*, *V. Ps.* 113, 12.
- To-téran; *p. to-tær; pp. to-téran. To tear in pieces, to lacerate; laniare, dibere*, *discindere*, *Job.* p. 167, 167, 11: *Jud.* 14, 6: *Mt.* 21, 6: *Bt.* 3, 1.
- TOÐ; *g. toðes; d. toðe; nom. ac. toð; g. toðes; toðum; m. [Plat. tan m:] G. Japix, tanne m: Dat. m: Ger. zahm m: Old tanz, zand: Meax. tants d. Dem. tand c: Swead. tand icel. tønn f. dens: Cora. d. Wch. Bret. dant m: F. d. m: It. Port. dente a.*

iente m: *Grk. pl. ὀδοντες*: [*ind. dant: Sans. danta*] A oOTH; dens:—Toð for toð *cus pro dente, Mt. 6, 38.* ylle toð wið teð reddet dens *cus pro dente, Ex. 21, 24.* if he þone toð ofalea if he *rike out the tooth, L. Alf. 20, Fisk. p. 30, 11: Ex. 21, 27.* eð teoth; dentes, *Elf. gl. om. p. 70: Ps. 56, 6.* Wil-era deora teð ferarum dentes, *Leat. 32, 24.* Toða griðþing dentium stridor, *Mt. 8, 2: 13, 42.* On heora toð-*m in eorum dentibus, Num. 1, 33.* Toðum griðbitað cutibus fremdet, *Mk. 9, 18.* ristbitian ofer mid toðum *tridere super cum dentibus, Ps. 6, 12.* þæm for that, therefore; ad *id, ob id, Som.* þæm swiðe so that, so far *with; adeo ut, eatenus, Som.* þæm þæt to the end that, *withmore, so far as; præ-* ræra, item, ut, *Som.* þæs þe to that end, *whereby, fier that; eo, quo, ubi, Som.* þam anum for this end only; *id hoc alium, Som.* i-ecce tooth-ache, *L. M. 3, 4.* þencan; p. to-þoht. *To have thought to, to think upon, me-* itate; deliberare, in animo *ersare, meditari, Nic. 13: Ar. 1004.* i-gar [gar a weapon, spear] *tooth instrument, a tooth-pick-* er; denticulium, *L. M. 1, 2.* þi for that, therefore; ob *id, om.* þindan; ic to-þinde, þu to-*inst, he to-þint. To swell, to* uff up; tumere, turgere:—*ic* oþinde ego tumeo, *Elf. gr. 16.* oþand innoð tumet alvus, *Iyma.* Toþundende tumens, *scint. 17.* Toþunden turgi-*tu, R. Ben. 23: Elf. gr. 9, 10.* Inflammatus, *L. Ps. 72, 21.* ð-leás toothless. ð-mægen strength of teeth, *Wenol. F. 499.* þon so; ita, *Som.* þon þæt to the end that, that; *adeo, Som.* þræsc shook, tossed; conquis-*avit, Chr. 1009, Ing. p. 182, 26.* ð-reoman, toð-riman a tooth's *rins, gums; dentium ligamen-* ta, gingivæ, *Med. ex Quadr. 4, 13.* þunden swollen, *Th. An.* þundenes, se; f. *A swelling, pride, obstinacy; tumor, tu-* melactio, *Herb. 19, 4.*—Con-*tumacia, R. Ben. 62, 71.*—*Superbia, C. R. Ben. 71.* þundenlice Proudly, swel-

ingly; superbe, contumaci-*ter, R. Ben. 57.* To-punian to thunder, to astonish, *Cot. 9.* To þy for that cause; ob *ea, Som.* To þy þæt to the end that; eo *quod, Th. An.* Toð-wærc tooth-ache, *Herb.* TOTIAN To lift up, to elevate; *emjnerre tanquam cornu in* fronte:—*Totodum ut þa he-* afðu eminebant capita, *Past. 16, 5.* To-toren torn; laceratus, v. *té-* ran. To-torfian To cast to, to cast *about, to toss; jactare:—Scip* of þam yðum totorfod *navis a fluctibus jactata, Mt. 14, 24.* To-tridan little babies or *pup-* pets for children; oscilla, *pup-* pe, imaguncule gesticulantes, *Som.* To-twæman, to-twæmian; p. *de; pp. od; v. a. To divide,* separate, distinguish, remove; *dividere, disjungere, separa-* re, discernere, tollere:—*ic* totwæme disjungo, *Elf. gr. 47.* Hig wurdon totwæmede *heo-* ra sægper fram his breðer illi *erant separati, eorum alter ab* ejus fratre, *Gen. 13, 11.* Beo *sælc facn totwæmed let all de-* ceit be removed; sit omnine *fraus sublata, L. Eccl. Cant.* 17. Totwæme intingan *lin-* ne discerne causam meam, *L. Ps. 42, 1.* To-twæmednes, se; f. *A separa-* tion; divisio, *Mann.* To-tyman to call unto, to call *as evidence.* To-untynan to open, *C. R. Lk. 2, 23.* Tow [Plat. Ger. tau n. a rope; *Dut. touw n. a rope, cord: Fra.* tau n. a rope: *Dan. tau, tav,* tave c. *tow, hards of fax or* hemp; *tov, toug n. a rope, a* cord; *töge, töje a flock of* wool: *Swed. tåg n. a rope* and *tåga, tågor f. fibres; tög m. a* rope, particularly one by which *a net is drawn; töga to stretch:* *Icel. tang f. fibra, funis; tó* n. lana: *Scot. tow a rope of* any kind: *Ir. Gael. taod, tao-* id m. a rope, cable; *taodh m.* woollen yarn.—*teon, Plat. te-* on to pull, to draw] Tow; stu-*pa, Som.* To-wælan to roll to; *advolvere,* *C. Mk. 15, 46.* To-ward, to-weard, to-werd, to-*wardes, to-weardes; prep. d.* TOWARDS; versus:—*Þa ligen* toward Huntendune *that* lie toward *Huntingdon, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 10.* Ferdon þa toward *Hrofe-ceastre went* towards *Rochester, Chr. 1088,*

Ing. p. 300, 12, 24. Towar-*des Ou towards Ou, Chr. 1094,* *Ing. p. 309, 14.* He eow sæc *deæg towardes onet he* every day *hastes towards you,* *Bt. 39, 1.* Towardlice; *adv. In future, in* time to come; in *futurum, fu-* turo tempore:—*Fore-cwæð* þæt he towardlice *bisceop* beon sceolde *foretold that he* in future *should be a bishop,* *Bd. S. p. 606, 21.* To-weard, to-ward, to-werd; *def. se to-wearda; seo, þæt to-* wearde; *adj. Coming, ap-* proaching, about to come, *fu-* ture; venturus, futurum, *im-* minens:—Toward yfel *ven-* turum *malum, Bd. S. p. 514, 1.* Toward cynrice *futurum reg-* num, *Bd. S. p. 514, 7.* Se *towarda winter the approach-* ing *winter, Bd. S. p. 564, 39.* Cynrine toward *generatio* ventura, *Ps. 21, 32: 70, 20.* Se þe æfter me *towerd ys* qui *post me venturus est, Mt. 3,* 11. *Towerd ys þæt futurum* est ut, *Mt. 2, 13.* Tacn þæs *toweardan welan a sign of* future *happiness, Bt. 39, 11.* Big þam ege þæs *toweardan* domes *by the fear of future* judgment, *Bd. S. p. 598, 15.* Þone storm *towardne* fore-*seah the approaching storm* saw, *Bd. S. p. 542, 4.* On þære *toweardan tide in the coming* time, *Cd. 64.* On *towearde* worulde in *venturo sæculo,* *fu-* turo *mundo, Mk. 10, 30: Lk.* 18, 30. To-weardnes, se; f. *Futurity,* time to come; *futuritas:—On* towardnesse *elicite in fu-* turityte *æterna, Bd. S. p. 561,* 22. To-wearp cast down, *Bt. 35, 4:* *Gen. 19, 25; p. of to-wurpan.* To-wegan, to-wehgan; *pp. to-* wegen. *To move to, to remove;* *admoovere, remove:—Beoð* wolcen *towegen clouds are* re-*moved, Cod. Exon. 58 b.* To-wenan to hope for, to expect, *Bt. 36, 5.* To-wendan [wendan to turn] *to* turn to, to turn *upside down,* to *subvert, to destroy, Gen. 19,* 21, 25: 13, 10: *Bt. R. p.* 152. To-wenian to *accustom, L. Edg-* Sup. 10. To-weorpan to *overthrow, Cd.* 222. *Th. p. 289, 5, v. to-wur-* pan. To-werpan to *overthrow, Cd.* 214. *Th. p. 270, 4, v. to-wur-* pan. To-weanes, to-wines, se; f. *Disagreement, difference, dis-*

sensio, variatio; dissensio, discrepantia:— Was townenes and unabwe geworden betwih, &c. *erat dissensio et similitas orta inter, &c., Bd. S. p. 581, 15.*

⁴Tow-hus *a tow-house, a spinning-house, R. 10: Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

To-wiðer *opposite to; ex adverso, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 8.*

Towlic *Belonging to a weaver, weaving; textorius:—* Towlic weorc weaving work, R. 28.

To-worpan *to cast down, to destroy, v. to-wurpan.*

To-worpenness, *se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, destructio:—* Ascununge þære toworpenness abominatio desolationis, Mt. 24, 15: Mk. 13, 14.

To-wrecen *exiled, Cd. 189.*

To-writennis *An ordinance; edictum, Homil. in nat. Dom.*

To-wriðan *To writhe, distort, Elf. gr. 26.*

To-wunderlic *Wonderful; admirabilis, Ps. 41, 4.*

⁶To-wurpan, to-weorpan, to-werpan, to-wyrpan, he to-wyrpþ; *p. to-wearp, we to-wurpon; pp. to-worpen. To cast down, to put an end to, dissipate, to destroy; dejicere, destruere, irritum facere:—* Tempel towurpan templum destruxit, Mt. 26, 61: Nic. 10: Mt. 5, 17. Towyrgan eall hira geweorc to owturra all their work, Bt. 35, 4. Du towurpe tu destraxisti, Ps. 9, 6. Se þe to-wyrpþ an of þy-sum ille qui irritum fecerit unam ex his, Mt. 5, 19. Wa þæt þes to-wyrpþ Godes temple oak! quod hic destruxit Dei templum, Mt. 27, 40. Wile ure witu toweorpan (he) will our torments dissipate, Cd. 222, Th. p. 289, 5. Ælc rice bið toworpen, Mt. 12, 25: 24, 2.

To-wyrd *An opportunity; occasio, Bd. S. p. 483, 36.*

To-wyrpan *to cast down, Bt. 35, 4, Card. p. 252, 29, v. to-wurpan.*

To-wyrpan *A dispersion, a casting abroad; dispersio, C. R. Jn. 7, 35.*

To-yrnan *to run to, Mk. 9, 25.*

Træd *trod; p. of tredan.*

TRÆF, *es; m. A tent, pavilion; tentorium:—* To træfe to a tent, Jdth. 22, 1. In þam wlitegan træfe wæron set somme were together in the beautiful tent, Jdth. 25, 12.

Traht *An exposition, treatise; expositio, commentarius, C. R. Ben. 21: Cot. 47.*

TRAHTAÐ *An exposition; commentarius, Cot. 47.*

Traht-boc *a book of commentaries.*

Trahtere, *es; m. An interpreter, expositor; interpres, glossographus, Cot. 37.*

Trahtian; *p. ode; pp. od. To treat of, to interpret, to expound; tractare, interpretari, exponere:—* Trahtnian, Homil. Pasch. p. 11, 15. Se wisa Augustinus be þære halgan þrynnysse trahtnode the wise Augustine treated of the holy Trinity, Serm. Fid. Cath. Wast. Cat. p. 2.

Trahtnere *an interpreter, v. trahtere.*

Trahtnian *to treat, v. trahtian.*

Trahtnung, *e; f. A treatise, interpretation; tractatio, Som.*

Trahtung *an exposition, v. trahtnung.*

Træisc, treisc. *Tragical; tragicus:—* On gelicnyssæ þæs træiscan wæles in similitudine tragica cadis, Bd. S. p. 523, 30.

Tramet; *pl. trameta. A page; pagina, R. Ben. 73: Elf. gr. 18.*

TRAPP *a trap, v. treppe.*

Tratung *an exposition, v. trahtung.*

Tre *exertion, v. trege.*

Treahre *an expositor, v. trahtere.*

Treahigean *to treat, Ora. 3, 9, v. trahtian.*

Treawa *a compact, Cd. 107, v. treowa.*

TREDAN, getredan, betredan; *ic trede, he trit; p. træd, we trædon; pp. treden; v. a. [Plaf. treden, treden: Dut. treden: Frs. tridda, tredda: Ger. treten: Of. dretan: Not. tretten: South Ger. dretten, tretten: Moes. trutan, gatrutan: Dan. træde: Sweed. tråda, tråda: Icel. troða: Ir. troith f. the foot: Gael. troidh f. a foot. Related to the Lat. tero, trivi, tritium, terere, in its signification to go along] To tread, tread upon; calcare, conculeare; conterere, incedere:—* Du scealt tredan bræde eorðan thou shalt tread (the) broad earth, Cd. 42, Th. p. 56, 2–5. Ic scealde eow anweald to tredene ofer næddran do vobis potestatem calcandi serpentes, Lk. 10, 19. Þæra cynega swuran forcuðlice trædon regum cervicis transverse conculcarunt, Jcs. 10, 24: Lk. 12, 1. Fotum treden pedibus conculcatus, Bd. S. p. 552, 15.

Tredd *A step; passus, gressus, Lyc.*

Treddian; *p. ode; pp. od. to tread, step, Bca. K. 11, 11: Cd. 195, Th. p. 243, 11, v. tredan.*

TREGGE, *an; f. Vexatio, tribulatio, contumely, lex. miry. torment; vexatio, indignax. tormentum, crucians, dcnnum:—* Ic fleah tregas æt teonam I fled from weorc and insult, Cd. 103. Tregas tregan teoð to some trouble comes (draw) legator, Bt. R. p. 156. Tregas udor progeny of miserie, Cd. 4. Tregian; *p. ode; pp. od. To vex, trouble, grieve; vex, tribulare:—* Ða þe wæpþ me illi qui tribulavit me, J. Ps. 3, 1. Eall þis was þu arme leode to tregian a this was to vex this misere people, Chr. 1104.

Trehtere *an interpreter, Cd. 14, v. trahtere.*

Treisc *tragical, v. traic.*

Tremede *confirmed, established Chr. 1052, v. tryman.*

TRENDL, trendl. *A sphere or orb, circle; orbis, circulus globus:—* Wunderlic træde wearð atweod about þis sunnan a wonderful circle was seen about the sun, Chr. 10. Trendel gear circulus sun, J. Ps. 64, 12. Sunnan trædi sun's orb, Lyc.

Trenta, Treonta, an. [Bt. I. henta: Bd. C. Trenta: Bt. T. W. Trenta.—Brit. Treist: a flexu scilicet sine ulnis in curvato] The river Thy Trenta fluvius, qui fontes habens in agro Sufortens atque Derbiniensis inde Nottinghamensium peritiam in Humbrum tandem exonerat:—*Of Trenta over Trent, Chr. 924. Of weard andlang Trenta a word along Trent, Chr. 1115. Be Trentan by (the) Tre juxta Trentam, Chr. 673. Þe Trentan þære ea juxta Tre tam fluvium, Bd. S. p. 34, 14: 557, 37.*

Tre *a tree, Elf. gl. p. 64: treow.*

Treog-wul *a spider's web; et nee tela, Som.*

Treow *a pledge, covenant; treowþ.*

TRÆOW, tryw, trea, trew, *es; f. [Plaf. træam a tree: Cf. Dut. tere, tære a tree: Fr. thre a tree: Old Ger. trætra, tæra: Moes. triu, tris arbor, lignum: Dan. træ a tree, wood: Sweed. träd a tree: trå a wood: Icel. tré a lignum, arbor: Wel. deru, dar an oak-tree: Fr. Ger.*

larach m. an oak-tree: *Slav.* brevo a tree: *Sans.* taru. The *A.-S.* der, dre, dur, dore: tree, are only met with in compound words, such as apulder, apuldre, apuldur, apple-tree, æppuldre an apple-tree; aspulder, mapeldor a maple-tree: *Old Ger.* affoltra, affaltra an apple-tree; masaltera: maple-tree, &c. v. Grimm's *Gram.* vol. ii. p. 332, 530] 1. A TREE; arbor. 2. Wood, a piece of wood, a wooden instrument, a club; lignum, instrument.—1. Ða geseah þæt wif met þæt treow was god to stanne, *Gen.* 3, 6. Ðæt læb treow that fell tree, *Cd.* 30, 1A. p. 40, 25. Treow westm tircende arbor fructum proferens, *Gen.* 1, 11. Genam ð þæs treowes wæstm cept le arboris fructu, *Gen.* 3, 6. Alle treowa omnes arbores, *Isa.* 1, 29: *Ps.* 95, 12. Ealre trywu, *Lk.* 21, 29. Treowa ruda arbores sylve, *Ps.* 95, 2. Of þæs treowa wæstm le arborum fructu, *Gen.* 3, 2. Ða middan þam treowe in wudu arboribus, *Gen.* 3, 8. Ða bogas of þam treowum rowun ramos ex arboribus sedebant, *Mk.* 11, 8. 2. Of um treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles from the wood of Christ's holy cross, *Bd. S.* p. 24, 30: *Ex.* 15, 25. He het etimbrian crycan of treowum he commanded to build church of wood, *Chr.* 626. Treowa æcyrl lignorum recitwe, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 13. Goces of treowum Dei ex ligno, *d. S.* p. 552, 12. Earce of ethim treowum arca s. Shit-m ligno, *Deut.* 10, 3. Mid rowum cum fistibus, *Mk.* 4, 48. owa, treowe, triow, an; n. [v. truwa] Trust, faith, pledge, covenant; fides, pacium, fœdus:—For þam treowum for the covenants, *Cd.* 90: *Bt.* 24, 3. Ofer treowa contra fidem, *Bd. S.* p. 21, 17. Ic eow treowa mine alle I to you give my pledge, *d. S.* p. 92, 28. Him od sealde soþe treowa to ðe God gave a true covenant, *d. S.* p. 143, 3. Him eow sealdon had given faith him, *Cd.* 95, Th. p. 123, 17. brahame treowa sealdon had ven faith to Abraham, *Cd.* 1, Th. p. 122, 35. Wile his eow and his gehat wiþ þe healdon wult ejus fidem et us promissionem erga te servare, *d. S.* p. 514, 34. Wiþ

halegu treow with (the) holy covenant, *Cd.* 97, Th. p. 127, 30. Heolde fæste treowe holdest firm faith, *Cd.* 163, Th. p. 204, 20. Hæfde halige treowa had holy trust, *Cd.* 161, Th. p. 201, 3. His treowe for-leosan ejus fidem perdere, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 40. Ðy læs ic mine treowe forleose ne ego meam fidem pravaricer, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 2. Treow-cynn tree kind, wood, *Ex.* 15, 25.

Treow [Plat. tro, tru, trou, truw: *Dut.* trouw: *Frs.* trow: *Ger.* treu, traut: *Ot.* drud trusty, confident, dear: *Moes.* triggwa fidus, fidelis: *Dan.* tro, tryg: *Swed.* trogen, trofast, trygg: *Icel.* trúr fidus; tryggr fidus, fidelis; trúfast fidus, constans: *Fr.* dru adj. brave, trusty: *Old Fr.* drud trusty] True, faithful; fidus, *Bt.* 7, 1, v. getrywe.

Treowen; adj. Belonging to a tree, wooden, woody; arbo-reus, ligneus:—Manna hand-geweorc treowene and stene-gewe hominum manufactura, lignea et lapidea, *Deut.* 4, 28. Treowen earc lignea arca, *Deut.* 10, 1. On treowene rode ahengon hung on a wood-ene cross, *Nic.* 34. Treowenu fatu lignea vasa, *Bt.* 36, 1. On treowenum fatum in ligneis vasibus, *Ex.* 7, 19.

Treow-fæst fast faith, faithful, *Lk.* 16, 12: 17, 19.

Treow-geweorc wood-work, *Bd. S.* p. 570, 16.

TREOWIAN, truwan, getreowian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. trouen, trowen, troen, vertroen credere, confidere, fidem habere: *Dut.* trouwen: *Ger.* trauen to marry, confide: *Nof.* thruuuen, truuen: *Moes.* trauan confidere: *Dan.* troe: *Swed.* tro: *Icel.* trúa credere, confidere] 1. To trust, confide, to have confidence in, to believe; confidere. 2. To show the truth of, to prove, justify, ex-culpate, clear; certum facere, justificare:—1. Ða þe treowiað on drihtne qui confidunt in Domino, *Ps.* 124, 1. On þe ic getreowe, *Ps.* 24, 1. Ic eow treowige I confide (trust) to you, *Cd.* 106, Th. p. 140, 7. 2. Hine sylfne treowan se ipsum justificare, *L. pol.* Alf. 4. Getreowie hine clears himself, *L. pol.* Alf. 32: *C.* *Jn.* 14, 26.

Treow-leás, getryw-leás; adj. Faithless, unfaithful, perfidious; infidus:—Ðara treow-leasra cyninga beboda com-

mands of perfidious princes, *Bd. S.* p. 476, 35.

Treowleásnes; se; f. Faithlessness, perfidiousness; perfidia, Som.

Treowlic faithful, secure, *Mor. præc.* 64, v. getreowlic.

Treow-ræden [ræden a law] a covenant, *Cd.* 106.

Treow-stede a place of trees, a grove, *R.* 60.

TREOWÐ, getreowð, e; f. [Icel. trygð.—treowð what shows truth, from treowian]

TROTH, TRUTH, treaty, league, pledge, covenant; veracitas, fides data, fœdus:—Ðis ys treowþe blod, *Ex.* 24, 8. Gif ge mine treowþa gehealdaþ si vos meum fœdus servabitis, *Ex.* 19, 5. In treowþe ge-þeoded gastliceas freondscipes fœdere copulatus spiritualis amicitia, *Bd. S.* p. 607, 9.

Treowu-fæst fast in truth, faithful, *C. Mt.* 25, 21.

Treow-wæstm fruit of a tree, *Chr.* 1108.

Treow-wyrhta a tree-wright, a wood-worker, a carpenter, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

Treow-wyrm a tree-worm, a palmer-worm, *T. Ps.* 77, 51.

TREPAS [Plat. Ger. trup m. a troop: *Dut.* troop, trop m. a troop: *Dan.* trop c: *Swed.* tropp m: *Fr.* troupe f: *It.* truppa f: *Sp.* tropa f: *Lat.* mid. troppum a troop: *Gael.* trup f: a troop: *Ir.* trop f: a troop: *Wel.* tyrfia a troop, a multitude, a company: *Ir. Gael.* tyrfia a troop. *Wachter* says, "Litera r, cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur." Related to this word are the *Lat.* turba, the *Ger.* trab, nachtrab m. the rear; the *Fr.* troupeau a drove or herd of cattle]

Troops, an army, the front of an army; acies, agmina, copise, Som.

Treppan [Plat. trappen, betrap-pen: *Ger.* ertappen: *Fr.* attrapper. All three signify to catch, trap] To TRAP, ensnare; illaqueare, irretire, Som.

TREPPF, trappe, an; f. q. A TRAP, a snare; decipula:—Ic beswice mid treppan illaqueo decipulis, *Col. Monas.*

Tresor [Plat. tresoor, resoor a. tresp f: treasury: *Dut.* trezoor a cupboard: *Old Dut.* tresoor thesaurus: *Old Ger.* threso, tris, tres: *Lip.* triseuonirin thesauris: *Ot.* dræso treasure, *Ot. Krist.* 1, 17, v. 63: *Fr.* tresor m: *It.* Sp. tesoro m: *Port.* thesouro m: *Lat.* mid. triscamera treasury]

- TREASURE; thesaurus, *Chr.* 1137.
- Treu, *trew a tree, a club; arbor, R. Mt.* 12, 33. *Fustis, C. Mk.* 14, 43, *v. treow.*
- Treu-leās *faithless, v. treow-leās.*
- Treuteru *a sort of standard; vexilli quoddam genus, Cot.* 23.
- Treūð *truth, faith, v. treowð.*
- Trewan *to trust, Bt.* 37, 2, *v. treowian.*
- Trewnes, *se; f. Confidence, trust; confidentia.—Þu eart min trewnes thou art my confidence, Bt. R.* p. 149.
- Tribulan *To beat, pound; pinsere, R.* 12.
- Triewian *to trust in, Ors.* 3, 11, *v. treowian.*
- Trifelan *To break, bruise, stamp; tundere, verberare, Som.*
- Trifelung, *e; f. A grinding, breaking; tritura, Cot.* 109.
- Trig *a bathing tub; alveus, L. M.* 3, 48, *v. trog.*
- Trilidi. *The intercalary year, the year which has three liða or lida; annus intercalaris, ita dictus, Lye. The A.-S. months were governed by the revolution of the moon. In the common years they had twelve months. When the year of thirteen months occurred, they added the superfluous month to their summer season, and hence they had three months of the name of liða or lida, which occasioned these years of thirteen months to be called tri-liða, as we now call the year in which February has 29 days, a leap year.*
- Trimesa *a piece of money, a coin, v. brimsa.*
- Tri-milchi [*preo three, meole milk*] *The month in which the cows were milked three times a day, May; Maius mensis, Lye.*
- Trimming *a confirming, Elf. T.* p. 27, 26, *v. trymming.*
- Tringan *To touch; tangere, M.* Fr. 103, 33.
- Triow *a tree, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64, *v. treow.*
- Triowa *promises, Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 26, 13.
- Triowian *to trust, v. treowian.*
- Triowu-byt *a wooden butt.*
- Triu-wyrm *a tree worm, v. treow-wyrm.*
- Triw *a tree, v. treow.*
- Triwe *true, faithful, L. Presb.* 57, *v. getrywe, treowe.*
- Triwen *wooden, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61, *v. treowen.*
- Trod [*træd trod; p. of tredan*] *A path, track, a pace, step;*

- vestigium, gradus, passus:—
- Trode *bedrifan forstolenes yrfes vestigium insequi furrim ablata pecudis, L. Wall.* 1.
- Trog, troh [*Plat. Dut. Ger. trog m: Dem. trug n: Sued. tråg n: Icel. trog n: It. truogo, truogolo m. all denote a trough*] *A TROUGH, a hollow vessel, a tub, a small boat, a wherry; alveus, alveolus, Cot.* 175. *Cantharus, Cot.* 33. *Pelvis, C. R. Jn.* 13, 5:—*Ly-tel trog exiguum navigium, Lin-ter, Ors.* 2, 5.
- Trog drew; *traxit, R. Jn.* 21, 11, *v. teon.*
- Trog-scip, trob-scip *a cock-boat, wherry, R.* 83, 103: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.
- Troiesc *tragic; tragicus, Bd.* S. p. 584, 6.
- Tropere *A kind of liturgical book; a Lat. troparium, troparium: Grk. τροκαριον: quod hymnarium, hymnologium, sive librum hymnorum significat: continebat quippe tropos sive hymnos sacros, Mon. Angl.* 1. p. 222, 8.
- TRUCIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To fail, TRUCK, bale, diminish, grow weak. Truck is now used in Derbyshire in this sense; as, he trucked me of my wages; deficere, languere.—Her him truceode ealle his mycele crafteþ here failed him all his mighty crafts, Chr.* 1131. *Cneowa truciað genua deficiunt, L. M.* 2, 36. *His gesworene men him trucedon his sworn men failed (deceived) him, Chr.* 1090.
- Trugon *for tugon drew; traxerunt, R. Jn.* 21, 8, *v. teon.*
- Truht [*Fr. truite f: It. trota f. Sp. trucha f.*] *A TROUT; truta, tructa piscis, R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.
- TRUM; *adj. Firm, strong, able, sound; firmus, securus, validus:—Trum in breostum firm in heart, Menol. F.* 266. *God sceawian ecne and trumne to behold God eternal and firm, Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 28. *Heo ahte trumne geleafan a to þæm Ælmihtigan she had a firm belief ever in the Almighty, Jdth.* p. 21, 5. *Mid trumre heortan cum firmo corde, Bd.* S. p. 538, 43. *Toð-mægenes trum strong in power of teeth, Menol. F.* 499.
- TRUMA, getruma, an; *m. [Perhaps formed from the Lat. turma a troop, by transposing the letter r. Wachter says, "Littera r cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur"] A troop*

- or band of soldiers; coker. acies:—He ferde mid fridum Truman ille profectus est cum militibus cohortibus, Jn. 11, 10: *Chr.* 871: *Or.* 1. 12.
- Trumian, getrumian; *p. ode pp. od. To grow strong, amend, to recover health or strength; convalescere:—Sona swa he Truman onra soon as he began to amend. Bd.* S. p. 564, 46.
- Truming *A defence, protectio, tutamen, Som.* 23A.
- Trumlic; *adj. 1. Firm, digne firmus, stabilis. 2. Celebrating, exhorting; firmans, exhortatorius:—1. Seo ealde gestness y call-swa trumlic ælc est etiam stabilis, J.* 15. *Tæceð us trumlic ham will show us a call home, Cd.* 220. *2. Trum-særendgewrit hortatoria ex-tola, Bd.* S. p. 520, 19. C.
- Trumlice *Firmly, strongly, t-miter, Elf. gr.* 38.
- Trumnes, *se; f. 1. Firm stability; firmamentum, tur-bur. 2. The firmament, heaven; firmamentum, cælestis. 1. Drihten trumnes mi Be-nus robur meum, Ps.* 124, 72, 4: 104, 15. *2. Wær handa his beoðað trum-nera opera manuum ejus cælestis firmamentum, Ps.* 18, 1. 1.
- Trumunc, *e; f. A confirming, corroboration, Th.* An.
- Trumung *a defence, v. trum-trud, es; m. [Plat. Dut. toeter m. is a blow; horn: Plat. tuhorn n. toathorn m. a bugle horn; trumpet, a stage trumpet; tibicen, buccinator, histrio, Elf. gr.* 9. *Truðas hærne R.* 61: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.
- Truð-horn *a trumpet, clarion.*
- Truwa, getruwa, treowa *m. [Plat. troue, troe, trust; f. fidelity, trust: Dut. f. fidelity: Frs. trewe, tr-trowe f. truth: Ger. tru-wil. Not. truuua, tru-truwa, truwe, trewe. Trudruscæf: Moea, triggratum; triggraba ceru-f-triggrus fides, fidelis: a troe c. faith; troeska, truth, fidelity: Sued. faith, trust: Icel. tru-f-religio; tróleikr, trust; fidelitas] 1. Faith, trust, dence, promise; fides-treaty, league, pledge, covenant; fides data, factus. 1. Habbað Godes trum habebe Dei fidem, Mi.* 22. *Godas on þæm*

truan heilðon dei in quibus
fidei habuerunt, Deut. 32,
37: Eif. T. p. 34, 8. 2. Ic
sette min wedd to him on ecne
truan stabilitatem meam fœdus
cum eo in perpetuum fœdus,
Gen. 17, 19. Ic behet minne
truan stabilitati meam fœ-
das, Ez. 6, 4.
Truian to trust, confide in, Ps.
134, 18, v. treowian.
Truwing, e; f. *A prop, stay,*
confidence; confidentia, columen, Som.
Trymendlic, trymmendlic; *adj.*
Exhorting, comforting; hortatorius, Bd. S. p. 520, 19.
TRYMIAN, trymman, getrymi-
an; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1.
To prepare, provide, dispose,
set in order; parare, dispo-
nere. 2. To exhort, animate,
comfort, confirm, strengthen,
establish, found, fortify; ani-
mare, confirmare: — 1. He
his sibbet trymede ille ejus
ver paravit, Bd. S. p. 639,
27. Garas trymedon (they)
prepared arms, Cd. 149, Th. p.
167, 23. Trymede getimbro
wuld prepare buildings, Cd.
15, Th. p. 18, 20. Getry-
mede his folc disposed his folk,
Ora. 4, 10. 2. Ongunnon hi
hine trymman they began to
exhort him, Bd. S. p. 634, 30. Pin
mod trymed þy mind strength-
eneth, Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 7.
Se his hyge trymede which
his mind strengthened, Cd. 201,
Th. p. 249, 23. Ðæt he hiora
geleafan getrymede that he
confirmed their faith, Chr. 429.
Hit was ofer þæne stan ge-
trymed, Lk. 6, 48. Ceaster
trymed a fortified city, L.
p. 107, 11.
Trymning *A confirming, fortifying,*
establishing; œdificatio, titamentum, confirmatio:—
To geleafan trimminge to
confirming of faith, Eif. T. p.
27, 26.
Trymes, trymenes, getrymnes,
e; f. 1. *A foundation, sup-
port; munimentum, fulcimen-
um. 2. Confirmation, per-
suasion, exhortation; confir-
matio, incitamentum, exhor-
tatio:—* 1. To trymnesse þæs
rages in munimentum parietis,
Bd. S. p. 544, 22. To trym-
nesse þæs huses in fulcimen-
tum domus, Bd. S. p. 544, 36.
Mid gelomlicre stefne his
aligre trymenesse crebra
ice ejus sanctæ exhortationis,
Bd. S. p. 505, 17. Gestrangod
nd trymnyssse þæs eadigan
eder roboratus confirmatione
tati patrie, Bd. S. p. 486, 13.
Ihd þinre trymenyssse syn

gestrangode tua persuasione
sint roborati, Bd. S. p. 492,
25.
Trymsa a coin, v. þrimsa.
Trymþe Strength, firmness, sup-
port; robur, firmamentum,
L. Ps. 104, 15.
Tryndel a sphere, v. trændel.
Tryndyled Made round, rounded,
rotundus factus, orbiculatus:
— Tryndeled reaf orbiculata
vestis, circumtectum, R. 63:
Eif. gl. Som. p. 68.
Tryw a tree, Mt. 7, 17, v. treow.
Trywian to justify, L. pol. Alf.
19, v. treowian.
Tryw-leás faithless, perfidious,
Chr. 1094, v. treow-leás.
Trywleásnes perfidiousness.
Trywian To confide, to give his
word, to bind; fidem dare, L.
Constit. p. 107.
Trywð truth, treaty, v. treowð.
Tá, tua, tuu two, Cd. 82: Bd.
S. p. 623, 27: C. R. Ben. 40:
Bd. S. p. 533, 28, T., v. twá.
Tu for, þu thou, Cd. 214, Th. p.
268, 19, 23.
Tu Mars, v. Tiw.
TUCIAN; p. tucode, getucode.
[Plat. Dut. tuchtigen to pun-
ish: Ger. züchtigen: Dan.
tugte: Swed. tukta: Icel.
tugta, tukta, disciplinare, pu-
nire: the Ger. Dan. Swed.
Icel. to punish, to correct] To
punish, torment; punire, cru-
ciare:—Bt. 38, 7: Jud. 15, 8.
Ðe þis folc tuciað who punish
this people, Bt. R. p. 186.
TUDDER, tuddor, tuddur, tyd-
der, tuder, tudor; g. tud-
deres, tuddres; d. tudre. [tyd-
der weak] Issue, offspring,
progeny, race, family, produc-
tion, disposition; soboles, proles,
fœtus, propago, proven-
tus, indoles:—Tregena tudor
dor a progeny of miseries, Cd.
47. Wæstm-bærnyssse tud-
dres fœcunditas sobolis, Bd. S.
p. 493, 8. Godes tudres
gesselig bona sobole felix, Bd. S.
p. 529, 30. Tydreð ælc tudor
nourishes every production, Bt.
39, 8. Tudre fyllass eorðan
ælgrene fill with progeny (the)
all green earth, Cd. 10. Ðæs
teames wæs tuddor gefyllod
of this family (team) was (the)
race replenished, Cd. 79, Th. p.
97, 15. Sunu godes tudres
filius bonæ indolis, Scint. 57.
Tuddor-fæst fast-bearing, fertile,
Cot. 82.
Tuddor-spæd procreative power,
Cd. 131.
Tuddor-teonde producing off-
spring, Cd. 46, v. teon.
Tuge, tugon drew, Ora. 3, 5,
v. teon.
Tuig two, v. twig, twa.

Tui-heolore *A pair of scales;*
bilanx, Som.
Tuin fine linen, v. twin.
Tuinglian to twinkle, v. twinc-
lian.
Tulge *A small muscle under the*
tongue; hypoglossia, L. M. 1,
42.
Tumbere; ea; m. *A tumbler,*
dancer, player; saltator, Eif.
gl. Som. p. 68. Histrio, Eif.
gr. 9, 3.
TUMBIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od.
[Plat. tummeln, tümmeln,
tümeln to tumble: Dut. tü-
melen: Ger. tummeln: Dan.
tumle: Swed. tumla: Icel.
tumba cadere præceps: Fr.
tomber to fall: Sp. tumbar to
tumble] To TUMBLE, to dance;
saltare: — Tumbude þære
Herodiadisecean dohtur saltar-
vit Herodiadis filia, Mt. 14,
6: Mk. 6, 22.
TU'N, es; m. [Plat. tuun m.
a hedge, garden: Dut. tuun m.
a garden, hedge: Ger. zaun
m. a hedge: Old Ger. tune,
zun: Not. steinzun a wall:
Icel. tûn n. œiridarium, prætum
domesticum: Wel. din, dinas
a city: Gael. tuin f. a dwell-
ing-place: Ir. Gael. dun m. a
fortress, a tower, a fortified
hill, a hill, hedge, heap: Ir.
taim f. a town. — tynan to
enclose] 1. *A place fenced*
round or enclosed; septum
quodvis. 2. A close, field,
yard, farm, local possession:
prædium, fundus, ager, posse-
ssio. 3. A place of resi-
dence, house, dwelling, village,
TOWN, a territory lying within
the bounds of a town; habita-
culum, domus, vicus, villa,
oppidum. 4. A class, course,
turn; classis:— 1. *In this pri-*
mary sense, it forms some com-
pounds; as, wryt-tun an en-
closure for herbs, a garden, Lk.
13, 19. 2. Neah þam tune
þe facob sealde Iosepe juxta
prædium quod Jacobus dedit
Josepho, Jn. 4, 5. Iosep se-
alde his gebroðrum tun Jose-
phus dedit ejus fratris pos-
sessionem, Gen. 47, 11. Ic
bohte anne tun emi agrum,
Lk. 14, 18. 3. Com on þone
tun venit in vicum, Mt. 26, 36.
Deah pu on tun ga licet tu
in vicum tertia, Mk. 8, 26.
Tunas genam took towns, Chr.
571. Fare we on gehende
tunas eamus in contigua oppi-
da, Mk. 1, 38. Ðæt hi fa-
run on þas tunas, þe her abu-
tan synt ut illi abeant in vicus
qui hic circa sunt, Lk. 9, 12.
Ge on tunum, ge on landum
tum in vicis, tum in terris

domi et rare, Gen. 39, 5. 4. Of Abian tune ex Abiæ classe, Lk. 1, 5. ¶ Cyman to or on tune, tun to come in turn or in place of; venire ad vicem, vel in vice sua, vel in loco suo. Mr. Cardale thinks that tune or tun in these examples is a mere epletive, Menol. F. 16, 69: 153. Bringan to or on tune, tun to bring in turn; adducere ad vicem vel in vice sua, Menol. F. 176: 214: 278: 387, &c. Þæs þe lencen on tu geliden hæfde ex quo ver ad vicem suam appulisset, Menol. F. 56.

^aTun-cærs Garden cress; hortense nasturtium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Tungel - witega an astrologer, *Chr. 1, v. tungel-witega.*

Tungol a star, *Chr. 938, v. tungel.*

TUNECE, an; f. [*Gael. tunnag f. a mantle; Ir. Gael. tonach m. a shirt, garment; Fr. tunique f.; It. tunica f.; Sp. Port. tunica f.*] A TUNIC, coat, garment; tunica, vestis: — Tunece un-asiwod, and call awefen on ufa tunica inuittis et tota contexta a summo, *Jn. 19, 23. Hit ys mines suna tunece ista est mei filii tunica, Gen. 37, 33. Dyde he on hys tuneacan induit ille ejus tunicam, Jn. 21, 7. Dyde ymbe hyne blihwene tuneacan inposuit circa eum caruleam tunicam, Lev. 8, 7. De wylle niman þine tuneacan quæ uult copere tuam tunicam, Mt. 6, 40: Lk. 6, 29: Jn. 19, 23.*

^aTunga a tongue, *Ps. 21, 14: 51, 4, v. tunge.*

TUNGE, an; f. [*Plat. tung, tunge f.; Dut. tong f.; Frs. tunge, tonge f.; Ger. zunge f.; Not. Ot. zungu, zunga, zunge f.; Moes. tuggo, pronounced tungo; Dan. tunge c.; Swed. tunga f.; Icel. túnga f.; Eric. tengad; Gael. teanga, teangadh f. tongue, language*] 1. The TONGUE; lingua. 2. A speech; sermo, loquela:— 1. Wearð his tunge geopenod erat ejus lingua soluta, *Lk. 1, 64. Tungan bend lingua vinculum, Mk. 7, 35. Ðæt he mine tungan gecæle ut ille meam linguam refrigeret, Lk. 16, 24: Mk. 7, 33. Of tungan faenfulre ad linguam dolosam, Ps. 119, 3. Mid tungan faenfullice don cum lingua dolose agere, Ps. 5, 10. 2. Habban lætran tungan habere impeditam linguam, *Ex. 4, 10. To-dmian tungan dividere loquelas, Ps. 54, 9. Spræcan**

niwum tungum loqui novis linguis, *Mk. 16, 17.*

^bTun-gebur a town dweller, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

TUNGEL, tungol, tungul, tunggol; g. tungles; d. tungle; n. [*Icel. túngl n. luna, orbis, discus: Lat. mid. tinuria f. luna*] A heavenly body, a star, planet, a constellation; astrum, sidus, stella, planeta:—Beheald þa tunglu þæs hean heofnes be-hold the stars of the high heaven, *Bt. 39, 13: Deut. 10, 22: Bt. 39, 3. Betwyz þam tunglum among the stars, Bt. 36, 2. He is se cealda eall isig tungle he (Saturn) is the cold all-icy planet, Bt. R. p. 185, 21. Se yfmost eallra tungla the highest of all planets, Bt. R. p. 185, 16.*

Tungel-cræft, tungol-cræft star-craft, astronomy, *Bd. S. p. 565, 26.*

Tungel-cræftiga, tungol - cræftiga, an; m. One crafty in stars, an astronomer, an astrologer, magician; astrologus, astronomus, magus, *Not. in Menol. Hickes I. 218, 40.*

Tungel-witega, tungol-witega, tungel-witega. One wise or skilful in the stars, a star-prophet, an astrologer, a magician; astrorum sciens, astrologus, magus, *Mt. 2, 7, 10, 16.*

^cTun-gerefa a town-reeve, a bailiff, a steward of a manor, a steward; villæ rector, curator, villicus, dispensator, *Lk. 16, 8: Bd. S. p. 624, 28.*

Tung-full full of tongue, talkative, *Scint. 16.*

Tungil-sin-wyrt Starwort; astro rotundo (similis) planta, aster, *L. M. 1, 47.*

Tungle with the tongue, v. tungel.

Tung-leás tongueless.

Tunglen Starry; sydereus, *Alb. resp. 20.*

Tunglere, es; m. An astronomer, astrologer, a mathematician; astronomus, astrologus, mathematicus, *Cot. 133.*

Tungol a star, *Bt. 36, 2, v. tungel.*

Tung - wod [wod mad, wood] Tongue-wood, mad speech; lingua rabadus, *Scint. in Append.*

Tunice a coat, garment, v. tunece.

Tunicle A little farm; prædium, *Som.*

Tuning-wyrt herba ad ossium dolorem, *L. M. 1, 28.*

Tun-lic belonging to a town or village, rustic, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Tun-man a town's man.

Tun-mint garden mint.

Tunnan - botm, tunne - botm a

tan's or tu's bottom, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, v. botm.

^dTUNNE, an; n. q. [*Plat. tunne tunne f.; Dut. ton f.; Ger. tunna f.; Dan. tønne c.; Swe. tunna f.; Wel. tunnelli: f. tonna m.; Gael. tunna n.; Bret. tonel f.; Bohm. tunna Fr. tonneau m.; Sp. Port. tonel m.; Lat. mid. tonna, tonella; most likely related to: Lat. tina and the Grk. tina a kind of wine-pot*] A butt, vat, tub, a large vessel, dolium, cadus, cupa—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. Twa tunnann hælutres aloð two tons full of fine ale, *Chr. 852.*

Tun-scipe township, *Bd. S. p. 625, 1.*

Tun-scire the share or part of a steward, a stewardship, *Lk. 16, 2, 4.*

Tunsing-wyrt Lingwert; herbaborus albus, *Herb. 138.*

Tun-sittend remaining in town a townsman.

Tun-stede a town-place or end a town; oppidum, *pagus. Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Tun-þorpe, tun-þrop a way of ways; compitum, *Cot. 209.*

Tun-weg, tuun-weg a town-way, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Tuoege two, *C. Mt. 24, 40: twá.*

Tur a tower, *Chr. 1097, v. Turces-ige, torces-ige.*

^eTurce-seige; Torchseige: *Howd. Teke*—ig an island, troge a small boat; linteris. TORRESBY, *Lincolnsire, 873.*

TURF; g. turfe; d. tyrf. nom. ac. tyrf; g. turfa turfum; f. [*Plat. Ger. turf m.; Dut. turf m.; Göt. turf m.; Frs. turra m.; Gr. zurb, zurbe, zurf, turba; Lat. turf m. cespes, gleba; Fr. turba f. turf; Arab.*

trb, turb dust, earth. TURF; gleba, cespes, &c.]

—Mid þynre tyrf bewæ covered with thin turf, *Bt. 619, 20. Geworhte wæd turfum made a wall with turf, fecit vallum cum cer.*

Chr. 189. ¶ Ebel a country. On þa ebel-turf into a country, Cd. 85. Of ebel-tyrf from that Cd. 85: Chr. 975: Ek. 558, 22.

Turnan to turn, v. tyrnas.

Turnigendlic Turnable; turned; vertibilis, *Wald. Alb. resp. 20.*

Turtle, an; f. [*Plat. tur-*

dave f: *Dut.* tortel, tortel-
duif, tortelduivel f: *Ger.* tur-
teltaube f. turteltauber m: *Wil.*
turtulubo: *Tat.* turtulutubo:
Dan. turteldue f: *Swed.* tur-
turdüwa f: *Icel.* turtil-düfa
f: *Fr.* tourtereau m. tourte-
relle f: *It.* tortola, tortora,
tortorella f: *Sp.* tortola f.
tortolo m: *Arab.* تورتور, tur-
turtur. *Wächter remarks*, "For-
tasse a sono avis naturalis et
luctuosus tur; quavis etiam
ad dauren lugere referri possit,
quomodo Gohi easdem colum-
bas appellat hraiwadubono,
Lk. 2, 24, h. e. mærentes, ge-
nentes, a Ger. reuven, reuen
tolere, lugere, pœnitere"'] A
TURTLE, a turtle dove; turtur:
—Geoffra sume turtlan offer
wtorem, *Gen.* 15, 9. Bringe
se turtlan adferat ille turturem,
Lev. 1, 14: 5, 11. Twa turtlan
bas turtures, *Lev.* 5, 7: *Lk.* 2,
4. Turtlah, *Ps.* 63, 3.
a two, v. tu, twa.
a *Mar.* v. tiw.
wa, tuwa, *adv.* Two times,
vice; bin, secundo:—Tuwa
n ucan bis in hebdomade, *Lk.*
6, 12: *Bd. S.* p. 573, 6. Ær
twa antehac bis; jam bis, *Bd.*
p. 564, 16: *Bt.* 35, 2.
Hvor þonne tuwa oftener than
rice, *Chr.* 894. Ær se hana
twa cawe antequam gallus bis
twarit, *Mk.* 14, 30, 72, v. twa
; tusc, es; m. [*Frs.* tusk,
ruch f. a tooth: *Gael.* tosg,
isg m. a tusk, back tooth.
inder] ATUKS or TUSK; dens
axillaris, genuinus vel canis:
—Monnes tux a man's
ible tooth, *L. pol.* Alf. 40.
ixas, *Somm.* 78: *Cot.* 95:
f. gl. *Som.* p. 70. Tuxan,
Ps. 57, 6.
! The jaw; mandibula, *Text.*
f. p. 39.
as *The teeth, the grinders*;
ntes molares, molæ:—
xlas leona mole leonum, *Ps.*
6.
tú, tua; f. n. s. of twégen.
e; dux, duo; binæ, bina:—
d þæt hi offrunge sealdon,
turtlan, oððe twegen cul-
briddas, *Lk.* 2, 24. Her
twa sword, *Lk.* 22, 38.
bletsode þa forman twa
sed the first two, *Cd.* 10,
p. 12, 3. Nu twa gear
bismium, *Gen.* 45, 6.
lælan twa dissecare, bipar-
Gen. 15, 10. Todælan to
id., *Ex.* 14, 21. Todælan
twa, *id.*, *Gen.* 32, 7. On
healfa standan in duas
e, i. e. divisione stare, *Ex.*
22, v. twegen.

Twa twice, *Chr.* 897, v. tuwa.
Twa-dæglic Two days' time, every
two days; biduanus, *Bd. S.* p.
609, 8.
Twaëdding, twæddung, e; f. A
flattering, fawning; adulation,
Som.
Twaëd; *adj.* [*Plat.* tweede the
second: *Dut.* tweede second:
Icel. tvennr duplus] Double,
two-fold; duplex:—Se cyning
ah twædne dæl þæs weres the
king has a double portion of the
fine, *L. In.* 23, *MS. Cant.* Se
biscop and þa higen ahten
twæde þæs wuda and þæs
mæstes the bishop and the con-
vent had double of the wood and
of the (acorn) mast, *Conc.*
Cloesh. ap Hick. Epist. diss. p.
80.
TWEEMAN, getwëman. [*Ger.*
zweyen to divide into two
parts: *Plat.* twei, entwei
broken into two pieces] To
separate, divide; separare,
sejungere, dividere:—Pe
læs þe man æft twæme ne
forte quis postea sejungat, *L.*
Edm. 9, *Wilk.* p. 76, 22. Ne
getwëme nan mown þa þe
God gesomnode, *Mt.* 19, 6.
Twæming A separation, division;
separatio, divisio, *Som.*
Twæmð Discord, disagreement;
discordia, schisma, *Som.*
Twa-hund two hundred, *Gen.* 11,
32.
Twám to two, duobus; d. of
twegen.
Twa-niht, [literally two nights,
the northern nations com-
puting by nights, as we do
now in fortnight, &c.] Two
days; biduum, *Som.*
Twa-scale, twa-sceal. A balance;
bilanz, *Eif. gl. Som.* p. 67.
Twe-bleo Doubled dyed; bis
tinctus, *Past.* 14, 4.
Twe-seald two-fold, double.
Twe-sët two feet, biped.
TWEGEN *nom. ac. m.*; *nom. ac.*
f. n. twá; g. m. f. n. twega,
twegera, twega; d. m. f. n.
twám, twæm. [*Plat.* twe: *Dut.*
twee: *Frs.* tua, twene: *Ger.*
zwey; in some South Ger. pro-
vinces zween m. zwo f. zweyn:
Old Ger. zueio, zuene, zwao,
zwoo: *Moes.* twa, twai, twos:
Dan. to tvende: *Swed.* två:
Icel. tveier duo, bini: *Ir.*
Gael. do, now written da:
Wel. dau, daw: *Bret.* daou,
diou, deu, diu, div: *Fr.* deux:
It. due, duo: *Sp.* dos: *Port.*
dous: *Russ.* dwa, dwe, dwoice:
Grk. δύο: *Malay.* dua: *Per.*
du: *Chald.* ܕܘ: *Sans.*
dwan] Two; duo, dux, duo;
bini, binæ, bina:—Comon

twegen englas fram Gode,
Gen. 19, 1. Geseah twegen
englas, *Jn.* 20, 12. Twegen
of his leorning-cnihtum duo
ex ejus discipulis, *Jn.* 1, 35.
Twegera hundred penega
wurde ducentorum denariorum
valor, *Jn.* 6, 7. Twega broð-
or oððe twega gesweosterna
sunu and dohtar duorum fra-
trum aut duarum sororum filius
et filia, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 3.
Hwæþer þara twega whether
of the two, *Bt.* 36, 4: *Jn.* 8, 17.
On twegera oððe þeora gewit-
nyssa in vel ex duorum aut
trium testimonio, *Mt.* 18, 16:
Jn. 2, 6. Pissa twega yfela
auðer either of these two evils,
Bt. 6. Ober twega other of
two, one of two; alterum duo-
rum, *Bt.* 11, 1, 2. Mid twam
hundred penegum bigcan du-
centis denariis emere, *Mk.* 6,
37. Twam hlaforum þeowian
duobus dominis servire, *Mt.* 6,
24: *Gen.* 9, 22. His wifum
twæm esgede to his two wives
spoke, *Cd.* 52. Næs to anum
dæge ne to twam non ad unum
diem neque in duos, *Num.* 11,
19. Oðer of þam twam alter
ex duobus, *Jn.* 1, 40. Ferde
mid his twam dohtrom pro-
fectus est cum ejus duabus
siliabus, *Gen.* 19, 30. On
twam handum in duabus mani-
bus, *Deut.* 9, 15. On þissum
twam bebodum in his duobus
mandatis, *Mt.* 22, 40. Ic
hæbbe twegen suna ego habeo
duos filios, *Gen.* 42, 37. Brohte
twegen penegas attulit duos
denarios, *Lk.* 10, 35.
TWELF: g. twelfa; d. twelfum.
Twelf is used when preceding
a noun, but when put abso-
lutely it is written twelfe [*Plat.*
twölf, twolf, twelve: *Dut.*
twaalf, twelve: *Frs.* tueléf,
tolef, twelf: *Ger.* zwölf: *Ker.*
zuelifán: *Ot. Tat.* zeulif:
Moes. twalif, twalib: *Dan.*
tolv: *Swed.* Icel. tolf] TWELVE;
duodecim:—Þa twelfe the
twelve; ipsi duodecim, *Mk.* 4,
10. Hi twelfe they twelve;
illi duodecim, *Mk.* 3, 14: *Lk.*
8, 1: 9, 12. Þa twelf þine
þeowas sind gebroðru ipsi
duodecim tui servi sunt fratres,
Gen. 42, 13. Twelf tida þæs
dæges duodecim horæ diei, *Jn.*
11, 9. An þara twelfa unus
ipsorum duodecim, *Jn.* 6, 71.
Þas twelf se Hælend sende
hos duodecim Jesus misit, *Mt.*
10, 5. An of eow twelfum
unus ex vobis duodecim, *Mk.*
14, 20. Mid hys twelf leor-
ning-cnihtum cum ejus duode-
cim discipulis, *Mt.* 26, 20.

¹²Twelf-feald *Twelve-fold*; duodecies, *L. In. 4.*

Twelf - hund *Twelve hundred*; duodecies centum.

Twelf-hund man, twelf-hundhynden man or twelf-hynd man. *A twelve hundred man, one whose life, in the A.-S. law, was estimated at 1200 shillings; homo duodecies-centenus, i. e. de summa hyndene sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum: eorum scilicet, quorum Were, sive capitis-æstimatio, erat duodecies centum solidorum, L. Edw. Guth. 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis duodecies centum solidis, centum et viginti domino suo, pro man-bot i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, L. In. 70. Denique, quicumque criminis particeps erat, solvebat etiam centum et viginti solidos pro hloð-bot, i. e. turme compensatione, scilicet eo quod cætui illicito se admiscebat.—L. Alf. 26. Gif mon heme mid twelf-hindes mannes wife, hund-twelftig scillingas gebete þæm were si quis rem habeat cum duodecies-centeni hominis uxore, centum et viginti solidos solvat tpat viro, L. Alf. 10.*

¹Twelfta m; seo, þæt twelfte; *adj. The TWELFTH*; duodecimus:—Se twelfta dæg ofer geobol the twelfth day after yule (Christmas), *Bd. S. p. 588, 8. On twelftan dæg on (the) twelfth day; in die Epiphaniæ, Rubr. Mt. 2, 1.*

Twemed separated, v. twæman.

Twentig, twenti; g. -tigrā; d. -tigrum [*Plat. Dut. twintig*;

Ger. zwanzig; Ker. zueinzig; Ot. Tat. zueinzig; Satic Laws, thuoctoc. In some South Ger.

provinces to this day zwanzig; Moes. twaintigi; Dan. tyve;

Swed. tjuge; Icel. tuttugu (from tveir two, tugar numerus,

denarius, decas); Fr. vingt; It. venti; Sp. veinte; Port. vinte;

Lat. viginti; in inscriptions it is also written biginti, which

Professor E. Jükel, in his Ger. Orig. of the Lat. Lang. p. 99,

explains by the Teutonic twig-tigunda, or bonds, or twins-tigund, i. e. twice both the hands,

by which our ancestors counted or numbered, v. tyn.—twegen

two; Moes. tig ten] TWEN-ty; bis decem, viginti:—

Twentig rihtwiera viginti justorum, Gen. 18, 31. To twentigum dægum in viginti dies,

Num. 11, 19. Twentigwintra is viginti annos, Gen. 31, 38,

41. Swylce twentig furlanga

quasi viginti stadia, Jn. 6, 19. Mid twentigum þusendum cum viginti millibus, Lk. 14, 31. Seofon and twentig septem et viginti, Gen. 23, 1.

²²Twentigða, twentogoða, twentugoða m; seo, þæt -tugoðe. TWENTIETH; vicesimus, vicesimus:—Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg þæs ylcā monðes *ad primum et vicesimum diem ejusdem mensis, Ex. 12, 18. On þære twa and twentugoðan wucan ofer Pentecosten in secunda et vicesima hebdomade post Pentecosten, Rubr. Mt. 8, 14; Bd. S. p. 572, 7. Se fif and twentugoðan dæg þæs monðes Martii the five and twentieth day of the month of March, Nic. 1.*

Two, twy, tveon. *Doubt*; dubitatio, dubium, scrupulus, ambiguitas:—Ponne þær an two of-adon bið when there is one doubt removed, *Bt. 39, 4, Card. p. 352, 9. Nis nan two þæt there is no doubt that, Bt. 32, 1: 36, 8. Me nis two þæt to me is no doubt that, Bd. S. p. 489, 2: Bt. 16, 3. Hire nænig tveon was þæt to him was no doubt that; ei nulla quæstio erat quin, Bd. S. p. 575, 13. Þam englum nis nan two to the angels is no doubt, Bt. 41, 5. Com on tveon came into doubt, Bd. S. p. 587, 26. On þam tveon in that doubt; in ista dubitatione, Bt. 41, 2. Buton tveon without doubt, Bt. 41, 5: Bd. S. p. 478, 7: 486, 26. Buton tveonne without doubt, Bt. 36, 6. Buton selcum tveon without all doubt; sine omni dubio, Bt. 16, 1: 21: 22, 2.*

²Two-bleo double dyed, v. two-bleo.

Two-feald two-fold, double, *Bd. S. p. 482, 1.*

TWEOGAN, tveonan, tveogan; p. tveode, getveode [*Plat. twivelen; Dut. twyfelel; Ger. zweifeln; Ot. Wil. zuivolon; Tat. zuuchan, zuchon; Dan. tvivle; Swed. twifla, twika, tvecka; Icel. tvila dubitare.—twegen, twa two] To doubt,*

hesitate, fluctuate; dubitare, hesitare, fluctuare:—Ne mæg ic þæs no tveogan nor can I of this doubt; non possum ego de hoc minime dubitare,

Bt. 35, 9: 35, 4, Card. p. 260, 14: 39, 2. Ic nat ymbe hwæt þu gyt tveost, nu þu cwist þæt þu naht ne tveoge

I know not about what thou yet doubttest, now thou sayest that

thou doubttest not, Bt. 5, 3. Card. p. 18, 3. Ic naht ne tveoge þæt I have no doubt that; ego minime dubito quæ.

Bt. 36, 3. Nanne mon tveoð no man doubts, Bt. 16, 3. Some hig tveonedon gadam eorum dubitabant, Mt. 2, 17. Hi ne tveoda they doubted not, Bd. S. p. 59, 38. Ne tveoð me þæs sa: to me there is no doubt of thy: non dubium est mihi de te minime, Bt. 36, 3. Ne þe nauht ær ne tveode þæt i. thee there was before mine of doubt that; non tibi erame antea dubium erat quæ &c., Bt. 35, 2. Be þær to tveogenne de quo ra: dubitandum, Bd. S. p. 55, 2.

^oTweogendlic; *adj. Curvè doubtful; fluctuans, dubitans, ambiguus, Ors. 4, 11.*

Twelf-monð a twelve-month, *Chr. 1128.*

Twelice Doubtfully; *ambigè Ors. 4, 1.*

Twoen-ea, Tveoxen-a [*tveoxen to two, between; river; olim vero, quod Germanes interponunt. Tveham-burn, eodem placet quo Italorum interzæm Christ's Church, Hampsh. Chr. 901.*

Tweoning, tveoning *a dubitans, scripting, Bt. 4, v. tveoxen.*

Twoen-leoht twilight.

Twoenteogoða twentieth, twentigða.

Twentig twenty, v. twentig.

Twoenul - leoht twilight.

Twoen-leoht.

^oTveonum by two, *Ch. 170.*

Twooð doubts, v. tveogan.

Two-puhte [*þincan to think seemed doubtful, Ch. 15, 12: 18, 21.*

Twoeng, twynung, *tveoxen e; f. A doubt, anxiety or certainty; dubitatio, anxietas, perplexitas:—Þu me hæst gefryload þære tveonge zines doubts thou hast from me the doubt of my mind, Bt. 41: 42.*

Twoeoa twice, *Ors. 6, 30: 31: tuwa.*

Two-bill, twy-bill. *A twy-bill pole-axe; bipennis, securus. f. Som. p. 63: F. P. 12.*

Two-bleo, twi-blig double dyed. *Past. 14, 4.*

Two-bót, twy-bót two-fold double compensation, *L. In. 70.*

Twicen, twicen ambibus, *L. In. Som. p. 67.*

Twiccian [*Plat. twikken. To zwicken to pinch with fingers; zwacken to pinch with the hand. Dut. zwikken to wrest or grip one's foot: Old Eng. to twicken.*

twang to pinch] To **TWITCH**, pluck, catch; vellere, *Som.*
Twicere offerius, *Ben.*
Twic-cina, twy-cina. A meeting of two ways; bivium, *Mk.* 11, 4.
Twidælan to divide into two, to differ, *Scint.* 33.
Twieged, twy-eged two-edged, *Ps.* 149, 6.
Twiefeald, twy-feald two-fold, double, *Ex.* 16, 29.
Twiefealdan; pp. getwiefalded. To double; duplicare, *Lye.*
Twiefealdlice, twy-fealdlice; comp. or; *adv.* Two-fold, doubly, twice as much; duplo, *Ex.* 16, 22: *Mt.* 23, 15.
Twiefældnes, se; *f.* Duplicity, uncertainty; duplicitas, levitas, inconstantia, *Past.* 34, 3: 42, 2.
Twieford, Twy-fyrd [twi, twa two; ford a ford] **TWIFORD**, the name of places situate near the ford of a river; Twiford ad fluvium Alne in agro Northymbrensi, ubi Ecgfridus rex, et Theodorus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis concilium habuerunt, anno 684, &c.: —Æt Twyfyrdæ apud Twifordam sive duplex vadum, *Bd. S. p.* 606, 5. *wig two, Cd. Junius, p.* 49, 10: *Mr. Thorpe has it twih, p.* 136, 5, v. twa.
WIG, es; *n.* [Plat. twieg *m.*: *Dut.* twyg *f.*: *Ger.* zweig *m.*: *Ned. zoug.*: *Ot.* Wil, zwig, zuih, zwi: *Swed.* swæg, swæge *m.*: a twig: *Icel.* svigi *m.* thg *f.*: vines: *Copt.* togi a plant] A **TWIG**, sprout, shoot, branch; ramus, virgultum, palmes: —Ic com win-earð, and ge synt twigu, *Jn.* 15, 5. He deð ælc twig swæg on me þe blæda ne byrð, *Jn.* 15, 2. An twig of anum elebeame ramus ex oliva, *Gen.* 8, 11. Of þam twigwe from this branch, *Cd.* 47. **Twiggu branches, C. Mt. 13, 32. Palm-trywa twigu palmarum rami, *Jn.* 12, 13. Swilce he ofer-fæðmde foldan sceatas twigum and telgum as it would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, *Cd.* 199: *Bd. S. p.* 485, 5.
rigan To doubt; dubitare, *Ben.*
rig-eged two-edged, *Bd. S. p.* 511, 15.
rig-feald two-fold, *Gen.* 43, 15.
rigo-ætend A stock, race; propago, *Cot.* 197.
ig-spæc, twyg-spæc. Double speech, deceit; dissologia, i. e. geminata loquela, equivoçatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 80.
i-hæmed twice married; bi-
amus, Som.**

Twieheolore a pair of scales.
Twie-hiwan To have two forms, to dissemble; duas formas induere, dissimulare, *Scint.* 9.
Twie-hiwe two hues, a double face, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 72.
Twie-hund, twy-hund. Two hundred; ducenti, *Lye.*
Twie-hund man, twi-hund-hynden man or twi-hynd man. A two hundred man, one whose life in the A.-S. laws was estimated at 200 shillings. A twy-hynd man was level, in his Were, with a Ceorl; homo ducentenus, i. e. de infima hyndene sive classe liberorum hominum juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet quorum Were sive capitia-æstimatio erat ducentorum solidorum, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis ducentis solidis, triginta domino suo pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amisi compensatione, *L. In.* 70. Quicumque etiam criminis particeps erat, solvebat alios triginta pro hloðbot, i. e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cætui illicito se admiscebat, *L. Alf.* 26. Denique si quis rem haberet cum hujusmodi hominis uxore, solvere debuit ipsi viro quadraginta solidos *L. Alf.* 10.
Twie-læfte æx A pole-axe; bipennis, *Som.*
Twie-læpped Two-lapped, having two laps; duas lacinias habens, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 69.
Twie-hic Doubtful; dubius, *Lye.*
Twie-lice; *adv.* Doubtingly; dubitanter, *Ben.*
TWIN [Plat. twien *m.* twine: *Dut.* twyn *m.* twine: *Dan.* tvist *c.* hair-cloth: *Swed.* twinn-tråd *m.* twine, thread: *Icel.* tvinni *m.* flum duplicatum] *Fine linen*; byssus: — *Ge-scrydd mid purpuran and mid twine indutus purpura et bysso*, *Lk.* 16, 19.
TWINAN [*Dut.* twynen: *Dan.* tvinde: *Swed.* *Icel.* twinna: *Icel.* tvinna to twine, duplicare, copulare] To **TWINE**, twist; duplicare, *Som.*
TWINCLIAN [Plat. twinkeln, blinken, plinkern to twinkle with the eyes, to glisten: *Dut.* blikken to twinkle with the eyes, to cast a sudden glance: *Ger.* blinken, blinzeln to twinkle, shine, blink] To **TWINKLE**, glitter; rutilare, scintillare, micare: — *Ic þæt lytle leoht geseah twinclian I saw that little light twinkle*, *Bt.* 35, 3.

Twinigendlice; *adv.* Perchance, perhaps; forte.
Twinung, twyunnung a doubting, an ambiguity, a scruple, *Elf. gr.* 47, v. tweoung.
Twin-wyrm A sort of worm; tortilis vermis, buprestis, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 60.
Twio-fét Two-footed; bipes, *Bt.* 41, 6.
Twioگان to doubt, *Bt.* 35, 4, C: *Jn.* 13, 22, v. tweogan.
Twio-ræd inconsistent, of two opinions, *Bt.* 41, 3, *Card. p.* 380, 13.
Twisel-tôð scinodens, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56.
Twiseld-corn scandula, inter tritici nomina, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 67.
Twislung, e; *f.* A receiving; acceptio, *Som.*
Twie-spæce Double-tongued, deceitful; bilinguis, *Prov.* 8.
Twie-spæcnes Double speaking, dissimulation; bilingue vitium, dissimulatio, *L. Can. Edg. de Conf. 6*: *Wanl. Cat. p.* 145.
Twie-spunnen Twice spun; bistortus, *Past.* 14, 4.
Twie-telgod Double dyed; bistinctus, *V. Ps.* 108, 28.
Twie-præwen, twi-præwen. Twice thrown or twisted; bistortus, *Past.* 14, 6.
Twie-weg Two ways; bivia, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 76.
**Twuga twice, Heming. p. 189, v. tuwa.
Twy two, v. twa.
Twy doubt, *Bt.* 40, 1, v. tweo.
Twy-bet double compensation, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44, v. twi-bót.
Twy-browen twice boiled.
Twy-cina a meeting of two ways.
Twy-feald two-fold, twy-fealdan to double, &c., v. twie-feald, &c.
Twy-ferlæcan to separate, *Scint.* 1.
Twy-fét Two-footed; bipes, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 26.
Twy-finger Two-finger; duos digitos crassus, longus, latus, *L. In.* 49.
Twy-fyldan To double; duplicare, *Elf. gr.* 24.
Twy-fyrced, twy-fyred. Double-forked; bifurcus, *Som.*
Twy-geræde Cut or cloven into two; bifidus, *Som.*
Twy-gyld double payment or tax, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27.
Twy-headfed, twy-heafod two-headed, two-faced, *Elf. gr. Som. p.* 9, 55.
Twy-hind man a two hundred man, v. twi-hund man.
Twy-iccende Differing; dissentiens, *Lye.*
Twyn a doubt, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. tweo.
Twynian; *p.* ode, ede. To doubt, hesitate; dubitare, am-**

bigere, hæsitare:—Hwi twynedeat þu quid dubitasti tu? *Mt.* 14, 31: *Mk.* 11, 23. Gyf ge ne twyniað si vos non dubitaretis, *Mt.* 21, 21. Hwæt twynað þe quid dubium est tibi? quare hæsitas? *Nic.* 26. Twynude hym dubium erat illi, hæsitabat, *Lk.* 9, 7. Hym twynode is dubium erat, hæsitabant, incerti erant, *Jn.* 13, 22, v. tweogan.

*Twyniende, twynigende; *part.* *Doubling, doubtful*; anceps, dubius, *Cot.* 206: *Elf.* gr. 9, 55, v. *part.* of twynian.

Twynol *Doubtful*; dubius, *Scint.* 9.

Twynung a *doubt*, v. tweoung.

Twy-ræd of two opinions, *differing*, *Mt.* 12, 25.

Twy-rædnes, se; *f.* [twy, twa two; ræd, rædnes a purpose] *Being of a different opinion, disagreement, discord, sedition, opposed to anrædnys unanimity; dissentio, discordia, oppositio*;—Se wæs for sumere twyrædnesse and man-slyhte on cweartern asend qui erat propter quamdam seditionem et homicidium in carcerem connectus, *Lk.* 23, 19. Donne ge geseoð gefeoht and twyrædnessa quando vos uideritis bella et discordias, *Lk.* 21, 9.

Twy-scildig doubly guilty, *L.* 1a, 3.

*Twy-sehtian [sehtian to settle] *To disagree, separate; discordare, Somn.* 114.

Twy-sehtnys [seht friendship] *Disagreement, discord; dissentio, Scint.* 1.

Twy-slanga *Doubtfulness, ambiguity; dubietas, Cot.* 211.

Twy-snæcce, twy-snece *two-edged*.

Twy-strengre *two-stringed*.

Twywa *two times, twice, Ors.* 5, 2, v. tuwa.

Twy-winter *two winters or years old, Mt.* 2, 16.

Twy-wintred *two years old, v. twy-winter*.

Twy-wyrdig *Disagreeing, doubtful; ambiguus, dissentiens, Ors.* 2, 5: 5, 7.

TYAN; p. tyde, getyde, getydde, we tydon, tyddon; *pp.* getyd; v. a. [Icel. tya instruere, armare] *To instruct, teach, imbue, inure; imbuer, instruer, educere, erudire*:—Ic ty oððe lære I teach or instruct, *Elf.* gr. 28, 45. On þam he hine geo rnluced a nd lærde in quibus ille eum studiose erudit, *Bd.* S. p. 489, 4. Pe me on gewritum tyddon and lærdon qui me in scripturis erudiebant, *Bd.* S. p. 569, 5.

Gelærde and getyde *taught and instructed, Ors.* 5, 13. Ic þe getydde and gelærde I taught and instructed thee, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 8. Scole gesette in þære cneohas and geonge menn tydde and lærde wæron scholam instituit in qua pueri et iuvenes homines eruditi et instructi erant, *Bd.* S. p. 545, 45. Ðæt hi on halgum leornungum tyde wæron ut illi in sacris lectionibus eruditi essent, *Bd.* S. p. 565, 33.

*Tyccen a *kid, Gen.* 27, 16, v. ticcen.

Tyddre *granted, Chr.* 656; *q.* tyðde from tiðian.

Tydder a *pledge, a child, offspring; pignus, proles, Elf.* gr. *Som.* p. 9, 32, v. tudder.

Tydder *weak, v. tyddr.*

Tyddernes, tydernes, se; *f.* *Weakness, debility, frailty, impotence; fragilitas, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas*:—Swa hwæt swa ic for tyddernesse agylte quicquid propter fragilitatem deliqui, *Bd.* S. p. 607, 29. For þæs modes tydernesse for the frailty of the mind, *Bt.* 3, 2.

Tyddor-full *Fruitful; fecundus, Som.*

*TYDDR, tydr, tydra, tieder; *adj.* *Tender, weak, frail, imbecile; fragilis, debilis, imbecillus*:—Tydra lichoma debile corpus, *Past.* 61, 2. Geþenc hu þe tealtrigað tydran mode considera quomodo erga te vacillant fragili mente, *Cod. Exon.* f. 13 a, 11.

Tyddrian, tydrjan, tydran, tiedrian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [tudder issue, offspring] *To propagate, procreate, nourish, feed; propagare, procreare, alere, nutrire*:—Ic tyddrige ego propago, *Elf.* gr. 36. Tydreð ælc tudor nourishes every production, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ælces landes gecynd is, þæt hit him gelice wyrtas and gelicne wudu tyddrige every land's nature is that it nourish herbs suitable to it and wood suitable, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Tyddrian [tyddr tender] *To grow tender; tenescere, Herb.* 2, 17. Tyddriend, tydriend, es; *m.* A propagator; reparor, propagator, *Herb.* 2, 17.

Tyddrung, tydrung, e; *f.* *Propagation, production; propagatio, productio*:—Ðat is swiðe swital on þære tydrunge that is very clear in the propagation, *Bt.* 34, 12: *Elf.* gr. 36.

Tydnæs *learning, v. getydnæs.*

*Tydr *weak, v. tyddr.*

Tygel a *tile, ead its compound v. is tigel.*

Tyht *accused, Gen.* 31, 31, v. teon.

TYHT, tight; *m.* [tyan to instruct] *Instruction, discipline; instructio, disciplina*:—Ea þe þu cuðest mīme tyht lefore that thou hast known my discipline, *Bt.* 8. Ic þe to minium tyhtum getyde I have insured thee to my instructions, *Bt.* 8.

Tyht [teon to accuse] *A accusation; inculpacio, accusacio, Lye.*

Tyhtan *to excite, entice, v. tihna*

Tyht-bysig one often accused, v. tih-tbysig.

Tyhtere an *enticer, v. tihtere.*

Tyhð pulls, *accuses, Cd.* 27, v. teon.

Tyhtle an *accusation, v. tihle*

Tyld-syle *teada, Elf.* gl. *Sm.* p. 79.

Tylia a *tiller; tylian is labor.*

v. tilia, tilian, &c.

Tym a *yoke of axes, v. team.*

*TYMAN; *p.* de [Perhaps related to the Plat. toom f. *progeny* children: *Frs.* tam f. *progeny* children] 1. To TEEM, *begit propagate; parere, parare, prolem suscitare.* 2. To SUMMON; vocare ad veritatem, advocare:—1. Heo-ge ne tynde illa amphus he peperit, *Gen.* 30, 9. Tysit nu and tiedrað term see and propagate, *Cd.* 74. Godes bearn tyndon wið mara dohtra Dei filii congressi cum hominum filiis. *Gen.* 4. 2. Hand tynd men si vocat, *L. In.* 75. To þær handa tyme ad manus advocat, *L. Wall.* 8. Gif hwa to isdan tyme si quis ad veritatem appellet, *L. Ethel.* 10.

TYMBER-LOND *Timber land; terra data ad edificia reparanda et sustentanda, Chart. Athelst.* *Mon. Angl.* 1. 195, 3.

Tymian to *tame, Obs. Lam.* 3, v. tamian.

Tympestre *A female tambourine player; tympanistria, L.* 2, 67, 27.

TYN, ten, tin [Plat. tien: in Hanover, tein: *Dut.* tien: *Fra.* tian: *Ger.* zehen, zeh: *Old Ger.* zehun, zehun. *It.* cin: *Moes.* taihun; *east* in compound words, taihund, taihund ten: *Dan.* ti: *Swed.* tatio: *Icel.* tiu. Jökul, is the German Origin of the Lat. *cent* p. 98, *The origin of Ger. zehen, Lat. decem, is the best explained by the Old Ger. and Moes. tai hund or hend; the*

is the old article thai the; and hand, hend hands, both the hands or ten fingers, by which they numbered or counted, as children still do. Thus originated our decimal system. The Roman numerals seem to allude to this origin. V represents one hand expanded; X represents both the hands. From taihend, the Ger. formed ten by contraction, which afterwards, by their predilection for hissing sounds, was changed in zehend, zehen ten. In Lat. the deep guttural h, changed into c or k, and thus formed decem. All the other numbers can be explained in the same manner, if we consider that the old c was properly the Grk. γ, and thus easily changed into g. It is for this reason that we sometimes find vicesimus and vigesimus. Thus the Lat. vi-ginti: Teutonic, twig-ti-gunds or honds two times the hands, twenty. In some old inscriptions viginti is written biginti; in Teutonic twins-ti-gund twenty. Trigint-a, Teutonic trins-ti-gondisthree times the hands, thirty, &c. Centum, cent. in Teutonic, taihend, tehund ten times the hands, or 10×10=100. By the quick pronunciation of this long word, the first syllable was easily passed over, and the last contracted; thus by adding r, the Ger. hundred, Eng. hundred, were formed.—Tooke gives the following derivation. —tyu included, concluded, from ynan to enclose, shut in; because with ten numeration is loosed, and a new series commences; as, ten and one, ten and two] TEN; decem:—Gif ær beoð tyn, Gen. 18, 32. Donne byð heofona rice gelic am tyn fæmnum, Mt. 25, 1. Ie leofode an hund wintra nd tyn gear ille wixit centum annos et decem annas, Gen. 50, 2. Nigon hund wintra

hæfde and tyn eac nine hundred winters had and ten besides, Cd. 58. To tynum dægum in decem dies, Num. 11, 19. Tyn þusend punda decies mille talentorum, Mt. 18, 24.

^cTYNAN; p. de; v. a. To hedge in, enclose, shut, close; sepire, sepimento claudere, claudere:—Tynde he his bec he shut his books, Bd. S. p. 569, 10. Þone ytemestan dæg tynde extremum diem clausit, Bd. S. p. 636, 43.

Tynan, teonan; p. de; v. a. To incense, irritate, vex, to make angry, to conceive anger; irritare, vexare, iram concipere in:—Hi tyndon Moyses illi irritauerunt Moysen, Ps. 105, 8, 16. Hie drihten tyndon they vexed (the) Lord, Cd. 119. Ne tyn þu þine neah-geburas ne iram concipito in tuos proximos, Lev. 19, 18.

TYNCA, tynce. A TENCH; tinca, Ora. 2, 4.

^dTYNDER, tender, e; also tyndre, an; f. TINDER, fuel, incensive, inducement; fomes, igniarium:—We habbað nu geot þone mæstan dæl þære tyndran þinre hæle we have already the chief part of the fuel for thy cure, Bt. 5, 3. Mid þære tyndran with the fuel, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 20, 15.

Tynder-cyn fuel kind, combustibles.

Tyndig scorpio, R. 15.

Tyne ten, Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 24, v. tyn.

Tyn-feald ten-fold.

Tyn-hund ten hundred.

Tyn-streng Ten-stringed; decachordus, Ps. 91, 3.

Tyn-wintre Ten years old; decem annos natus, L. In. 7.

Tyr a leader, prince, glory, splendour, v. tir.

Tyr A Persian head-dress; tiara, cidaris, Som.

Tyran to tear, vex, v. tirian.

^eTyræ irritate, Elf. gr. 30, v. tirian.

Tyrf with turf, v. turf.

Tyriaca Treacle; theriaca, Som.

Tyriac irritate, v. tirian.

Tyrigdon vexed, v. tirian.

Tyrn-adl a turning disease, a dizziness, frenzy.

TYRNAN [Icel. turna vertere; Lat. tornare; Grk. τρῶνω; Fr. tourner; Wel. twrn a turn; Gael. turn, turin m. a job, work, turn; Ir. Gael. turnadh m. a spinning-wheel] To TURN, bend, wheel; vertere, volvere, Alb. resp. 20: Ægu. Vern. 31, Som.

Tyrst tears, lacerated, v. téran.

Tyrð tears, bites, Lk. 9, 39, v. téran.

^fTYRWA, an; m. [Plat. tár n: Dut. teer n: Old Dut. tarre, terre; Frz. ther n: Ger. ther m: Dan. tiere, tjære c: Sued. tjära f. Icel. tiara f: Bret. ter m: Gael. tearr, tearra f. tar, pitch: Finl. terwa; Heb. צרי jri, tsi resin, balsam] TAR, resin, balsam: bitumen, pix, resina, asphaltus:—Hig hæfdon tyrwan for weallum illi habuerunt bitumen pro intrita, Gen. 11, 3. Þu clæmst wiðinnan and wiðutan mid tyrwan tu picabis intrinsecus et extrinsecus cum pice, Gen. 6, 14: Ex. 2, 3. Opobalsamum, Bringað some ne dæl tyrwan deferle aliquam portionem opobalsami, Gen. 43, 11, v. tero.

Tyrwian to vex, irritate, v. tirian.

TYSCA A kind of hawk, a buzzard; buteo, asio avis; otis tarda Lin.—Cot. 159.

Tyslian to procure, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 6: R. Conc. 1, v. tilian.

Tyslung a work, business, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 8, v. tilung.

Tyten teats, paps, v. tit.

Tyða in possession of, v. tiða.

Tyðe a gift, v. tiðe.

Tyðian to grant, allow, v. tiðian.

U [Ger. e] as the termination of a noun, is feminine, and forms the names of qualities from adjectives; as, hætu *f. heat*; lagu *a low*, v. -o, in 49 y.

Uce, ucu *a week*, v. wuce.

UDER, udr [Plat. jidder, jüdder, gidder, üdder *n*: Dut. uyer *m*: Old Dut. uder, uyder, huyder, wdr: Frs. udr *n*: Ger. euter *n*: Old Ger. utr, utar, uder: Dan. yver, yver *n*: Swed. jur, jufwer *n*: Icel. jágr, jáfr *n*: Fink. utare: Gael. uth *m*. an udder; uthaibh udders: Grk. oudap: Ind. udara] UDDER; uber pecudum, Prov. 7.

UF, uuf [Plat. schufuth, shuvut *m*: Ger. uhu, huhu *m*. and in the common dialect buhu, uw, huw, schuhu, auf, gauf: Neth. huue, huwo: Mons. Gloe. uuo, huun bubo: Swed. uf, ufwen *m*. Lev. 11, 17: Kalmuk. uhu. The name of this bird probably had its origin from its sounding in Ger. uh-ho-hu: Eng. ooh-ho-hoo, v. ule] An owl, a vulture; vultur; strix bubo Lin.—Elf. gl. Som. p. 86: Elf. gr. 9, 22.

UFAN, ufa, ufane, ufene, ufanan, ufon; *adv*. [Plat. baven, booven: Dut. boven: Ger. oben: Ker. obuna: Tat. ufana: Ot. obana, oba, obe: Dan. oven, ovenpaa: Swed. ofwan, áfwan, áfwanpá: Icel. ofaná *super*, supra] 1. Above, high, upwards; supra. 2. From above; superne, i. e. desuper, desursum, ex alto: — 1. Gø ufan ge neðon as well above as beneath, Bt. 33, 4. Ufan and neðone above and beneath, Cd. 19. Ufane and neðone above and beneath, Bt. R. p. 177. Ufan ofer calle high over all, Bt. R. p. 184. Ufan and utan above and without, Cd. 221, Th. p. 285, 23. 2. Awefen on ufa contextus a summo, Jn. 19, 23. Sendan ufan mittere desuper, Jos. 10, 11. Ic eom ufane ego sum superne, Jn. 8, 23. Ufene geacrydde ex alto induti, Lk. 24, 49. Ufenan com superne venit, Jn. 3, 31. Ufon of heofonum from heaven

above; desuper e caelo, Cd. 16.

UFAN-heafod top of the head.

UFAN-riht right up.

UFAN-weard, ufe-weard, ufen-weard; *comp. m*. ufera; *f. n*. ufere; *sup. yfemest*, ufemest. UPWARD, highest; supernus, supremus, Gen. 6, 16: 28, 13: Mt. 27, 51.

Ufe - mest, ufe - myst upmost, highest, Elf. gr. Som. p. 38: Gen. 40, 17, v. ufan-weard.

UFenan, ufene from above, Jn. 3, 31: Lk. 24, 49, v. ufan.

UFen - weard upward, high, v. ufan-weard.

UFera, ufora *m*; ufore *f. n*; *adj. comp. Higher, farther, latter*; superior, altior: — On þam uferan deale þæs heafdes on the higher part of the head, Bd. S. p. 614, 45. On uferum dagum in posterioribus diebus, Jos. 4, 6, v. ufan-weard.

UFeran To delay, put off; morari, differre: — Min hlaford uferað hys cyme meus dominus differt ejus adventum, Mt. 24, 48: Lk. 12, 45.

UFFingas The kings of East Anglia, so called from Ufa their first king; Uffingi, Orientium Anglorum reges, sic dicti ab Uffa, rege, qui vixit a. d. 578; ut Merovingi, Carovingi, alique familiarum regiarum conditores, a Meroveo, Carolo M. &c., Matt. Westm. Hoffm. Lex.

UFon above, v. ufan.

UFor, ufur higher, v. up.

UFre-acrud an upper garment, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

UFweard, ufwerd upward, v. ufan-weard.

UHT a creature, Ors. 5, 4.—Uht-floga a flying creature, Beo. 38, v. wuht.

UHTE, an. [Plat. ucht *f. diluculum*; uchtenwerk labor matutinus: Dut. ochtend *m*. the morning: Old Dut. uchtend *m*. the morning: Old Ger. ucht *f*. the dawn: Not. uochto, Ps. 118, 148; miniu ougen surefuoren dia uohtun oculi mei prævenient matutinum: Moes. uhtwo mane; air uhtwon ante mans: Icel. with the omission of the harsh guttural sound; ótta *f*. the time

from 3 till 6 in the morning, óttustund *f*. from 3 till 6 in the morning; óttusamgr *m*. the morning song: Grk. τὸ ὄρισμα]

1. The morn, morning, before dawn, the latter part of the night; matutinus, at ex primam lucem, et de grege. ita enim definitur, antelucanus, Cd. 223: unde etiam l. quando, nocturnus, significat.

2. The beginning, rising; matutium, ortus: — 1. Þis was an uhtan call geworden, arðrede this was in (the) morn performed, before dawn, Cd. 223, Th. p. 294, 2. (as) to cyrcean, and him lecht ac bringe and þær æfen uht gehyran, and on uhtan þis uhtsang and on næcra mid heora ofstrungum to þære mæssan symbelnes come to church, and bring with him, and there eom to hear, and in night the song (three o'clock in the morning, called the nocturn) in (the) morning to come their offerings to celebrate the mass, Lr. Eccl. 24, W. 185, 29. Uht-tid morning-tide; matutinium tempus. 136. On uht-tide in morn no tempore, Pa. 48, 15. Uhtan tide Id. Bd. S. p. 14.

14. Uht-gebed morning prayer, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Uht-sang first morning song or vice at 3 o'clock; antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam hora dia nocte horam, Elf. Ep. 30, 31: Elf. Can. 19, 55. þære tide uht-sanges of the terne dæg ex tempore antelucanus synaxos usque ad tertiam diem, Bd. S. p. 588, 15. Sunnan uhtan and uhton ad solis ortum et initium, Elf. Ep. 1, 45. Bt. p. 169, 61.

UHten Morning, propriety before light; matutinus antelucanus, et proinde, antelucanus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 33.

UHterne Belonging to morn: matutinus, Hymn.

UHT-floga a flying creature, uht.

UHTlic Of the morning, before light; matutinus, antelucanus

- nocturnus:—Fram þære tide þæs uhtican lofanges oð luterne dæg a tempore matutine laudis usque ad clarum diem, *Bd. S. p. 537, 22.* To þæm uhtlicum ad matutinum tempus, *T. Ps. 29, 6.*
- Uhtlic outward, external, *Bd. S. p. 584, 41, v. ut-lic.*
- Uht-sang the nocturnes at three o'clock in the morning, *v. uhte.*
- Uht-tid ere dawn, *Cd. 154.* On uhttide in matutino, *Ps. 48, 15, v. uhte.*
- Uinca WIKKLE, periwinkle; perwinca herba; uinca maior et uinca minor *Lin*:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*
- Ule, an. [*Plat. uul, ul, ule f: Dut. uil, uyl m: Ger. eule f: Not. hiuuuelu: Old Swab. poets weule, huwo, huwila, uwila: Mons. Glos. huun: Berk. uunila: Den. ugle c: Swed. ugla, ugglu f: Icel. ugla m. ulula: Fr. hulotte, huette f: eathanun m: It. civetta f: Sp. mochualo m.* The name appears to be formed from the howling cry of the bird: *Ger. heulen: Lat. ululare: Grk. οὐλοῦμαι*] An owl; ulula, strix, noctua:—*Ne ete ge ne ulan ne comeditis vos uhlam, Lev. 11, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*
- Ulunga altogether, *R. Mt. 5, 34, v. callunga.*
- Ulm-treow an elm-tree, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64, v. elm.*
- Uloh wool, hair or nap of cloth, *v. wul.*
- Uloblic Woolly, hairy; villosus.
- ULPH *Help, aid, assistance, defence, used at the beginning and end of proper names; auxiliium, tutamen.* Frequens hoc tum in initio tum in fine nominum propriorum apud Anglo-Saxones:—*Arnulph defence of honour; honoris tutamen. Eðelulph noble help; nobile auxiliium, &c. Ulpher a helper. Ulph-ric, ulric rich or powerful in help; auxiliio dives, &c.*
- UMA *A weaver's beam, also a herb; scapus textorius, liciatorium, Cot. 161.* Herba quedam alvi compressionem sanans, *L. M. 2, 56.*
- Umbre about, *Chr. 1070, v. ymb.*
- Umbor. *Mr. Kemble intimates that this word means, Trouble, affliction, misery; miseria; and cites in proof, umbor yceð miseria anget, Cod. Econ. fol. 89; but Lys refers to ombor a cressel.*
- Umb-ren, umb-ryne a circle, revolution, *v. ymb-ren.*
- Umb-tynan to hedge round, to surround, *R. Mt. 21, 33.*
- Un- [*Plat. Ger. un-: Dut. on-: Frs. un-, on-: Dan. Swed. Icel. o-, u-: Old Ger. un-.*—*This particle, generally giving a negative sense to the words to which it is prefixed, is a contraction, as some think, from the Ger. ohne without; or it may be thus derived in A.-S. un, an, uan, wan wanting; wana a deficiency*] Is used in composition to denote privation, deterioration, or opposition, as in *Eng. un-, in-; particula privativa, verbi, adjectivis, &c. præfixa; et Latinorum, in-, de-, dis-, di-, ex-, respondens.*
- Un-abeden unbidden, *L. Ethl. p. 64, 6.*
- Un-abegendlic, un-abigendlic unbending, inflexible, *Cot. 107.*
- Un-aberendlic unbearable, intolerable, *Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 19.*
- Un-aberiende unbearing, intolerable, *Equ. Vern. 19.*
- Un-abet Uncorrected; incorrectus, *Past. 32, 1.*
- Un-abindendlic indissoluble, *Bt. 16, 3.*
- Un-ablinn Without cessation; incessatio, non intermissa series, *Guthl. Vit. 6.*
- Un-ablinnendlice Unceasingly; incessanter, *Bd. S. p. 595, 18.*
- Un-abrecendlic not to be broken off, inextricable, *Cot. 104.*
- Un-acenned unborn.
- Un-acumendlic unbearable, impossible, *R. Ben. 6: Dial. 1, 4.*
- Un-acwencedlic Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *Mt. 9, 43, 45.*
- Un-adrugod Undried, wet; non-dum siccatus, *Past. 49, 3.*
- Un-adrysmendlic unquenchable, *C. R. Lk. 3, 17.*
- Un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic unquenchable, unextinguishable, *Mt. 3, 12: Bd. S. p. 628, 2.*
- Un-æmta, an. [æmta leisure] Without leisure, employment, hindrance; quodcumque otium interrumpit, necessarium officium, negotium, occupatio, impedimentum:—*Mid hwylcum unæmtan genyd quouis necessario officio impeditus, L. Eccl. 39.* Misenlice unæmtan oft gelimpeð varia impedimenta sæpe occurrunt, *Bd. S. p. 573, 7.*
- Un-ægendlic Unsatisfied, greedy; insatiabilis, *T. Ps. 100, 6.*
- Un-ætas gluttonies, *Deut. 21, 20, q. unmetas nimietates.*
- Un-æbel Unnoble, ignoble, base;
- ignobilis, plebeius, *Bd. S. p. 618, 37: Bt. 11, 1: 30, 2.*
- Un-æbellice Ignobly, basely; ignobilter, *Bd. S. p. 634, 9.*
- Un-æblyns Without nobility, infamy; ignobilitas, infamia, *Dial. 2, 23.*
- Un-ætspornen unoffended, inoffensive, innocent, *Dial. 1, 9.*
- Un-æwfestlice irreligiously.
- Un-afandes unexplorato, *Solit. 7.*
- Un-afled undefled, pure; impolulus, *L. Ps. 17, 32.*
- Un-afotendlic What cannot be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, *Cot. 115.*
- Un-afunden not found, inexperienced, *Cot. 105.*
- Un-afyllendlic insatiabile.
- Un-agen, un-agan, un-agn. Not one's own, alienated, estranged; non proprius, non sui juris, alienatus, elocatus, *L. Ethelb. 75.*
- Un-agescendlic unspeakable.
- Un-agifen Ungiven; non datus, non solutus, *Chart. Eadgise. R.*
- Un-aleafd unpermitted, unlawful, *v. un-alyfed.*
- Un-aliefednys what is forbidden, *v. un-alyfednes.*
- Un-alyfed unallowed, forbidden, unlawful, *L. In. 39: Bd. S. p. 495, 9.*
- Un-alyfedlic unallowable, unlawful, incredible, *Bd. S. p. 601, 14.*
- Un-alyfedlice unlawfully, *Dial. 2, 2.*
- Un-alyfednes an inhibition, what is forbidden or unlawful, *Bd. S. p. 601, 37: 634, 15.*
- Un-alyfedlice unlawfully, *R. Ben. 4.*
- Un-alyfednys what is forbidden.
- Un-ameten, un-ametend unmeasured, immeasurable, immoderate, *Wanl. Cat. p. 2.*
- Un-andergild precious, *Bt. 13, v. un-undergild.*
- Un-andgytfull unintelligent, incapable, *R. Ben. 2.*
- Un-andhoif Not to be borne; importabilis, *R. Mt. 23, 4.*
- Un-andwendlic Immoveable; immobilis, *Bt. 39, 6, C.*
- Un-andwis Unskilful; inexperitus, *Cot. 111, 171.*
- Un-angyttol ignorant, foolish.
- Un-aræfendlic Unbearable; intolerabilis, *Bd. S. p. 627, 38: 628, 25.*
- Un-aræfnigendlic unbearable. Un-år dishonour, disgrace, *Orr. 5, 12.*
- Un-areccan To leave unexplained; non exponere, *Bt. 33, 2.*
- Un-areccendlic unexplainable, wonderful.
- Un-arefnedlic, un-arefnydlic unbearable, *L. Ps. 123, 4.*

Un-areht *unexplained*, v. rehte.
 Un-arian to *dishonour*.
 Un-arimed *Unnumbered, unbounded*; non numeratus, innumerus, *Bt.* 1.
 Un-arimedlic *innumerable*, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 Un-arlic *dishonourable, undutiful, dishonest, wicked*, *Cd.* 52: *Cot.* 116.
 Un-arlice *dishonourably, disgracefully, impiously*, *Cd.* 102: *Cd.* 34, 20.
 Un-arodscipe *dishonour, disgrace, weakness*, *Past.* 20.
 Un-arwurbian to *dishonour, reproach*, *Jn.* 8, 49.
 Un-arwurðnys *irreverence, indignity, Scint.*
 Un-ascyrigendlic *inseparable*.
 Un-asecgend *unspeakable, ineffable*, *Bd.* S. p. 568, 8.
 Un-asecgendlic *Unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, wonderful*; ineffabilis, nefandus, *Bt.* 16, 2: 39, 5: *L. Eccl.* p. 174, 53.
 Un-asecgendlice *unspeakably*, *Bd.* S. p. 566, 14.
 Un-asedde *Unexpected*; inopinatus, *Cot.* 115.
 Un-aseðendlic *insatiable*, *Prov.* 13, 25.
 Un-asiwod *unsewed, without seam*, *Jn.* 19, 23.
 Un-asmæagendlic *unsearchable*, *Æqu. Vern.* 44.
 Un-asolcenlice *not idly, diligently*, *R. Ben.* 5.
 Un-asperiendlic, un-asporiendlic *not to be investigated, unsearchable*, *Prov.* 5: *Dial.* 2, 16.
 Un-astibod *non sollicitus*, *Past.* 44, 3.
 Un-astyriend, un-astyriendlic *immovable, firm*, *Hymn.* 9.
 Un-astyrod *unmoved*.
 Un-aswundenlice *not slothfully, diligently, zealously*, *Bd.* S. p. 567, 25.
 Un-ateallendlic *innumerable*, *Chr.* 1086.
 Un-atedem *untamed*, *Bd.* 1, 5, in *iti*.
 Un-atedemlic *untamable*, *Bd.* S. p. 527, 25.
 Un-apreotende *unwearying, incessant, constant*, *Cod. Exon. f.* 13 a, *ult*.
 Un-aproten *unwearied, uncorrupted, sound*.
 Un-aprotenlice *Unceasingly, incessantly*; indefesse, *Bt.* 32, 3.
 Un-atorieendlice *incessantly*, *R. Ben. interl.* 4.
 Un-awascen, un-awaxen *unwashed, unscoured*, *R.* 114.
 Un-awemmed *unstained, pure*.
 Un-awend *unchanged, inviolate*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 78.
 Un-awendelic *unchangeable*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. un-awendendlic.

Un-awendende *Unchanging, immutable*; immutans, *Bt.* R. p. 163.
 Un-awendendlic *Unchangeable*; immutabilis, *Bt.* 35, 2, 5: 39, 6.
 Un-awendendlice *unchangeably*, *Bt.* 41, 3.
 Un-awoemde *eumachus*, *C. Mt.* 19, 12.
 Un-awriten *unwritten*, *Wawl. Cat.* p. 6.
 Un-bælde, un-bældo, un-bald, un-beald. *Unboldness, timidity*; timiditas, *Past.* 32, 1.
 Un-bærende *unbearing, intolerable*, *C. Mt.* 23, 4.
 Un-beboht *unbought*, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Un-beceafod *Unquestioned, uncontroverted*; sine postulatione vel lite, *L. pol. Cnut.* 70.
 Un-beden *Unbidden*; non invitatus, *Elf. Ep.* 1, 48.
 Un-befæðmod *unfathomed, unbounded, not bounded*, *Cot.* 214.
 Un-befangenic *incomprehensible*.
 Un-befeondlic *incomprehensible*, *Bd.* S. p. 552, 16.
 Un-befeonten *Unfought, unassailed*; sine prælio, *Chr.* 911.
 Un-befliten *Uncontested, undisputed*; sine controversia, *Alfred. D. Testam. Heming.* p. 21.
 Un-began *Unfilled, unmanured*; incultus, *Cot.* 112, *Som.*
 Un-behefe *inconvenience, unbehooft, unprofitable*, *Cot.* 189.
 Un-behelod *unhilled, uncovered, naked*, *Gen.* 9, 21, 22.
 Un-beorht *Unbright, dark*; non lucidus, opacus, *Bt.* 34, 5.
 Un-berende *Unbearing, unfruitful, barren, steril*; non ferens, infertilis, sterilis, *Lk.* 1, 7, 36.
 Un-berendnys *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, *C. Ps.* 34, 14.
 Un-bermed *Unbarmed, unfermented*; non fermentatus, *Lyc.*
 Un-berynde *barrenness*, *Ps.* 34, 14.
 Un-besacen *Uncontroverted*; sine lite vel controversia, *L. In.* 53.
 Un-bessenged *Unsinged, unburnt*; non ustulatus, *Lup. Serm.* 7.
 Un-besceawod *Inconsiderate, improvident*; inconsideratus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.
 Un-besceawudlice *Inconsiderately, improvidently*; inconsiderate, improvide, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 Un-besenced *Unsunken, not drowned*; non immerus, non obrutus, *Som.*
 Un-besmiten *unbesmudged, undefiled, pure*, *Ps.* 17, 32: *Gen.* 37, 22.
 Un-beðoht *unthought, inconsiderate*, *Som.*
 Un-beweddod *Unwedded, unmarried*; innuptus, *Deut.* 22,

29: *Ex.* 22, 16: *Elf. gl. Sa.* p. 75.
 Un-bewelled *Unboiled*; incertus, *Lyc.*
 Un-bieldo *unboldness, timidity*, *Past.* 1: 42, 2, v. un-bælde.
 Un-bindan *To unbind, loose, free*; dissolvere, *Ja.* 1, 27: *Mt.* 16, 19: 18, 18: *Lt.* 11, 16.
 Un-biscopod *unbishopsed, deprived of holy orders*, *Wawl. Par.* 4.
 Un-bletsung [un, bletsung + blessing] a *malediction, curse*, *L. Const.* p. 149.
 Un-blinnendlice *unbearing, continually*, *Bd.* S. p. 476, 2.
 Un-bliðe *Unblithely, unapparently, sorrowfully*; infelicis, *R. M.* 19, 22: *Cd.* 179.
 Un-bocht, un-boht *Unbought, freely*; gratis, *C. Mt.* 10, 8: *C. Jn.* 15, 25.
 Un-brad *Unbroad, narrow*; ex latus, angustus, *Æq. Vern.* 37.
 Un-briece [bryce þræf] *unprofitable, useless*, *Cot.* 106.
 Un-broc *Unbroken, whole, uninfraction*, *Bt.* 34, 10.
 Un-brosung *unincorruption, unidleness*.
 Un-bryce *unprofitable, useless*.
 Un-byed *uninhabited, deserted, waste*, *C. Mt.* 14, 15.
 Un-byrht *Unbright, less dark*, *Bt.* 33, 4.
 Unc; d. ac. *prom. To us two*; nos, nos duos, *weo, wu*. It is to be observed, that though in the following examples the *to* has the pronoun in what has been called the dual form, yet, in the quotations from scripture, the original Greek has the pronoun always in the plural, v. wit.—Unc geðenað nobis congruus est; τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἑμῶν, *Mt.* 3, 11. Gemilra unc propitius e nobis; εὐμενὸς ἡμῶν, *Mt.* 3, 30, 31. Sylle unc da wæs doð ἡμῶν, *Mt.* 10, 37. Hr dydest þu unc þus quærð cæsti tu nobis ita; τί ἐρωτᾷς ἡμῶν οὐρανῶν, *Lk.* 2, 48. Unwearð God yrre mid us; ὀργισθεὶς ὁ θεὸς ἐμῶν, *Gen.* 41, 11. He unc wille nobis dirit, *Gen.* 41, 11. Dema mid unc twið geð between us two, *Cd.* 102, 7: p. 136, 5. Efter þon þe ge

nu between unc to gongenne beoð *postquam nos jam a nobis inivicem digressi fuerimus*, *Bd. S. p. 607, 19*. Ne geseo wit unc ofer þæt non aspiciemus nas inivicem ultra, *Bd. S. p. 607, 20*. Mid þy ic unc wende iugangende beon *quando ego nos sperarem intraturos*, *Bd. S. p. 629, 39*.
 n-canned *uncreated*.
 n-cafscipe [cafsycipe *quickness*] Dulness, sloth; pigritya, ignavia, *Chr. 46*.
 n-ceaped *unbought, freely*, *C. Mt. 10, 8*.
 n-ceapung *unrecompensed*, *Cd. 212*.
 n-ceas, un-ceast [ceas, ceast *strife, enmity*] *without enmity, no hatred; hence unceastes að an oath of no enmity, or of not taking revenge*, *L. In. 35*.
 n-ncer; *g. prom. [wit we two] of us two; nostrum duorum; v. n. v. n.* — Ða wæs þær an Ebreisc cnapa inne mid unc, þam wit rehton uncer swefen *nostrum omnium*, *Gen. 41, 12*. Uncer sehta *nostrum hereditas*, *Lk. 12, 13*. Siððan wit ærende uncer twega agifen habbað *after that we (the) errand of us two have performed*, *Cd. 139, Th. p. 174, 22*. Be uncer ser dædum *secundum nostrum priora facinora*, *Lk. 23, 41*.
 n-ncer; *g. m. n. unceres; f. un-cre; d. m. n. uncrum; f. uncre; adj. Our two; noster, scilicet ex duobus; v. n. r. p. o.* Ærend-seg uncer hearran *an envoy of our Lord*, *Cd. 30; Gen. 31, 14, 16*. Swa fyrr uncrum wege *so far from our way*, *Bt. 40, 5*. Uncer hearmas *our evils; nostra damna*, *Cd. 35*. Uncer eagan *nostris oculis*, *Mt. 20, 33*. Sealde unc and uncrum bearnum *dedit nobis et nostris liberis*, *Gen. 31, 16*.
 n-ceðlice *uncouthly, ignorantly, v. un-cuðlice*.
 n-clæn; *def. se un-clæna; seo, þæt un-clæne; adj. UN-CLEAN, impure; impurus, immundus, impudicus*. — Se un-clæna gast utferð fram menn, *Mt. 13, 43; Mk. 1, 26*. He beað or beheað þam unclænan gaste *ille præcepit impuro spiritui*, *Mk. 9, 25; Lk. 8, 29*. He hæfð or hæfde unclænne gast *ille habet vel habuit immundum spiritum*, *Mk. 3, 30; 7, 25*. Unclæne deofol hæb-bende *impurum dæmonem habens*, *Lk. 4, 33*. Nydde pone unclænan gast ut *abegit impurum spiritum*, *Lk. 9, 42*. Man on unclænnum gaste *homo*

cum impuro spiritu, *Mk. 1, 23; 5, 2*. Unclænra gasta an-weald *immundorum spirituum, i. e. in immundos spiritus dominiam*, *Mt. 10, 1*. Unclænnum gastum behyt *impuris spiritibus imperat*, *Mk. 1, 27; Lk. 4, 36*.
 Un-clænnes, se; *f. UN-CLEAN-NESS; impuritas*, *Bd. S. p. 494, 38; L. Eccl. 5*.
 Un-clænlian [un, clænlian to *cleanse*] to pollute, defile.
 Un-clænsung a *polluting, defiling*.
 Un-cnytan, un-cnyttan. To un-knit, untie, loose; solvere, *Mk. 1, 7; Lk. 3, 16*.
 Un-coð *Sickly, faint, diseased; morbidus, æger*, *R. Ben. 28, Lye*.
 Un-coða, un-coðe. *Sickness, disease; invalidudo, ægritudo, morbus, languor*. — Un-coðu *morbi*, *Lup. 1, 7, Lye*.
 Un-craeft *unskilfulness, deceit*, *L. Eccl. Cnut. 5*.
 Un-craeftig *Unskilful; imperitiosus, Lye*.
 Un-crafod *Uncreaved, unmasked, quiet; non postulatus, quietus*, *L. Const. p. 118, § 14*.
 Uncre of our two, v. uncer; *adj.*
 Un-cristen *Unchristian; non christiano dignus, non christianus*, *Bd. S. p. 584, 9, Ca.*
 Un-cuð; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [cuð known] Uncouth, unknown, belonging to another, strange; incognitus, ignotus, incertus, alienus*. — Me wæs uncuð hwæt ic dyde *mihi erat incertum quid agerem*, *Bd. S. p. 628, 27*. Wæs Breotone ealond Romanum uncuð *erat Britannorum insula Romanis incognita*, *Bd. S. p. 475, 3*. Uncuð gelad *an unknown way*, *Cd. 145*. Uncuðes andwlitan *incogniti vultus*, *Bd. S. p. 513, 35*. Ne fyligeað hig uncuð-um non sequentur *illi alienum*, *Jn. 10, 5*. Hig ne gecneow-un uncuðra stefne *ille non norunt vocem alienorum*, *Jn. 10, 5*.
 Un-cuðlice *Unknown, unusual; ignotus, inusitatus*, *Somm. 399*.
 Un-cuðlice *UNCOUTHLY, ignorantly, unskilfully; inscienter*, *L. Eccl. Alf. 47*.
 Un-cwaciende *Unquaking, courageous; intrepidus*, *Som.*
 Un-cweden *Not affirmed, unauthorized; non dictus, non ratus*, *Ely. gl. Som. p. 57*.
 Un-cweðende *not speaking, inanimate*, *Bt. 34, 11*.
 Un-cwisse *Without speech, dumb, immoveable; expers loquela, elinguis, mutus, immobilis*, *Bd. S. p. 577, 18*.

Un-cwyd *Without speech or strife, quiet, solitary; hence the provincial word UNKID; sine lite, quietus, solitarius*, *L. pol. Cnut. 70*.
 Un-cym *Unbecoming, unseemly, mean; ignobilis, vilis*. — On uncymre byrigenne geseted in *ignobili sepultura positus*, *Bd. S. p. 499, 7*. Ne hæfde wit monig oðer uncymran hors *nonne habuimus nos multos alios viliores equos?* *Bd. S. p. 540, 26*.
 Un-cynd, un-gecynd [cynd *nature*] *Unnatural, unsuitable, UNKIND; non naturalis, non naturæ suæ conveniens, incongruus*, *Bt. 34, 10*.
 Un-cynlic *unnatural*, *Bt. 41, 2, Ca. v. un-gecyndelic*.
 Un-cyped *unbought, freely*, *Cot. 185, v. unceaped*.
 Un-cyst, un-cyste, an; *f. [cyst choice, goodness] A vice, fault, corruption, disease, avarice; vitium, morbus, passio, parsimonia, avaritia*. — *L. Eccl. 2*. He bæp þa wætan þære un-cystan in þam telgan þone he getyhð ær of þam wyrtrunnum *ille portat humorem vitii in ramo quem ille traxit prius ex radice*, *Bd. S. p. 495, 26*. Gifhwylce un-cysta on biscopum gemette syn si *que vitiorum in episcopis reperta sint*, *Bd. S. p. 492, 17*. Mid þissum wæpnum beoð ælce un-cysta forbricte *with these weapons is every thing of vices broken*, *L. Eccl. 2, W. p. 177, 58*. Se þe ligeð on þem hæde his un-cysta qui *jacet in lecto ejus vitiorum*, *L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 56*. To un-cystum to vices; *ad vitia*, *L. Eccl. 3*. Parsimonia, avaritia, *C. R. Ben. 43*. Vitium corporis, morbus, *Med. ex Quadr. 2, 6; 5, 3*.
 Un-cystig [cystig *liberal*] *Sparing, frugal, stingy, vicious; frugi, tenax, vitiosus*, *Ely. gr. Som. p. 9, 78; gl. p. 78; W. Cat. p. 8*.
 Un-dæd *A misdeed, an evil deed; maleficium*, *Lup. 18*.
 Un-dæled, un-dæld. *Undivided; indivisus*, *Bt. 34, 12; 34, 9*.
 Undalum *at Oundle*, *Chr. 709, v. Undela*.
 Un-deaðlic *never dying, immortal*, *L. Eccl. W. p. 174, 16; Jdth. 16*.
 Un-deaðlicnes [un, *deadliness*] *Immortality; immortalitytas*, *Bd. S. p. 551, 3*.
 Un-deagollice *manifestly*.
 Un-dearnunge *openly, v. undeornunge*.
 Un-deaðlic *never dying, immortal*, *Bt. 11, 2*.
 Un-deaðlicnes *immortality*.

4 Un-deaw *roscidus*, Som.
 Un-declinigendlic *Indeclinabile* ;
indeclinabilis, *Elf. gr.* 38, 44.
 Un-ded a *misdeed*, v. un-dæd.
 Undela *Oundle*, *Northampton-*
shire: *nomen oppidi in agro*
Northantiensi: — Ic gife
 þone tun þe man cleoþeð
 Undela I give the town which
 they call *Oundle*, *Chr.* 963:
 709.
 Un-deogollice *manifestly*, Som.
 Un-deop *undeeep*, *shallow*.
 Un-deop-þancol *Undeeep think-*
ing, *superficial*, *slow*, *foolish* ;
minime profundu ingenii, *in-*
sulsus, Som.
 Un-deor; *comp. ra, re; sup.*
ost; adj. *Undear*, *cheap*, at a
low rate; *non charus, vilis*: —
 Undeor hit is it is *cheap*, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 62. Undeor he
 bohte he bought (it) *cheap*, *id.*
 Undeor he hit sealde he sold
 it at a *low rate*, *R.* 35. Un-
 deorran weorþe lyan to re-
 deem at a *cheaper worth*, *L.*
pol. Elf. 28.
 Un - deornunge *Not secretly*,
openly; *non occulte, palam*,
L. Hloth. 16.
 Un-dep *shallow*, *Chr.* 1137.
 * UNDER; *prep. d. ac.* [*Plat.*]
 under, inner: *Dut. onder*:
Frs. under: *Ger. unter*: *Isd.*
Der. Wil. unda, untar, unter:
Kan. Swed. under: *Icel. un-*
dir: *Moes. uodar*: *Ind. an-*
dara: (na the *Pers. negative*
particle, denoting ir-, in-, un-,
transposed is an;) dr, dar,
in, on, upon; not on, under]
 UNDER, opposed to ofer oer,
 bufan above; sub, subtus,
 coram: — Ic eom man under
 anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe
 þegnas under me, *Mt.* 8, 9.
 Under mine þecene sub meo
 tecto, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6.
 Ofer roderum up, and under
 swa same over heaven above,
 and so under same, *Bt. R.* p.
 185. Under þam fic-treowe
 sub ficu arbore, *Jn.* 1, 48, 50.
 Under þære mysan sub mensa,
Mk. 7, 28. Under Aarone
 coram Aarone, *Num.* 3, 6.
 Under - bæc Behind the back,
 behind, backwards; a tergo,
 retrorsum: — Eodon under-
 bec ierunt retrorsum, *Gen.* 9,
 23. Eodon hig underbæc
 abierunt illi retrorsum, *Jn.*
 18, 6: *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 264,
 10.
 Under-beginnan To begin under,
 to undertake; suscipere, *Elf.*
Epist.
 Under-beon To be under; sub-
 esse, *Scint.* 32.

4 Under-beran To underbear, sup-
 port; supportare, sustinere,
Scint.
 Under-brædan To underspread;
 substernere, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.
 Under-bugan to bow under, to
 submit.
 Under-burh; g. -burge a suburb,
Deut. 32, 32.
 Under-cerran to turn under, to
 subvert, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 2.
 Under-cing a viceroy, v. under-
 cyning.
 Under-creopan to creep under, to
 undermine.
 Under-cuman To come under, to
 help, assist; subvenire.
 Under-cyning an under-king, a
 viceroy, governor, *Jn.* 4, 46, 49.
 Under-delfan to dig under, un-
 dermine, supplant, *Elf. gr.* 28:
Mt. 24, 43: *Lk.* 12, 39.
 Under-diacon an under-deacon,
 subdeacon, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 70.
 Under-don To put under, to
 subject; supponere, *Lev.* 1, 12.
 Under-dyde One who is subject,
 a disciple, scholar, an appren-
 tice; subditus, discipulus,
 Som.
 Under-earn The under arm, arm-
 pit; sub-brachia, axillæ, Som.
 4 Under-etan to eat under, to un-
 dermine, subvert, *Bt.* 12.
 Under-fang An undertaker; sus-
 ceptor, *Ps.* 3, 3: 17, 3: 45,
 7, Som.
 Under-fangelnes, under-fan-
 gennys, se; f. An undertaking;
 susceptio, assumptio, *L. Ps.*
 107, 8.
 Under-fangen undertaken, *L. pol.*
Edm. 4, v. under-fon, fon.
 Under-feng An undertaking;
 susceptio, *Prof. Greg. Dial.*
 Under-feng, under-fengon un-
 dertook, assumed, took, received,
 perceived, *Jn.* 18, 3, v. under-
 fon, fon.
 Under-fó take; capto, *Jn.* 5, 41,
 v. fon.
 Under-folgoð A servant, follower;
 sub-sequela, assecle, *Ors.* 6,
 31.
 Under-fon to undertake, receive,
 accept, take, obtain, perceive,
 undergo, follow, to be subser-
 vient to, *Gen.* 37, 35: *Mt.* 10,
 41: *Jn.* 18, 3.
 Under-fond An undertaker; sus-
 ceptor, *L. Ps.* 3, 3.
 Under-fylgan To follow after;
 subsequi, *R. Conc.*
 Under-gan, under-gangan. To
 undergo; subire, *Elf. gr.* 37.
 Under-gelecgan To lay under;
 supponere, *Herb.* 170, 6.
 Under-geoc under-yoke, a beast
 of burden, *C. Mt.* 21, 5.
 Under-gerefa an under-reeve, an
 under-governor, *Elf. gl. Som.*
 p. 56.

4 Under-gereord a breakfast, *R.*
 58, v. undern, &c.
 Under-gestandan To stand un-
 der; substare, *L. Ju.* 44.
 Under-geþeodend one joined
 under, one subject, *L. h. prof.*
 Under-geþeodnes A joined
 under, subjection; subjecta,
 Som.
 Under-gitan, under-gytan: v.
 under-geat; u. a. To un-
 derstand, know, perceive; agnos-
 cere, sentire, intelligere, per-
 pendere: — Gif folc ar
 syngað, and his gyt under:
 si plebis homo peccat a-
 r-quis) ejus crimen nocet, *L.*
 4, 28. Undergeat Not þr.
 &c. sensit Nos quod, &c. *Gr.*
 8, 11. Heora syrwan a-
 dergeat eorum insidias eret.
Jud. 16, 3. Fram hyra wæ-
 mum ge hi undergyt a-
 eorum fructibus eos illa co-
 noscetit, *Mt.* 7, 16. Hi v.
 undergeatogan þæt illi min-
 lezerunt quod, &c. *Jn.* 8, 2,
 12, 16. Drihten eow se
 sealde undergytende heora:
 dominus vobis non dedit un-
 gentem mentem, *Bt.* 23, 4.
 4 Under-gripan subiger.
 Under-headan to hold under:
 support.
 Under-hlistan To undertake:
 subaudire, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.
 Under-hlystung subaudition; *E.*
gr. 26, 1.
 Under-hnigan to sink under:
 submit, *Bd. S. p.* 538, 25.
 Under-hof underhore, under-
 bore, *C. Mt.* 8, 17, v. hebban.
 Under-holung An under-hyng
 undermining; suffusio, *L. f.*
 79, 17.
 Under-hwitel An under-riht:
 for the neck; rachana, *E. h.*
 Under-hwædel What intus:
 ties under, a vestal vest:
 large square veil over ear-
 head, &c; sub-fulum, sub-
 gaculum, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 6.
 Un-derigende, un-dericene. In-
 nocuus, innocens, harmless:
 innocens, *Pa.* 23, 4: *Or.* 1:
 1, 2.
 Un-derigendlic Harmless; in-
 nocens, Som.
 Under-kining An under-king
 tributary king; pro-rex, re-
 gulus, *Elf. gr.* 5.
 Under-latteow An under-king:
 inferior dux, proconsul, v.
 2, 2.
 Under-lecgan To undertake:
 support, prop. *Elf. gr. Som. p.*
 28, 3: 30, 2.
 Under-led underleid, support:
Past. 17, 5.
 Underlegdon underleid; sub-
 sternebant, *C. Lk.* 19, 38.
 Under-liegan To lie under:

- be subject; subjacere, *C. R. Ben. 44.*
- Under-lutan; p. -leat. To bow under, to go under, to submit, sustain, bear; submittere, subire, *Past. 7, 2: Mk. 2, 12.*
- Under-mete breakfast, v. undern-mete in undern, &c.
- Undern, es; m. *The third hour, that is, nine o'clock in the morning; tertia hora Judeorum, nostra veronona matutina:—Er undern before nine; ante tertiam horam, Lev. 6, 20.—Ful neah heafte tid ofer undern full nigh half an hour oover nine, Chr. 540. From ær mergene oð undern from early morning till nine, Chr. 538.—Undern-gereord the nine o'clock meal, breakfast; matutina refectio, prandium, Ora. 2, 5: L. Eccl. 38.—Undern-gif [gift time to take food] breakfast, *Past. 44, 3.—Undern-mete meat at nine o'clock, breakfast, R. Mt. 22, 4: Ora. 2, 5.—Undern-sang chanting at nine o'clock, the service at nine; tertianus cantus, Elf. Epist. I. 31.—Undern-sweord nine o'clock provision, breakfast, Bd. S. p. 528, 13.—Undern-tid morning-tide, Mt. 15, 25: 20, 3.**
- Under-næssas under - nesses or cups, under the earth, in an abyss, *Cd. 213, Th. p. 266, 33: 215, Th. p. 270, 15: 216, Th. p. 273, 11.*
- Under-nagh submit; subirem *Bd. S. p. 566, 7, v. under-hni-gan, hni-gan.*
- Underne unhidden, *Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 1.*
- Under-neoþan underneath, *Ora. 3, 9.*
- Under-niman; p. -nam to undertake, take, receive, bear, *Mt. 19, 12: Gen. 21, 11.*
- Underniþmeast underneathmost, undermost, *Bt. R. p. 177.*
- Undernyþan Underneath; sub-tus, versus fundum, *Ex. 29, 12.*
- Under-plantan To supplant; sup-plantare, *Ps. 17, 41.*
- Under-sang the morning service at nine, *L. Elf. Can. 19, v. undern, &c.*
- Under-sceotan; pp. -scoten. To sustain, support; subire, suffulcire, *Past. 1, 3.*
- Under-acyte subingestio, *Æqu. Vern. 4, Lye.*
- Under-secan To seek under, to inquire, examine; inquirere, *Past. 13, 2.*
- Under-settan to set under, to substitute.
- Under-singan To sing after or lower; succinere, *Elf. gr. 28, 7.*
- Under-sittan To sit under, to settle; subsidere, *Elf. gr. 26, 6.*
- Under-lugan *Under-singans, C. R. Ben. 52.*
- Under-standan, -stent, -stynt; p. -stod; pp. -standen; v. a. To UNDERSTAND; intelligere, percipere, considerare, meditari:—We ne cunnon þæt riht understandan us cannot that rightly understand, *Bt. 39, 8. Gif we woldan ariht understandan if we would understand aright, Lyp.*
- Under-stapplan supplantare, *L. Ps. 16, 14.*
- Under-stingan To under-sting, to under-prop, support; supponere, suffulcire, *Past. 17, 4.*
- Under-standan to understand, *Past. pref. v. under-standan.*
- Under-syrc An under garment; subucula, colobium, *Cot. 53, v. syrc.*
- Under-þed subject; subjectus, *Chr. 656, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þencean To think about; considerare, *Past. 7, 1.*
- Under-þeod [under-þeoded; pp. of under-þeodan] Put under, subject, suffragan, ad-dicted, prone; subditus, sub-jectus, *Ps. 36, 6: 61, 5: Bt. 29, 3: Lk. 2, 51.*
- Under-þeodan, under-þeodan; p. -þeodde; pp. -þeoded, þeodd; v. a. [geþeodan, þeodan to join, associate] To join under, to subjoin, resign, ad-dict, subject, subdue; subdere, subigere, subjicere, subjugare, detrudere:—Ðu underþeoddest folc under me tu subdis populus sub me, *Ps. 17, 49: 143, 3. He hine ær under-þeodde he before subjected himself, Bt. 37, 1. Him to gewælde underþeodde sibi in potestatem subjugavit, Bd. S. p. 499, 23. Hi hi underþeodað they subject themselves, Bt. 37, 1. Deofolæocnessa us synt underþeodde, Lk 10, 17. His anwealde underþeoded sub-jected to his power, Bt. 26, 3: 30, 2: Bd. S. p. 581, 33.*
- Under-þeodendlic under-joined, subjunctive, *Elf. gr. 21.*
- Under-þeodnys [þeodnes a join-ing] An underjoining, a sub-jection; subjectio, *Bd. S. p. 584, 40.*
- Under-þeowan to make subject, to subdue.
- Under-þeowas under - servants, subjects, *Ora. 4, 12.*
- Under-þid, under-þied subjected, *Bd. S. p. 646, 27: Bt. 39, 6, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þidnes, under-þiednys subjection, supplanting, *T. Ps. 40, 10.*
- Under-þyded submitted, *Ora. 3, 7, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-todal an under division or distinction, subdivision, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 50.*
- Under-wed a deposit, a pledge laid down, an assurance, *Gen. 38, 17, 18, 20.*
- Under-wendan to turn under, subvert, *Scint. 64.*
- Under-wreþian, under-wriþian. To under-prop, to put under, to support; suffulcire, *Ex. 17, 12: L. Ps. 36, 25.*
- Under-wreþung a sustaining.
- Under-writan To underwrite; subacribere, *Bd. S. p. 586, 15.*
- Under-wyrtwalian, under-wyrt-walian to under-root, to over-throw, supplant, *T. Ps. 17, 41: 139, 5.*
- Under-ycende adding under, sub-joining, *R. Conc. 1.*
- Under-yrnan To run under, to undergo; subire, *Æqu. Vern. 7, 9.*
- Un-dilegod Destroyed; inde-letus, *Past. 54, 5.*
- Un-diop un-deep, shallow, *Past. 63.*
- Un-doen to undo, open, v. undon.
- Un-dóm Wrong doom or judg-ment, injustice; injustum ju-dicium, injustitia, *Off. Reg. 4: L. Const. W. p. 149, § 2.*
- Un-don To UNDO, open, loose, to injure, correct; solvere, *Ex. 2, 6: Gen. 42, 27: 43, 21.*
- Un-drefed untroubled, undis-turbed.
- Un-drifen not driven or tossed, *L. Ethelr. Anl. 2, W. p. 104, 26.*
- Un-druncen Undrunn, sober; sobrius, *Past. 12, 4.*
- Undryd for hundred a hundred, *Ex. 18, 21.*
- Un-dryscende Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *C. Mt. 3, 12.*
- Un-dyrn not hidden, discovered, convicted, *L. In. 43, 44.*
- Un-dyrne openly, *Beo. 6, 76.*
- Un-dyrstlic unbold, fearful.
- Un-earg, un-earh. Unfearful, intrepid, bold; non iners vel pavidus, impavidus, *Pref. R. Conc.*
- Un-eað uneasy, vexed.
- Un-eaðe Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely; non facile, moleste, *viz. Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 6: Gen. 27, 30: 33, 11.*
- Un-eaþelic, un-eþelic. Uneasy, difficult, hard, impossible; diffi-cilis, *Mt. 19, 26: Mk. 10, 27.*
- Un-eaþelice, un-eþelice. Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly; difficulter, *Chr. 878: Bd. S. p. 617, 17.*
- Un-eaþnes, un-eþnes, se; f. Uneasiness, roughness, diffi-culty, anxiety, grief; difficul-tas, anxietas, *Bt. 27, 2.*

Un-efthull *ingratus, inofficiosus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
 Un-emu *unequal, Past. 42, 1.*
 Un - endeyrdlice *Disorderly; inordinate, Scint. 26.*
 Un-ered *Unploughed, uncultivated; non aratus, incultus, rus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
 Un-eðelic *uneasy, v. un-eaðelic.*
 Un-eðelices *Difficulty, uneasiness; difficultas, Bd. S. p. 580, 8.*
 Un-eðnes *uneasiness, v. un-eaðnes.*
 Un-facn, un-fæcn. *Without deceit, honest; probus, L. Ethelb. 31.*
 Un-fæger; *adj. UNFAIR, deformed; deformis:—Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer he bið þe fæger þe un-fæger cannot perceive whether it be fair or deformed, Bt. 41, 4.*
 Un-fægere; *adv. Unfairly, foully; injuste:—He þæt un-fægere gewreacan þohte he that foully resolved to punish, Cd. 64, Th. p. 77, 13. Gripon un-fægere griped unsoftly, Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 16.*
 Un - fæglic *Undying, healthy; non moribundus, Bt. 36, 4.*
 Un-fæhte *without revenge or enmity, L. In. 28.*
 Un - fæle *Unfaithful, unholy, wicked; infidus, improbus:—Ofet unfele unholy fruit, Cd. 33. Unfæle gast malus spiritus, spectrum, C. Mk. 6, 49. Un-fæle men wicked men; improbi, perditii homines, satyri, fauni, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Un-fæst *UNFAST, infirm, weak, changeable, unsteady; infirmus, Bt. 11, 2.*
 Un - fæstende *Unfasting; non jejunus, L. Can. Edg. 36.*
 Un-fæstradnes *Unfastness, infirmity, instability; infirmitas, Som.*
 Un-fæstred *unfastened, inconstant, unstable, Cot. 116.*
 Un-fah *Without enmity, no foe, a friend; expers inimicitia, amicus, Ors. 2, 5: L. Eccl. Edm. 1.*
 Un-fældan *To UNFOLD, open; explicare, Lk. 4, 17.*
 Un-fæarr *not far, C. Mk. 13, 28, v. un-feor.*
 Un-fæax *Without hair, bald; calvus, Cot. 172.*
 Un-feferig *Unfeverish; non febriculosus, Herb. 62.*
 Un-feor, un-feorr. *Not far, nigh, near; non longe, prope, Mt. 8, 30: Lk. 7, 6: Jn. 21, 8.*
 Un-fere *Unable, unapt, unfit, indisposed; impotens, inhabilis, Chr. 1055, Som.*
 Un-forbærned *Unburnt; incom-bustus, Ors. 1, 1.*

Un-forboden *unforbidden, undaunted, honest, good, Text. Roff. p. 51.*
 Un-forcuð *unperverse, Menol. F. 338.*
 Un-forcuðlice *unperversely, undissemblingly, honestly, Cd. 82.*
 Un-forebyrdig *Unforbearing, impatient; immitis, impatiens, Scint. 2.*
 Un-fored, un-forod. *Unbroken; incorruptus, inviolatus, Text. Roff. p. 16.*
 Un-foredlic, un-forodlic *that cannot be loosed or undone, incorruptible, Som.*
 Un - foresceawadlice *unawares, inconsiderately, hastily, Cot. 112.*
 Un-foresceawod *unforeseen, inconsiderate, Heaem. 14.*
 Un-forgiften *ungiven, unmarried, Cot. 107.*
 Un-forgitende *unforgetting, mindful, Guthl. Vit. 17.*
 Un-forgolden *unpaid, unrewarded, Lev. 19, 13.*
 Un-forhæfdnys *unrestraint, incontinence, Bd. S. p. 493, 36.*
 Un - forht *Unfearful, fearless, bold; intrepidus, interritus, Nic. 28: Bd. S. p. 584, 37: 546, 24, 25.*
 Un-forhte, un-forhtlice. *Fearlessly; intrepide, Beo. 6, 144: R. Ben. interl. 5: Guthl. Vit. 8.*
 Un-forhtmód *an unfeared or intrepid mind, Hom. in Aes. S. Jn.*
 Un-formolten *unmelted, uncorrupted.*
 Un-forrotgendlic *incorruptible, L. Can. Eccl. 22, W. p. 156, 32.*
 Un-forrotted *uncorrupted, Chr. 799.*
 Un-forsacen *unforsaken.*
 Un - forsceawodlice *unawares, Col. Monas.*
 Un-forswiðen *not overcome, unconquered.*
 Un-fortredde *Knot grass; proserpinaca, centinodium herba, Herb. 19.*
 Un-forwandodlice *Undauntedly; intrepide, sine confusione vel formidine, L. Can. Edg. p. magn. 1, W. p. 97, 1: L. Ænh. 20.*
 Un-forworht *Uncondemned, guiltless, innocent; innoxius, indemnatus, Lasp. 5: L. Ænh. 6: L. Const. W. p. 107, 2.*
 Un - fracodlice, un - fracodlice. *Not dishonourably, fitly, becomingly; non inhoneste, decenter, Bt. 17.*
 Un-freme *disadvantage, loss, perdition, Cd. 42.*
 Un - freondlice *unfriendly, unkindly, Cd. 127.*
 Un-frigende *without asking or questioning, Cd. 125.*
 Un-frið [frið *peace, agreement]*

Discord, enmity, hostility, war: discordia, dissidium, sedux. bellum, Chr. 1001: 905: L. North. pres. 56: Chr. 921.—
 Unfrið-ðota *a hostile feast, ship of war, Chr. 1000.—*
 Unfrið-here *a hostile army, Chr. 1008.—*
 Unfrið-land *hostile land, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 3, W. p. 104, 35.—*
 Unfrið-man *a hostile man, an enemy, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 3.—*
 Unfrið-scip *a hostile ship, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 2.*
 Un-ful *inspired; insulcus, C.R. Mk. 9, 50.*
 Un-fulfremed *Imperfect; mixta perfectus, imperfectus, Bd. S. p. 566, 2.*
 Un-fulwroht *Imperfect, unaided; imperfectus, R. Ben. i.*
 -ung [Ger. -ung; *incl. Du. Eng. -ing. Præcipus quæ usus est in formandis subiectivis, non omnibus pronuntiatur, sed iis quæ actionem ad personam rei significant. In A.-S. p. bancung est gratiæ actio Franc. et Al. hæc hæc augmentatio: Ger. samlung collectio, et alia innumera a verbis oriunda, Wach. præ. e. vi.] The termination of A.-S. nouns; as, gytung, gytung desire; swatung, swatung festation; clænsung, a cleansing; eorðbeofung, an earthquake; gesomnung, an assembly. -ung is chiefly used forming nouns from verbs; -ian; as, halgung, consecration from halgian to halve, consecrate. These words are feminine.*
 Un - gægne, un - gægne. *UN-GAIN, of no effect, vain; incertus, irritus, R. Mt. 15, 6.*
 Un-gan, *forongan began; script, L. Eccl. W. p. 175, 2.*
 Ungc *for us; nobis, Bd. S. p. 628, 15, v. unc.*
 Un - gæhtendlic *Unsubstantivally, inestimabilis, Bd. S. p. 411.*
 Un-geara *Not formerly, least suddenly; non pridem, super improviso, Cd. 222: Bd. S. p. 600, 39.*
 Un-gearo, un-gearu, un-gearu *adj. Unprepared, adverb. imparatus, improvisus, E. S. p. 523, 26: Ors. 1, 18.*
 Un-gæste *not easily, Bt. 33, v. un-eaße.*
 Un - georhlice *Unwisely, ignorantly; inclementer, imperanter, Som.*
 Un-gebet *Uncorrected, unrepented; non compensatus, correctus, L. Elf. Can. 32, W. p. 158, 2.*
 Un-gegendlic *Indeclinable; declinabilis, Som.*

Un-geblech *party-coloured, unlike, Som.*
 Un-gebohrt *unbought, uncorrupted, L. Athel. W. p. 64, 23.*
 Un-geboren *UNBORN; nondum natus, L. Alf. Guth. pref.*
 Un-gebrosen *Unbroken; infractus, Som.*
 Un-gebrosnad, un-gebrosnod *un-corrupted, Bd. S. p. 528, 27.*
 Un-gebrosnung *incorruption, Som.*
 Un-gebunden *Unbound, unloosed, untied, loosed; solutus, Elf. gr. 5.*
 Un-gebyde *Disagreeing; inflexibilis, non redigendus ad, dissentaneus, Bt. 34, 11.*
 Un-gebyrd *Beardless; imberbis, investis, Cot. 105, Som.*
 Un-gecandelic *unnatural, v. un-gecyndelic.*
 Un-geclensod *Impure, uncleaned; impurus, L. Eccl. 44.*
 Un-gecnyrdnes *Negligence; indiligentia, negligentia, Som.*
 Un-gecoplic *Unfit, disagreeing; inopportunus, incongruus, Som. 44, Ben.*
 Un-gecosen *Unchosen; non electus, L. Wal. 1.*
 Un-gecosst *Dishonest, faithless, lewd; improbus, inonestus, Bd. S. p. 647, 1.*
 Un-gecyd *Unsaid, not declared; non indicatus, L. Edg. sup. 18, W. p. 81, 21.*
 Un-gecynd *Unnatural, illegitimate; non naturalis, Bt. 34, 10, v. un-cynd.*
 Un-gecyndelic, un-gecyndlic. *Unnatural, preternatural, monstrous; præternaturalis, prodigiosus, Bt. 31, 1: 34, 11: 41, 2.*
 Un-gedafenlic *Unfit, improper; inopportunus, indecorus, Past. 15, 6.*
 Un-gedafstlic *Importunately, unreasonably; inopportune, indecenter, Som.*
 Un-gedafstnes, se; f. *Importunus; importunitas, Som.*
 Un-gedafenlic *Unbecoming, unseemly, urgent; indecorus, indecens, L. Can. Edg. 27.*
 Un-gedafenlice *Unbecomingly, unreasonably; indecore, Bt. 18, 2.*
 Un-gedafenlicnes *Unfitness, dishonesty, disgrace; dedecus, Som.*
 Un-gedefe *Unquiet, unsettling, improper, evil; inquietus, Obs. Lum. 18: E. Ben. interl. 2.*
 Un-gedefednea *Unquietness; inquietudo, Som.*
 Un-gederad, un-gedered. *Uninjured, unhurt, undefiled; illæsus, Chr. 1086.*
 Un-gederstig, un-gedyrstig.

Un-daring, fearful; pusillanimis, pavidus, Past. 32, 1.
 Un-gedreht *Unoppressed, unwearied; indefatigabilis, non afflictus.*
 Un-gedrehtlice *Unweariedly; indefatigabiliter, Som.*
 Un-gedrym *Unharmonious, disagreeing; dissonus, Som.*
 Un-geendod, un-geendod. *Un-ended, infinite, eternal, endless; infinitus, æternus, L. Eccl. pref: Bd. S. p. 627, 36: Bt. 18, 8.*
 Un-geendigendlic *Unending, infinitive, infinite; infinitivus, Elf. gr. 21.*
 Un-geendlic *unending, infinitive.*
 Un-geendodlic *Endless, eternal; infinitus, Bt. 18, 3.*
 Un-geendung *An infinity, endlessness; infinitas, Som.*
 Un-gefæglic *un-dying, healthy, Bt. 36, 4, C., v. un-fæglic.*
 Un-gefær *Impassable; inivius, Bt. 18, 2.*
 Un-gefærlic [fearlic:sudden] *Not sudden; non repentinus, Ors. 5, 10.*
 Un-gefælice *Unpleasantly, sadly, sorrowfully; non læte, mœste, Chr. 765.*
 Un-gefège *Unfit, improper; non aptus, ineptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
 Un-gefefe *Unfeeling; insensibilis, Som.*
 Un-gefæhlice *Without value, meanly; turpiter, Alb. resp. 39.*
 Un-gefere [fer, fæer a way] *Impassable, inaccessible; inivius, inaccessus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76: C. Ps. 106, 40.*
 Un-gefereð *unpassed, not frequented, inaccessible, Bd. S. p. 602, 20.*
 Un-gefereðlic *not sudden, Ors. 5, 10, tit., v. un-gefærlic.*
 Un-gefæbered *unfeathered, Cot. 114.*
 Un-gefog, un-gefoh *incomprehensible, immense, unknown, Som.*
 Un-gefoge *incomprehensibly, inconceivably, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Un-gefohlic *Incomprehensible, immense; incomprehensibilis, Dial. 1, 9.*
 Un-gefotlic *Impassable on foot; non pedibus transeundus, Ors. 2, 4.*
 Un-gefraðe [gefraðe perceived, known] *Unheard of, unusual, inconceivable; inauditus, Cot. 5, 19, 110.*
 Un-gefærglice *Inconceivably, beyond measure, extraordinarily; modo inaudito, incomprehensibiliter, supra modum, Bt. 27, 1: 35, 6: 37, 1.*
 Un-gefærtwod *Unadorned; inornatus, incomptus, Cot. 104.*

Un-gefredelice *Insensibly; insensibiliter, Past. 37, 2.*
 Un-gefremed *Unfinished; infectus, Cot. 186.*
 Un-gefread *Unfreed; non liberatus, Heming. p. 104.*
 Un-gefulod *unbaptized, L. Elf. Can. 26.*
 Un-gefyllod, un-gefyllod, un-gefyllid; *def. se un-gefyllid. Un-filled, insatiable; inexplētus, Bt. 7, 8.*
 Un-gefyllodlic *that cannot be filled, insatiable, L. Ps. 100, 6.*
 Un-gefynd, un-gefyndig. *Incapable, barren; incapax, sterilis, Past. 52, 9.*
 Un-gefyrn *not long ago, not long after.*
 Un-gegearwe [gearw. gearo ready] *Unprepared, unready, sudden; imparatus, Ors. 4, 10.*
 Un-geget *Un-greeted, unsaluted; insalutatus, Guthl. Vit. 3.*
 Un-gehalgod *UNHALLOWED, profane, Lev. 10, 1.*
 Un-geheafod *Unheeded; non habens caput, Herb. 4, 12.*
 Un-gehealdsumnes *An un-keeping, unchastity; incontinentia, Elf. Ep. I. 42.*
 Un-gehend *not at hand, far off.*
 Un-gehendnys [gehendnesnearness] *Distance, remoteness; longinquitas, Elf. gr. 5.*
 Un-gehered *Unheard; inauditus, Bd. S. p. 479, 14.*
 Un-gehirsum, un-gehyrsum. *Disobedient, rebellious; inobediens, rebellis, Ex. 10, 3: Deut. 21, 20: Mt. 6, 24.*
 Un-gehiwod *Unheard, unformed; informis, Alb. resp. 15, 22.*
 Un-gehpod [hrepā to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Ser. de Creat.*
 Un-gehrinen [gehrinan to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Bd. S. p. 534, 36.*
 Un-gehriped *Unripe; immaturus, Lye.*
 Un-gehrines *Not hearing, deafness; surditas, Som.*
 Un-gehyrsum *disobedient, v. un-gehirsum.*
 Un-gehyrsumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia.*
 Un-gehyrt *Unanimate, heartless, desolate, dead; inanimatus.*
 Ungel, ungl [Plat. Dut. Frs. on-gel m. suet: In Ormsbruk un-gel m. tallow: Ger. unschlitt n. and in the common familiar dialect, inschlitt, unschlitt, inselt, unsel. All these words are more or less related to the Lat. ungere to anoint, and unguentum ointment, salve] *Tallow, suet, fat; sebum, se-vum, arvina, Som.*

- ^bUn-gelaenod *Unhealed*; non sanatus, *Guthl. Vit.* 14.
 Un-gelæocendlic *unreprovable*.
 Un-gelæred *Unlearned, ignorant*; indoctus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 30: *Bt.* 7, 3: 8.
 Un-gelæredlice *Unlearnedly*; indocte, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 13.
 Un-gelærednes *Unlearnedness*; *unskilfulness*; imperitia, rusticitas, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 28.
 Un-gelæsa *UNBELIEF*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 6, 6.
 Un-gelæsaful *Full of unbelief, unbelieving, incredulous, faithless*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jn.* 3, 36: 20, 27: *Mt.* 17, 17: *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41.
 Un-gelæsafullic, un-gelæsafulic. *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jud.* 15.
 Un-gelæsafullice *Unbelievingly, incredibly*; increduliter, *Bas. R.* 7.
 Un-gelæsafulness *Disbelief, want of belief*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 9, 24: 16, 14: *Mt.* 13, 58: 17, 20.
 Un-gelæsafulic *Incredible, marvelous*; incredibilis, *Chr.* 1036.
 Un-gelæsafulsum *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 33: 526, 30.
 Un-gelæsafulsumnes *Infidelity, unbelief*; incredulitas, infidelitas, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 22.
^cUn-gelæarnes *Unlearnedness, ignorance*; imperitia, *Som.*
 Un-gelæsafullic *Incredible*; incredibilis, *Bt.* 38, 3.
 Un-gelæsafulic *unbelief, R. Mk.* 9, 24, v. un-gelæsa.
 Un-gelæsafulic *UNLIKE, dissimilar, unequal*; dissimilis, dispar, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 24: *Bt.* 39, 12: *L. Eccl.* 31.
 Un-gelæsafulic *Unlike, various*; dissimilis, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.
 Un-gelæsafulicnes *Unlikeness*; dissimilitudo, *Som.*
 Un-gelæsafulic *Incredible, hard to be believed*; incredibilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.
 Un-geligen, un-gelygen. *Unlying, true, faithful*; non mendax, verax, fide dignus, *L. Edw. I:* *L. Athelst.* II. 1.
 Un-gelimp [gelimp an event, a chance] *A misfortune, mischance*; infortunium, incommodum, *L. Edg. sup. 2: Chr.* 1085: *Bt.* 39, 2: *Elf. T.* p. 41: *Lap.* 13.
 Un-gelimplic [gelimplic reasonable] *Unseasonable, inconvenient*; incommodus, inopportunus, *Cot.* 116: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
 Un-gelyfed *Not trusted, unlaoful*; non permissus, illicitus, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 29.
 Un-gelyfedlic *Incredible, unbe-*

- lieving*; incredibilis, incredulus, *Ors.* 2, 4.
^dUn-gelygn *unlying, true, L. Athelst.* II. 1, v. un-geligen.
 Un-gemaca *Unequal, unlike*; dispar, impar, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 17.
 Un-gemænne *want of care, negligence*, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 19, v. un-gymenn.
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet [gemet measure] *Immensity, excess, what cannot be measured*; immensitas, excessus, *Bt.* 40, 3: *Ors.* 3, 11: 4, 6: 6, 32.
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet *Immense, immeasurable, unlimited, immoderate*; immensus, immodicus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14, *B: Bt.* *R.* p. 157: 164: *L. Eccl.* 10.
 Un-gemætfaest, un-gemetfaest. *Immoderate, immense, intemperate*; immodicus, immensus, *Bt.* 14, 1: 27, 1.
 Un-gemætlic, un-gemetlic. *Immense, vast*; immensus, immodicus, *Ors.* 1, 2: *Bt.* 12: 32, 1: 33, 4.
 Un-gemeltnes *Unmeltingness, indigestion*; indissolubilitas, *L. M.* 2, 6.
 Un-gemenged *Unmixed, pure*; non mixtus, purus, *Bt.* 35, 5.
 Un-gemengednes *Unmixedness, purity*; puritas, *Som.*
^eUn-gemenn *want of care, v. un-gymen.*
 Un-gemet *immense, immensity, v. un-gemæt.*
 Un-gemetfaest *immoderate, v. un-gemætfaest.*
 Un-gemetfaestnes *Excess, immoderation*; intemperantia, excessus, *Bt.* 36, 6.
 Un-gemetgod *Unmeasured, intemperate*; immoderatus, *Past.* 16, 1.
 Un-gemetlic *immense, v. un-gemætlic.*
 Un-gemetlice, un-gemetelice. *Immeasurably, exceedingly*; immoderate, intemperanter, vehementer, *Bt.* 13: 14, 1: 18, 1: *Gen.* 4, 5: 27, 33: *L. Elf. Cas.* 29.
 Un-gemidlod [gemidian to restrain] *Unrestrained, untamed, unruly*; non dimidiatus, indomitus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.
 Un-gemihchtig *Unmighty, weak*; impotens, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. un-mihchtig.
 Un-gemindig *Unmindful*; immemor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 22.
 Un-gemod *Unagreed, discordant*; discors, *Past.* 46, 4.
 Un-gemynd *Unmindful, negligent*; immemor, incuriosus, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37.
 Un-gemyndig *Unmindful, neglectful, Bt.* 35, 1.
 Un-gened, un-genedde. *Un-*

- forced, uncompelled*; non-coactus, *Bt.* 34, 10.
^fUn-genetic, un-geneticnes. *unprofitable.*
 Un-genge ungen, ungen, v. un-gægne.
 Un-genydde *unforced, Ors.* 2, 15 v. un-gened.
 Un-geocian *To unyoke*; jugare, *Som.*
 Un-georn *Negligent, rustic*; non diligenter, temere, *Ors.* 3, 11.
 Un-geornfull [geornful full of desire] *Negligent, inactive*; indiligens, torpidus, *Past.* 1, 1.
 Un-georwyrd *Uncorrupted, undefiled*; intemeratus, *Cot.* 15.
 Un-gerad *Unswayed*; non trinitus, *R. Mt.* 22, 11, v. ger-wian.
 Un-gerad, un-gerad, un-gerad. *Unlearned, ignorant, disagreeing, at variance*; non instructus, indoctus, incosuitus, dissonus, impræparatus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73: *Ors.* 2, 6, 6, 1: *Bt.* 39, 12.
 Un-gerad *Inconsideration, rancor, rashness*; imprudens, *Som.*
 Un-gerædnes *Disagreement, contention*; dissentio, *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 3: 6, 6.
^gUn-gerec *Want of government, confusion*; anarchia, *R. Mt.* 26, 5.
 Un-geræccan *To unyoke, to blame, to defend*; purgare, culpāre, *L. Athelst.* II. 1.
 Un-geræclice *Disorderly, irregularly, confusedly*; sine ordine vel ordine, *Cot.* 12, 34, 12, C: 36, 6.
 Un-geredlice *vehemently, Bt.* 7, C., v. un-gerydelice.
 Un-geredlice *unrestrained, various, v. un-gerad.*
 Un-gerærdlic *Insatiable*; insatiabilis, *C. Ps.* 100, 6.
 Un-gerærdod *Unsatisfied, saturatus, impransus, Som.*
 Un-gerærod *untouched, v. un-gerærod.*
 Un-gerim [gerim a number] *Immensity, a great number*; innumerabilis multitudine, *Lap.* 19: *Bt.* 39, 14.
 Un-gerim *Innumerable, innumeratus, innumerus, Fern.* 14.
 Un-gerinen *untouched, v. un-gerhinen.*
 Un-geriselice *shamefully, Cot.* 1015, v. un-geriselice.
 Un-geriped *Unripened, premature*; immaturus, intemptivus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.
 Un-gerisedlice *shamefully, Cot.* *MS. Cot.* 1015, v. un-gerisedlice.

¹Un-gerisen, un-gerisenu, un-geriene. *Incongruus, inconueniens, indecent, disagreeable, unworthy, fallacious, futile, uselessly, absurd, base*; incongruus, inconueniens, indecens, indignus, *Bd. S. p. 524, 28: 579, 26: Bt. 14, 1: L. Athelat. II. 1.*

Un-gerisenlic *Unfit, unsuitable, unworthy, base*; indecens, incongruus, turpis, *Bt. 30, 1.*

Un-gerisenlice *Unfitly, indecently, basely*; incongrue, inconuenienter, turpiter, *Bt. 29, 3.*

Un-gerydelice *Vehemently, sharply*; asper, *Hexaem. 10: Bt. 39, 7.*

Un-gerydu *Not to be ridden, rough, rugged*; aspera (loca), *Lk. 3, 5.*

Un-gesadelad **UNSADDLED**; non ephippiatus, *L. pol. Cnut. 69.*

Un-geselig, un-geselig. *Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate*; infelix, infaustus, *Bt. 8: 38, 3: Bd. S. p. 523, 32: L. Eccl. prof.*

Un-geselliglice *unhappily, unluckily.*

Un-geselignes *Unhappiness*; infelicitas, *Ps. 13, 7: Bd. S. p. 519, 10.*

Un-geselliglice *unluckily, v. un-geselliglice.*

Un-geseð *Unhappiness, misfortune*; infelicitas, infortunium, incommodum, *Bt. 6: 29, 1: 38, 2: 39, 8.*

Un-gesawen *Unseen*; non seminatus, *L. Wall. 7.*

Un-geseðd [geseðd *reason*] *unreasonable, vastly, hugely*, *Cd. 186, Th. p. 231, 6.*

Un-geseðdlic *Unreasonable, indiscreet*; imprudens.

Un-geseðdlice *Unreasonably, absurdly*; imprudenter, *C. R. Ben. 43.*

Un-geseðdwis *Irrational, imprudent, foolish*; irrationalis, inconsultus, *Bt. 11, 2: 13: 27, 1: 39, 8, 9: 42.*

Un-geseðdwislice *Indiscreetly, imprudently*; indiscrete, *Past. 44, 7.*

Un-geseðdwisnes *Indiscretion, want of reason, ignorance*; ignorantia, imprudentia, *Bt. 36, 6: Past. 39, 1.*

Un-gesecepen *Unformed, uncreated, rude*; non formatus, increatus, inconditus, *Symb. Athan: Elf. gr. Som. p. 48.*

Un-geseððed *Uncorrupted*; illæsus, *Bd. S. p. 560, 11.*

Un-geseððig *Innocent, harmless*; innocens, *Som.*

Un-gesceape *A disadvantage*; incommodum, *Bd. 611, 22.*

Un-gesceape *Inconvenient, use-*

less; incommodum, *Bd. S. p. 605, 20.*

Un-gesceapnes *A disadvantage*; incommodum, *Bd. S. p. 589, 37.*

Un-gesewendlic, un-gesewenic. *Invisible, unseen*; invisibilis, *Bt. 21: 33, 4: Bd. S. p. 552, 17.*

Un-gesib, un-geaibb. *Unpeaceful, differing*; non pacificus, discors, *Bd. S. p. 528, 32.*

Un-gesibsum *unpeaceable, jarring*, *Past. 46, 1.*

Un-gesibsumnes *Unpeacefulness, disagreement*; discordia, *Past. 46, 4.*

Un-gesilt *Unsalted*; non sale conditus, insulsus, *Herb. 44, 2.*

Un-gesoden *Unsodden, unboiled*; incoctus, *Herb. 4, 12.*

Un-gespedig [spedig *rich*] *Poor, needy*; inops, *Som.*

Un-gestæððeg *Inconstant, unsteady, unstable*; inconstans, *Bt. 39, 3.*

Un-gestæððelic *Inconstant, spread, diffused*; inconstans, vagabundus, late diffuens, *Past. 38, 1.*

Un-gestæððiglice *Unsteadily*; inconstanter, *Past. 47, 1.*

Un-gestæððignys *Inconstancy, unsteadiness*; inconstantia, petulantia, *Past. 2, 5.*

Un-gestræden *Unspread, undispersed, entire*; non dispersus, integer, *L. Wiht. 6.*

Un-geswege *Dissonant, disagreeing in sound*; dissonans, *R. 34: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Un-geswencedlic *Unceasing*; indefatigabilis, *Bd. S. p. 631, 35.*

Un-geswicen *incessans, Hymn.*

Un-geswicendlice *Unceasingly*; incessanter, *R. Ben. 4.*

Un-geswuncen *Un-elaborate, not well done*; non elaboratus, *Cot. 117.*

Un-geayelic *Invisible, unseen*; invisibilis, *Heming. p. 243.*

Un-getæl *irreprehensibilis.*

Un-getælnes *Unprofitableness*; incommoditas, *Som.*

Un-getæse, un-getese. *Trouble, inconvenience*; molestia, *Past. 36, 4.*

Un-getæslc *Inconvenient*; incommodus.

Un-getælice *Inconveniently*; incommode, *Solil. 6.*

Un-getæsnas *Inconvenience*; incommoditas, *Cot. 105.*

Un-getæst *trouble, Cot. 108, v. un-getæse.*

Un-getal *Inconvenient, bad*; malus, incommodus, *Lye.*

Un-geteald *Untold, unnumbered*; non numeratus, *Æqu. Vern. 21.*

Un-getel *Not to be numbered*; innumerabilis, *Conf. Pecc.*

¹Un-getemed *Untamed, unbridled*; indomitus, efrænis.

Un-getemprung *Unseasonable*; intemperies, *R. Conc. 2.*

Un-geteoriendlice *Unweariedly, incessantly*; indefesse.

Un-geteorod *Untired, unfauling*; non deficiens, *Lk. 12, 33.*

Un-getese *Troublesome, inconvenient*; molestus, incommodus, asper, *Bt. 14, 1: 32, 1.*

Un-geþæslc *Unseemly, indecent*; incongruus, *R. 116: Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*

Un-geþanc [geþanc *a thought*] *An evil thought, bad intention*; mala intentio, *C. R. Ben. 5.*

Un-geþaht *Inconsideration, imprudence*; incogitantia, temeritas, *R. Ben. 64.*

Un-geþahtendlice *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, rashly*; inconsiderate, temere, *Bd. S. p. 512, 6.*

Un-geþeawe *Unaccustomed, unusual*; inusitatus, contra morem alicujus, *Guthl. Vit. 16.*

Un-geþeod *Unjoined, dispersed*; disjunctus, dispersus, *Cd. 82.*

Un-geþwer *Discord, disagreement, tumult, hostility*; tumultus, *R. Mt. 26, 5.*

Un-geþwer *Disagreeing, differing, unrelenting*; discors, *Bt. 21: 37, 3: 39, 12: Bd. S. p. 528, 31.*

Un-geþwærian *To be discordant, to disagree*; discordare, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 30: Bd. S. p. 505, 22.*

Un-geþwærnes *Discord, dissension, division, trouble, wickedness*; dissentio, discordia, inquietudo, improbitas, *Jn. 7, 43: 10, 19: Ors. 2, 5: 6, 3: Bd. S. p. 539, 36.*

Un-geþwer *disagreeing, v. un-geþwer.*

Un-geþyld *Impatience*; impatientia, intolerantia, *Bt. 11, 1.*

Un-geþydelice *Impatiently*; impatienter, *Bt. 18, 4, C.*

Un-geþyldig *Impatient*; intolerans, *Bt. 39, 10, C.*

Un-getima *Evil times*; mala tempora, adversitas, *Ors. 1, 2: 2, 4, Som.*

Un-getinge *Without eloquence*; infacundus, indisertus, *Ex. 6, 12.*

Un-getogen *Uninstructed*; non instructus, indoctus.

Un-getreowe *Untrue, unfaithful*; infidus, infidelis, *Elf. gr. 7: Deut. 32, 20: Lk. 12, 46.*

Un-getriwe *untrue, L. pol. Edg. 7, v. un-getreowe.*

Un-getrum *infirm, Bt. 39, 10, v. un-trum.*

Un-getrywsoðe *offended*; erunt scandalizati, *Mt. 24, 10.*

Un-getrywða *Want of truth,*

- infidelity, treachery; infidelitas, perfidia, Lup. 9.*
- Un-getyd, un-tydd. *Uninstructed, ignorant; non instructus, imperitus, rudis, Past. 1, 3: 48, 2: Bd. S. p. 648, 24.*
- Un-gewæder, un-weder, unwider, un-widerung [gewider weather] *Bad weather, a tempest; intempestas, cœli intemperies, tempestas, Chr. 1041: 1086.*
- Un-gewæmmed, un-gewemmed. *Unstained, uncorrupt, pure; immaculatus, incorruptus, Gen. 20, 14: Ps. 18, 14: Bd. S. p. 588, 38: 608, 40.*
- Un-gewæmmedlice, un-gewemmedlice. *Uncorruptly; intemperate, incorrupte, Bd. S. p. 572, 19.*
- Un-gewæpnad *Without weapons, unarmed; inermis, Bd. S. p. 503, 39.*
- Un-gewealdes; *adv. [g. of geweald power] Want of power, against one's will, involuntarily; invito, involuntarie, casu, fortuito:—Gif hwa hwæt ungewealdes gedeb̄ si qui aliquis invito fecerit, L. pol. Cnut. 86: L. Can. Edg. p. 1. Gif hwa his cild ofslib̄ to deaþe ungewealdes si quis ipseus infantem percusserit ad mortem fortuito, L. Can. Edg. pœn. 10. Se þe hine ofslage ungewealdes ille qui eum occiderit invito, L. Eccl. Alf. 13.*
- Un-gewæder *bad weather, v. ungewæder.*
- Un-gewemd *pure, L. Ps. 63, 3, v. un-gewæmmed.*
- Un-gewemmed *unstained, v. un-gewæmmed.*
- Un-gewendendlic *Not to be turned, immovable; non amovendus, Med. ex. Quadr. 1, 4.*
- Un-gewened *Unexpected, unlooked for; non expectatus, inperatus, Bd. S. p. 480, 41.*
- Un-gewerigad *Unvaried; indefessus, Bd. S. p. 568, 14.*
- Un-gewider *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*
- Un-gewis *unwise, ignorant, uncertain; incertus, Bd. S. p. 547, 16, v. un-gewis.*
- Un-gewille *Contrary to the wish, unwilling, unpleasant; quod voluntati alicujus contrarium est, ingratus, injucundus, Chr. 1120.*
- Un-gewintred *Not having lived winters or years, young, immature; non habens annos, non adultus, immaturus, L. pol. Alf. 25.*
- Un-gewirht, un-gewyrht. *Without merit; immeritum:—Be un-gewirhtum immerito, sine causa,*
- gratis, C. Pr. 108, 2: 118, 161.*
- Un-gewis *Unwise, ignorant, unknown, uncertain; neocius, ignotus, incertus, Bt. 11, 2: Elf. T. p. 39.*
- Un-gewialic *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, Bt. 7, 2, C.*
- Un-gewisnes *Ignorance, unwise-ness; ignorantia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28.*
- Un-gewis *Want of knowledge, ignorance, ignominy; imperitia, ignorantia, ignominia:—Þurh ungewisnes per ignorantiam, Lev. 4, 13. Gefyl an-syne heora of ungewisnes imple facies eorum ignominia, Ps. 32, 15.*
- Un-gewisnes; *adv. Of ignorance, ignorantly, unwittingly; per ignorantiam, inscienter, Ben.*
- Un-gewitendlice *Unfailingly, perpetually, constantly; non transitorie, perpetuo, constanter, Past. 58, 2.*
- Un-gewitfast *Unwise, ignorant; ignarus, Som.*
- Un-gewitfastnes *Ignorance; ignorantia, imperitia, Som.*
- Un-gewitfull *Unwitty, unskilful, unwise; ignarus, fatuus, Bt. 32, 3.*
- Un-gewitfullnes *Want of knowledge, foolishness; stultitia.*
- Un-gewitlic *Witless, stupid, foolish; stolidus, Som.*
- Un-gewitnigendlice [un, witte punishment] *Free from punishment, freely; impune, Elf. gr. 38.*
- Un-gewitnod *Unpunished, un-revenged; impunitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3.*
- Un-gewitt *Without wit, folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Deut. 28, 28.*
- Un-gewittelice *Unwisely, foolishly; stolidè, Dial. 2, 3.*
- Un-gewittig *Unwise, foolish, mad, irrational; insipiens, insanus, irrationalis, Bd. S. p. 576, 1: Bt. 36, 5.*
- Un-gewittyns *Unwiseness, folly; stultitia, Dial. 2, 31.*
- Un-geworht *Unwrought, unformed, unfinished; non formatus, infectus, Cot. 107.*
- Un-gewriten *Unwritten; non scriptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
- Un-gewunelic *Unusual, unaccustomed; insuetus, insolitus, Bt. 7, 2: 31, 1.*
- Un-gewunnod *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, inexpertus, Som.*
- Un-gewylde *Unsubject, not under authority; non subjectus, Ora. 6, 30: Jud. 16, Thw. p. 161, 35.*
- Un-gifre *opprobrious, Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 5.*
- Un-gifu *An ungracious act, dis-*
- honesty, vice; defectus gratie, improbitas, vitium.*
- Un-gyrian, un-gyrian. *To CY-GREEK, put off; exuere, Bd. S. p. 540, 35.*
- Ungl *Fat; adeps, Cantic. Myn. Cot., v. ungl.*
- Un-glad *Unglad, sad, wretched, tristis, sordidus, cœnosa, horridus, Bt. 6.*
- Un-glaw, un-glew. *Unwise, stupid, foolish; incius, imperitus, stupidus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77: Mk. 7, 18.*
- Un-glawlice, un-glewlice. *Un-glewlice. Unwisely, imprudently; insipienter, Fulg. 19.*
- Un-glawnes, Un-gleawnes, un-gleawnes, *folly, stupidity; insipientia, imperitia, stupiditas, Bd. S. p. 620, 7: Bt. 2, 10.*
- Un-gleaw *unwise; un-gleawnes, folly, &c., v. un-gleaw, &c.*
- Un-god *UN-GOOD, bad; non bonus, malus, Obs. Lm. 3: Ungor, ungr anger, Pr. 32: 58, 7, v. hunger.*
- Un-grene *UN-GREEN; non viridis, Cd. 6.*
- Un-grið [grið peace] *A breaking of peace, an offence; pac-violatio, offensio, Cheri. Eos.*
- Un-grund *Without ground; boundless, immense; sine finibus immensus, Cd. 157.*
- Un-gyld [gild a tribute] *As unjust tax; injustum tributum. Chr. 1000: 1098.*
- Un-gyltig *UN-GUILTY, innocent, insons, Ora. 4, 7.*
- Un-gymenn, un-gyming. *Want of care, negligence; incerta negligentia, Bd. S. p. 528: 599, 20.*
- Un-gyrian *to anger, v. un-gyrian.*
- Un-hadian [hadian to vie] *To degrade; de gradu de-cerere, desecrare, Ben.*
- Un-hæl, un-hál. *UN-HEALTHY, sick; non sanus, æger, infirmus, L. pol. Cnut. 66: Bt. 11, 1: 39, 9: M. 32.*
- Un-hæls [un, hæls health] *Want of health, sickness, infirmity; ægritudo, infirmitas, Lk. 6, 31.*
- Un-hælu, un-hælo. *Sickness, infirmity, vice, affliction; mæ-litudo, infirmitas, vitium, afflictio:—Gif he on ende ær hwyrcne unhælo si ille inveniatur eo quodvis vitium. L. 56: Elf. T. p. 43: C. M. N. 7: 4, 24: 16, 24.*
- Un-hæmed *Unmarried, who was never married; in-nuba. Cot. 169.*
- Un-hál *unhealthy, sick, v. un-hæl.*
- Un-halgod *UNALLOWED, en-*

onsecrated; non consecratus, *North. Presb.* 13.
 -halig UNHOLY; profanus, *com.*
 -hailwendlic UNhealthy, deadly; *usalubris, lethiferus, Med. ex haedr.* 1, 4: *Deut.* 32, 33.
 -handwort Not wrought or made with hands; non manus factus, *Mk.* 14, 58.
 -har Destitute of hair, bald; *apillis destitutus, Beo.* 5.
 -heanlice Not basely, valiantly, unawfully; non turpiter, fortiter, *Chr.* 755.
 -heg, un-heh; *comp. m. un-eberra; adj. Un-high, low, unable; non altus, humilis, epressus, brevis:—Unhege ceos low shoes; thalares, Elf. l. Som.* p. 61. To unheben landum ad humiliores terras, *Deut.* 1, 7.
 -hela [un-hæl sick] Unhela repel as instrument of torture; instrumentum quod vult d cruciamentum, equuleus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
 -hela[n]; *pp. ed. TO UNHELE, reveal, uncover, discover, betray; revelare, prodere, Lk.* 2, 2.
 -helda as enemy; inimicus, *Ar.* 1095, v. un-hold.
 -hered Unpraised; illaudatus, *v. 30, 1, Card.* p. 168, 6.
 -hersumnes Disobediens; inobediens, *Conf. peccat.*
 -hier, un-hiera, un-hiore, un-hyre. *Disobedient, wild, rre, base; inobediens, in-omitus, ferus, ævus, tur-*s, *Cot.* 58, 178: *Cd.* 104, 4, p. 138, 5: *Herb.* 1, 1: *t. K.* p. 196.
 -hired-wist [hired a family, ist food] Want of familiarity; familiaritas, modus vivendi orsim, vel non in eadem milia, *Scint.* 26.
 -hißy Unhappy, wretched; felix, miser, *Bt.* 26, 1.
 -hleow Unsheltering, unproving; quod nullum asylum æbet, *Cd.* 167.
 -hly, un-hly. Disreputable; famis, *Prov.* 14.
 -hlysa, un-hlysa. Disgrace; famia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
 -hlyß-bar Bearing disgrace, reputable; infamiam hams, infamia, *Cot.* 17.
 -hlyseadig Infamous; non na beatna, *Cot.* 165.
 -hlyß-full full of infamy.
 -hlyß-unparing, bounteous, ge; non tenax, largus, mag-s, *Cod. Eron.* 18 a, 1.
 -hlyß-og, un-hoge. Unanxious, areful, without understand-; non sollicitus, intelligencarens, *C. R. Mk.* 7, 18.

Un-hold; *def. se un-holda* [hold faithful, true] Unfaithful, faithless, one on whom there is no hold; non favens, inimicus, infestus, infidus, *Mt.* 13, 28, 39: *Cd.* 173: *Bd. S.* p. 516, 11.
 Un-hræd-spræc Unready or slow in speech; tardiloquus, *Es.* 6, 30.
 Un-hror Not bent down, erect; non pronus, *Bt.* 41, 5.
 Un-hwearfiende Unchanging, firm, fixed; immobilis, fixus, *Bt.* 8.
 Un-hydid Unheedful, careless; incautus, *Lyc.*
 Un-hyht Lowest; non altissimus, infimus, *Som.*
 Un-hyldo Aversion; defectus favoris, indignatio, *Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 46, 20.
 Un-hyre fierce, v. un-hier.
 Un-hyrgan, un-hyrian to emulate, v. on-hyrgan.
 Un-hyrgend A rival, imitator; æmulator, *Cot.* 189.
 Un-hyrsum Unhearing, disobedient; inobediens, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.
 Un-hyrsumnes Disobediens; inobediens, contumacia, *Bd. S.* p. 573, 38.
 Un-ieße Un Easily, scarcely, v. un-eaße.
 Un-ießnes roughness, difficulty, *Ors.* 4, 1, v. un-eaßnes.
 Un-inseglan To unseal; resignare, *Nic.* 14.
 Un-lician To UNYOKE; disjungere, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47.
 Un-læcnigendlic Incurable; immedicabilis, *Herb.* 139, 4.
 Un-læcnod Uncured; incuratus, *Som.*
 Un-læd; *def. se un-læda* [un, lad an excuse] Inexcusable, wicked; inexcusabilis, improbus, perditus, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 134: *Jdth.* p. 23, 3.
 Un-læddic inexcusable, v. un-læd.
 Un-lægen Inviolable, firm, unquestionable; inviolabilis, ractus, *L. Wilt.* 19.
 Un-læred Unlearned; indoctus, *Bt.* 39, 3.
 Un-læt Unslow; non tardus, impiger, *Ben.*
 Un-laf A child born after the father's death, and not left or alive at his death; non superates, posthumus, *Som.*
 Un-laga unlawful, *Chr.* 1090.
 Un-lagu Want of law, injustice, wrong; quod contra legem est, injustitia, iniquitas, *Scint.* 7, 55: *Lup.* 6: *L. Cnut.* 11: *L. Cnut. pol.* 14: 57: *Chr.* 1086.
 Un-land-agend One who has no land, lack-land; non terram possidens, fundo carens, *L. In.* 51.
 Un-lar false doctrine, bad counsel.

Un-leaffull Unbelieving; incredulus, *Som.*
 Un-leas Unfalse, true; non falsus, verus, *Solit.* 16.
 Un-leaslice Unfalsely, truly; veraciter, *L. Elf. Can.* 30.
 Un-leasnes without leasing, truth.
 Un-leof Unloved, hateful; non dilectus, odiosus, *Cd.* 64: 112.
 Un-leoßuwacnys Firmness, stubbornness, trouble; inflexibilitas, intractabilitas, molestia, *Som.*
 Un-leasnan To UNLOOSE, free; solvere, *Chr.* 1086.
 Un-libbe, an [lybban to live.—lib a bewitching] What destroys life, poison; quod vitam destruit, venenum, *L. Can. Edg.* p. 6: 7.
 Unlibbe-wyrhta A worker with poison, a witch; veneficus.
 Un-lichamic Without a body; incorporeus, *Som.*
 Un-licied Unlawful; illicitus, *Som.*
 Un-licioßuwacnys firmness, v. un-leoßuwacnys.
 Un-liip One who stammereth; balbus, *Som.*
 Un-liße Unmild, severe, fell; immitia, acerbus, *Cd.* 43.
 Un-lißeaw Unpliant, intractable; inflexibilis, intractabilis, *Cot.* 115.
 Un-lifod Unpraised; non laudatus, *Mor. præc.* 62.
 Un-lond, es; n. [un, land land] A desert; locus in quo terra non patet, solitudo, *Bt.* 18, 1.
 Un-lucan; p. un-leac, we un-lucon. To UNLOCK, open; reserare, aperire, *L. Elf. Can.* 11.
 Un-lud Not loud, soft; non sonorus, blandus, *Dial.* 1, 10.
 Un-lust Without desire or pleasure, weariness, loathing; desiderii absentia, tædium, nausea, *T. Ps.* 118, 28: *L. Elf. Ep.* I. 11.
 Un-lybbe, &c. poison, &c., v. un-libbe, &c.
 Un-lyfednys [lyfde permitted; pp. of lyfan] Unlawfulness; res non permissa, *Som.*
 Un-lyfigende [part. of lifan] Unliving, lifeless, dead; non vivens, mortuus, *Jdth.* 11: 12.
 Un-lytel No little, not a few, much, great; non parvus, multus, magnus, longus, *Æqu. Fern.* 47: *Lup.* 3: *Cd.* 79: *Bd. S.* p. 571, 35.
 Un-mædice unkindly, v. un-mæðlice.
 Un-mægle Unsavory; insipidus, *Cot.* 116.
 Un-mæðlice, un-mæðlice [mæðlice kindly] Improperly, unkindly, wickedly; improprie,

- inhumaniter, impie, *Elf. T. p.* 42, 11.
- ^a Un-mæhtiglic *unmighty, weak, v. un-mihtelic.*
- Un-mæl [mael a spot] *Unspotted, unstained, pure; immaculatus, Bd. S. p. 640, 42.*
- Un-mæn [man sinful] *Unsinful, pure, sincere; non nefandus, purus, sincerus, L. Athelst. W. p. 64, 4.*
- Un-mænged *unmixed, v. un-menged.*
- Un-mære *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, ignobilis, Bt. 30, 1, C.*
- Un-mærlic *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, Bt. 33, 1.*
- Un-mæte, un-mete [mæte moderate] *Immoderate, UNMEET, immeasurable, immense, enormous; immodicus, ingens, nimius, Bd. S. p. 533, 32: 599, 43: 627, 41: 628, 29: L. Eccl. W. p. 174: Guthl. Vit. 3.*
- Un-mæðlice *unkindly, v. un-mægðlice.*
- Un-mætyns, un-metyns, se; *f. An excess, immensity, violence; immensitas, nimietas, impetus:—Fore un-mætynsse þæs gewinnes ob nimietatem laboris, Bd. S. p. 532, 31. Mid un-mættnesse micleas stormes impetu magna tempestatis, Bd. S. p. 627, 40.*
- ^a Un-maga *Unpowerful, weak; impotens, debilis, L. Can. Edg. Conf. 3: L. pol. Cnat. 66: Ps. 36, 15.*
- Un-maneg, un-manig. **UNMANY, few; non multi, pauci, Guthl. Vit. 3: Bd. S. p. 544, 9: 636, 18.**
- Un-mann [un-man, illi dicti sunt, vel quod non multi erant; vel quod non mori homines videbantur, Som.] *A hero; hero:—Da gemunde he þa strangan dæda þara unmana then remembered he the valiant deeds of the heroes, Guthl. Vit. 2.*
- Un-meagl, un-meahl. *Not powerful, weak, unsavory; insipidus, Som.*
- Un-medeme [medeme worthy] *Unworthy, depraved; indignus, pravus, Past. 2, 7: Bt. 27, 2.*
- Un-medemlic *negligent.*
- Un-medemlice, un-medonlice, un-medumlice. *Without care, negligently, immoderately; negligenter, sine debita cura, irreverenter, L. Eccl. 44.*
- Un-medume *unworthy, imperfect, v. un-medeme.*
- Un-men *pure, sincere, v. un-mæn.*
- Un-mendinga *of unawares, Bt. R. p. 187, v. un-myndlinga.*
- Un-menged, un-minged. *Unmixed; non mixtus, Cot. 139.*
- Un-menn *heroes, v. un-mann.*

- ^b Un-mennisclic *Unwarlike, inhuman; inhumana, Bt. 31, 1.*
- Un-metic *immoderate, excessive; immodicus, Guthl. Vit. 4, v. un-gemætic.*
- Un-metta *insensate, v. un-mæte.*
- Un-metta *from excess; a nimietate, Bt. 37, 1.*
- Un-midlod *unrestrained, Past. 60, v. un-gemidlod.*
- Un-midome *unworthy, v. un-medeme.*
- Un-miht *Unmight, weakness; impotentia, imbecillitas, Bt. 36, 7: 29, 1.*
- Un-mihtelic, un-mihtlic. *Without power, weak, impossible; impotens, imposibilis, Mt. 17, 20: Lk. 1, 37: 17, 1: 18, 27.*
- Un-mihtig *Unmighty, weak; impotens, Num. 11, 23: Jud. 16, 17.*
- Un-mihtignes *Unmightiness, weakness; impotentia, Herb. 132: 147, 2.*
- Un-mild **UNMILD; immitis, Bd. S. p. 503, 7.**
- Un-mildnes **UNMILDNESS, roughness; asperitas, Lye.**
- Un-mildsigendlic, un-miltsigendlic. *Unworthy of compassion; miseratione non dignus, Alb. resp. 4.*
- ^c Un-miltsung *Without pity, cruelty; immisericordia, crudelitas, Ors. 2, 1.*
- Un-mód *Without mind, madness; amentia, Som.*
- Un-modig *Uncourageous, cowardly, humble; pusillanimis, humilia, Past. 32, 1: Solit. 2.*
- Un-moneg, un-monig *few, v. un-maneg.*
- Un-mycel *Small; non magnus, parvus, Dial. 2, 15.*
- Un-myndlice *Unexpectedly; inopinato, Ben.*
- Un-myndlinga, un-myndlunga, un-myndlunga. *Of unawares, unexpectedly, undesignedly; inopinato, insperato, Dial. 1, 12: Ors. 3, 11: L. Edg. sup. 16: Bt. 39, 2.*
- Un-myngian *To forget; non reminisci, obliuisci, L. North. Pres. 43.*
- Unnan, geunnan; ic an, gean; þu unne; we unnon, unnen, unnan, geunnon; p. uðe, geuðe, we uðon; pp. geunnen; v. a. governs g. [Plat. ginnen concedere ex favore: Dut. gunnen, vergunnen: Giogönnen, vergönnen: Ot. gionnan, gionstan, onnan: Not. unnen, Ps. 19, 5, (Eng. Bib. Ps. 20, 4) unne er dir nach dinemo uuillen tribut tibi secundum cor tuum: Dan. unde not to envy or grudge, to grant, permit; ynde to favour, cherish,

- befriend: Sued. Icel. unna: favour: To give, grant, bene-donare, concedere, largiri:—Pa nolde se cyning him þa feores geunnan then the king would not grant him his gold: Bt. 29, 2, Cerd. p. 162, 12: 65: me Drihten an legraun liss if (the) Lord to me give a longer life, Cd. 89. We wunne and unnen nos volumus et concedimus, Pat. 43, H. 3, a. 13. On þa gerad þe ge me unna mines ea conditione ut uos mi concedatis meum, L. Athelst. pref. Erist ic an Eadwark minum Eldra suna frað lre to Edward my eldest son, Lye: Alf. Will. Dæn ic þe weal uðe that I might give you trouble, Cd. 128, Th. p. 163. 3. Swa him God ðe. God granted him, Chr. 187. Ing. p. 291, 17. Gylfing þæs rices uðon if they grant him the kingdom, 755, Ing. p. 71, 6.*
- ^d UNNE, geunne, an. [Plat. D. Ger. Dan. Sued. Icel. geun: a. favour: Ker. ant. geun. Ot. enat: Id. chinisi: St. anst gratis; anst gubn: stia dei. Besides gunt: the Northern dialect bet. Dan. ynde, yndest e. f. grace, affection: Sued. ynest: m. favour, grace: Icel. unun f. unadr m. delicia: v. placitum; yndi a. iucundus: Heb. יָן hn, hen fauor.]
- hnn, henen *to have pity or mercy, to commiserate:—Dilung] Leave, licentia, prociun, grant, agreement; ben-tia, permissio:—Mid un-mæcum uenia, libere, L. Eccl. sup. 8. Mid his unne his permission, Chr. 1083. E. Eadredes cinges unne agreement of King Eadred: Eadredis regia concessa, Chr. 7. Wið fullan unnan minn leave, Heming. p. 180.*
- Un-nedige *Without need, unkingly; sine vi, sponte. Bt. 39, 10.*
- ^e Un-neh *Not nigh, distant; non propinquus, C. Lt. 15, 15.*
- Un-net, un-nyt [nyt useless] *Useless, vain, superfluous, unsuitable, imperfect; in-inanis, Bt. 24, 4: 39, 1: 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 2.*
- Un-niedige *willingly, Past. v. un-nedige.*
- Un-nibing *not wicked, honest; non nequam, pro-bidus, Chr. 1087, v. mid-24, 4, v. un-net.*
- Un-nytenes, un-nytnes.

ness, unprofitableness; inutilitas, inutilitas, L. Eccl. 10.
 Un-nydic *Useless, vain; inutilis, Obs. Lam. 21.*
 Un-nydic *Uselessly, foolishly; inutiliter, futiliter, Bt. 41, 2.*
 Un-nydicness *Uselessness; inutilitas, Herb. 98, 4.*
 Un-nytwurð *Useless; inutilis, R. Ben. interl. 48.*
 Un-ofercumen *Un-overcome, un-conquered; invictus, indigestus, Cot. 108.*
 Un-ofersere *Not to be passed over; non traciendus, Cot. 108.*
 Un-oferswiðed, un-oferswiðod *Unconquered; invictus, Mon. Angl. I. 224 b, 1.*
 Un-oferswiðelic, un-oferswiðendlic *Unconquerable; invincibilis, inexpugnabilis, Bt. 39, 11: Bd. S. p. 483, 16.*
 Un-oferswinende *Not to be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, Som.*
 Un-oferswunen *Unconquerable; invincibilis, ineluctabilis, Ora. 4, 1.*
 Un-oferswunnendlic *What cannot be overcome; invictus, invincibilis, Ora. 3, 7.*
 Un-oncybigness *Want of knowledge; ignorantia, V. Pa. 24, 7.*
 Un-onwendendlic *Unchangeably, constantly; immutabiliter, uniformiter, Bt. 12.*
 Un-orae *vigorous, bold, Th. An.*
 Un-oranic *Old, worn; vetus, tritius, Jos. 9, 5.*
 Un-pleolic *Not dangerous, safe; non periculosus, Mor. præc. 29.*
 Un-pleolic *Without danger, safety; sine periculo, Som.*
 Un-rað, un-ræð [ræð *advice*] *Bad counsel or advice, imprudence, error, sedition, hostility; imprudentia, inconsultus error, conspiratio, hostilitas, Ora. 4, 12: Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 3: 33, Th. p. 43, 33: 80, Th. p. 101, 15: L. Can. Edg. Conf. 6: Jud. 3, 14.*
 Un-ræden *Bad counsel, a dire deed; pravam consilium, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 16.*
 Un-ræðfestlice *Unfirmly, inconsiderately, rashly; instabiliter, temere, Som.*
 Un-ræðlice *Thoughtlessly, rashly; inconsulto, temere, Cot. 106: Ely. T. p. 34, 15.*
 Un-reht *unjust, Bt. 37, 2, v. unriht.*
 Un-rehtnis *Unrightness, injustice; iniquitas, R. Lk. 13, 25.*
 Un-reordian *[idem valere videtur particula ita un, quod nostra dis in discurse, &c.] To converse, speak to, to address; sermocinari, disserere, Cd. 214.*

Un-ret *uncheerful, sad, v. unrot.*
 Un-ric UNRICH, *poor; non dives, pauper, C. R. Ben. 59: L. Edg. sup. 20.*
 Un-riht *Unright, wrong, injustice, injury, hurt, evil; injustitia, pravitas, vitium, L. Pol. Cnut: Bt. 39, 9: Lup. 6: Lev. 19, 15: Deut. 31, 29: Bd. S. p. 494, 21.*
 Un-riht UNRIGHT, *wrong, unmeet, unjust, wicked; non rectus, pravus, injustus, L. Can. Edg. conf. 6: Bt. 38, 6: 38, 2, 3: L. pol. Cnut. 9: Bd. S. p. 633, 33.*
 Un-rihtdóm *unrighteousness, Cd. 181, Th. p. 227, 7.*
 Un-riht *Improperly, unjustly; non recte, injuste, Bd. S. p. 623, 12: Ps. 105, 6.*
 Unriht-floung *unjust hatred, Bt. R. p. 191.*
 Unriht-gilp *unjust glory, L. Can. Edg. Conf. 6.*
 Unriht-gitung *Unjust or unlawful desire, covetousness; illicitus cupido, avaritia, Bt. 7, 5.*
 Unriht-hæman *To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery or fornication; illicite concumbere, mæchari, fornicari, Deut. 5, 18: Mt. 5, 27, 32: Mk. 10, 19: Lk. 16, 18: Mk. 10, 11.*
 Unriht-hæmd *Adulterous; adulter, L. With. 5.*
 Unriht-hæmed, es; *Unlawful cohabiting, fornication, adultery; illicitus concubitus, fornicatio, adulterium, Ely. gk. Som. p. 58: L. Eccl. 31: Bt. 31, 2: Mt. 15, 19: 19, 18: Mk. 7, 21: 10, 11: Gen. 39, 10: Jn. 8, 3, 4: Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7.*
 Unriht-hæmeda, an; *an adulterer, Ps. 49, 19.*
 Unriht-hæmer, es; *m. An adulterer; adulter:—Unriht-hæmeras adulteri, Lk. 18, 11: V. Pa. 49, 19.*
 Unriht-hæmeð *adultery, Mt. 5, 32, v. unriht-hæmed.*
 Unrihtlic *Unright, unjust, wrong; injustus, injurius, Ora. 1, 10: Bt. 7, 3.*
 Unrihtlice *Unrightly, unjustly; non rite, injuste, inique, Ps. 68, 6: Deut. 31, 29: Ps. 43, 20: Lup. 8.*
 Unriht-lust *An unlawful desire; illicita, prava cupiditas, Bt. 7, 5.*
 Unriht-wifung *unlawful marriage, Bd. S. p. 508, 30.*
 Unriht-wil [willa *a wish*] *An unjust wish, injustice; injusta intentio, injustitia, L. Const. W. p. 148, 3.*
 Unriht-willnung, unriht-wil-lung. *An unjust wishing, lust,*

ambition; prava cupiditas, libido, ambitio, Bd. S. p. 548, 27: 573, 10.
 Un-rihtwis [riht *right, wis wise*] *UNRIGHTEOUS, unjust; injustus, iniquus, Ps. 35, 1: 70, 5: Lk. 16, 10: 18, 6, 11: Mt. 5, 46: Deut. 32, 5: Pa. 26, 18: 42, 1: Bt. 36, 2: 37, 1.*
 Un-rihtwisnes [riht *right, wisenes wiseness*] *UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, iniquity; injustitia, iniquitas, Bt. 39, 10: Ex. 20, 5: 34, 7: Ps. 7, 3: 16, 4: 35, 2, 3: Mt. 24, 12: Jn. 7, 18: Lk. 16, 8, 9.*
 Unriht-wyrhta *an unjust worker, a worker of iniquity, Lk. 13, 27.*
 Un-rim, un-rîma. *An innumerable multitude, a countless number; innumera multitudo, Bt. 39, 4: Cd. 79, Th. p. 99, 16: 156, Th. p. 194, 15: 190, Th. p. 236, 21.*
 Un-rim *Numberless, infinite; innumerus, infinitus, Bd. S. p. 472, 26: 628, 4.*
 Un-ripe UNRIPE; *immaturus, R. 60.*
 Un-rot, geunrot [rot *cheerful*] *Uncheerful, sorrowful, sad; non hilaris, tristis, moestus, Bt. 3, 4: Mt. 26, 38: Mk. 14, 34: Lk. 18, 24: Jn. 16, 20: Gen. 40, 6: Bd. S. p. 618, 6.*
 Un-rotian *to make sad; tristitem reddere, v. geunretan.*
 Un-rodlic *Uncheerful, sad; tristitia, C. Mt. 16, 3.*
 Un-rotlice *Cheerlessly, sadly; moeste, Cot. 57.*
 Un-rotnes, se; *f. [rotnys cheerfulness] Cheerlessness, sorrow, sadness, mourning; tristitia, moestitia, luctus:—Unrotnys gefylde cower heortan tristitia implevit vestra corda, Jn. 16, 6. Eower unrotnys byð gewend to gefean vestra tristitia erit mutata in gaudium, Jn. 16, 20. Ðæt is minre unrotnesse se mæsta del that is the greatest part of my sorrow, Bt. 36, 1: Jn. 16, 21, 20: Lk. 22, 45: Bt. 37, 1. Ðe is nu frofre mare þearf þonne unrotnesse there is now more need to thee of comfort than of bewailing, Bt. 3, 3.*
 Un-rotian *To be sad, to make sad, to sadden, cast down; contristari, Mt. 26, 37, C. Mk. 6, 50.*
 Un-ruh UNROUGH; *non hirsutus, glaber, C. R. Jn. 19, 23.*
 Un-sadelod UNRADDLED; *non ephippiatus, Som.*
 Un-sæd UNSAID; *non dictus, Wanl. Cat. p. 6.*
 Un-sæht *enmity, discord, v. unseht.*

- ¹ Un-sælan *To untie, unloose; laxare, R. Mt. 21, 2.*
 Un-sælig, un-sælg. *Unhappy, unblest; infelix, Cd. 30: Ors. 5, 1.*
 Un-sælð [sælð happiness] *Unhappiness, misery, adversity; infelicitas, Bt. 10: 38, 4: 39, 2.*
 Un-salt *Unsalt, insipid; insulsus, Cot. 113.*
 Un-samwrad *Unagreed, different, contrary, incongruous; discord, Bt. 36, 3.*
 Un-sar UNSORE, *sound, Past. 2, 6.*
 Un-sarig UNSORRY; *doloris expert, Som.*
 Un-sceðful *Innocent, harmless; innocens, Past. 44, 9.*
 Un-sceðfullnes *Harmlessness; innocentia, Bt. 39, 10: C. Pa. 40, 13.*
 Un-sceðbig, un-sceððig. *Harmless; innocens, Elf. gr. Som. p. 43.*
 Un-sceððende, un-sceððende, un-sceððende, un-sceððynde, un-sceðbynde [sceðan, sceððan to injure] *Uninjuring, innocent, harmless; innoxius, C. Pa. 17, 27: 72, 13: Bd. S. p. 487, 40.*
¹ Un-sceððignys, un-sceððinys, un-sceðignys. *Harmlessness, innocence, integrity; innocentia, Ps. 100, 2: Bd. S. p. 522, 7: Job, Thw. p. 166.*
 Un-sceðig *innocent, v. un-sceðbig.*
 Un-sceadlice *Unreasonably; irrationabiliter, R. Ben. 31.*
 Un-sceamfæst *Unshamefaced, bold; impudens, Ben.*
 Un-sceapen UNSHAPEN; *non formatus, imperfectus, Som.*
 Un-scearp *Unsharp, blunt; non acutus, obtusus, Som.*
 Un-scearpnes *Want of sharpness, dullness; hebetudo, tarditas ingenii, Bd. S. p. 620, 7.*
 Un-sceaðfull *innocent, v. un-sceðfull.*
 Un-sceaðfulllice *Innocently; innocenter, Som.*
 Un-sceaðig *harmless, v. un-sceðbig.*
 Un-sceaððende *harmless, v. un-sceððende.*
 Un-scealleht *Without a shell; sine concha, Som.*
 Un-sceod, un-sceodd, an-sceod. UNSHOD; *disalceatus, Deut. 25, 10.*
 Un-sceomfulnys *Shamelessness, immodesty; impudicitia, C. Mk. 7, 22.*
 Un-sceðfull, &c. *innocent, v. un-sceðful, &c.*
 Un-sceðignys *innocence, Th. An.*
 Un-sceððig, &c. *harmless, v. un-sceðbig, &c.*
 Un-sceildig, un-sceyldig. *Guiltless,*

- innocent; non reus, innocens:—*
 Ne ofleht þu unscildine mannan ne occidas tu innocentem hominem, Gen. 20, 4: Ex. 23, 7: Deut. 27, 25: Ps. 9, 30: 93, 21: 105, 35. Mid we-rum unscyldigum cum homine innocenti, Ps. 17, 27.
¹ Un-sceildignys *Innocence, guiltlessness; innocentia, Ps. 7, 9.*
 Un-sceirped *Not clothed; non vestitus, C. Mt. 22, 12.*
 Un-sceoda *unshod, De var. Cas. 2, v. un-sceod.*
 Un-sceomfulnys *Unshamefacedness, lasciviousness; impudicitia, R. Mk. 7, 22.*
 Un-sceomlice *shamelessly, Cd. 112, Th. p. 148, 19.*
 Un-sceoren UNSHORN; *intonsus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.*
 Un-sceortende *Not failing; non deficiens, C. R. Lk. 12, 33.*
 Un-sceyrdan *To unclothe, strip; devertire, Mt. 27, 28, 31: Mk. 15, 20.*
 Un-sceyld *Innocency; innocentia, Ps. 40, 13.*
 Un-sceyldig *harmless, v. un-sceildig.*
 Un-sceyldigan *To clear of a crime, to excuse; culpa eximere, purgare, Som.*
¹ Un-sceynd *Unstained, honourable; non ignominiosus, honorificus, Cd. 212, Th. p. 263, 16.*
 Un-sceyðende *innocent, C. Ps. 23, 4.*
 Un-sceylding *extraneous, Scint. 65.*
 Un-scealt *Unsalt, unsavory; insipidus, Mk. 9, 50.*
 Un-seht [seht friendship, peace] *want of friendship, enmity, discord, Chr. 1093: 1094: 1106.*
 Un-seldan, un-seldom. UNSELDUM, *not seldom, often; non raro, sæpe, L. Edw. Guth. prof.*
 Un-settan *To unset, take down; deponere, C. Mk. 15, 36.*
 Un-sewenlic *Invisible; invisibilis, Bt. 40, 2.*
 Un-sib [sib peace] *Discord, enmity, difference, contention, sedition; dissensio, inimicitia, seditio, C. R. Ja, 7, 43: Bd. S. p. 539, 35: Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 13.*
 Un-sibbian *To be at variance, to disagree; disasidere, Cot. 61.*
 Un-sidefull *Immodest, unchaste; impudicus, R. 90: Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.*
 Un-sidefullnys *Immodesty, wantonness; impudicitia, Abus. 5.*
 Un-saidu *Wickedness, vice, impurity; improbitas, pravitas, L. Const. W. p. 148, 1: Chr. 963.*
 Un-sifer, un-syfer. *Impure, filthy; impurus, Cot. 108.*
 Un-siferne, un-syferne. *Impurity, filthiness; impuritas, sordides, L. Eccl. 5: Bd. S. p. 551, 21.*

- ¹ Un-singian *To clear from a fault; culpa liberare, Som.*
 Un-sið *An unfortunate expedition, a misfortune, mishap; ite infelix, Som.*
 Un-sleapig UNSLEEPY, *watchful; insomnis, Cot. 114.*
 Un-sleaw UNSLOW, *swift; impiger, præpes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.*
 Un-sleac UNSLACK, *diligent; impiger, Proo. 6: Cot. 112.*
 Un-sleacleic UNSLACKLY, *not slowly, diligently; impiger, R. Ben. 5.*
 Un-sleapig *watchful, Cot. 114 v. unslæpig.*
 Un-sleaw *swift, v. unslæw.*
 Un-slitten UNSLIT, *without seam; inconsutilis, C. Ja. 19, 23.*
 Un-slopen *Unloosed, set at liberty; solutus, Som.*
 Un-slyped UNSLIPPED, *loosed; solutus, Mk. 7, 35.*
 Un-smæðe, un-smæðe. UNSMOOTH, *rough, hard, scabby; asper, salebrosus, Herk. 53: 1: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*
 Un-smæðnes UNSMOOTHNESS, *roughness; scabrities, callusitas, Cot. 44.*
¹ Un-smoð *unsmooth, v. un-smæðe.*
 Un-snoter *Unwise; insipiens imprudens, Elf. gr. Som. p. 5, 38.*
 Un-snotorlice *Unwisely; imprudenter, Elf. gr. 33.*
 Un-snotornes *Foolishness, imprudence; insipientia, L. Ps. 12, 2.*
 Un-snyter *Unwise, imprudent, insipiens, T. Ps. 38, 12.*
 Un-snyternes *Folly; insipientia, T. Ps. 21, 2.*
 Un-snytro *Folly; insipientia stulticia, Bt. R. p. 160.*
 Un-softe UNSOFTLY, *severely, rigorously; graviter, acriter, Jðth. 11.*
 Un-some *Disagreement, difference, strife; discordia, L. Eccl. 36.*
 Un-soð *Untruth, falsehood; falsitas, mendacium, Wulf: paræn, 9.*
 Un-soðfæst *Unjust, false; injustus, infidus, C. Lk. 18, 2, 4: C. Ps. 5, 5.*
 Un-soðfæstnys *Falsehood, injustice, iniquity; falsitas, iniquitas, T. Ps. 31, 5.*
 Un-soðian *To falsify; mentiri, Som.*
 Unsoð-sagol *One speaking untruth, a liar; falsidicus, mendax, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73.*
 Un-spéd [sped prosperity] *Want of poverty; inopia, paupertas, Ps. 87, 9: C. R. Mk. 13, 44.*
 Un-speddig; *comp. ra, re: 27*

est; *adj.* [spedig rich] *Poor, barren; inops, pauper, Ps. 11, 5: Cd. 46.*
 Un-spiwol *Stopping coming; vomitum sistens, Som.*
 Un-spoed went, v. un-sped.
 Un-spornende *Unspurning; non impingens, offendens, Scient. 60.*
 Un-spracende *Unspeaking, infantia; non loquens, infans, R. 87: Cot. 214.*
 Un-stæðig *Unstable, weak; instabilis, infirmus, Elf. T. p. 34.*
 Un-stæðignes *Instability, inconstancy; instabilis, Som.*
 Un-stana *UNSTONED; eunuchus, Som.*
 Un-stæðfestnes *instability, unsteadiness, Th. An.*
 Un-stæðfest *Unstable, wavering; instabilis, inconstans, Prov. 2: Mt. 4, 17.*
 Un-still *UNSTILL, restless, changeable; inquietus, mobilis, mutabilis, Bt. 35, 6: 39, 6.*
 Un-stillian *To make unstill, to disquiet, agitate; inquietare, agitare, Som.*
 Un-stilles *UNSTILLNESS, agitation, commotion, tumult; inquietudo, agitatio, tumultus, Chr. 755: Bd. S. p. 549, 32.*
 Un-strang, un-streng. *UNSTRONG, weak, impotent, feeble; infirmus, debilis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74: Bt. 33, 1.*
 Un-strangian *To be unstrong, to languish, to be feeble; infirmus esse, languere, Som.*
 Un-strangnes *Feebleness, languor; imbecillitas, languor, Som.*
 Un-streng weak, v. un-strang.
 Un-styrendlic *Not to be stirred, immovable, heavy; immobilis, intolerabilis, C. Mt. 23, 4.*
 Un-styriende *UNSTIRRING, unmoving; immobilis, Bt. 41, 5.*
 Un-swædic *Unpleasant; insuavis, immitis, Jdth. 10.*
 Un-sweotol *Not open, obscure; non manifestus, perceptus, lubius, Bt. 33, 4.*
 Un-swet *UNWEET; insuavis, Cod. Econ. 29 a.*
 Un-swica *Security; securitas, Ar. 1048.*
 Un-swiciende *Unfailing, perpetual; non deficiens, Cd. 63.*
 Un-swicol *Not false, true; non illax, fidus, Wulfst. paræn.*
 Un-sydelice *Disorderly, unhand-mely; incomposite, Som.*
 Un-syter *impure, unsober; unfernes impurity, &c., v. un-ferne, &c.*
 Un-syngian *To free from a fault;*

culpa liberare, purgare, *L. In. 21.*
 Un - synnig *UNSINNING, innocent, guiltless; sine peccato, innocens, L. pol. Alf. 26, 31.*
 Un-tæl, un-tælu. *Faultless, praise-worthy; irreprehensibilis, sobrius, Bt. 20, Lye.*
 Un-tælice *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 13, 1.*
 Un-tælwyrðlice, un-tælwyrðlice. *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 7, 1.*
 Un - tælwyrð *Irreproachable, praise-worthy; irreprehensibilis, laudabilis, Past. 8, 1: V. Ps. 18, 8.*
 Un-tælic *Insufficient; incompetent, R. Ben. 48.*
 Un-tal [un, til good] *Evil; malum, C. R. Mt. 26, 28.*
 Un-talic *undehled, pure; immaculatus, v. antalic.*
 Un-teala, un-tela. *Not well, badly, amiss; non bene, male, Bt. 39, 12.*
 Un-tellendlic *Not to be told, unutterable; inenarrabilis, Chr. 1137.*
 Un-temed *UNTAMED; indomitus, C. Ps. 32, 17.*
 Un-temende *UNTEEMING, barren; sterilis.*
 Un-teorig, un-tiorig. *Untired, unceasing, constant; indefinens, Bt. R. p. 192.*
 Un-tærdlic *Uncomely, unseemly, absurd; indecens, incongruus, Elf. gr. 14: Dial. 2, 16.*
 Un-tærdlicnes *Incongruity; incongruitas, Som.*
 Un-þanc *No thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure; ingratitude, inurbanitas, fastidium, Gen. 31, 29: Past. 15, 1.—The g. is used adverbially; unþances of constraint, without consent, by force; cum averse, invite, L. Edg. 3: Ex. 14, 5: Jud. 11, 35.*
 Un - þancfull *UNTHANKFUL; ingratus, Lk. 6, 35.*
 Un-þancfullnes *UNTHANKFULNESS; ingratitude, Som.*
 Un - þancwyrð, un - þancwyrð. *Unacceptable, against his will, constrained; ingratus, Bas. Reg. 4, 8.*
 Un-þearf [þearf need, advantage] *Disadvantage, loss, detriment, ruin; incommodum, damnum, pernicies, L. Const. W. p. 148, 1: Bt. 7, 2: Elf. T. p. 41.*
 Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice; vitium, culpa, Bt. 14, 3: 35, 1: 89, 9: L. Eccl. 32: Chr. 1067: Ora. 6, 3: Ps. 30, 22.*

Un-þeawfæst *Unmannerly, in a bad manner; immorigerus, vitiosus, Som.*
 Un-þeawfæstlice *Badly, corruptly; vitiose, Abus. 9, Som.*
 Un-þeawfull *Full of bad customs or vices; immorigerus, vitiosus plenus, Cot. 3, 185.*
 Un - þegenlice *Ungentlemanly, unmanly, basely; non viriliter, turpiter, Lup. 7, MS. Ben.*
 Un-þeomodnes *Impatience; impatientia, Conf. peccat.*
 Un-þrist *Timid, cowardly; non audax, pusillanimis, Past. 32, 1.*
 Un-þrogen *Infirm, feeble; infirmus, Elf. Ep. 11.*
 Un - þrowendlic *Impossible or that cannot suffer; impassibilis, Hom. Pasch. p. 6, Som.*
 Un-þrysende *Not to be put out; inextinguibilis, Som.*
 Un-þurhtogen *Unfinished; non impensus, Past. 44, 8.*
 Un-þwær *differing; discors, v. un-geþwær.*
 Un-þwærrian *to disagree; discordare, v. un-geþwærrian.*
 Un-þwærny *discord, strife; discordia, dissentio, Prov. 6, v. un-geþwærnes.*
 Un-þwogen *Unwashed; illotus, Mt. 15, 20.*
 Un-þyldig *Impatient, unable to bear; impatiens, intolerans, Bt. 39, 10.*
 Un-þyldlicnes *Difficulty; difficultas, Bd. S. p. 580, 8, MS. Ca.*
 Un-tid *Unseasonable; intempestivus, L. Const. W. p. 160.*
 Un-tidlic *Unseasonable; intempestivus, Ora. 3, 3.*
 Un-tidlice *Unseasonably; intempestive, Bt. 5, 2.*
 Un-tigean *To UNTIE; solve, Lk. 13, 15: 19, 30: Mt. 11, 2, 4, 5.*
 Un-tilad *Destitute; non provisius, Bt. 29, 2, Card. p. 164, 4.*
 Un-tima *Unseasonableness; intempestas, Past. 21, 2.*
 Un-tinan, un-tynan, un-tynan [tynan to close, hedge in] *to unclose, to open, Gen. 41, 56: Jn. 9, 30.*
 Un - tiogoðad *Untithed; non decimatus, Past. 57, 4.*
 Un-toðeled *Undivided, individual, inseparable; indivisus, individuus, Bt. 33, 2: 34, 6, 9, 12.*
 Un-toðeledlic *not to be divided, indivisible, Bt. 33, 1.*
 Un-toðstendlice *Without letting or hindering, unceasingly; indesinenter, Dial. 2, 8.*
 Un - tolysende *That cannot be loosed; indissolubilis, inextricabilis, Cot. 197, 200.*

* Un-tosceacen *Unshaken*; inconcusus, *Som.*
 Un-toselegen *Unshaken*, not to be shaken; inconcusus, *Solil.* 4.
 Un-toaliten *Unslit, unbroken, entire*; irruptus, integer, *Col.* 107, 111.
 Un-totwæmed *Undivided*; indivisus, *Serm. in Nat.*
 Un-treowa *Want of faith, perfidy, falsehood*; perfidia, dolus, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 38, 10: *Bl.* 7, 2.
 Un-treowfæst *Unfaithful*; infidelis, *Nic.* 6.
 * Un-treowlice *UNTRULY*; perfide, *Ora.* 4, 5.
 Un-treowsian *To deceive*; fraudare, decipere, *Past.* 16, 1.
 Un-treowð, un-tryowð. *UNTRUTH, deceit*; perfidia, *Ora.* 3, 11: *Cd.* 27.
 Un-triwð *deceit, v. untreowð.*
 Un-trum [trum strong] *Infirm, weak, sick*; infirmus, æger, *Lk.* 7, 2, 10: *L. Can. Eccl.* 25: *Ps.* 6, 2: *Mt.* 25, 36, 43: 26, 41: *Mk.* 14, 38.
 Un-trumian *To be or become sick or infirm*; ægrotus esse, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47: *Ps.* 25, 1: 9, 3.
 Un-trumlic *Infirm, weak*; infirmus, *Num.* 13, 20.
 * Un-trumnes *Want of strength, infirmity, weakness, sickness*; infirmitas, ægrotudo, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 18: 537, 12: 578, 18: 494, 6, 13, 15, 17: *Ps.* 15, 3: 102, 3.
 Un-trymig *Weak, sick*; infirmus, æger, *C. Mk.* 16, 18.
 Un-trymnes *infirmity, sickness*, *Bl.* 39, 9, v. un-trumnes.
 Un-tryowð *falsehood, deceit, v. untreowð.*
 Un-twegendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Ora.* 4, 5.
 Un-tweo *Without doubt, a certainty*; non dubium, certum, *Cod. Eeon. f.* 22 a, 6.
 Un-tweofæald *Not double, undivided, sincere*; non duplex, indivisus, sincerus, *Bl.* 36, 7.
 Un-tweogendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 30.
 Un-twifæald *undivided, simple, sincere*; non duplex, sincerus, *Bl.* 36, 6: 14, 1, v. untweofæald.
 Un-twilice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Elf. T.* p. 6.
 Un-twinyndice *Undoubting*; indubitabilis, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 292.
 Un-tyd [tyde inured; p. of tyann] *Unexperienced*; inexpertus, *Bl.* 8.
 Un-tydrende *Not bearing fruit, unfruitful, barren*; infertilis, aterilis, castratus, *L. M.* 1, 37.

* Un-tygða, un-tyða [tiða in possession of] *Not in possession of*; non compos, *Past.* 36, 7.
 Un-tymende, un-tymynde. *Un-teeming, barren*; infœcundus, sterilis, *Gen.* 11, 30: *Lk.* 23, 29.
 Un-tynan *to uncloze, open, v. untinnan.*
 Un-tyða *not in possession of, v. un-tygða.*
 Un-undergild [undeor undeare, cheap, of little value, gild price] *Not of little price, valuable, precious*; charus, pretiosus, *Bl.* 13.
 Un-wæclice *UNWEAKLY, firmly, boldly*; strenue, *Cd.* 209.
 Un-wæder, un-weder. *Bad weather, stormy weather*; intemperies cœli, *Chr.* 1051: *Lup.* 7.
 Un-wæmmed *unstained, pure*, *Ps.* 100, 1, 7, v. un-wemm.
 Un-wær, un-war. *UNAWARE, UNWARY, unexpected*; incautus, inopinatus, *Gen.* 19, 35: *Chr.* 1067.
 Un-wærlic *Unwary*; incautus, *Past.* 15, 1.
 Un-wærlice *Unwarily*; incaute, *Bd. S.* p. 625, 1.
 * Un-wærscype *Want of caution, inconsideration, imprudence*; cautela defectus, inconsideratio, *Serm. in Ass. S. Jn.*
 Un-wæscen *UNWASHEN*; illotus, *H. Mt.* 15, 20.
 Un-wæstm *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*; fructuum defectus, sterilitas, zizania, *Lup.* 7: *C. Mt.* 13, 27.
 Un-wæstmbar *Unfruitful, fruitless, barren*; fructum non ferrens, sterilis, *V. Ps.* 112, 8.
 Un-wæstmbernes, un-wæstmbernys. *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*; sterilitas, infœcunditas, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76: *V. Ps.* 34, 14.
 Un-wæterig *UNWATERY, dry*; inaquosus, *V. Ps.* 62, 3: *Lk.* 11, 24.
 Un-wandiende *Unceasingly*; incunctanter, indesinenter, *Ps.* 49, 2.
 Un-war *unaware, v. unwær.*
 Un-warnod *UNWARNED*; non admonitus, imparatus, *L. North. Pres.* 33.
 Un-wæltra *Steadier*; minus nutans, firmior, *Chr.* 897.
 Un-wæxan *UNWAXEN, not full grown*; nondum adultus, immaturus, *Cd.* 162: *Chr.* 975.
 Un-weded *Unclothed*; non vestitus.
 Un-weder stormy weather, *Lup.* 7, v. un-wæder.
 Un-wederlic *Stormy*; tempestuosus, *Lyc.*
 Un-wederlice *Tempestuously,*

louring; tempestuose, turbide, graviter, *Mt.* 16, 3.
 * Un-wedru *Barrenness*; sterilitas, *Som.*
 Un-weg assay, v. on-weg.
 Un-weg-aldredes a taking acc. v. onweg-aldredes.
 Un-wemlic *unstained, pure, v. un-wemm.*
 Un-wemm, un-wemmed *unstained, unstained, unrolled, per. Ex.* 12, 5: *Lev.* 9, 2, 3: *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 30, v. gemman.
 Un-wemme *immaculately, pure*,
 Un-wemming *Purity*; corruptio, puritas, *Rom.* 2, 7.
 Un-wen *Unexpected*; insperatus, inexpectatus, *Som.* 31.
 Un-wened *Sudden, unlooked for*; insperatus, *Som.*
 Un-wenlic *Unlooked for, deprecate*; insperatus, desperatus, *Ora.* 4, 9.
 Un-wenunga *Unexpectedly*; inspinato, improvisè, *Bl.* 40, C.
 Un-weod *A weed, an uprooted herb*; herba noxia, male Off. *Reg.* 3.
 Un-weoder *stormy weather, v. Lk.* 8, 24, v. un-wæder.
 * Un-weorð *UNWORTHY, not respectable*; indignus, vilis, *Bl.* 28: 27, 1, 2: *Bl. Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *Ora.* 4: 7.
 Un-weorðian; pp. geworðod. *To dishonour, dignitate dehonoreare, Past.* 37, 2: 2, 7, 2.
 Un-weorðlic *Unworthy*; indignus, vilis, *Ora.* 3, 4.
 Un-weorðnes *Unworthiness, indignity, Past.* 37, 2.
 Un-weorðscipe *Unworthiness, disgrace*; indignitas, defectus, *Bl.* 27, 2.
 Un-weoðelines [wæðclap sec] *No want, abundance*; opulentia, *Som.*
 Un-wer *unaware, v. un-wær.*
 Un-wered [werian to protect] *Unprotected, Cd.* 33, *T.* 50, 21.
 Un-werig *UNWEARY*; indefessus, *Herb.* 1, 17.
 Un-werod *Unwearied*; insudatus, *Past.* 58, 10.
 Un-wæstm, &c. *barrenness, v. un-wæstm, &c.*
 Un-wæðer *bad weather, v. un-wæder.*
 Un-willa *Reluctance*; repugnantia;—Unwillum, *unwilling*; cum reluctatione, invitatus, *Eccl.* 13: *Bl.* 27, 2.
 Un-willende *UNWILLING*; volens, nolens, *Past.* 33, 1.
 Un-willes *Of unwillingness, unwillingly, against one's will*; invite, *agre*;—Unwille

revelations, invite, Hexaem.
 17. Heora unwillcs coram
 disentan, is invitit, L. Edg.
 sp. 11.
 Un-wilsumlice *Unwillingly*; non
 sponte, invite, *Bd. S.* p. 634,
 20.
 Un-windan *To UNWIND, untwist*;
 retexere, *Som.*
 Un-wine [wine a friend] *An*
enemy; inimicus, *Chr.* 1075.
 Un-winna *Unconquerable*; in-
 vincibilis, *Som.*
 Un-winum, un-wynsum. *Un-*
pleasant; injucundus, asper,
Bt. 14, 1: 40, 1.
 Un-wisumnes, un-wynsumnes.
Unpleasantness; injucunditas,
 feditas, *R. Bas.* 8.
 Un-wis *Unwise, foolish, igno-*
rant; insapiens, stolidus, igno-
 rans, *Deut.* 32, 6: *Ps.* 13, 1:
 52, 1: 91, 6: 93, 8: *Bd. S.*
 p. 499, 22.
 Un-wisdom *Imprudence, folly,*
madness; insipientia, amen-
 tia, *Ps.* 21, 2: *Lk.* 6, 11: *Bt.*
 40, 7.
 Un-wislice *Unwisely, foolishly*;
 insipienter, stolidus, *Gen.*
 19, 26.
 Un-wisnes *Unwiseness, folly,*
ignorance; insipientia, igno-
 rans, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 29.
 Un-wita *A ignorant man*; im-
 peritus, ignarus, *L. Can. Edg.* 4.
 Un-witende *Unwitting, igno-*
rant; inscius, ignarus, *T. V.*
Ps. 82, 15: *Ors.* 6, 36.
 Un-wismetendlic *Incomparable*;
 incomparabilis, *Serm. in Ass.*
S. Ja. Som.
 Un-witnigendlice *Without pun-*
ishment, quit, scot free; im-
 pune, *Som.*
 Un-witnod, un-wytnod. *Un-*
punished, unpunished; impu-
 nitus, inultus, *Bt.* 38, 3, 5.
 Un-witnung *Lack of punish-*
ment; impunitas, *Scint.*
 Un-wittig *Willless, ignorant*; ig-
 narus, insensibilis, *Som.*
 Un-wittol *Ignorant*; ignarus,
Som.
 Un-witnan *To disgrace, deform*;
 dedecorare.
 Un-witite *Deformity, dishonour*;
 deformitas, *Som.*
 Un-witigan *To change the figure*
of, to disfigure; deformare,
Bt. 39, 8, *Card.* p. 342, 18.
 Un-witigung *Disfiguring*; de-
 formatio, *Cot.* 69.
 Un-witig *Deformed, disfigured,*
ill-favoured; invenustus, de-
 formis, fodus, *Elf. gr. Som.* p.
 7, 21: *Bd. S.* p. 611, 17.
 Un-witignes *Deformity*; de-
 formitas, inconcinna, *Bd. S.*
 p. 612, 7.
 Un-woeder *a storm, Lk.* 8, 24,
 v. un-wæder.

Un-worht *Unfinished, unwrought*;
 infectus, *Text. Ross.* p. 46.
 Un-worðian *To dishonour, R. Jn.*
 8, 49, v. un-weorðian.
 Un-wræc *Easily broken, weak*;
 impotens, invalidus, *Chr.* 1052,
Gib. p. 166, 41.
 Un-wrænc, un-wrenc. *Vice,*
evil design; vitium, mala ars,
Past. 33, 1: *Gen.* 39, 16.
 Un-wræne *Unlustrful*; non las-
 civus, *Som.*
 Un-wræst, un-wrest. *Weak,*
frail, base; impotens, infir-
 mus, turpis, *Chr.* 1052, *Gib.*
 p. 168, 4: 1086.
 Un-wrecen *Unpunished*; inul-
 tus, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 2.
 Un-wrenc *vices, v. un-wrænc.*
 Un-wreon *To uncover, reveal,*
declare; detegere, *Ps.* 36, 5.
 Un-wrest *frail, weak, v. un-*
wræst.
 Un-wrigan *To unrig, uncover, re-*
veal; detegere, *L. Ps.* 17, 17.
 Un-wrigednes *An uncovering, a*
revelation; explicatio, apoca-
 lypsis, *R. Ben. interl.* 12.
 Un-wrigennes *An uncovering, a*
revelation; explicatio, reve-
 latio, *Som.*
 Un-written *UNWRITTEN*; non
 scriptus, *Bt.* 18, 3.
 Un-writere *A bad or false writer*;
 pseudographus, *Elf. gr. pref.*
 Un-wriðan *To draw out*; dis-
 tringere, *Cot.* 80.
 Un-wunden *UNWOUND*; retro
 glomeratus, *R.* 3.
 Un-wundod *UNWOUNDED*; non
 vulneratus, *Cd.* 9.
 Un-wuniendlic *Uninhabitable*;
 non habitabilis, *Equ. Vern.*
 19.
 Un-wurð, un-wyrð. *Unworthy,*
of little value; non dignus,
 nullius pretii, vilis, *Ors.* 2, 5:
Bd. S. p. 566, 8: *Bt.* 18, 1.
 Un-wurðian *To dishonour, de-*
spise; dehonorare, contem-
 nere, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 121.
 Un-wurðlice *UNWORTHILY*; in-
 digne, *Mk.* 10, 14: *Ors.* 6,
 9.
 Un-wurðnes, un-wyrðnes. *Un-*
worthiness, baseness; indigni-
 tatis, vilitas, *Bt.* 5, 1.
 Un-wynsum, &c. *unpleasant, v.*
 un-winum, &c.
 Un-wyrcan *To unwork, destroy*;
 destruere, *Mod. Conf.* 1.
 Un-wyrd *Misfortune, trouble*;
 infortunium, *Bt.* 22, 1.
 Un-wyrð, &c. *unworthy, v. un-*
 weorð, unwurð.
 Un-yð *Uneasy, heavy*; difficilis,
 gravis, *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Un-yðelice *Uneasily, hardly*;
 difficulter, *Bd. S.* p. 512, 27.
 Un-yðelicnys *Uneasiness, v. un-*
 eðelicnys.
 Un-yðian; *part. un-yðgiende.*

To trouble, grieve; molestare,
 vexare.
 Un-yðnes [yð, eað *easy*] *Diffi-*
culty, uneasiness; difficultas,
 Guðh. *Yt.* 20.
 Uot-swað *footpath, v. fot-swað.*
 Up, *opp.*; *adj. Exalted, high*; elat-
 us;—Neoman upne gefean
 to take exalted joy, *Cd.* 217,
Th. p. 277, 4: *Bt. R.* p. 185,
 v. uplic, uppa.
 Up, *up, uppe*; *comp. ufor*; *adv.*
 [Plat. up, uppe, uff, uf, op: *Dut.*
 op: *Fri.* up, uppa, oppa, op:
Ger. auf: *Old Ger.* up, uff:
Ker. oba: *Ot. Wil.* ufan, uff:
Moes. jup sursum; uf sub:
Dan. op, oppe, opad, paa:
Swed. upp, opp, uppåt, uppå,
 på: *Icel.* upp sursum; uppá
 in, supra] *UP, upward*; sur-
 sum, alto, in altum:—Ma up
 þonne nyðer more up than
 down, *Bt.* 41, 6. Se wandrað
 ufor which wandereth higher,
Bt. 36, 2. Ufor and ufor
 higher and higher, *Bt.* 25.
 Site ufor sit higher, *Lk.* 14,
 10. Ne uppe on heofone, ne
 niðer on eorðan, *Deut.* 4,
 39. And Abraham beseah
 uppe, *Gen.* 18, 2. Pæh he
 uppe seo though he be on high,
Cd. 219, *Th. p.* 281, 2. Þer
 secað up there tend upward,
Cd. 219, *Th. p.* 281, 4. Up
 þonan up from thence, *Cd.*
 227, *Th. p.* 304, 24. Se He-
 lend aras up, *Jn.* 8, 10.
 Aras he up, *Jn.* 8, 7. Up
 ofer þære burge wallas up
 over the city's walls, *Bd. S.* p.
 543, 2. Locan up on heo-
 fon aspectare sursum in caelum,
Bd. S. p. 577, 20. Up to me
 sursum ad me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Up
 to þære dune sursum ad mon-
 tem, *Nun.* 14, 40.
 Up-abær bore up, *Bd. S.* p. 614,
 11, v. beran.
 Up-abrecan *To break or boil up*;
 erumpere, ebullire, *Elf. gr.*
Som. p. 30.
 Up-abredan, up-abregdan; *pp.*
 up-abroden, up-abroden. *To*
pull or snatch up; efferre, ex-
 trahere, eripere, *R. Ben.* 7:
Past. 16, 2.
 Up-adelfan *To dig up*; effodire,
Past. 30.
 Up-adon *to take up, Bd. S.* p.
 529, 24.
 Up-æthæstan *To break out to*;
 prorumpere, *L. Ethel. Anf.*
 2, *W. p.* 104, 28.
 Up-ahæfen *lifted up, Bt. R.* p.
 186, v. up-ahæbban.
 Up-ahæfenes *A lifting up, pride*;
 elatio, *Past.* 68, 5.
 Up-ahæfenes, up-ahæfennys,
 up-ahæfenys *A lifting up, an*
exalting, pride; elatio, ele-

- vatio, arrogantia, *R. Ben.* 4: *Ex.* 17, 15, v. ahafennes.
- ¹Up-ahëbban, up-hebban, þu up-ahëfst, he up-ahëfð; p. up-ahóf, we up-ahófon; pp. up-ahafen; v. a. [hebban to heaven] *To raise, to lift up; levare, elevare, extollere, exaltare, provehere, Ps.* 74, 4: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 14: *Ex.* 15, 2: 29, 28: *Lk.* 21, 28: *Jn.* 8, 28: *Gen.* 50, 20: *Mk.* 1, 30: 9, 27: *Jn.* 3, 14: 6, 5: *Bt.* 18, 4: 37, 1: *Jn.* 12, 32.
- Up-ahëfe *lift up; exalta, Ps.* 7, 6; *imp. of up-ahëbban, v. hebban.*
- Up-ahëfednes *an exalting, pride, arrogance, R. Ben.* 4, 62: *L. Eccl.* 21, v. up-ahafednes.
- Up-aheng *hug up, Jos.* 10, 26, v. hon.
- Up-areman; p. de. *To rise up; surgere, Cd.* 162.
- Up-aræran; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To rear up, to uprear, excite; erigere, suscitare, excitare, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 28: *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 196, 22: *Ors.* 5, 9: *Bt.* 3, 1: *Lk.* 13, 18.
- Up-areht *erect; erectus, V. Ps.* 19, 9, v. recan to stand up.
- Up-arisan *To rise or spring up; surgere, oriri, L. Ps.* 3, 5.
- ¹Up-asettan to set up, to commence, *Chr.* 1001: *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14.
- Up-aspringan; p. up-asprang, we up-asprungon. *To spring up, to arise, to come up; oriri, exoriri, Mt.* 5, 45: 13, 5, 6: *Lk.* 1, 78: *Ex.* 12, 30: *Mk.* 16, 2.
- Up-aspyttan; p. up-asprit. *To sprout up; germinare, pullulare, Bt. R.* p. 196: *Gen.* 2, 5.
- Up-astandan; p. up-astód. *To stand up, arise; surgere, Nic.* 18.
- Up-astig, up-stig. [stig a way, path] *An ascension, ascent, a vehicle; ascensio, ascensus, vehiculum in quod ascenditur: — Upstig Cristes ascensio Christi, Bd. S.* p. 545, 33: *L. Can. Eccl.* 2: *Elf. T.* p. 26: *Ps.* 83, 6: 103, 4.
- Up-astigan, up-stigan. *To ascend up, to mount; ascendere, Bd. S.* p. 628, 20: *Ps.* 67, 19: *Ex.* 15, 1, 4: *Gen.* 28, 12: *Jn.* 1, 51: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 16.
- Up-astignes, up-astignennys. *An ascension, a going up, an ascent; ascensio, via sive modus per quem ascenditur, scalæ, Bd.* 629, 15. Vehiculum in quod ascenditur, *L. Ps.* 103, 4.
- Up-ateon, up-teon; p. up-atyhrð, he up-ateah, we up-atugon; pp. up-atogen. *To draw up, lift up, draw out; sursum trahere, extrahere, evellere, Bd. S.* p. 541, 40: *Bt. R.* p. 166: *Mt.* 13, 48.
- ¹Up-abenian; p. ode; pp. ed. *To stretch out upon, to hang up; sursum extendere, suspendere, Past.* 16, 1.
- Up-aweallan *To boil up; ebullire, Elf. gr. Som.* 30: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 25.
- Up-awegan *To lift up, support; in altum evehere, sustentare, L. Const. W.* p. 147, § 2: *Cot.* 79.
- Up-awendan *To turn up; sursum vertere, Lye.*
- Up-aweorpan, up-weorpan. *To cast up, cast out; ejicere, Som.*
- Up-beseon *To look up; sursum aspiciere, Lk.* 13, 11.
- Up-bestælan *To steal upon; subducere se, Som.*
- Up-comyng *A coming up, a rising; ortus, C. Ps.* 84, 12.
- Up-cuman; p. up-com; pp. up-cumen. *To come up, to arise, ascend; sursum venire, ascendere, erumpere, Mk.* 4, 17: *Ex.* 15, 16: *Ps.* 111, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 521, 30.
- Up-cund *Well known; notus, Bd. S.* p. 595, 39: *Lye.*
- ¹Up-cyme *A coming up, rising, source; ortus, Cd.* 192: *Ps.* 112, 3.
- Up-ende *A top; vertex, Bt.* 39, 13.
- Up-eóde, up-eódon *went up, Gen.* 19, 23, v. gan.
- Up-faran *To go up, to ascend; sursum ire, ascendere, Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 33.
- Up-feax *Bald before; recalvus, Cot.* 172: *Som.*
- Up-fegean *To lift up; sublevare, Past.* 58, 6.
- Up-flering *UPPER FLOORING, an upper chamber, a garret; superna contabulatio, cœnaculum, Som.*
- Up-flóre, an; f. *An upper floor, a chamber; superna contabulatio:—Gefeollon of anre upfloran fell from an upper floor, Chr.* 978: *Jos.* 2, 6: *Jud.* 16, 27.
- Up-flugon *flew up, ascended; ascendebant, Gen.* 19, 28, v. fleógan.
- Up-forlætan *To lead up, to deduce, divide; sursum ducere, deducere, Ors.* 2, 4: *Cd.* 112.
- Up-gan, up-gangan, up-gongan. *To gang or go up, to raise; sursum ire, ascendere, Bd. S.* p. 629, 10: 645, 24, v. gan.
- Up-gang, up-gangang, up-gong. *A going up, rising, an excursion; ascensus, ortus, Bd. S.* p. 627, 34. After sunnan upgonge after sun's rising, 426
- L. Eccl. Alf.* 25. Hi æræzænne upgang they took as excursion, *Chr.* 1009.
- ¹Up-geberan; p. up-geber; pp. up-geboren. *To bear or carry up; attollere, Bd. S.* p. 594, 1.
- Up-gebredan *To upbraid; exprobrare, Som.*
- Up-gefaran *to go up, Bt.* 7, 3: up-faran.
- Up-gelædan, up-ledan. *To lead up; extrahere, educere, Bd. S.* p. 596, 4, B.
- Up-geateon *to draw up; subducere, L. Ethel. Alf.* 1, 1.
- Up-ateon.
- Up-gewitan *To go up, to go up-ascendere, Bt.* 7, 3: 33, 12.
- Up-godas, up-godo. *The god above; superi, Cot.* 194.
- Up-gong *a going up, v. up-gan.*
- Upha *Above; super, Lye.*
- Up-hafenes *a lifting up, pride; up-ahafednes.*
- Up-heah *High, aloft; sublimis, Bt.* 25.
- Up-hebban *to raise, Ex.* 15, 2: v. up-ahëbban.
- Up-hëfnes *An exaltation, exaltatio, elevatio, extasis, Cot.* 77.
- Up-heofon *High heaven, heaven above; superum cœlum, Cd. Exon.* 22 a, 11.
- ¹Up-hus *An upper room or chamber; superna domus, cœnaculum, Cot.* 59.
- Up-lædan *to lead up, v. up-gelædan.*
- Up-land *UPLAND, highland, a country; montana terra, res villa, Chr.* 1087.
- Up-landisc *Uplandish, rursus montanus, rusticus, Som.*
- Up-lang *Up along, erect; sursum, erecte, Cd.* 148, *Th.* 197, 7.
- Up-legen *A hair pin; discer-culum, acus criminalis, Elf.* 5: *Som.* p. 55: *Lye.*
- Up-lic, up-lec, up-lic; *de; se up-lica; seo, þes up-lice; adj. [up f. lic fœr] On high, high, lofty, sublime, supernus, supremus:—Se up-lica wrecend the high overer, Chr.* 978. See uplice ar-festnys the sublime party. *Bd. S.* p. 538, 31: 589, 28. I. gefean þære uplican ceastræ ad gaudia superna caritatis *Bd. S.* p. 479, 15. Hi æræ uplicne ham they shall have sublime home, *Cd.* 221, *Th.* 287, 5. Mid þam uplice mihte with the high power. *Bd. S.* p. 478, 40. Ða uplicen æp-piora, *T. Ps.* 103, 3. Spreca be þam uplican domme Godes ælmihtiges aræmænt de supernis iudiciis Dei omnipotentis, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 34.
- Up-locian *To ur-look, to look*

- up or upward; sursum aspicere, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 275, 12.
- Up-lyft *The high air, ether, sky; supernus aër, æther, Som.*
- Up-oldesteppan *To go or step over; supra-transgredi, Bt. R.* p. 165.
- Upp, &c. up, v. up, &c.
- Uppa *High, lofty; supernus:—* Ofer uppan rodere *over high heaves (sky), Bt. R.* p. 185, v. up.
- Uppan, upp-on; *prep. ac. d. [up up, on on] 1. UPRON; super. 2. Beyond, after, against, from; supra, ultra, post, contra, ab:—* 1. Uppan þisne stan *super huic lapidem, Mt.* 21, 44. Uppan hys heafod *super ejus caput, Mt.* 26, 7. Uppan tamre assene *super miti asina, Mt.* 21, 5. Uppan þam munte *super monte, Ex.* 32, 1. Uppan anre dune *super quodam monte, Gen.* 22, 2. Uppan East-ron *after Easter, Rub. Jn.* 10, 11. Uppan his broðer *against his brother, Chr.* 1105. Uppon him genumen hæfde *had taken from him, Chr.* 1106.
- Uppeland *rural; ruralis, Chr.* 1086, v. up-land.
- Upp-foret *left on high, Cd.* 70, *Th.* p. 84, 29.
- Uppian *To rise up; assurgere, attolli, Past.* 38, 6.
- Upp-iornan *to run up, grow up, C. Mk.* 4, 5, v. up-yrnan.
- Upplic high, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. uplic.
- Uppon upon, v. uppan.
- Upp-ricce *The up-kingdom, heavenly kingdom; supernum, i. e. celeste regnum, Cod. Exon.* 12 b, l. ult.
- Upp-ridan *To ride up; sursum equitare, in alto eminere, Cd.* 155.
- Upp-right UPRIGHT, *erect; ar-rectus, erectus, Gen.* 37, 7: *Bt.* 41, 6.
- Upp-rime, up-ryne. *An up-course, a rising; ortus, exortus, Bt.* 25: *Ps.* 106, 3: 112, 3.
- Upp-roccetan *To belch up; eructare:—* Upp-roccentæð *eructabant, T. Pa.* 118, 171.
- Upp-roder, up-rodor. *The firmament above, heaven above; supernus aether, cælum, Cd.* 143: 146: 163, *Th.* p. 205, 2: 169, *Th.* p. 212, 25: *Bt. R.* p. 195.
- Upp-riðian *To travel up; sursum ire, ascendere, Præc. Æn. Cd.* Jæn. 3.
- Upp-sittan *To sit on high; in alto sedere, Cd.* 227.
- Upp-spring, up-spring. *A springing or rising up; ortus, Ps.* 49, 2: *Gen.* 5, 10.
- Upp-springan *to spring up, v. up-springan.*
- Upp-sprucen, up-sprugen *sprung up, M. Ps.* 84, 12; *for up-sprungun, v. springan.*
- Upp-sprungennes *An un-springing, a rising, an eclipse; ortus, ascensus, eclipsa, Bd. S.* p. 558, 10, B.
- Upp-sprytan *to sprout up, v. up-asprittan.*
- Upp-standan *to stand up, v. up-astandan.*
- Upp-stig *an ascending, ascent, v. up-astig.*
- Upp-stigan *to ascend, get up, v. up-astigan.*
- Upp-teon *to draw up, v. up-ateon.*
- Upp-wæg *Up way, on high, above; sursum, in alto, Menol. F.* 383.
- Upp-ware *Inhabitants of heaven; superi incolæ, Cot.* 19.
- Upp-weallan *to boil up, v. up-aweallan.*
- Upp-weard UPWARD; *erectus, supinus, Bt. R.* p. 198: *Bd. S.* p. 637, 25. Ligan upweard *to lie with the face upward; jacere supinus, Bd. S.* p. 773, 48.
- Uppweardes; *adv. UPWARDS; sursum:—* *Ora.* 4, 5. Uppweardes grewð *grows upwards, Bt.* 34, 10.
- Upp-wegan *to lift up, v. up-awegan.*
- Upp-weorpan *to cast up, v. up-aweorpan.*
- Upp-wyllan *to boil up, v. up-aweallan.*
- Upp-yrn *A rising; ortus, Bd. S.* p. 576, 11.
- Upp-yrnan *To run up, to rise; sursum currere, oriri, Bd. S.* p. 581, 14: 478, 27.
- UR [*Plat. uroos m: Ger. auer-ochse, urochse m: Dan. Sued. uroxe m: Icel. úr, úri m. urus, bubalus: Grk. oupos a buffalo. Adalung observes, that one of the first and oldest significations of the word ur, was great, excellent, in some compound words; as, urochs, ure, &c. According to Macrobius VI. Saturn, c. 4, ur is a Gothic word. "Necnon et Punicis Oscique verbis uri sumi veteres, quorum imitatione Virgilius peregrina verba non respuit, ut in illo siluestres uri assidus. Uri enim Gallica vox est, qua feri boves significantur."*] *A wild ox, a buffalo; urus, Lye.*
- Ure; *g. pl. of ic. Of us; nostrum vel nostri:—* Ure sum *one of us; nostrum unus, Gen.* 3, 22. Gemiltsa *ure miserere nostri, Ps.* 122, 4. God miltseig *ure Deus miseretur nostri, Ps.* 66, 1.
- Ure; *g. m. n. ures; g. f. ure;*

adj. pros. OUR; noster, nostra, nostrum:— Fæder ure *our Father; noster Pater, Mt.* 6, 9. Ure yrfeardnes *nostra hereditas, Mk.* 12, 7. On namn Godes *ures in nomine Dei nostri, Ps.* 19, 5. Sillað *mærðe urum Gode tribute magnitudinem Deo nostro, Deut.* 32, 3. Urne daghwamlice hlaf *style us nostrum quotidianum panem da nobis, Mt.* 6, 11: *Lk.* 11, 3. Ure fæderas *nostris patres, Gen.* 46, 34. Ræst callra *urra gewinca rest of all our labours, Bt.* 34, 8. Sealde *wedd urum fæderum dedit fœdus nostris patribus, Deut.* 5, 3. Forgyf *us ure gyltas remitte nobis nostra peccata, Mt.* 6, 12: *Lk.* 11, 4.

Urig *Hoary, grey; canus, Jðth.* p. 24, 27: *Hick. Thez.* vol. I. p. 131, 63, v. har.

Urlag *fate, v. órlag.*

Urnen *run; pp. of yrnan.*

Urnon *ran; currere, Mt.* 8, 28: *Bt.* 35, 6: *Mk.* 9, 15: *Jn.* 20, 4, v. yrnan.

Us; *ac. d. pl. of ic, pron. [Plat. us; Dut. ons; Ger. uns: Old. Ger. unsih, d. unsich: Ot. Ker. uns; Moes. uns; Dan. os: Sued. Icel. oss] Us, to us; nos, nobis:—* Hæle *us heal us; salva nos, Mt.* 8, 25. Ofer *us over us; super nos, Gen.* 42, 21: *Ex.* 2, 14: *Mt.* 27, 25. Us need *is need is to us, it is necessary for us, L. Ænh.* 30. God *ys us bonum est nobis, Mt.* 17, 4. Us *ys betere þæt nobis est melius ut, Jn.* 11, 50. Wel *us wees bene nobis erat, Num.* 11, 18. Us *nys alyfed nobis non est permittum, Jn.* 18, 31.

USA, wusa, an. [*In peopling a country, the new comers often take the appellatives of the old inhabitants for proper names. It is thus with the names of rivers; hence it is that the Britons, at their first coming, denominated so many rivers in England, Ase, Eac, Isc, Oac, and Usc, which the English altered into Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux, Ouse, in Axley, Axholm, Exmouth, Exeter, Uxbridge. This is the varied orthography of the same word which among the Old Britons signified water, as it does now in the Highlands and in Ireland, Baxter's Gloss. Brit. p. 264.] The river OUSE, Ose, Use, Ise; the name of many rivers, but especially the Ouse which rises in Northamptonshire, runs through Bedfordshire, Cambridgehire and Norfolk, and enters the sea at*

King's Lynn; nomen plurimum in Anglia fluviorum: — Andlang Usan along the Ouse, *Chr.* 1010. Betwyx Usan and Trentan betwixt the Ouse and Trent, *Chr.* 1069, *Gib.* p. 174, 81. Betweoh dicum and Wusan between the dike (mound, bank) and Ouse, *Chr.* 905.

^uUser, usser nom. m. f. n: g. m. n. usses; f. usse: d. m. n. ussum; f. usse: ac. m. usserne; f. usse; n. user: pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user: g. ussa: d. ussum; pron. [Chiefly used by poets for ure our] Our; noster, nostra, nostrum: — User lif our life, *Cd.* 189, *Th.* p. 235, 8: 26. Scyppend usser our preserver, *Cd.* 45: 85. Ða eagan usses modes the eyes of our mind, *Bt.* R. p. 180: 181. Ussum folce to our folk, *Cd.* 98. Ne in usse mægðe, ne on ussum gemannan neque in nostra provincia, neque in nostra communiōe, *Bd.* S. p. 507, 27. User yldran our forefathers, *Cd.* 188. On þone ecan eard ussa saula in the eternal country of our souls, *Bt.* R. p. 184. Mildsa þu saulum ussa leoda pity thou (the) souls of our people, *Bd.* S. p. 587, 31. Oð usse tide to our time, *Bd.* S. p. 519, 37.

^uUsic, usich, usig, usih; pron. [Used chiefly by poets in ac. d. pl. for us, ac. of ic] Us; nos nobis:—Gewearð usic befehl us; event nobis, *Cd.* 219. Ne forlet þu usic forsake thou not us, *Cd.* 190. Wuna mid usic dwell with us, *Cd.* 180. Ne inlæd usih in costnunge, ah gefrig usich from yfele ne ducas nos in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo, *C.* Mt. 6, 13. Gif þu worpes usig, send usig, &c. si tu ejicias nos, mitte nos, &c., *C.* Mt. 8, 31.

Usse our v. user.

Usser our, v. user.

Usses of our.—ussum to our, v. user.

U't, úte; comp. útor; adv. [Plat. ut; prep. adv. Dat. uit: *Frs.* ut, wt out, without: *Ger.* aus: *Old Ger.* uss, uz: *Moes.* us a, ab, de, ez; ut, uta out, extra, foras: *Dan.* ud ez, extra, foras; *Sweod.* ut: *Icel.* út extra, in, ad:

Wend. is: *Pers.*;} ax out: *Ind.*

ut: *Bret.* eus: *Gael.* as out of, from out] OUR, without, abroad; foras, extra: — Gan ut to go out; ire foras, exire, *Gen.* 4, 8. Gang ut go out, *Gen.* 27, 3. He eode ut he

went out; ille exivit, *Gen.* 24, 63. Eodon hig ut an æfter anum exhibit alius post alium, *Jn.* 8, 9. Her is þin modor ute, *Mk.* 3, 32. Inne and ute within and without, *Lup.* 4. Was ute erat foras, *Lk.* 1, 10. Ðe ute synt qui extra sunt, *Mk.* 4, 11. Ðe hit ute secð which it seeks without, *Bt.* 35, 1. Hi alepon ute they slept abroad, *Bt.* 15. Ne hi nan wuht magon ne ufor ne utor findan nor can they find any thing over or beyond (it), *Bt.* 34, 12, *Card.* p. 240, 21.

^vU't-ablāwan, út-blāwan. To blow out; efflare, *Bd.* S. p. 628, 41.

U't-ablegned Filled with blisters; pustulatus, *Som.*

U't - abredan To take out or away; auferre, *Bd.* S. p. 490, 5.

U't-acimen, út - acymen, útan-cumen, e; f. g. [ut out, cumen come] A stranger, foreigner; foris veniens, advena, peregrinus: — Ic was utacimen ego eram advena, *Ex.* 2, 22. Lætað utacymene hig lesan sinite peregrinum ista colligere, *Lev.* 23, 22. Gewæron utacymene eos eratis peregrini, *Lev.* 19, 34: 25, 28. Utancumene ne geswenc þu afflict not thou a stranger, *L. Alf.* *Ecc.* 33.

U't-acnysan To drive out; expellere, *Pa.* 35, 13.

U't-acund, út-acunda. A stranger; alienus, alienigena, *C.* Mt. 17, 25.

^uU't-acymen a stranger, *Lev.* 23, 22, v. út-acimen.

U't-adelfan To dig out; effodere, *Elf.* gr. 28.

U't-adon To do or put out; erucere, ejicere, *Mt.* 7, 4, 5: *Ex.* 21, 26.

U't-adrifan, út-drifan. To drive out; expellere, *Mk.* 3, 23: *Lk.* 19, 45.

U't-adrygan To dry out; abstergere, *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-ærrer Outward, utter: exterior, *Som.*

U't-afaran, út-faran. To go out, drive out, to banish; exire, exire facere, expellere, *Cd.* 173, *Th.* p. 216, 14: *Bt.* 5, 1.

U't-afengan To take out, except; excipere, *Cot.* 7, 8.

U't-afleon, út-fleon. To flee out or away; effugere, *Bd.* S. p. 627, 15.

U't-aflowan, út-flowan. To flow out; effluere, *Bd.* S. p. 589, 1.

U't - aflyman To drive out or away; fugare, expellere, *Chr.* 725.

^uU't-agan game out, *Mt.* 9, 32, v. gan.

U't-ageotan To pour out; effundere, *Pa.* 21, 12.

U't-aholan To dig out; effodere, *Lye.*

U't-ahræcan To spit out; expuere, *Som.*

U't-alædan To lead out; educere, *Ex.* 14, 11: *Deut.* 5, 6.

U't-alened, út - alened juked out, v. ut-alinian.

U't-aletan To let go out; dimittere, *Lye.*

U't-alinian; pp. út-alened, út-alened. To pull or pierce, to deliver; erucere, liberare, *Deut.* 32, 39.

U't-alocan, út-alocan. To pull out, to shut out; excludere, *Ora.* 5, 3: *Pa.* 24, 16.

U't-alytan To loose from, to deliver, redeem; redimere, *Jn.*

U't-alyðian To break out; cum impetu erumpere, fuga erudere, *Lye.*

U't - amæran, úte-amæran; p. de [ut out, a from, near a boundary] To drive out, to banish, to limit; exterminare, terminos contrahere, *Bd.* S. p. 584, 7: 499, 23.

^uUTAN, uton, utum. A word: exhortation, used with the infinitive mood to express desire or intention, such as let us; verbum hortans aage, agedum, agite:—Utan biddan þæt let us pray together, agite orare, i. e. oramus: *Hymn.* 5. Utan biddan Gd. let us beseech God, *Bd.* S. p. 502, 18: 524, 21. Utan God lufian let us love God. *L. Const.* W. p. 116, 12. Utan been a urum hlaford hald let us be always faithful to our Lord, *L. Ecc.* *Cont.* 2. Uton wircean man to aschennisse, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3. Uton gan eamus, *Mt.* 14, 42: *Jn.* 11, 15, 16. Uton þu heonan eamus hinc, *Jn.* 19, 31. Uton faran together eamus simul, *Gen.* 31, 12. Uton lætan bion þas speccet let us let be this discover. mittamus hanc questionem. *Bt.* 34, 7. Uton faran to Bethlehem eamus ad Bethlem. *Lk.* 2, 15.

U'tan, útane, úton; adv. [Plat. buten: *Dut.* buiten: *Frs.* buten, buta: *Ger.* ausen: *Old Ger.* ussana, ussa, usze, uz: *Moes.* uta, utana extra: *Dan.* uden: *Sweod.* utom within, beyond; utan unless, except, without: *Icel.* utan] Outward, without, outwardly; extra, extrinsecus: — Utan and ut:

above and without; supra et extra, *Cd.* 221, *Tk.* p. 286, 22. Utan wlitige extrinsecus speciosus, *Mt.* 23, 27. Utan rhytwise extrinsecus justus, *Mt.* 23, 28. Utan cyman ab extra omnia, *Mk.* 7, 18.
 -an, út-on; prep. d. ac. *Without, beyond; extra:*— Utan hwylerc fare extra quamvis sian, *L. Edg. sup.* 16.
 -an-cumen, útan-cymen, útan-cuma. *A stranger, foreigner; peregrinus, L. Alf. Eccl.* 33: *Lev.* 19, 33: *Deut.* 10, 19, v. út-acimen.
 -an-cymene; adj. [útan without, cumen come] *Strange, foreign; peregrinus:*— Gif utancymene oza obres oxan gewundað, *Ex.* 21, 35. Ne hwyrc ge utancymene man ne injuria efficiatis vos peregrinum hominem, *Lev.* 19, 33.
 -an-weard **OUTWARD;** exterior, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.
 -t-ayndan *To force out, expel; expellere, Ps.* 43, 3: 118, 10.
 -an-ymb about, round about, *Bt. R.* p. 179, v. ymbe-utan.
 -an-ymbclyppan *To clip around, to embrace; complecti, Bt. R.* p. 164.
 -an-ymbgan *To go round about; circuire, Som.*
 -an-ymbhabban *To hold around, enclose; comprehendere, Bt.* 24, 1.
 -an-ymbhwerfan, úton-hwyrfan. *To turn round about; circum rotare, Bt.* 39, 3.
 -an-ymbstan *To set round about; obidere, Bd. S.* p. 633, 2.
 -an-ymbellan, útan-syllan. *To surround about, to encircle; circumdare, Bd. S.* p. 605, 24.
 -an-ymbstandan *To stand round about, to surround; circumstare, Bt.* 37, 1.
 -apycan *To pick out; erurere, Num.* 16, 14.
 -aredian *To find a way out; liberare, Bt.* 35, 5.
 -asceofan, út-sceufan. *To shove out, to thrust out; extrudere, Ps.* 36, 9.
 -asceotan *To shoot out, vs.* 3, 7: *Past.* 2, 5.
 -asceufan *To thrust out, v. út-sceofan.*
 -alecan, út-alecan. *To beat or vice out; excutere, ictu eruee efflorescere in cute, Ora.* 4, 2: *Past.* 2, 5.
 -aspiwan *To vomit or spit out; vomere, Past.* 58, 9.
 -astingan *To pull out; erurere, Chr.* 797.
 -abydan *To bear or cast out; erere, repellere, L. Ps.* 42, 2.

U't-bær bore or carried out, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 37.
 U't-cwalm, út-cwealm. *Entire destruction; bellum internecinum, Som.*
 U't-draef *A driving out; expulsio, exterminatio, Swith. Vit.*
 U't-draefere *A banisher, destroyer; exterminator, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
 U't-dragan *To drag out; extrahere, Ora.* 1, 3.
 U'te Out, without, abroad, forth; foras, extra, *Ja.* 18, 16: *Mk.* 1, 45: 3, 32: *Lk.* 11, 40: 1, 10: 13, 25: *Mt.* 26, 69, v. út.
 U'te; prep. *Without; extra:*— Ute cyrican extra ecclesiam, *L. Const. W.* p. 112, 6.
 U'temeat **UTMOST, outmost, most remote; extremus, Bt. 19, v. ytemest, in yte.
 U'ten-cumen *a stranger, Ora.* 5, 2, v. útan-cumen.
 U'tene *Without, abroad; foris, C. R. Ben.* 19.
 U'ter, útera, úterra, úttera, útra m; f. n. útere, útre, úttre; g. útran; adj. comp. **OUTER, utter; exterior:**— Utere ban utter bone, *L. pol. Elf.* 40. On uter mere in the outer sea, *Chr.* 897. For þære uttran geornfulnessse pro exteriori industria, *Bd. S.* p. 632, 8. Þa uttran weorc the outer work, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 30. Wurfað on þa utteran þystro efcite in extremas tenbras, *Mt.* 22, 13: 25, 30, v. yte.
 U't-etan *To eat out; exedere, Som.*
 U'te-weard *The outward part or edge, the margin; exterior pars cunivis rei, margo, R.* 29: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.
 U'te -weard, úte-werd. **OUTWARD;** externus:— Ofer ute-werd Aarones swyðre eare super externa Aaronis dextra aure, *Ex.* 29, 20. From þam muðan utewardum from the outward mouth, *Chr.* 893.
 U't-fer *A going out, an issue, an expedition; exitus, L. Ps.* 143, 17.
 U't-feran; p. út-fór. *To go out or forth; exire, Ps.* 103, 24: *Mt.* 12, 43.
 U't-fereld [ut, fereld a way, journey] *A going out; exodus:*— Eξοδος on Grecisc, exitus on Lyden, Uthfereld on English; Exodus in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out, in English, *Tit. lib. Ex.*: *Deut.* 24, 5.
 U't-far *a going out, R. Ben.* 66.
 U't-forletan *To let go out, to cast out; ejicere, Ex.* 6, 1.
 U't-gan, út-gangan, út-gongan.**

To go out; exire, Mk. 9, 29: *Mt.* 12, 44: 13, 23: 20, 1, 3, 5, 6: *Gen.* 8, 18, v. gan.
 U't-gan *A going out, passage; meatus, exitus, Cot.* 132.
 U't-gang, ut-gong. *An out-going, passage; egressio, exitus, anus, podex, Ps.* 18, 6: 118, 136: *Bd. S.* p. 698, 11.
 U't-gefocht *A foreign war; exterum bellum, Bd. S.* p. 485, 11.
 U't-gegan *To go out; exire, evacuare, Som.*
 U't-gewendan *To depart out, flee away; aufugere, Chr.* 1009.
 U't-gewitan *To pass out, go out; discedere ex, egredi, Bd. S.* p. 616, 18.
 U't-gong *a going out, a departure, v. ut-gang.*
 U't-gongan *to go out, v. ut-gan.*
 U't-healf *The outer half; externa dimidia pars, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.
 U't-hera *A foreign army; exterus exercitus, C. R.* 1006.
 -uð, -ð [Eng. th: *Swed. Dan. Ger.* -d, -t: *Icel.* -ð] *forms nouns of the feminine gender; as, geoguð youth; duguð virtue; yrmð poverty; sælð happiness; geayhð sight; strengð strength; frymð beginning; myrð mirth; treowð troth, a covenant, &c.*
 Uþe gave, v. unnan.
 Uþe, uþon granted, should grant, *Cd.* 128, *Tk.* p. 163, 3: *Chr.* 765, *Ing.* p. 71, 6, v. unnan.
 Uþ-geng, út-gangende. *Falling, failing, passing away; discedens, transitorius, caducus, Bd. S.* p. 552, 20.
 U't-hleapan *To leap out, to escape; exilire, effugere, L. pol. Cmt.* 27, 28.
 Uþlic *Mystical, belonging to high and deep matters; anagogicus, mysticus, Som.*
 Uþuuta *A scribe, a wise man; scribe, C. Mt.* 8, 19, v. uþ-wita.
 Uþ-weota *a wise man, an elder, a prince; sapiens, princeps, V. Ps.* 104, 20: 118, 100, v. uþ-wita.
 Uþ-wita, uþ-wuta, an; m. [wita a wise man] *A wise man, a scribe, philosopher; sapiens, philosophus, historicus:*— Epicurus se uþwita Epicurus the philosopher, *Bt.* 24, 3. Ure uþ-wita Plato our philosopher Plato, *Bt.* 33, 3. Uþwitan ealle seggað þæt all philosophers say that, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Swa swa uþwitena gewuna is as is the manner of philosophers, *Bt. R.* p. 34, 4.
 Uþ-witegang, e; f. *Philosophy; philosophia, Som.*

Uð-witelic *Philosophical*; philosophicus, *Cod.* 8, 97, 181, 197.
 Uð-witian *To philosophise*; philosophari, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 25.
 Uð-wuta *a philosopher*, v. uð-wita.
 U'TIAN; ic útige; p. geútode; pp. geútoð; v. a. *To out*, to put out, to expel; ejicere, *L. North. Pres.* 22: *L. Const. W.* p. 108, § 4.
 U't-lædan *to lead out*, *L. Ps.* 67, 7, v. ut-almðan.
 U't-lænde, út-lende. *One who is outlandish, a stranger*; qui extra terram sine regnum degit, accola, *Ps.* 104, 21. *Avena*, *Ps.* 38, 17.
 U't-lændisc, út-lendisc. OURLANDIS, foreign; peregrinus, extraneus, *Lev.* 24, 22.
 U't-lætán, út-letán. *To let out, let down, let loose*; dimittere, *Lk.* 5, 5.
 U't-laga, út-lah, an; m. út-lag, es; m. *An OUTLAW, an exile*; exlex, exul:—Beo he utlah let him be an outlaw, *L. Edw. Guth.* 6. Sy se man utlah let the man be an outlaw, *L. pol. Cnut.* 28. Beo seo þeof utlah let the thief be an outlaw, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27. Se þe utlages weorc gewyrce qui ex legis opus fecerit, *L. pol. Cnut.* 12. *Utlagas*, *Chr.* 1070.
 U't-lagian; p. út-lagode, geút-lagode. *To OUTLAW, to banish*; exlagare, proscribere, *Chr.* 1052.
 U't-land *Land let or hired out*; elocata terra, *Som.*
 U't-lic *Foreign*; extraneus, exterius, *Bd. S.* p. 608, 20.
 U't-mæst, út-mæst. UTMOST,

last; extremus, ultimus, *C. Mk.* 5, 23.
 U't-niman *To take out, to redeem*; redimere, *L. Land. W.* p. 65, 6.
 U't of *Out of*; ex, extra, *Ja.* 4, 80: *Mt.* 7, 5.
 U't-on *without, beyond*, v. út-an. Utón let us, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3: *Ja.* 11, 15, 16, v. utan.
 U'tor *Beyond*; exterius, *Bt.* 34, 12; comp. of út.
 U't-øðberstan *To burst out of, flee away*; clam aufugere, *L. pol. Edg.* 6.
 U't-øðfleon *To flee away from*; aufugere, *L. pol. Elf.* 1.
 U't-øðrewan *To row out of*; eremigare, *Chr.* 897.
 U't-ræcan *To reach out*; porrigere, extendere, *L. pol. Alf.* 5.
 U't-ræsan *To rush out*; erumpere, *Chr.* 755.
 U'tre *outer*, v. úter.
 U't-ridan *To ride or go out*; ex equitare, exire, *L. Edg. sup.* § 16.
 U't-rine *An out-flowing*; effluxus, *Ps.* 106, 35.
 U't-roccettan *To belch out, to utter*; eructare, *T. Ps.* 144, 7.
 U't-ryne *an out-flowing*, *Ps.* 106, 33, v. út-rine.
 U't-seyte *A flowing out*; eruption, effluxus, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 101, 43.
 U't-acytling *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Scint.* 64.
 U't-sendan *To send out*; emittere, *Som.*
 U't-seil *A public assize*; forinseca sessio, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 42.
 U't-siht *A flowing out*; exitus, profuvium ventris, *Ora.* 6, 7: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.
 U't-aion; pari. út-sionde. *To effervesce, issue out*; effervesce, *Ora.* 1, 7, v. seon.

U't-aið *A departing out, a departure, death*; exitus, obitus, excessus, *Cod. Esen.* 51 a, 16. *L. Ps.* 115, 2.
 U't-aíðian *To journey forth*; exire, *Cod. Esen.* 12 b, 9.
 U't-alean *to beat or drive out*, v. ut-alean.
 U'tter *outer, utter*, v. úter.
 U'ttermæst UTMOST; extremus, *Som.* v. yte.
 U'tucund *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Som.*
 Utun let us, *Lk.* 2, 15, v. usa.
 U't-wæpnedman *a man from a foreigner*, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 11.
 U't-wærce *An outward pain*; externus dolor, hæmorrhæ. *L. M.* 2, 56.
 U't-weard *outward*, v. úte-weard.
 U't-woeorpe *Cast out*; ejectus, *L. Ecl.* 9.
 U't-wicing *A foreign pirate*; extraneus pirata, *Chr.* 1093.
 U't-witan *To go out*; egred. *Bt. R.* p. 186.
 Uuedlice *truly*; profecto, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. witodlice.
 Uuerre, war. [Old Dut. uerre contentio, bellum: Old Ger. wer, guerra war: Fr. guerre f: It. Sp. Guerra f: Bret. gwarek f. a bow; gwr reger m. an archer, a warrior who fights with a bow and arrows] War; bellum, (*c.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.
 Uuf *An owl*; bubo, *Cod.* 25, v. u Uulfer *a wolf*, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 1 v. wulf.
 Uultor, es; m. A VULTUR vultur, *Bt.* 35, 6.
 Uureide *accused*; accusatus, *Chr.* 1132, v. wregan.
 Uuta *a wise man, an elder*; sapiens, *C. Mt.* 21, 22, v. wita.

W*i*, waa *Woe*, sorrow, affliction, misery; dolor, tristitia:—Bið þam men full wa (*it*) *is to men full woe*, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 50. Waa gehwæðeres waa was woe on every side, Bt. R. p. 150: Ors. 3, 7: Nic. 26, v. waa.

W*a* *Wae!* alas! interj. hei, eheu, ve, vah:—Wa is me woe is me! hei mihi! C. Ps. 119, 5. Wa þam men *wæ isti homini!* Mt. 18, 7: Mk. 14, 21. Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes temple sah! *quod iste destruat Dei templum*, Mt. 27, 40. ¶ Wa la Oh! O if; eheu, utinam, Osi! Mk. 15, 29. Wala wa well-a-way, well-a-day, alas! heu, eheu, proh dolor! Wa la wa! þæt is sarlic heu! *id est triste*, Bd. S. p. 501, 14: Bt. 39, 1.

F*and* woad, v. wad.

V*ar* Sea-wood, reits, wrack, wrack, wove, woors; algæ marina, fucus marinus, Soma.
W*ac*, waac; comp. ra, re; sup. out; adj. [Plat. swak, week: Ger. schwach, weich: Old Ger. swach, weih: Dan. svag, veeg weak, tender: Swed. svag, vek weak, tender: Icel. veikr m. infirmus, morbidus. The Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. differ from the A.-S. only by prefixing a z, or sch] W*EA*K, infirm, slender, frail, pliable, humble, vile; infirmus, debilis, inutilis, vilis, flexibilis:—Wæter wac and hneac water weak and unfirm, Bt. R. p. 176. Ðis wace forlet lif left his frail life, Chr. 975. Wac is gretton weak admitted not; imbecillus non admitterant, Mt. 154. On fif wacum bonum is *quinque febibibus rale*, Jos. 10, 26. Hæfde hire macran bige metod gemearod to her (the) Creator had signed a weaker mind, Cd. 3. Wacoot manna infirmus *manna*, Etf. gr. 9, 26, Etf. S. Som. p. 80. Wac wom a spot, L. Athelst. W. p. 64, 9: L. Eccl. Cnut. 26. Wac [Plat. waken; p. ik wæte; pp. gewekt: Dut. waken to steep, soak: Ger. wachen to soak, macerate; p.

ich weichte; pp. geweicht; as a v. n. weich, werden to soften or grow soft, to become soft: Ker. uuihban, keuuibhan: Dan. væke: Swed. wekana to soften, to grow pliant: Icel. veikia. — This word is allied to the Ger. adv. weich: A.-S. wac, waac weak] To become weak, to languish, to be faint; languescere, vacillare, Chr. 1003, v. awacian.

W*ac*cor more wakefully or watchfully; vigilantius. L. Edg. sup. W. p. 80, 2.

W*A'*C*IAN*, wácigan, on-wacian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. waken: Ger. wachen to watch, wake: Ot. Tat. Will. uuachoron, uachen: Moes. wakan *vigilare*: Dan. vaage: Swed. waka: Icel. vaka *vigilare*] To watch; vigilare:—Ne myhte ge nu wacian ane tid mid me, Mt. 26, 40: Mk. 14, 37. He wolde wacian, Mt. 24, 43. Beod þæt he wacige, Mk. 13, 34. Waciað and gebiddað eow, Mt. 26, 41. Ic wacie ego *vigilo*, Ps. 62, 1. He wacode vel wacude ille *vigilavit, vigilasset*, Lk. 12, 39: Bd. S. p. 518, 39. Waciað, wacigað, wacigeað *vigilate*, Mk. 13, 33: Mt. 24, 42: Mk. 13, 35. Wacigende *vigilans*, Lk. 6, 12: 2, 8.

W*AC*lic [wác weak, lic like] Weak, vain, vile; fragilis, debilis, vilis:—Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne waclic whether that now is to be esteemed vain, Bt. 24, 4: Etf. gl. Som. p. 62.

W*AC*lice, wæclice Weakly, foolishly, vilely; imbecilliter, ignave, Bt. R. p. 165: L. Can. Eccl. 36.

W*AC*-mod Weak-minded, cowardly, slow; pusillanimitas, ignavus, piger, C.R. Ben. 47, 48.

W*AC*-modnes Weak-mindedness, cowardliness; pusillanimitas, imbecillitas, Fulg. 24.

W*AC*nyus, se; f. Weakness, vileness; imbecillitas, vilitas, R. Ben. interl. 1, 7.

W*AC*ol, wacul. Watchful; vigilans, Etf. gl. Som. p. 72: L. Const. W. p. 148, 8.

W*AC*on Watchfulness; vigilantia, insomniun, R. Lk. 8: Bd. S. p. 518, 41.

W*AC*or [Plat. Dut. wakker: Ger. Swed. wacker: Dan. vakker:

Icel. vakr *pernix velox, industrius*. The Plat. and Swed. signify also, beautiful, fine] Watchful; vigilans, L. Cnut. Eccl. 26.

W*AC*orlice Watchfully; vigilantiter, Past. 3, 6.

W*AC*SAN; p. wocs, wox; we wocson, woxon; pp. gewæsoen; v. a. [Plat. wasken, waschen: Dut. waschen: Ger. waschen: Ker. uuasken: Tat. uuasgan: Ot. uuasane: Not. uuaschen. Other old writers use twagen, zwagen: Dan. vaake: Swed. waska: Icel. þvagna *perlavari*] To WASH; lavare:—Wacxon hig hira reaf lavent *illi eorum vestimenta*, Ex. 19, 10. Waxan þæt innewerde lavent *intestinum*, Lev. 1, 9, 13. Hira reaf woxon *eorum vestimenta lavarent*, Ex. 19, 14: Bd. S. p. 610, 11.

W*AC*-scype Weakness, contempt; imbecillitas, vilitas, L. Edg. sup. § 8.

W*A'*D, waad [Dut. weede f: Ger. waid m: Dan. vede c: Swed. vejle: Fr. vouède, guède f: Fr. guède: It. guado m: Sp. glasto m: Lat. mid. guadium, guadium, gaudium: The Dut. wouwf f: Ger. wau, waude, wied m: the Eng. weld or wold; rcseda luteola, Lyn. which dyes a yellow colour, is often confounded with woad; isatis tinctoria, Lyn. which dyes a blue colour, highly valued before the introduction of indigo. Pliny calls the woad glastum, corresponding with the Sp. glasto. Brochet gives as blue as wad] W*OAD*; aluta, isatis tinctoria, Lin: Herb. 2, 21. Sandyx, glastum, isatis, Cot. 166, Etf. gl. Som. p. 64.

W*A'*DAN; p. wód; pp. wæden, gewód [Plat. Dut. waden: Frs. wada: Ger. waten: Not. uuaston: Dan. vade: Swed. wada: Icel. vada: Fr. guéer: It. guadare: Sp. Port. vade; all signify, to wade] To wade, go, proceed, to persuade; vadere, ire, procedere:—On gæ wadan to wade into sea, Cd. 38. Wadan ofer wealdas to go over wealds, Cd. 139.

Wod on wæg-stream waded into wæge stream, *Cd.* 158. Þe wadað on hiora agenne willan who proceed in their own will; qui procedunt secundum eorum propriam voluntatem, *Bd.* 41, 2. Flod blod gewod blood pervaded (the) flood, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 6.

Wad-spil a woad dibble, an instrument to set woad; instrumentum rusticum ad glastum, set aliam quamvis plantam, inserendum, *Som.*

Wadung, e; f. A going, WADING; incessio, vadatio, *Som.*

Wæald a weald, wood, *Chr.* 938, v. weald.

Wæarh-rod a gibbet, fork; equuleus, furca, *Ely. gl.* p. 77, v. wearg-rod.

Wæbb a web, *Bd.* S. p. 535, 32, v. web.

Wæbb-tæg Stuff fit for weaving; linum, *Som.*

WÆCAN, wæccan, wæccian, awæcan; p. wóc, awóc, onwóc; pp. wæced, wæcned, gewæcced; v. n. [Plat. upwaken: *Dut.* opwaken; v. n. to awake: *Ger.* aufwachen, erwachen; v. n. to awake: *Ol.* yruwachen, iru-uachen: *Dan.* vaagne, like the *Ger.* Swed. wakna; v. n.: *Icel.* vakna *expurgicere*] To awake, arise, take origin, to be born, to suffer, to be afflicted; expurgicere, suscitari:—Þu ma woldest wæccan thou wouldst rather awake, *Bd.* 4, 25, S. p. 601, 2. He wes mid þa adle wæced he was afflicted with the disease, *Bd.* 4, 81, S. p. 610, 20. Him sunu woce to him a son was born, *Cd.* 57. Of Camea cneorisse woc wer - mægða fela from Ham's family was born many families of men, *Cd.* 79.—Þa onwoc wulf-heort then awoke (the) wolf-hearted, *Cd.* 178. Men onwocan men awoke, *Ors.* 4, 2. He of sleape onwoce wearð he was awakened from sleep, *Guthl. Vit.* Of þam frumgarum twa þeoda awocan from those patriarchs two nations arose, *Cd.* 124. Awoc of þam sleape, *Gen.* 9, 24: 28, 5.

Wæccan to watch; vigilare, *Lk.* 12, 37, v. wacian.

WÆCCE, an; f. [Plat. *Dut.* waak, wake, wacht f: *Ger.* wache, wacht f: *Ker.* wachtu: *Dan.* vagt c: *Swed.* wächt, wücht f: *Icel.* vakt f. *vigilia*] WAKE, watch, vigil, a watching; *vigilia*:—Embe þa feorþan wæccan circa quartam *vigiliam*, *Mk.* 6, 48. On þære afteran wæccan in secunda *vigilia*, *Lk.* 12, 38. Þurh

wæccan per *vigilias*, *Bd.* S. p. 599, 31: *Gen.* 31, 40. On halgum wæccan in *sanctis vigilias*, *Bd.* S. p. 600, 15.

Wæccea Watchfulness, care; vigilancia, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Wæccende watching, *Cd.* 154; part. of wæccan.

Wæccer Watchful; vigil, *Bd.* S. p. 496, 2.

WÆCG, wecg. 1. A WEDGE, mass; cuneus, i. e. massa metalli cuiusvis, scilicet auri, plumbi. 2. A silver coin, about twenty-eight pence; stater argenteus, tetradrachma. 3. Metal; metallum:—1. To anum wegge gegoten melted into one mass, *Bt.* 34, 9. 2. Þu finst senne wecg on him invenies staterem in eo, *Mt.* 17, 27. 3. *Ely. gl.* *Som.* p. 63. Berende on wecga orum *foecunda in metallorum venis*, *Bd.* S. p. 473, 23.

Wæcned born, *Cd.* 109, v. wæcan.

WÆD, e; f. [waddemole, woddemel, woddene] coarse stuff, used for covering the collars of cart-horses, *Bayley*; wadmál a very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture, the winter clothing of rustics, *Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*: *Plat.* wad, waad, wede, gewaad n. *vestis*: *Old Dut.* wæt, ghewæt *vestis*: *Frs.* wed n. *vestis*: *Ger.* wand, gewand n.: *Old Ger.* wad, wat any woven stuff, linen, cloth: *Ker.* kiuuat: *Lip.* wanda *vestimentum*. In some provinces of *Ger.* wat is still used to designate clothes and cloth: *Moes.* wastja *vestis*; *wasjan* *vestire*: *Dan.* vadmél c. a kind of coarse half woollen and half linen cloth used by the farmers in *Denmark*: *Swed.* wåd f. cloth of the sail; wadmál n. coarse cloth: *Icel.* fad n. *vestis*, *indumentum*; *vod f.* *pannus*, cloth; vadmál n. *pannus vulgaris*] Garment, clothing, apparel, weeds; *vestia*, *vestmentum*, *amictus*:—Wist and wæda food and garments, *Bd.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 192, 14. Wiste ne wæde of food nor clothing, *Cd.* 176, *Th.* p. 222, 11. Ungetemete wiste and wæda an excess of food and garments, *Bt.* R. p. 187. Wæda ne hæfdon wædas (they) had not; vestes non habuerunt, *Cd.* 40. Ofer wæda mine hi sendon hlyt super vestes meas illi miserunt sortem, *Ps.* 21, 17. Wædum gyrede with clothes provided; *vestibus* induebat, *Cd.* 45. Mid eallum þam wlitgestum

wædum with all the most splendid garments, *Bt.* 28.—Lincæd a linen cloth. Mid þære lin-wæde, *Ja.* 13, 5: 20, 6.

Wæda - lécas wæddes, wæddes clothes, *Cd.* 207.

Wæd-brec breeches; femoralium, *perizonia*, *Gen.* 1: v. bréc.

Wæd-bryce a branch of a cressant, v. wed-bryce.

Wæde Silk; *matras*, *Som.*

Wæde-berge hellebore, v. wed-beorg.

Wæder weather, *Chr.* 1082, v. wader.

Wæder-rap WEATHER-ROPE cable; rudens, *Som.*

Wæderung, e; f. *Weather*: weather; *celi* *intemperies*. *Chr.* 1085.

WÆDL, e; f. also wæde, *as f.* Poverty, want, indigence: *gestas*, *inopia*, *paupertas*:—Seo mennisce wæd the man's want, *Bt.* 26, 2. Wæd hlafeas want of bread, *D.* 21. Fleon þa wæd the want, *Bt.* 33, 2. Tha wædle to fionne to relieve to avoid poverty, *Bt.* 14: 2. Mid wædle of þyccer poverty oppressed, *Bt.* 14: 2. Hi ne magon eowre wæde eow fram adon they are not able to past your poverty from you, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ge eowre wæde ge incum we want, *Bt.* 26, 2, *Card.* p. 188. Sendan to wæddan to bere (alicas) in perniciam, *Bt.* 26, 16. Aencdan sice ean lan insættre *inopia*, *Deut.* 26, 48.

Wædla, it has only the definition, whether used in the or indefinite significations: wædla; seo, þæt wædla: þæs, þære, þæs wædla: a Poor, destitute, the poor. *þær*, *inopa*. He wærd wædla, *Lk.* 15, 14: 16, 20. *Ja.* 9, 8. Se mon wædla the man is poor, *Bt.* 14: 2. *Card.* p. 190, 21. *Sto.* *terres* wædla locus *opis* *inopa*. *Bd.* 606, 18. *Geðeah* *waslan*, *Pa.* 13, 10. *Geðe* *wæddlan* to wæddan poor, *Bt.* 14: 2.

Wædle poverty, v. wæd.

Wæddian; p. ode; pp. od. want, to become poor, to indigere, mendicare:—Wædscamað þæt ic wæddle pudet ut mendicem, *Lk.* 14: 2. Wædlode mendicans, *Ja.* 9, 8. Hi wæddian mendicans, *Ps.* 108, 9. Wædlodas *mendicantibus*, *C. Pr.* 33, 10. Wædgende mendicans, *Lk.* 14: 2.

Wædlíc Poor; pauper, *mendicus*, *Lyc.*

Wæðnes, se; *f. Want, poverty; inedia, paupertas.*—For wæðnisse *pra inopia, C. Ps. 87, 9, v. weðnes.*

Wæðung, e; *f. Poverty, want, begging; paupertas, inopia, mendicatio.*—Gefylstan þearfa of wæðlunga *tollere pauperem de inopia, Ps. 106, 41.*

WÆFAN *To hide, cover; obvolvere, tegere, Ben.*

WÆFELS, wæfels; *m. [Plat. wæf-sel n. woppe f. textura: Old Dut. weefsel textura: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. wueppe, wappi, webbi: Dan. væv c. textura: Swed. wäf m: Icel. veifr m. tela; veifa f. involucrium.—wæfan to cover] A covering, riel, cloak, garment; tegmen, velamen, pallium, amiculum:—Iosep forlet his wæfels on hire bandan, Gen. 39, 12, 15, 18: Elf. gr. 9, 12: Gen. 24, 65: L. Ps. 101, 28: Mt. 5, 40. On wæfelse fypera þinra sub tegmine alarum tuarum, Pt. 35, 8. Das wæfelsan amicu-la, Cot. 5.*

Wæfer; *def. se wæfra; g. þæs, þære, þæs wæfran. Surrounding; circumdans, Cd. 185, Th. p. 231, 2.*

Wæfer-gang, wæfyr-gang *a weaver's path, a spider's web, C. Ps. 89, 9.*

Wæferlic *Of or belonging to the theatre; theatralis, Som.*

Wæfernes, wæfer-eornnys, se; *f. A pomp, pageant, show; pompa, ludus, spectaculum, L. Eccl. 13.*

Wæfer-stow *A place of show, a theatre; theatrum, Som.*

Wæfer-syne, wæfer-synn. *A spectacle, sight, show; spectaculum:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. Æt þysse wæfersynne, Lk. 23, 48. Fæger wæfersyne pulchrum spectaculum, Bd. S. p. 525, 38. Ongriðlice wæfersyne horrendum spectaculum, Bd. S. p. 628, 8.*

WÆFLAN [Plat. wewern: Dut. weifelen: Ger. zweifeln: Icel. vifla confundere; viflan f. confusio: Wel. chwyfio to move; chwyf a motion, moving] *To babble, to speak foolishly, to WHIFFLE; blaterare, Som.*

Wæflere *A WHIFFLER, babbler; blatero, Som.*

Wæflung, e; *f. WHIFFLING, babbling; blateratio, Som.*

Wæfran *surrounding; g. def. of wæfer.*

Wæst [wæstan to wonder] *A wonder; stupor, admiratio, Bt. 36, 1.*

Wæst *A sight, show; spectaculum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

Wæfsls *a covering, v. wæfels.*

Wæfyr-gang *a spider's web, v. wæfer-gang.*

Wæg *a way, Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 4, v. weg.*

WÆG, es; *m. [Plat. wagtf. wave: Fra. wagef. a wave: Ger. woge f: Old Ger. wag, wac: Not. wage: Moes. wegs fluctuatio; pl. wegos unda, fluctus: Dan. bølge c. wave: Swed. wåg m. wave, flood; wåg f. a balance, scales to weigh with: Icel. vogr m. sinus, maris angustus: Fr. vague f. a wave: Moes. wagan movers, concutere.—Hence the name of the river Wye: Lye says, Ab hac voce wæg aqua, derivatur forsam nomen proprium plurium in Anglia fluviorum, qui hodie etiam WEY sive WYE appellantur] A wave; fluctus, aquarum vis, oceanus:—Gewat ofer wonne wæg went over dusky wave, Cd. 72. Wind wið wæge wind with wave, Bt. R. p. 193. Deahte wonnan wæge overwhelmed with a dark wave, Cd. 69. Sealte sæ wægas salt sea waves, Cd. 192. Wægas burston waves burst, Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 16. Mode wæga mæst of proud waves greatest, Cd. 167.*

Wæg, wag. *A WEY, a weight of wool, &c. a certain weight; pondus indefinitum, pondo:—Elf. gr. 9, 32. Wæg wulles a wey of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8. Six pund wæga sex pondo, L. In. 59. Twentig pund waga viginti pondo, L. In. 70.—Minn, C. R. Lk. 19, 20.*

Wægan *to bear, carry, v. wegan.*

WÆGAN, wegan; *p. de; pp. ed. [Icel. vaga vagari vel vari-care] To deceive, falsify, lie, illude; hence our saying to play the wag; eludere, fallere, mentiri, ludere:—Ne hine nowiht his geleafa wægde neque eum sua fides sefellit, Bd. S. p. 612, 3: C. Mt. 5, 11: Scint. 24. Wæged, weged delusus, ludificatus, Cot. 64, 66, 170.*

Wæg-bórd *a wave board, the ark, Cd. 67.*

Wæg-bræde, wæg-bræde. *Way-brede, plantain; plantago herba, cynoglossum, lapatium, R. 40: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

WÆGE, wege, an; *f. [Dut. wag f: Plat. Ger. wage f: Old Ger. Isd. uuago: Not. uuago: Dan. vægt, vejt c: Swed. wåg f. a balance, scales: Icel. vog f. libra, trutina: Russ. vaga: Bohm. vaha, awaki weight] A balance, a pair of scales; statera, trutina, bilanx:—Hæbbe se le man rihte wægan habeat unusquisque justam bilancem,*

Deut. 25, 15. Hæbað emne wæga habete justas trutinas, Lev. 19, 36. Awegene on anre wægan examinatus in trutina, Job. p. 167. Lease on wegum fallaces in trutinis, Ps. 61, 9.

Wægel *A GILL; gillo, vas quoddam ita dictum, R. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

WÆGEN, wægn [Plat. Dut. Ger. wagen m: Old Ger. uuagan, wagan, uuagon, uuagono: Moes. waghén: Mons. Glos. isarna pilegita uuagana ferrata carpenta: Lip. radiuuagon currus: Not. reitwagon: Dan. vogn c: Swed. wagn m: Icel. vagn m: Ir. Gael. baighin f. a waggon, chariot, drag: Wel. (g)wain: Bohm. vaha: Sans. wabhana] *A WAGON, car; plaustrum, carrum, Bd. S. p. 534, 9, v. wæn.*

Wæg-tunge *The tongue of a balance; trutinæ examen, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Wæg-faru *A wave road; per fluctus iter, Cd. 158.*

Wæg-gedal, wæg-gedal. *A cross-way, a division of ways; viæ separatio, compitum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Wæg-gelæte, wæg-gelæte. *A going out or meeting of ways, a cross-way; viarum exitus, compitum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Wæg-hengest *a sea-horse, a ship, Cod. Eton. 52 a, 13.*

Wæg-liðende *Wave-faring or sailing; fluctus transfretans, Cd. 69: 71.*

Wægnr *An enticer, a harlot; leno, Cot. 123.*

Wæg-neat, wæg-nyst [nest food] *Food or provision for a journey; in viam stipendium, viaticum, Bd. S. p. 599, 2: 595, 27.*

Wæg-neat-hixl *A waggon's beam; plaustri temo, arctos, Som.*

Wægnian *to delude, v. wegan.*

Wæg-reaf, wæg-reaf. *Way plunder, highway robbery, L. Ethelb. 19, 88.*

Wæg-ryft *wall clothing, tapestry, v. wag-ryft.*

Wæg-scale, wæg-scale. *Weighting-scale; lanx, Cot. 124.*

Wæg-stæð *a wave bank, a shore, Cod. Eton. 106 a, 11.*

Wæg-stream *a wave stream, Cd. 158.*

Wæg-þel *wave timber or house, the ark, Cd. 67: 72.*

Wæg-þrea *wave peril, Cd. 73.*

Wæg-þreat *a collection of waves, a deluge, Cd. 67.*

Wæh þore; *vegetavit; p. of wegan.*

Wæhte *excited v. weccan.*

Wæign *a waggon, v. wægen.*

Wæl, well *well, plainly*, Chr. 656, v. wel.
 WÆL *A whirlpool, in Lancashire still called a WÆLE; gurgis, vortex*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.
 Wæl a well, Chr. 656, v. wyl.
 WÆL, es; n. [*Icel.* valr m. *strages hominum; valrân s. expoliatio cadaverum. Wachter* has *wal strages seu cadavera casorum, and refers to the A.-S. wæl and to the compound Ger. word walstat (wahlstat) locus stragis. In Icel. this word is derived from vel sligo, quasi electi Odini*] Slaughter, carnage, death, what is slaughtered, a dead body; cædes, strages, cadaver: — Mycel wæl great slaughter, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 10. On gelicnyss þæs traiscan wæles similitudine tragice cædis, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 30. Of-slean mid grimme wæle to slay with savage slaughter, *Bd. S.* p. 583, 26. On wæl feallan in slaughter to fall, *Cd.* 94. Wæl benna cadavera hominum, *Cd.* 167. Wæl riman cadavera occisorum numerare, *Ors.* 4, 1. — Wæl-bedd slaughter bed, the grave, *Cd.* 48. — Wæl-benna corpse, *Cd.* 167. — Wæl-cæse-ga slaughter chooser, a raven, *Cd.* 151. — Wæl-clom a slaughter band, bond of death, *Cd.* 97. — Wæl-cyrian the fates, *Lup.* 19. — Wæl-cyryg the goddess of battle, one of the furies; Bellona, Alecto, *Som.* — Wæl-cyrre [*cer a ten*] an introducer of slaughter, the goddess of war, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. — Wæl-deað a violent death, *Beo.* 10. — Wæl-dreor slaughter gore or blood, *Cd.* 48. — Wæl-feld a field of slaughter, *Chr.* 938. — Wæl-fyll, well-fyll fatal slaughter, full slaughter, *Cd.* 75: 119. — Wæl-gar a deadly weapon, *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-gifre greedy of slaughter, *Jðth.* p. 24, 25. — Wæl-grim grim slaughter grim, bloody, fatal, *Cd.* 48: 69. — Wæl-grimlice cruelly, horridly, *Ors.* 4, 2. — Wæl-gryre deadly horror, *Cd.* 148. — Wæl-herige [*herige an army*] a slaughter band, *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-hreow [*hreow cruaf*] blood-thirsty, cruel, fierce, atrocious; cruentus, crudelis, atrox, *Elf. gr.* 9, 23, 66, 67: *Bt.* 1: *Cd.* 174: *Nic.* 26. — Wæl-hreowlice bloodthirstily, cruelly, horribly, *Bd. S.* p. 539, 14. — Wæl-hreownes, wæl-hriownes slaughter cruelly, savageness, atrocity; crudelitas, *Bt.* 29, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 482, 23. — Wæl-regn fatal rain, *Cd.* 67. — Wæl-mist death mist, fatal darkness, *Cd.* 166. — Wæl-net a fatal net, *Cd.* 151. — Wæl-nið fatal hate, cruelty, *Cd.* 174. — Wæl-ræs a slaughter rush or attack, *Bt.* 12. — Wæl-reaf slaughter spoil, *Cot.* 130, 211. — Wæl-reow cruel, fierce. — Wæl-rest slaughter rest, death, the grave, *Cd.* 79. — Wæl-scel slaughter shell, a shield, *Jðth.* 12. — Wæl-sliht [*sliht murder*] dreadful slaughter, *Cd.* 160. — Wæl-stole slaughter seat; cædis locus, *Chr.* 938. — Wæl-stow a slaughter place, a field of battle; cædis locus, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-stream a death stream, *Cd.* 65. — Wæl-sweg a death stroke, *Cd.* 47. — Wæl-wulf wolf of slaughter, *Th. An.*
 Wæla weal, prosperity, *Job.* p. 165, 5, v. wela.
 Wæled afflicted; vexatus, *R. Mt.* 15, 22.
 Wæledi Wealthy; dives, *Som.*
 Wælegian to enrich, *Th. An.*
 Wæl-gespryng a well-spring, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 16, B.
 Wæl-hwar, wel-hwar, wel-hwer. Every where, in every place, openly; ubique, passim, vulgo, *Cot.* 153: *Bt.* R. p. 166, 194: *Bd. S.* p. 493, 33.
 Wælig rich, v. welig.
 Wælic, welisc, wælisc; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. WÆLSA, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Britannicus: — Ten mittan Wælscea aloð ten measures of Welsh ale, *Chr.* 852. Wælisce menn Welshmen, *Chr.* 1048.
 Wælic Southernwood; abrotinum herba, *Som.*
 Wælla a well, fountain, *R. Ju.* 4, 6, v. wyl.
 Wællan to wish, to be willing, *C. Lk.* 12, 32, v. willan.
 Wælm heat, anger, *Cd.* 47, v. wylm.
 Wælic Welsh, v. wælic.
 Wælt a joint of the back; vertebra, *L. Athlet.* 67.
 Wæltan [*Plat.* wälttern, wælttern, wälttern: *Dut.* wentelen: *Ger.* walzen, wälzen: *Old Ger.* Ot. *Tat.* uelzan, uualsan: *Ker.* uualden: *Moes.* walwan volvere, revolvers: *Dan.* vælte: *Swed.* wälta, wältra: *Icel.* velta volvere, revolvers: *Slav.* waleti: *Ger.* walze f. cylindrus] To roll, WELTER, tumble; volvere, volutare, *Som.*
 Wæm a spot, fault, envy, *Ps.* 14, 2, v. wom.
 Wæm a corner; angulus, *Job.* p. 165, 34, v. hwom.
 Wæmn A weapon; telum, arma: — Buton ælcum wæmne without any weapon, *Elf. T.* p. 14, 1.

Awearp his wæmna east away his weapons, *Elf. T.* p. 37, 9: *Jðth.* p. 162, 7, 9.
 Wæmnan; p. ode; pp. od. To arm, to supply with weapons; armare, *Som.*
 Wæn, es; m. [*contracted from wægen a waggon*] A WAIN, waggon, carriage; plaustrum, carrum, carpentum: — On wænes eaxe on a wæggon; arle. Byrð callne þone we beareth all the wæggon, *Bt.* 39, 7. Carles wæn CHARLES'S WAIN; constellatio sic dicta. ura major, *Ægu. Vera.* 33. Sio eax wæle callas þæs wænes the arle galleus all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 8. Beoð him eac þæt hig nymon wænas, *Gen.* 45, 19, 27. Twæra wæna gang-weg dæoran plaustrorum via, via trilateral, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67. On wænum in curribus, *Ps.* 19, 8.
 Wænan to imagine, suppose, expect, *Bt.* 7, 1, v. wænnan.
 Wændan to go, depart, change, turn, *Chr.* 1014: *L. Const.* F p. 149, 22, v. wændan.
 Wænere, wægenere. A WAGONER; auriga, *Cot.* 7: R 61.
 Wæn-fær a journey in a cart or wain; iter in curru, *Lyp.*
 Wæng cheek, *Cot.* 135, v. wæng
 Wænian to wear, resemble, e-custom, *L. Edg. W.* p. 80, 23 v. wænian.
 Wæn-spring A wæn or other natural mark or blemish in the body; nævus, *Som.*
 Wæn-pol A ram; aries, *Cot.* 6
 Wæn-wyrhta A WAINWRIGHT, wheelwright; carpentaria, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.
 WÆPEN; g. wæppes; d. wæpne; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* wapen a weapon, arms: *Ger.* waffe f: *Old Ger.* uuaphan: *Ker.* (a. uuaflan: *Lip.* giuuepen arms: *Wil.* geuuffane: *Moes.* wæps arma: *Dan.* vaaben s. arma: *Swed.* wapen, wapn s: *Icel.* vopn s. arma. — *Dre* is an opinion that the original signification of this word was harness or armour, and whatever covers and shelters the body, and hence it might be related to the *Icel.* veipa f. coar wooden cloth] A WEAPOUS; telum, ferrum: — Wæppes ege with weapons's edge, *Cd.* 85: *L. pol.* Alf. 34. Mid ealces his wæppum eow tote cys armatura, *Rc.* 14, 24. Wæppas weapons, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Wæpna has a house of weapons, an armoury, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Geyllan wæpna ge-

wæld to give power of arms, *Cd.* 143. Wæpna onfan weapens to take, *Cd.* 94. Niman wæpn sumere arma, *Ex.* 32, 27. Gegripan wæpn prehendere arma, *Ps.* 34, 2. Wæpn syltan to give arms, *Bt.* 3, 1. Mid wæpnum acwellan armis conficere, *Jos.* 10, 37, 40.

Wæpen, wæpen-gecynd. *A reed, &c.; calamus, veretrum, Cot.* 163: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Wæpen-bora, wæpn-bora a weapon-bearer, a soldier, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Wæpend Male, masculinus; veretrum habens, masculus, *Jos.* 6, 21.

Wæpende weeping, *Bd. S.* p. 480, 37: 627, 14, v. wepan.

Wæpened, wæpned, wepned. *A male; veretrum habens, mas:—* God hig geworhte wæpned and wimman, *Mk.* 10, 6. Gebetsode metod alwihtra, wif and wæpned blessed (the) Lord of all things, female and male, *Cd.* 10: 131. Elic wæpned unanysiqwe was, *Lk.* 2, 23.

Wæpened, wæpned; *adj. Masculine, male; masculus:—* Wæpned bearn a male infant, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 14. Wæpned cild a male child, *Ex.* 1, 17, 18. Wæpned man masculus homo, *vir, Ex.* 23, 17: 34, 23. Du scealt wæpned men wesan on gewearde thou shalt to man be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 29. Frumcenned wæpned cynnes primogenitus masculini generis, *Ex.* 34, 19. Gehwylc wæpned cynnes each of the male kind, *Cd.* 106: 107. Swa hwet swa wæpned hades quicunqwe masculini sexus, *Ex.* 1, 22: *Num.* 1, 2.

Wæpen-getace, wæpen-tace [wæpen a weapon, tacan to teach] A WAPENTAKE, or hundred, a division of a county, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms; wapentachium, nomen jurisdictionis hundredo analoge, in quibusdam Angliæ comitatibus occurrens; datum, ut nonnulli volunt, quod homines intra talem circuitum commorantes, in usu et exercitio armorum temporibus præstituti instructi essent, *L. Edg. sup. W.* p. 80, 55: *L. North. Presb.* 57.

Wæpen-hus *A weapon-house, an armoury; armamentarium, Cot.* 11.

Wæpenlic Manly, male; virilis, *Cot.* 40.

Wæpen-bræc *A weapon's force,*

power, war; armorum robur, bellum, *Cd.* 104.

Wæpen-wifestre Male and female, an hermaphrodite; masculina, hermaphroditus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Wæpn-man a male, man, *Deut.* 22, 5: *Mt.* 19, 4, v. wæpned.

Wæpn weapons; wæpna weapons, of weapons, *Ex.* 32, 27: *Cd.* 93, v. wæpen.

Wæpned a male, v. wæpned.

Wæpned-wifestre an hermaphrodite, v. wæpen-wifestre.

Wæpn-gewrixl a vapouring of arms, a fighting, *Lup.* 13.

Wæpn-leas weaponless, unarmed; inermis, *Som.*

Wæpnung, e; *f. Armour; armatura, Som.*

Wæpnum a weapon, arms, *Ps.* 56, 6, v. wæpen.

WÆPS, wep [Plat. waps, weps, wep; *Dut.* wep; *f. Ger.* wep; *f. Old Ger.* uuesso: *Mons. Glos.* uussun vespa: *Dan.* hveps c: *Fr.* guepe, guespe; *It.* vespa: *Sp.* avispa; *Port.* bespa, vespa; *f. Bret.* gwespeden; *f. According to Wachter, from the Old Ger.* uuesso or wesso a sting; *Mons. Glos.* uuaasi aculei. This opinion is more or less confirmed by the *Sp.* avispar to spur, drive with the spur. *Bilderdyk* refers to the *Dut.* and *Ger.* gespe a buckle, or rather, as he pretends, the tongue of a buckle; the *Lat.* fibula; so that vespa is wep or gespily the sting-fly: *Dut.* gespvlieg. The *Dut.* gespen or giapen is, to sting] A WAPSE, WASP; vespa, *R.* 22: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Wær a man, *Chr.* 560, v. wer.

Wær the price of a man's life, *L. In.* 21, v. wer, were.

WÆR, e; *f.* [Plat. ware, wære, were castela, pactio: *Ger.* gewähr; *f. Old Ger.* uuara fædus: *Schw.* geuuer possessio: *Ot.* giuuaro true, certain: *Moes.* gawairthi paz: *Fr.* guarantee, garantie; *It.* Sp. garantia; *f. Lat.* mid. guaranda: *Fr.* warand m. security, warrant] A caution, compact, covenant, agreement; fœdus, pactum:— Wære gemyndig mindful of a compact, *Cd.* 107. Habban were mid habere fœdus cum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 34. Ic þa were forð soþe gelæste I the compact still will truly execute, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 10. Ða Abraham Abimelehe wære sealde then Abraham to Abimelech gave a covenant, *Cd.* 136, *Th.* p. 171, 20. On Godes wære in God's covenant, *Menol. F.* 432.

WÆR; *comp. ra, re; adj.* [*Scot.* wer, war aware, wary: *Dut.* ware; *f. Old Ger.* wer cautio et cautus: *Ot.* wara protection: *Dan.* varsom, vaersom wary: *Swed.* warsam cautious, wary; war aware: *Icel.* var cautus] 1. WARY, cautious, provident; cautus, astutus, valer. 2. Prepared, ready; paratus, promptus:—1. Beo [þu] wær set þam þæt, &c. esto tu cautus de eo quod, &c. *Gen.* 24, 6: *L. Can. Eccl.* 21. Wærum wordum with cautious words, *Cd.* 32. Wærra more prudent, *Prov.* 15. 2. Beo ge wære estote vos parati, *Lk.* 12, 40. Hig sint were ille sunt prompta, *Ex.* 1, 19.

WÆR, wer, ea; *m.* [Plat. ware, währ a place in a river, separated by poles, to catch fish; warde; *f.* guard: *Dut.* ware; *f.* protection; warande; *f.* a park, warren: *Ger.* wehr n. a wear, dam; weiher, weier m. a fishpond: *Ot.* Wil. wiar ovarium: *Dan.* værn n. a fence, bulwark: *Icel.* ver n. mare piscosum, piscina stagnum] 1. An enclosure, also a hedge or fence; septum, sepimentum, retinaculum. 2. A fishpond, a place or engine for catching and keeping fish, a WEAR; septum piscatorium, vivarium, piscina, captura. 3. A fragment; clasma, frustum defractum:—1. To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære were, gebirigea; xvi hida ad unius jugeri latitudinem, in munimentis oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent sexdecim hidas, *Hick. Dis. Epist.* p. 109, 8, v. weal-stilling. 2. *Mon. Angl.* I. p. 260, 42: *Chr.* 666. On þam were þara fixa, *Lk.* 5, 9. 3. *Cot.* 50.

Wær war, v. uuerre.

Wæran to defend, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 20, v. werian.

Wær-bæra *A fishpond, a wear; piscina, Mon. Angl.* p. 260, 7.

Wær-boda *A herald to denounce war or peace; belli nuncius, fecialis, Som.*

Wær-borh, wer-borh. *A pledge or surety for the payment of the were or fine for slaying a man; fidejussor, sponsor, L. Edw. Guili.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 47: *L. pol. Edm.* 7.

Wærc pain, *C. Mt.* 24, 8: *Bd. S.* p. 589, 31, v. weorc.

Wærdian to defend, *Chr.* 1087, v. weardian, werian.

Wærdon were; erant, *Ors.* 4, 10; for wurdon, v. weorðan.

Wære wast, eras; were, erant, essent, v. wesan.

Wære of a covenant, v. wær.
 Wæred an army, a multitude, Chr. 1052, v. werod.
 Wærellice anxiously, cautiously, *Bt.* 32, 1, v. werelice, wærllice.
 Wæren were; erant, *Bt. R. p.* 159; for wæron, v. wesan.
 Wær-fishþe deadly feud; capitalis inimicitia, *L. In.* 46, 54.
 Wær-fæst covenant keeping, faithful, righteous; foederis uel pacti tenax, *Cd.* 86:121:122.
 Wærg, werg weary, cursed, *Hymn: Bd. S. p.* 580, 40: *Cd.* 42, v. werig, wereg.
 Wær-geapnis a pretty allusion to a thing, also a cunning device; argumentum, *Som.*
 Wær-genga, wer-genga a stranger, ranger; advena, *Cd.* 208.
 Wærgian to curse, *R. Mt.* 5, 11, v. wirgian.
 Wærging a curse, v. wirginis.
 Wærgolnes a curse, *Conf. pecc.* v. wirginis.
 Wærg-rod a gallows, fork, v. wæarh-rod.
 Wærgð a curse; maledictio, *Cd.* 215.
 Wær-ham [*Aser. Flor.* Werham: *Hunt. Warram.*—wær an enclosure, ham a dwelling, a fortified dwelling] WARHAM; locus in agro Dorsetensi, *Chr.* 978:980.
 Wærian to defend, *Ors.* 5, 7, v. werian.
 Wæring a wall, bank, v. wering.
 Wæring-wic [*Hunt. Hoovd.* Warewic: *Brom. Wyrengewyke:* *Kni. Warwyth, Warwyk.*—wering a bulwark, wic a dwelling, a fortified dwelling; agere munitus vicus] WARWICK. Suspiciatus est autem Gibson in Camd. hoc fuisse oppidum Romanorum Præsidium dictum, ubi præfectus equitum Dalmaticorum stationem habuit, *Chr.* 913.
 Wæringwicscir WARWICK-SHIRE; comitatum hunc, una cum Wigorniensis, Staffordiensis, Salopiensis parte Cissabrina, et Cestrensis, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii, *Chr.* 1016.
 Wærlæht Forewarned; præmonitus, *Som.*
 Wærlan, biwærlan; p. de. To pass by; præterire, *C. Jn.* 9, 1.
 Wær-leas faithless; qui pactum non seruat, infidus, perfidus, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 12: *Cd.* 4.
 Wær-lic Cautious, wary, provident; cautus, *L. pol. Alf.* 1.
 Wærllice WARILY, cautiously, safely; caute, tuto:—Faraþ werlice ite caute, *Jos.* 2, 16: *L. Ecel. Cnut.*: *Mk.* 14, 44.

Wærlicnys, se; f. WEARINESS, caution, circumspection; cautio, *Som.*
 Wær-loga, wer-loga A belier or breaker of his agreement or pledge; foedus uel fidem fallens, foedifragus, hypocrita, *Jðth. p.* 22, 22: *Lup.* 19: *Cd.* 64.
 Wær-lot a cautious lot, cunning, deceit, *Cot.* 92, 18.
 Wærm warm, v. wearm.
 Wærmung WARMING; calefactio:—Betwih þa wærmunge inter calefactionem uel calefaciendum, i. e. dum se calefaceret, *Bd. S. p.* 540, 34.
 Wærnian to beware, take heed, *Bt.* 41, 3, v. warnian.
 Wærnung, e; f. [wyrnan to deny] A denying, refusal; denegatio, *L. Athelst.* 3, tit.
 Wærod an army, a host, *Chr.* 998, v. werod.
 Wæron were; erant, essent, *Bt.* 1, v. wesan.
 Wærra worse, v. wyrra.
 Wærra more cautious; comp. of wær.
 Wærsa worse, *Chr.* 978, v. wyrra.
 Wær-sagol cautious or wary in speech; cautus sermone, *Off. Reg.* 15.
 Wær-scipe wariness, caution, prudence; circumspectio, *Bt.* 27, 2: 34, 6.
 Wærst worst, *Chr.* 1087, v. wyrrt.
 Wærstlic Belonging to bodily exercise; palæstricus, *Cot.* 158, 202, *Lye.*
 WÆRTER, es; m. [Ger. wärter m. a keeper: Old. Ger. wart.—*Lye* says, *Huic affinis est uox Al. wart a place; and adj. wart present, nec non A.-S. and-wæard present.] One possessing a place, a dweller; locum possidens, incola:—Wærteras be morum dwellers by (the) moors, *Chr.* 560.
 Wærþ worthy, notable, famous, *Bt. R. p.* 194, v. weorþ.
 Wær-þeod a nation, *Menol. F.* 252, v. wer-þeod.
 Wær-word a word of caution, a forewarning.
 Wæs was; eram, erat; p. of wesan.
 Wæs Water; aqua, *Lye.*
 Wæsc, wesc. A washing; lotio, *R. Conc.* 2.
 Wæscan; pp. awæscen to wash; lavare, *Bd. S. p.* 610, 11, *MS. T.*, v. wacscan.
 Wæscere A WASHER; lotor, *Som.*
 Wæsc-ern a washing-place, a wash-house; lavatorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 78.
 Wæsc-hus a wash-house, laundry; lavatorium, *Som.**

Wæscing A WASHING; loto, ablutio, *Som.*
 Wæsend, wæsand, es; m. Tu WEASAND, windpipe; gurgulis, rumen, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 70.
 Wæsp a wasp, v. wæpa.
 Wæst west, v. west.
 Wæsten a desert, waste, *Gen.* 13, 12, v. westen.
 Wæst-ern a desert place, *C. R. Jn.* 6, 3, v. weste.
 Wæstling A sheet, blanket, covering; lodix, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 79
 WÆSTM, wæstm, es; m. [*tecl. uis f. mansio domestica, ciu. uis* f. pl. commens, *alvra-ta*] 1. Fruit, increase; fructus 2. Gain, usury; quantum sursura. 3. Offspring, young; proles, fetusus. 4. Form, stature, strength; incrementum aucti corporis statura, robor —1. Landes wæstmas *terro fructus*, *Deut.* 1, 25: 23, 4, 13, 42: 32, 13: *Jos.* 5, 11. *Tecl. þæs gearlices wæstmas tecl of the yearly fruit, L. Athelst. pref. 2.* Bringan godnes wæstm producere bonum fructum, *M.* 3, 10: *Lk.* 3, 9: 12, 16. Etan wæstmas edere fructu. *Leu.* 25, 22: 26, 20. Treas wæstm wircende erbe fructum producens, *Gen.* 1, 11: 2. Ðæra wæstmra tid fructus tempus, *Mt.* 21, 34. Ðes monþes tid niwra wæstmænis tempus nouum fructum, *Ex.* 23, 15. Wæstm gewlu with fructus adored, *Cd.* 85. Butan wæstmæne fructu, *Mt.* 13, 22: *Mk.* 4, 11. Ðon medemne wæstm þær dædbote dare dignus fructus pœnitentia, *Mt.* 3, 8. 2. Of wæstmæne he alysæb sawla beot ez wuris redimat animas *terro. Ps.* 71, 14. 3. Innoðes wæstmæteri fructus, *Deut.* 28, 4: 1: *Lk.* 1, 42. Nytena wæstmæmentorius proventus uive *procl. Deut.* 28, 4, 18. 4. Wærlic wæstm beauteous form, *Cd.* 4. Strangle on wæstmæne *erog in form, Elf. T. p.* 33. Lynd on wæstmum *parous in statur. Lk.* 19, 3. Be wæstmæne *erog curon by (his) strength *erog (each) warrior, Cd.* 154.*

Wæstm-bære, wæstm-berecl. Fruit-bearing, fruitful; frater, fecundus, *Ex.* 33: *Num.* 13, 19: *Bt.* 23: *Ba. S. p.* 476, 34: 493, 2.
 Wæstm-bærny, se; f. *Procl. uis* fertilitas, fecunditas:—Landes wæstmberny *terro fertilitas, Bd. S. p.* 453, 15: 493, 8.
 Wæstmian To bring forth fruit to fructify; fructificare, *C. R. Mk.* 4, 28.

Wæstm-leas fruitless, unfruitful, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Wæstm-sæat [scent money, tribute] Gain by money, usury; usura, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58: *C. Ps.* 54, 11.

Wæstm-seten *A planting; plantation, R. Mt.* 15, 13, *Lys.*

Wæt, hwet; *adj.* WET, moist; humidus, liquidus, udus:—*Bi.* 33, 4. Wætan hrægel asetan udam wæstem deponere, *Bd. S. p.* 631, 24.

WÆTA, wæte, an; *m. f.* [*Dan.* væde, vædske, vædshed *c.* *Swed.* wata *f.* Icel. væta *f.* humer, aqua] WET, moisture, drink, liquor, water; humor, humiditas, liquor:—Hwilum sfiht se wæta þæt dryge sometimes the wet flies the dry, *Bi.* 39, 13. Æt and wæt food and drink, *R. Ben.* 43, 49. Halig wæt holy water, *L. Can. Edg.* 43. Wætan næsde hamorem non habebat, *Lk.* 8, 6. Drift pone wætan expellit hamorem, *Bi. p.* 195. Wætan wið hunige wengan to mix liquor with honey, *Bi.* 15. He bæp þa wætan þære ancystan portavit hamorem uitii, *Bd. S. p.* 495, 26.

Wætan, gewætan, gewetan; *p. tate; pp.* gehweted. To WET; irrigare, humectare:—Of tearum minum ic wæte lachrymis meis irrigo, *Ps.* 6, 6. He wætte humectauit, *Guthl. Vit.* 20.

WÆTER, es; *pl.* wæteru, wæstru, wætro; *n.* [*Plat. Dut.* water *s.* *Fra.* weter, weter *n.* *Ger.* wasser *n.* *Tat.* uazzar: *Isd.* uazzar: *Ot.* uazzar: *Moes.* wate: *Dan.* vand *m.* *Swed.* watten *n.* *Icel.* vatn *n.* aqua, lacus: *Slav.* voda: *Sans.* oud'ha, va: *Meharr.* oudak. According to Plato in his *Cratylus*, the Greek ὕδωρ water, is of Phrygian origin, *Wachter*]

WATER; aqua:—And þæt wæter asceortode þe wæs on þam buterecu, *Gen.* 21, 15. Halig water holy water, *L. In.* 78. Flores wæter rini aqua, *Ex.* 7, 17, 18. An drinc cealdes wæteres hamustus frigida aqua, *Mt.* 10, 42. Calic full wæteres calix plenus aqua, *Mk.* 9, 41. Æt þam wætere opud aquam, *Ex.* 2, 5. Of wætere ex aqua, *Ex.* 2, 10: *Mt.* 3, 16. Manega wætro multa aqua, *Jn.* 3, 23. Totwæman þa wætera fram þam wæterum diuideret aquas ab aquis, *Gen.* 1, 6, 7.—Wæter-adl water disease, the dropsy.—Wæter-sedra a water-drain, water-course, waterfall, *Ps.* 41, 9.—Wæter-

ælse water-elf, a nymph; aquæ nympha, Naiades, *Cot.* 142.—Wæter-berere water-bearer; lixa.—Wæter-boh a water bough, a succulent shoot, a sprig; surculus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.—Wæter-bolla a dropsical man; hydropticus.—Wæter-bora a water-bearer.—Wæter-buc a water-bucket, a picher, *Lk.* 22, 10.—Wæter-buca a water-spider; aquatica aranea, tippula, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.—Wæter-byden a water-barrel, a butt, hogshead; dolium.—Wæter-croc, wæter-crog a water-crock, water-pot; olla, lagena, *Cot.* 176.—Wæter-cruise a WATER-CRUISE; hydria, urceus.—Wæter-fæsten a water fastness; aquarum munimentum, *Chr.* 894.—Wæter-fat, wæter-fæt a WATER-VAT, a flagon; hydria, canalis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Jn.* 4, 28: *Ex.* 2, 16.—Wæter-flaxa a WATER-FLASK, a flagon; lagena, amphora, *Mk.* 14, 13.—Wæter-floed a water-flood, an inundation, *Ors.* 1, 6.—Wæter-full full of water, dropsical.—Wæter-fyrhtnys water fright, hydrophobia; aquæ metus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.—Wæter-gelad a water way, a conduit; aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 1.—Wæter-ge-wæsc a water-wash, a muddy stream; aquarum alluuias, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.—Wæter-gytc a pouring out of water, a sign in the zodiac, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-leás WATER-LESS, dry, *Gen.* 37, 24.—Wæter-mele [mele a vessel, cup] a water vessel, a bason, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.—Wæter-nædra a water-snake, a serpent.—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, a trial by water, *L. In.* 77.—Wæter-pund Norma, *R.* 62; libella aquatica.—Wæter-pytt a water-pit, a pit, pool; puteus aquæ, cisterna, *Gen.* 16, 14: 21, 19: *Ex.* 7, 19, 24.—Wæter-sæat, wæter-scyte a water-sheet, a towel; mappa, linteoolum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.—Wæter-scype a body of waters, the sea; aquagium, *Jud.* 15, 18.—Wæter-scyte a towel, a sign in the zodiac; aquarius signum, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-sæaþ a water cistern or well; aquæ cisterna, puteus, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Wæter-seoc WATER-SICK, dropsical; hydropticus, *Lk.* 14, 2.—Wæter-seocnys water-sickness, dropsy; hydrops.—Wæter-sol a water-pool, a pool; piscina, *H. Jn.* 5, 2.—Wæter-sprync, wæter-sprync a WATER-SPRING, *Cd.* 192.—Wæ-

ter-steal a water place, a lake, marsh; aquæ locus, stagnum, palus, *Guthl. Vit.* 3.—Wæter-þeote a canal of water, a cataract, *L. Ps.* 41, 9: *Gen.* 7, 11: 8, 2.—Wæter-þruh a canal, a passage for water; canalis, aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 31.—Wæter-weg a water way, cross-way; aquosa via, trames, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.—Wæter-wryte a vessel measuring hours by the running of water, the ancients using water, as we do sand, for hour-glasses; clepsydra, *Cot.* 52.—Wæter-wyrt waterwort, the plant maidenhair; callitrichon herba, *Herb.* 48.

Wæterian, gewæterian, gewæterian; *p. ode; pp.* gewæterod; *v. a.* To WATER, moisten; adquare, irrigare:—Orf wæterian pecus adquare, *Ex.* 2, 16. Wæterode hire heorde adaquauit ejus gregem, *Gen.* 29, 10. Wæterode hig adaquauit eos, *Ps.* 77, 18: *Gen.* 29, 3. To wæterienne neorxnawang ad irrigandum *Paradisiu*, *Gen.* 2, 10. Wætriende ealre þære eorþan bradnysse irrigans uniuersa terra superficiem, *Gen.* 2, 6.

Wæterig; *adj.* WATERY; aquosus:—Wæterig sæcer a watery field, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

-wæða, in composition denotes a leader, general; dux:—Here-wæða a leader of an army. Ðæs here-wæðan heafod ducis caput, *Jðth.* p. 23, 17.

Wæðan To hunt, rout, drive; venari, fugare:—Wæðan mid hundum to hunt with hounds, *Bt. R.* p. 172. Wide wæðde wildly drove, *Cd.* 167.

WÆTL *A swathe, bandage; fascia, L. M.* 2, 22.

Wætlunga-stræt [*Flor.* Wætlungastrete: *Dunel.* Wætlungastrete: *Hunt.* Wætlungastrete, Wætlungastreet: *Hovd.* Wætlungastrete, Wætlungastrete, Wætlungastrete: *Kni.* Wætlungastrete. *Flor. An.* 1013, p. 614, dicit, *Strata quam sibi Waila regis ab orientali mare usque ad occidentale per Angliam strauerunt; sed, interprete Somnero, medicorum uia a wædla the poor, stræt a way, ab egenis scilicet ut fieri assolet mendicandi gratia frequentata; uel quod liberrimis per eam, etiam medicissimis, transitus pateat]*

WÆTLING-STRÆT, a Roman road leading from Dover to Cardigan, *Chr.* 1013; Una ex quatuor uis celebrissimis, totam Angliam a diuersis plagis percurrentibus, admirando Romanorum opere

constratis. *Lelandus in Itin.* vol. vi. p. 120, edit. Oxon. 1744, ita hanc viam describit: Secunda via principalis dicitur *Watelingsstrate*, tendens ab euro-austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim a Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantie, juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstapulum, Stratfordiam, Towncestriam, Littleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Wallie, usque Cardigan.

• *Wæto wet*, v. *wæta*.

Wætrung, e; f. A WATERING; adaquatio, *Som*.

Wæwærðlice, wæwyrðlice. *Forwardly, severely*; proterve, morose, *Wulfst. Paræn. 9*.

Wæx grew, *Chr. 656*; *fôr wæox, v. wæxan*.

Wæx wax, *Ps. 96, 5, v. wæx*.

Wæx-bred, wex-bred a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table; cerea tabula, tabula pignillaris:—*Lk. 1, 63*. Stenene wæx-breda *lapidea tabula*, *Ex. 31, 18*.

WAFIAN; ic wafigne; p. ode; pp. od. [*North Count.* waffle to wave, fluctuate, *Brocket, p. 226*; *Plat.* sweden: *Dut.* zweven: *Frs.* swiwa: *Ger.* schweifen, schweben: *Icel.* vofa spectrum, manes; vofi, at vofa yfir ingrurns, imminere; at vofraz spectri instar ferri; to hover like an apparition; vafi m. dubium, dubitatio; vafia supereminere] To hesitate, be astonished, amazed; vacillare, obstupescere, stupore admirari:—*Hwa ne wafas þæa who is not astonished at this, Bt. 39, 3*; *Bt. R. p. 192, 193*; *14, 2*. Hæleð wafedon people were amazed, *Cd. 146*. Eowre fynd wafasð eowre vestri inimici obstupescere de vobis, *Lev. 26, 32*; *Deut. 28, 34*; *Bt. 22, 1*. Flucturare, hesitare, *Col. 120*; *R. Mt. 12, 20*.

• *Wafol, waful*. *Hesitating through astonishment, doubting*; propter stuporem fluctuans, vacillans, *Lyc*.

Wafung, e; f. 1. *Amazement, dread, horror*; stupor, extasis. 2. *A spectacle, sight*; spectaculum:—1. Hæfð ge-eced mine wafunga hath increased my amazement, *Bt. 39, 2*. Mid wafunge gealoh stupore percussit, *Bd. S. p. 575, 7*. Mid swiðlicre wafunge cum magna extasi, *Jud. 16, 27*. 2. *R. 101*: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77*.

Wafung-stede, wafung-stow a place for a sight, a theatre;

spectaculi locus, theatrum, *R. 55*: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67*.

WAG, wab, es; m. [*Plat.* vacke, vack, fak n. interstie, partition, the wall or partition of a house: *Dut.* vak n. an empty place or space: *Frs.* fech f. wach m. a wall: *Ger.* fach n. in its signification of partition, wall: *Dan.* fag n. partition, story; væg c. wall, roof, partition: *Swed.* wagg m. a wall, partition: *Icel.* veggr m. paries, cuneus] A wall; paries, murus:—*Studu þæs wages the studs of the wall*; posta parietis, *Bd. S. p. 534, 29*. Huses wab a wall of a house, *Bt. 36, 7*. Seo studu gefæstnad to þam wage destina ad fæa parieti, *Bd. S. p. 544, 32, 36*. Wrat in wage wroto on (the) wall, *Cd. 210*. Binnan wagum within walls, *L. Edm. Guthr. 1*: *L. Eccl. Cnut. 2*.

Wag a weight, *L. In. 70, v. wag*. Wagele WAYLEIGH OR WHALLEY, *Lancashire, Chr. 664*. Wag-hrægel wall-clothing, tapestry, a veil, *C. R. Mk. 15, 38*. WAGIAN; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wegen: *Dut.* Ger. bewegen: *Old Ger.* uuagon, uechan, bebegen, pewegen, bewigen moere: *Moes.* wagan, gawagan agitare, concutere: *Dan.* bevæge: *Swed.* beweka, wagg a to waddle; wilka to turn, move: *Icel.* vaga or vagma vagari, varicare. This word, *Adelung* says, is the mother of a very numerous progeny, to which belong, *Ger.* weg way, away; wagen waggon, balance; wagen to hazard; wigen to rock; woge a wave; wackeln to wobble. It is visibly allied to the *Gyk. dyaw*, and the *Lat.* agere] To wag, shake, move to and fro; vacillare, labare:—*Se wuda wagode the wood shook, Bt. 35, 6*. His teð ne wagedon ejus dentes non vacillabant, *Deut. 34, 7*.

Wag-rift, wab-rift wall-clothing, tapestry, *Mt. 27, 51*; *Mk. 15, 38*.

Wag-þearl a wall; paries, *L. Ps. 61, 3*.

Wagung, e; f. A WAGGING, shaking; vacillatio:—Wagung toða a shaking of teeth, *Herb. 97, 2*.

Wah a wall, *Ors. 5, 16*: *T. Ps. 79, 13, v. wag*.

Wah-mela herba ad vomitionem promovendam, *L. M. 2, 52*.

Wah-rift tapestry, v. wag-rift.

Wah-pyling wall-boarding; tabulatorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67, v. piling*.

Wa-la! oh if! v. wa, &c.

Walan WALKS, marks of stripes or blows; vibices, *Som*.

Walan riches, *C. Mt. 13, 2*; *f. welan, v. wela*.

Walan The Welsh, Britan.

Walli, Britanni:—*L. M. Walena innumerable Wals*.

Walgung numerus Britannorum, *Chr. 607, Ing. p. 30, 2, 8, v. wealh*.

WALCA; sn. m. g. A wild; vahn peplus, *Gen. 38, 14*.

Walch A stranger; peregrinus barbarus, *Col. 29*; *perhaps walh, v. wealh*.

Wal-crigge the goddess of war, v. wæl-cyrig.

WALD [*Plat.* walt, wald; f. power: *Dut.* geweld n. vimis; force: *Frs.* wald n. power

Ger. gewalt f. power: *Lat.* kiunaltida: *Ind.* chumia

Os. giunalt, walt: *Wig.* gewalt, giwalt, kiwalt: *Ger.* waldunfi potestas: *Dan.* veld c. vold c. gewalt c. power

Swed. walde, wold: *Icel.* veldi n. potestas: *Wig.* gilder, glewid, gleyd walgung strength: *Behm.* wida wida

Lat. validitas strength, v. waldan] Power, dominus; potestas, dominium. Used in a position to signify a ruler; a governor, lord; a, Ebraic a noble ruler, v. gewald

Wald a weald, wood, forest. *Lk. p. 24, 25, v. weald*.

Waldan, anwaldan. To rule, govern, command; dominare; bernare, imperare:—*We*

ruide waldeð gerna a world, Bt. R. p. 184; *177*; *182*: *196, v. wealdan*.

Walde would; for wolle: p. willan.

Waldend, es; m. [*part. of waldan to govern*] A ruler, governor, lord; imperator; bernator, dominus:—*Ua*

mihtig God waldend wæstmod with us is mighty God (the) ruler, emper, Cd. 35, 7, p. 50, 25. *Ice com se wald*

I am the Lord, Cd. 100. *Se mihtiga waldend the mighty Lord, Bt. R. p. 197*. *Wald*

usser our ruler, Cd. 35. *L. Waldend Lord of life; v. wald*

minus, Bt. R. p. 160. *Waldend ruler of heaven's highest, Cd. 16*: *32*. *Rodora wald*

ruler of skies, Cd. 60. *Egð waldend angel's ruler, Cd. 117*

Gasta waldend ruler of spirits, Cd. 173. *Hehta heort*

waldend heoven's highest, Cd. 16: *32*. *Rodora wald*

ruler of skies, Cd. 60. *Egð waldend angel's ruler, Cd. 117*

Gasta waldend ruler of spirits, Cd. 173. *Hehta heort*

waldend heoven's highest, Cd. 16: *32*. *Rodora wald*

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ruler of skies, Cd. 60. *Egð waldend angel's ruler, Cd. 117*

Gasta waldend ruler of spirits, Cd. 173. *Hehta heort*

of all creatures creator and ruler, *Cd.* 226. Wyrda waldend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. Waldendes word the Lord's words, *Cd.* 126, *Th.* p. 161, 22. Gewit þu pinne eft waldend secan go thou again thy lord to seek, *Cd.* 104.

Waldend, es; *adj.* Ruling, powerful, supreme; imperans, gubernans:—Waldend God supreme God, *Cd.* 26. Dagodan bioð simle waldende the good are always powerful, *Bt.* 36, 3. Wald-mora a parsnip, v. wealmora.

Walg, walhg entire, sound, whole, v. on-walg.

Walh a harrow; occa, *Cot.* 143. Walh a stranger, v. wealh.

Wal-habuc a falcon, v. wealh-hafoc.

Walh-ferled a journey of strangers, a passage, passing; peregrinorum iter, transitus, *Hem.* p. 32.

Wal-hnut, walh-hnutu. A WALNUT, a foreign nut; peregrina nux, *Som.*

Walh-stod an interpreter, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 2, v. wealh-stod.

Walic [wa wec, lic like] Woe-ful; tristis, luctuosus, *Cd.* 215.

Walingeford Walingford, *Chr.* 1126, v. Wealingaford.

Wall a wall, *Cd.* 186: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 23, v. weal.

Wallende raging, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 22; for weallende; *past.* of weallan.

Waller-wente Foreign men, strangers; peregrini, i. e. Britanni ita dicti a Saxonibus, *L. North. Pres.* 51, *Lye.*

Wal-reat slaughter, spoil, *L. In. sub finem.* v. weal-reat.

Wal-bræd a wall-thread; perpendicularum; ita dictum propter frequentem ejus in extructione murorum usum, *Cot.* 180.

Wal-tun [wall, weal a wall, tun a dwelling; ad aggerem villa] WALTON, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 968.

Walwian to wallow, *Bd. S.* p. 533, 40, v. wealwian.

Wal-wyrt WALLWORT, dwarf-feeder; ebulum, sambucus humilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Wam a spot, fault, *L. Eccl.* 30, v. wom.

WAMB, e; *f.* [*Plat.* wamm, wampe *f.* *Dut.* wam, wam-stuk *f.* the belly part of fish: *Frs.* wamb *n.* *Ger.* wampe *f.* *Old Ger.* wambe uterus, venter: *Lip.* wambon utero: *Tat.* speaking of Jonas, in the uueles uambu in the whale's belly: *Rab. Maur.* huumba

venter: *Moes.* wamba venter: *Dan.* vom *c.* *Swed.* wamb, wamm *f.* *Icel.* vömb *f.* venter infimus; vambi *m.* ventricosus; vembill *m.* abdomen]

1. The womb; uterus. 2. The belly, stomach; venter:—1. Weatm wambe fructus uteri, *C. Ps.* 126, 4. Of wambe moder minre ab utero matris meæ, *C. Ps.* 21, 9. 2. Gæð on þa wambe cedit in ventrem, *Mt.* 15, 17, 12. His wambe gefyllan ejus ventrem implere, *Lk.* 15, 16: *L. Eccl.* 45. Seo inre wamb interior venter, *alou,* *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71. Seo utre wamb exterior venter, *id.*—Wamb-ablawung the puffing up or a swelling in the bowels.—Wamb-adl disease of the bowels, belly-ache.—Wambe-coðe a disease of the bowels, *Som.*—Wambe-freacnys glut-tony, ravening; ingluvies, voracitas, *Som.*—Wambe-heardnys costiveness; ventris durities, *L. M. Som.*—Wamb-wrac pain of the bowels; ventris dolor, *Lye.*

Wamm a spot, v. wam.

Wan, wann, wanna Wan, pale, livid, dusky, dark; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *Bt. R.* p. 156: *Jdth.* p. 24, 25: *Cd.* 93, v. wonn.

Wan labourèd, v. winnan.

Wana, an; *m.* [*Plat.* wan, waan: *Dut.* waan, wan, only in compound words: *Old Dut.* wan defectus, indigentia: *Frs.* wan, won *n.* defectus, diminutio: *Ger.* wahn empty: *Old Ger.* wan: *Ot.* uuan: *Ker.* uuan, uuesan deesse; uuan ist deest; uuan sint deest: *Moes.* wan deficiencia, inopia, opus habere, indigere; wan an quod deest: *Dan.* van an inseparabile preposition, signifying a defect, as vanere dishonour: *Swed.* wan accustomèd, wont; but wan, in compound words, like the *Dan.* signifies a defect: *Icel.* van *n.* defectus, quod infra justum modum est; vanr inops: *Ir. Gael.* ban vacant, waste: *Arab.* وني wny, wane he waned and languished; torpuit languitque, *Weston's Oriental Lang.* p. 234. The *Lat.* vanus is nearly related to wana: *Sans.* wana empty] A deficiency, want, lack; deficiencia, inopia:—Sumes pinges wana a want of something, *Bt.* 34, 9. Ænies willan wana a want of any wish, *Bt.* 11, 1: 26, 1: 29, 1. Æniges willan and æniges godes wana a lack of

any wish and of any good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Nanes godes wana a deficiency of no good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hlafes wana panis inopia, *Gen.* 47, 13.

Wana, wona; *adj.* (It has only the def. form, whether used definitely or indefinitely.) Deficient, wanting, lacking, imperfect, void; deficiens, imperfectus, expers, absens:—Sum þing wana something wanting, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hwæt is me gyt wana quid mihi adhuc deficiens est, i. e. deest, *Mt.* 19, 20. An þing þe is wana uua res tibi deest, *Mk.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Was eow sæng þing wana cræste vobis ulla res deficiens? *Lk.* 22, 35. Naht wona bið nihil deest, v. *Ps.* 33, 9. Anes wana twentig twenty wanting of one, nineteen, *Bd. S.* p. 614, 21. Anes wona twentig, *Bd. S.* p. 563, 15.

Wana-beam Spindle-tree i. fusanum arbor, *Cot.* 88, 165.

WANCOL, woncol; *def.* se wanc-la; *adj.* [*Plat.* Dut. *Ger.* wankel unstable, wavering:

Dan. vankelmodig: *Swed.* wankelmogig: *Icel.* vánki *m.* vertigo] Unstable, unsteady, wANGLE; instabilis, lubricus, vacillans:—Þu hæfst ongytten þa wancian or wonclan trua þes blindan lustea thou hast understood the unstable promises of the blind desire, *Bt.* 7, 2: 20.

Wand wouud, bended, wheeled, *Cd.* 23, v. windan.

Wand A colour made of ceruus and ruddle burnt together; sandyx, cerussa, *Som.* v. wad. Wand A mole; talpa, *Som.*

WANDIAN; ic wandige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To fear, blench, to fear with love or reverence, to be afraid, to be awe-struck, to omit, neglect; vereri, præ metu sine reverentia alicujus, omitters, negligere, differre, personam accipere, iniquus esse:—Ic wandige vercor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 27. For hira feonda yre ic ne wandode proper eorum inimicorum iram ego non veritus sum, *Deut.* 32, 27. Soþes ne wanda veritatem ne negligas, *Ex.* 23, 2: *Deut.* 15, 10: 23, 21. Ne wanda þu for ricum ne inigutis sis proper divitem, *Deut.* 16, 19. Þu ne wandast for nanum menn tu non vereris vel personam accipis, propter nullum hominem, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Lk.* 20, 21. Ne wandaþ he for ricum non personam accipis ille propter divitem, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Gen.* 19,

16. Wandode se wisa the sage was awe-struck, *Cd.* 202.
 *Wandigende; *adj.* Fearful, slow, neglectful; negligens, remissus, tardus: — Wandigende set elcum weorce ne-gigent at all work, *Past.* 20.
 Wandlung, e; f. A changeableness, moving; instabilitas, mutabilitas: — On heora wandlunga in their changeableness, *Bi.* 7, 2.
 Wandodlice Slowly, sparingly; tarde, parce, *Som.*
 WANDRIAN; ic wandrige; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat.* Old Dut. *Ger.* wandern, wanderen to wander: *Dan.* vandre: *Swed.* wandra: *Icel.* (without the w) andra pedadentim vel lente gradior: *Slav.* wandrowati: *It.* andare: *Sp.* Port. andar: *Ind.* anduare: *Lat.* vadere. *Wandrian* is related to the Dut. *Ger.* &c. wandelen to go, walk] To WANDER, vary, stray, err; errare, vagari: — Se wandrað ofer oðrum steorran which wander over other stars, *Bi.* 36, 2: *Bt.* R. p. 185. Hi læs reccað hu aio wyrd wandrige they care less how fortune varies, *Bi.* 39, 7: 39, 6.
 Wand-wurpe, wand-wyrpe. A mole, want, or moldiwarpy; talpa, *R.* 59: *Etf. gl.* *Som.* p. 59.
 *WANENG, waning a lessening, weeping, v. wanung.
 WANG, wong, es; m. [*East.* *Ang.* wong, *Forby's Vocab.* p. 879: *Dan.* vænger c. fields or meadows surrounded with hedges] A plain, field, wong, land; planities, campus: — Unc staðol wongas secan to seek freed plains (lands) for us, *Cd.* 91. Wongas blost-mum blowað fields blow with blossoms, *Menol. F.* 178. Gre-ne wongas green plains, *Cd.* 80. Wlitig is se wong beautiful is the field, *Cod. Exon.* p. 56 a, 2. On wonge wibed settan in (the) plain an altar fertile fields, *Cd.* 64. Stan wongas stony fields, *Cod. Exon.* 180 a, 15.
 Wang cheek, jaw, v. weng.
 Wang-beard the beard; maxillaris barba, *L. M.* 2, 16.
 Wangere, wongere. A place for the cheek, a pillow or bolster; cervical, *Etf. gl.* *Som.* p. 60: *Bd. S.* p. 580, 16.
 *Wang-toð, wong-toð a jaw-tooth, a grinder; maxillaris, caninus vel molaris dens, *L. pol.* *Af.* 40: *C. Ps.* 57, 6.
 *Wan-hæfines Want; deficientia habendi, inopia, *L. Ps.* 43, 27.

Wan-hæf a deficiency in health, weakness, *Scienc.* 12.
 Wan-hafa, wan-hafol. Poor, needy; qui non habet, inops, egenus, *Bas.* R. 4.
 Wan-hafnes Want, poverty, need; inopia, *Ps.* 38, 9.
 Wan-hal Deficient in health, unsound, sick, maimed; non sanus, invalidus, segrotus, mancus, *Mt.* 18, 8: *Mk.* 9, 43: *Lk.* 14, 13, 21.
 Wan-halns Deficiency in health, weakness; invaletudo, imbecillitas, *C. R. Ben.* 50.
 Wan-helpe a deficiency in help, weakness.
 Wan-hlytne Without part, free, absent from; exsors, *Cot.* 79, *Som.*
 WANIAN, gewanian, awanian; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat.* dwanen to fade away: *Frs.* wania, wonia, wonnia to diminish: *Icel.* vana imminuere] 1. v. a. To diminish, take away, cut off, lessen; minuere, auferre, demere, amputare. 2. v. n. To WANE, decrease, become less, waste, decay; minui, decrescere, deficere: — 1. Pu wanodest hine minuisti eum, *Ps.* 8, 6. Wanige his weorðscype diminishes his dignity, *L. Ethelr.* *Const. W.* p. 108. Ne ge wanion or waniað of þam neque vos detrahite de eo, *Deut.* 4, 2: 12, 32. 2. Siððan hit wanian ongint after it begins to decay, *Bi.* 34, 9. Ða wætera be-gunnon to wanigenne, *Gen.* 8, 3. Hyt gebyrað þæt ic wanige oportet ut ego decrescam, *Jn.* 3, 30. Ne wexð ne wanað neither waxeth nor waneeth, *Bi.* 42. Ða wætera wanedon aquæ minuebantur, *Gen.* 8, 5.
 *WANIAN [*Plat.* Dut. wenen: *Frs.* wena: *Ger.* weinen: *Ot.* &c. weinan, weinon: *Moes.* qweinion, queinan: *Dan.* væne: *Swed.* hwina, wina to whine: *Icel.* veina, qveina lamentari] To deplore, lament, bewail, whine; plorare, ejulare: — Wanende lamenting, *Cod. Exon.* p. 22 b, 6: *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 12.
 Waniendlic, wanigendlic. Diminutive, little; diminutivus, *Etf. gr.* *Som.* p. 5.
 Waning A WANING, lessening; diminutio, *Lye.*
 Wann wan, dusky, v. won.
 Wannan To be wan or pale; pallescere, *Som.*
 Wann-hale sick, v. wan-hal.
 Wanniht Black and blue, wan; lividus, *Cot.* 119.
 Wan-scrydd deficiency in clothing, badly clothed, *Som.*

Wansian To lessen, diminish, minnere, *Chr.* 656.
 Wansið, es; m. Misfortune. *It.* An.
 Wan-speda Poverty, want; defectus opum, inopia, *Ors.* 4, 7.
 Wan-spediga Less happy or poor; minus felix vel dicitur, inops, *Lev.* 25, 25.
 Wanung a diminution, lessening, decreasing; diminutio, imbecitatio, tumultus, *Cot.* 69: *Etf. gl.* *Som.* p. 62 gr. 48: *C. M.* 5, 38, v. wonung.
 Wan-wægende suffering a decrease, decreasing.
 Wapean to weaver, to be clothed, v. wafian.
 WAPELIAN, wapolian [*Icel.* vappi aggre pedes vocerit: *qf.* n. infantium primis uisibus, ovium gressus] To borb, to bubble, WABLE; *Wapell.* ebullire, effervescente, *Coc.* *Habac.* *Prov.* 15.
 Wapul pomepholic, *Som.*
 WA'ER [*North* *Const.* war seaweed; alga marina: *Scot.* wair fucus vesiculosus: *Lat.* wier n. sea-weed; *Wester.* rina, which in some parts of the dikes, and also to distill trasses] Sea-weed; alga, *Ger.*
 *WAR [*Plat.* war: *Dut.* Ger. *Ger.* gewahr scien, *præter.* *Dan.* vær, var: *Icel.* var; *Wær.* vari m. castelle] *AVAIL.* admonitus, prescia, *Ger.* 1140.
 Wara of inhabitants, v. wara.
 Warað sea-shore, *R. M.* 11: v. waroð.
 Ward worthy, *L. Wif.* 1: v. weorð.
 Ward towards, *Chr.* 119: v. weard.
 WARE; pl. wara [*North* *Const.* ware; as, white ware: *Const.* ware: *Plat.* ware: *Dut.* ware: *Frs.* Hetteima waraf: *Lat.* Japix, waren f. pi: *Wær.* waare f: *Dan.* vare f: *Scot.* wara f: *Icel.* vara f: *Wær.* varningr m. pl. mercus] Ware merchandise; merc, *L. (C.)* *Enk.* 1.
 Ware ora, portus, *Lye.*
 WARE Head, caution, conv. cautio, cautela: — On ware caution, *L. Const. W.* p. 10 § 1. Butan ware with caution, *Ors.* 4, 4.
 Warens of inhabitants, v. wara.
 Warenian, gewarenian To be ware of, to defend one's self, *Bt.* 29, 3: 7, 2, v. waran.
 Warian, bewarigan, bewarigan bewarian; p. bewardend; od. [*Plat.* waren: *Old* *Wær.* waren *conv.*: *Frs.* warer *conv.*: *Ger.* bewahren

uara: *Isd. ueran*: *Dan. vare*: *Swed. wara, bewara*: *Icel. at varaz caverē*: *Bohm. warowai caverē*] *To BEWARE, guard, ward off*; *cavere, vitare, defendere*: — *Behead þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden bede that we ourselves from pain should guard, Cd. 38*: *L. Can. Edg. 38: Cd. 13. Þæt þu meahst wite bewarigan that thou mayest ward off punishment, Cd. 27*.

Warint Full of sea-weed; *algotus, Col. 8, Lys.*

Warnian, warnigan, wearnian, gewarnian, bewarnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [*For the sense of cavere, v. warian*: *Plat. warchūien*: *Dut. waarschuwen, waarschouwen* *to warn*: *Fr. warnā to deny, present*: *Ger. warnen to warn*: *Ot. Not. Wil. ꝥc. uarnon*: *Dan. advare to warn*: *Swed. warnā to warn*: *Icel. vara þramonere*; *varna prohibere*. *Perhaps all these words, signifying to warn, may be referred to wyrnan*] 1. *To take care, to beware*; *cavere, vitare*. 2. *To warn*; *monere, v. wyrnan*. — 1. *Warna þæt þæt leoht þe þe on is, ne syn þystru, Lk. 11, 35*. *Warna þæt ic ne cove ut ego non, vel cave ne ego, Ex. 10, 28*. *Warnode he hine by læs cavit sibi quo minus, Bd. 3 p. 486, 39*. *Warniað or warnigað fram caveat ab, Mt. 16, 6, 11, 12: Mk. 8, 15; 12, 38: Mt. 9, 30; 18, 10; 24, 6; Mk. 13, 23, 33*. *Warniað eow sylfe caveat vobis ipsis, Mk. 18, 9*. 2. *Warnian on x̄r monere prius, præmonere, Gen. 6, 6*. *Warnung, e*; *f. A WARNING*; *monitio, monitum, Gen. 41, 32*.

WAROÐ, warað, weroð, wearð. The sea-shore, coast; *littus*: — *On þam waroðe in litore, Mt. 13, 2: Bd. 3 p. 481, 11*. *Be se waroðe by shore of sea, Bt. 32, 3*. *Warað, R. Mt. 13, 2*. *Warað, C. Mt. 13, 48*. *Weroð, Bt. 15*. *Wearoð, Bt. 151*. *Wearð, C. Mt. 13, 2*. *ar-scipe Wariness, caution*; *cautela, Som.*

arð sea-shore, v. waroð. arðen were; *fuerrunt, Chr. 640*; *for weorðon, v. weorðan*; *aru*; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. e, u, an*; *r. a, ena*; *d. um*; *f. [wer a man]* *Used in composition, and signifies people, inhabitants*; *habitatores, incolæ*: — *Heo-on-ware inhabitants of heaven, Jns. 3, 5, Bar. p. 94, 26*. *Helc-waran hell inhabitants, Bt. 15, 6, Card. p. 262, 25*. *Hie-*

rosolim - ware, Hierosolim-waru, Mt. 2, 3; 3, 5; 11, 20: Lk. 10, 12. *Wolde helwarum would to hell's inhabitants, Cd. 222*. *Pa wearð eall seo burh-waru onstýred and cwædon, Mt. 21, 10*. *Eall seo burh-waru wæs gegaderod to þære duran, Mk. 1, 33*. *Seo wudewe wæs þar, and mycel menegu þære burhware mid hyre, Lk. 7, 12*. *Pa eode eall seo ceaster-waru togeanes þam Hælande, Mt. 8, 34*. *Eal here burhwarena the whole multitude of citizens, Cd. 115*. *Sigel-wara land Ethiop's land, Cd. 146*. *Ofer burhware overinhabitants, Cd. 181, v. burh-waru*.

WARU wares; *merces, v. ware. War-wic Warwick, v. Wæring-wic*.

Was Was; *eram*; *for wæs*; *p. of wesan*.

Wasan Satyrs, v. wude-wasan.

Waskan The inhabitants of Gascony in France; *Vascones, Gascones, Ora. 1, 1*.

WASE [Plat. wase f. faggots to secure the dikes: Old Dut. Flanders. Kil. wase limus: Ger. wäsen m. cespes, gleba: Isd. aerduuasan moles, terra: Mons. Glos. uuaso gleba: Dan. vase c. mound, bank: Swed. wase m. sheaf: Icel. veisfa f. cloaca, palus, patrida: Slav. wuza a marsh, morass: Lat. mid. guaso: Fr. gazon m.] Dirt, mire, mud; *cennum, limus*: — *Was sæ cennum maris, Amus, littus, Chr. 1137*. *Wases scite qui cennum spargit. Piscis ita dictus apud Saxones*; *apud Latinos autem, Sepia*; *quod atrum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, insequentibus iter sepit, R. 102: Elf. gl. Som. p. 77*.

Wasend the weasand, v. wæsend. Wast knowest; *scis, Cd. 42, v. witan*.

Wat know; *scio, scit, v. witan*.

WATEL, es; *m. A WATTLE, hurdle, covering*; *virgeum, crates, teges, tegula viminea*: — *Purh þa watelas per tegulas, Lk. 5, 19*. *Mycelne aad gesomnode on watelum, &c. plurimam congeriem advevit in virgeis, ꝥc., Bd. 3 p. 542, 23*.

Water-trog a water-trough; *canalis*.

WAD, es; *m. A wandering, flight, straying*; *vagatio, fuga, volatus*: — *Wide waðe wide wandering, Cd. 208*. *Of waðe cwom came from wandering, Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 26*.

Flettwaðas habitationes vagabundæ sive temporariæ, Cd. 180.

WAðEMA Wandering, flowing, that which flows, the sea; *vagabundus, volutans, fluctus*: — *Waðema stream flowing stream, Cd. 166*. *Under waðeman sub oceano, Cod. Exon. 57 a, 17*.

Waðol Wandering, straying; *vagabundus, erraticus*: — *Mona waðol luna erratica, Hicckes's Thea. I. p. 192, 16*.

Watul a hurdle, a covering, a blanket, Som. v. watel.

Waur sea-weed; *alga, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64*.

Wawa, an; *m. Woe*; *miseria, Cd. 23, Th. p. 30, 12, v. wea*.

Waxan to wash, v. wacsan.

Wax - georn Voracious; *edax, Col. Mon.*

We; *g. ure, user*; *d. ac. us. We*; *nos*: — *Hwæt sculon we don to þam þæt we mægdon cumon to þam soðum gesælðum? Hwæðer we scylon biddan þone godcundan fullum, ægþer ge on læssan, ge on maran, swa swa ure uð-wita sæde Plato? what should we do so that we may come to the true riches? shall we, as our philosopher Plato said, ask the divine help as well in little as greater (things), Bt. 33, 3, Card. p. 196, 19*.

WEA, was, wá, wawa, an; *m. [Plat. Dut. wee n: Plat. Ger. wehe n: Ot. wewa, uue: Moes. wai wæ: Dan. wee c: Swed. wai n: Icel. wá f. terror, periculum; vo f. damnium, periculum: Bohm. auwe: Wel. gwæe: Grk. ówai: Chald. ʾʾʾ uui,*

wui] Woe, affliction, evil, trouble, sorrow, misery, malice; *miseria, damnium, calamitas, malitia*: — *Wea wæs aræred woe was raised up, Cd. 47*. *Wean on enum with affliction is (my) thoughts, Cd. 49*. *For hwon wast þu wean why knowest thou sorrow, Cd. 42*. *ic fleah wean I flee from evil, Cd. 103*. *Þæs ic þe wean uðe that I might give thee trouble, Cd. 128*. *Þe habbað micelne wean who have great misery, Bt. 38, 3, Card. p. 308, 6*. *Susel þrowian wean torment endure in woe, Cd. 213*. *For wean þara eardiendra propter multam inhabitantium, Bd. 3 p. 599, 22*. *ic þe wið weana gehwam scylde I will shield thee from all evils*; *ego te contra malorum quodvis tuebor, Cd. 99*. *Wea*; *adj. Woeiful, hostile*; *miser, hostilis*: — *Seo wea laf*

misera reliqua, *Bt. R. p. 150.*
 Mid wealandum winnan with hostile nations to contend, *Cd. 128.* Wea dæda maligna facta, *Hicke's Thes. I. p. 192, 17.*
 Weacen *A watching, a watch; vigilia:—* Ðæt ic halwendum weacenum setfeole ut ego saturday vigiliis incumbam, *Bd. S. p. 601, 8.*
 Wea-cwanian to mourn woefully, *Cd. 220.*
 Weafod an altar, *L. Can. Edg. 31, v. weofod.*
 Wea - gesið a companion in wickedness.
 Weagian to wag, *T. Ps. 21, 6, v. wagian.*
 Weaht WET, moistened; humectatus:—Wætrum weaht with waters moistened, *Cd. 91.*
 Weahxæð, for weaxæð increase, *Gen. 9, 1, v. weaxan.*
 WEAL, wealth, wiel, wyl, es; *m. A slave, servant; servus, mancipium:—* Dæs weales hlaforð illius servi dominus, *Mt. 24, 50.* Ða genam Abimelech oxan and scep, wealas and wylna, *Gen. 20, 14: 21, 25: Ex. 14, 5.* Ne we ne underfon oðres wealh neither receive we another's servant, *L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p. 105, 30.*
 ¶ Weala win slaves or servants' wine, common wine; crudum vinum, servorum vinum, vilis scilicet quale mancipiis potum dabatur, nisi mavis Wallorum vinum, *Eif. gl. Som. p. 61.*
 Weal a whirpool, *v. wæl.*
 Weal a wall, *Bd. S. p. 481, 8, v. weall.*
 Wealan, Wéalas the Welsh, *L. Wal. 2, W. p. 125, 27, 37: Chr. 473, v. weallh.*
 Wea-land hostile land, *Cd. 128.*
 Wealc [Hence perhaps welkin for the sky or clouds in a continued revolution] *A revolving, revolution of the heavenly bodies; revolutio, v. wolcen.*
 WEALCAN; part. wealcende; *p. weole [g. hence to walk; ambulare, Som.—Ger. walgen, walgeren to roll a thing with one's hands: Plat. Dut. Ger. walken to beat a soft stuff in a cylindrical motion: Dan. valke: Swed. walka: Icel. volka, velkia volbers, contractare. Related to A.-S. wealtan: Ger. wälzen volere] To roll, turn, tumble, revolve, turn up and down, to return often; volvere, revolvere, effervescere:—Past. 21, 3: Dial. 2, 20. Weole revoluit, effervescebat, Guth. Vit. 2.*
 Wealcende, wealcynde; part. Rolling, raging, dashing; volvens, effervescens:—Weal-

cynde ea rolling water, a wave, *Eif. gl. Som. p. 76.* Gebrec þæs wealcendan sæs noise of the raging sea, *Bd. S. p. 614, 4, MS. C.*

Wealcere, es; *m. A fuller; in Lanc. a WALKER; fullo, Som.*
 WEALD, wald, es; *m. [Plat. wold, wood m: Dut. woud n: Old Dut. wald, which is still preserved in compound words, i. e. wald-horn n. a French horn: Frs. wald n: Ger. wald m: Ker. uuald: Ot. wald, uuald, uuitu wood: Dan. ved c. wood, but particularly fuel: Swed. wed n. m. wood, also fuel: Icel. vidr m. arbor, sylva] A forest, wood, grove, WEALD, WILD, WOLD; saltus, sylva, nemus:—*Him se weald oncwæte to them the wood rounds, *Bt. 25: R. p. 168.* Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd. 40.* Oð þone wealde unto the weald, *Chr. 893.* Uton gan on þysne weald let us go into this weald, *Cd. 39.* Togengdon on þone grenan weald went into the green wood, *Cd. 39.* Wadan ofer wealdas to pass over wealde, *Cd. 139.*

Weald; *adv. [potest, possibile est, a wealdan posse, Lye.] Perhaps, possibly; forsan:—*Weald hwæt heom betide possibile est ut, vel siquid forte, is accidat, *Off. Episc. 3.* Weald beah possit tamen ut, *forsan, Nic. 19: Wanl. Cat. p. 15, Lye.*

WEALDAN; *ic weald, þu wealdest, wealt, he weald, wealdeð, wealt, welt, wylt; p. weold; sub. wealde; pp. gewealden. [Plat. walden, wealdigen: Frs. walda: Ger. walten: Isd. uualden: Ot. uualtan: Moes. waldan, gawaldan dominari: Dan. valte to govern: Swed. förwalta, walta to govern: Icel. vallda efficere, in causa esse; vellidi n. imperium: Fins. wallitsema: Littuan. waldyti: Russ. wladeti, all three signify to govern] To rule, govern, command, WIELD, sway, direct, conduct, to exercise power or authority, to possess; regere, gubernare, dominari, imperium exercere, potestatem habere in, potiri:—*He let hine wealdan he let him rule, *Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 2.* Donne lete he his hine lange wealdan then had he let him long possess it, *Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12.* God wylt þisse worulde God governs this world, *Bt. 5, 3.* Ðu wyldst tu dominaris, *Ps. 88, 10: L. Edw.*

Guth. 9. Ic sylfa weold I myself would sway, *Cd. 219.* Ðu wealdest thou rulest, *Bt. R. p. 173.* Ðu weltst, *Bt. R. p. 33, 4.* God wealdeð Iacobus Deus dominatur in Jacobum, *Ps. 58, 15.* Se wealdeð heofonas and eorðan who governs heaven and earth, *L. Can. Edg. Conf. 9.* He wealt calles he governs all, *Bt. 35, 3: 39, 2.* Elic mon bið wealdend þæs þe he welt, næfð he nanne anweald þæs þe he ne welt every man is a ruler so far as he rules, he has no power so far as he rules not, *Bt. 36, 3.* Sio eax welt calles þæs wænes the asle governs all the waggon, *Bt. 39, 8.* Gelefst þu þæt seo wyrd wealde þisse worulde believest thou that chance governs this world, *Bt. 5, 7.* Ðu sædest þæt þu ongeat þæt God wealde þisses middangeardes, ac þu sædest þæt þu ne mihte witan humeta he his weolde, oððe hu he his weolde thou saidst that thou perceivedst that God governed this world, but thou saidst that thou couldst not discover in what manner he governed it, or how he governed it, *Bt. 35, 2, Card. p. 246, 1.* Swegl-siðe weold the sail's course directed, *Cd. 147.* Eal-dormen wealdað hyra þeoda principes dominantur in eorum gentes, *Mt. 20, 25: Lk. 22, 25.* His geaesta mid to wealdanne to govern his creatures with, *Bt. 35, 3.*

WEALDEND, es; *m. [part of wealdan to rule] A ruler, governor; gubernator, dominus:—*Wið þone hehstan heofnes wealdend against the highest ruler of heaven, *Cd. 14.* Se wealdend welt the governor guides, *Bt. 39, 12.* Se wealdend heofnes and eorðan the ruler of heaven and earth, *Bt. 21: 39, 2: Cd. 215.* He is ana staðofæst wealdend he only is steadfast ruler, *Bt. 35, 3.* God wolde þæt men wæran ealra oðra geaesta wealdendas God would that men were rulers of all other creatures, *Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 23.*
 WEALDENDE, es; *adj. Ruling, powerful; potens, gubernans:—*Anweald ne mæg his wealdend wealdendne gedon power cannot make his possessor (ruler) powerful, *Bt. 16, 3.* Dæs cyninges anweald ne mæge ænigne mon gedon wealdendne the king's power cannot make any man powerful, *Bt. 29, 1.*

Weald-genga, an; m. *A wood robber, a robber by the highway, a thief, robber*; qui per sylvas grassatur, latro, *Elf. T. p. 35, 9: p. 36: 37.*

Weald-genge Robbery, *thieving*; latrocinium, *Som.*

Weald-leðer, es; n. *A directing leather, a rein, bridle*; regiminis lorum, habena, frænum:—Gerum his weald-leðeres room (space) of his bridle, *Bt. 21. Card. p. 114, 3.* Se ggemetaþ þone bridel, and þæt weald-leðer ealles ymb-hweortes heofenes and eorþan who regulates the bridle and the rein of all the circumference of heaven and earth, *Bt. 36, 2: Elf. T. p. 36, 16.*

Wealdung, e; f. *A government, rule*; regimen, gubernatio, *Chart. Edw.*

Weale; g. a; d. um, on, an. *Wales, the Welsh*; Wallia, *Walli, Chr. 1094: 1095: 1097, v. Engle in concluding quotations.*

Weal-fæsten a wall fastness, *Cd. 157.*

Wealg sound, whole, v. walg.

Wealg-gat a wall or rampart gate, v. wealg-gat.

Weal-geweorc wall work, *Elf. gr. 5.*

WEALH; g. es; pl. Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, Wealan; n. *[Old Dut. Old Ger. wale m: Ger. wale m. a foreigner, but particularly an Italian] A foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh*; peregrinus, alienigena, extraneus, barbarus, Wallus, Brito. Britannicem in Saxonibus fugati, quasi sibi extranei, Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, appellati sunt, *Chr. 465: 473: 477: 485: 597: 607: 658, &c.* Ii interim qui in Cambriam se receperant, Bryt-wealas, qui vero in Cornubiam, Corn-wealas, North-wealas, aquilonares Britannii, *Chr. 823.* West-wealas, occidentales Britannii, *Chr. 835.* Twa þusendo Weala two thousand of Welsh, *Chr. 614.*

Weala cyning king of the Welsh, *Chr. 710.* Weala ge-feoht a fight of the Welsh, *Chr. 823: L. In. 23, 24: L. Wall. 2, 3, 5.* Wealh geref a Welsh governor, *Chr. 897: L. In. 74.*

Wealh a servant, *L. Ethel. Ant. 7, W. p. 105, 30, v. weal.*

Wealh-baso Vermillion, a red colour; vermiculum, color rubeus, *Cot. 199.*

Wealh-hafoc A foreign hawk, a falcon; peregrinus accipiter,

falco, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.—Erodius, Ps. 103, 19.*

Weal-hreow bloodthirsty, cruel, v. wæl-hreow, in wæl, &c.

Wealh-stod, es; m. *A translator, interpreter, explainer*; interpres, explicator:—Wealh-stod þisse bec translator of this book, *Bt. pref.* Wealh-stodas interpreters, *Bd. S. p. 486, 23: Cd. 169.*

Wealh-peod Welsh nation; Wallica gens, *L. Wal. pref.*

Wealinga - ford, Waling - ford [*Flor. Walingaforda: Hunt. Wallingford, Walinford: Gerv. Wallyngford: Kni. Wallyngforth, Wallyngfort — Gallorum, i. e. Attrebatum trajectus sive vadum, Bazt. Glos. p. 61*] WALLINGFORD, Berks; oppidum est in agro Berche-riensi ad Thamesin, *Chr. 1006: 1126.*

WEALL, wall, es; m. [*Plat. wall m. a rampart, bank; Dut. wal m. id: Frs. walle f. id: Ger. wall m. wallum: Dan. val c. a bank, shore; völd v. a rampart: Swed. wall m. rampart, bank: Slav. wal: Wil. gwal, gwawl a wall, trench: Ir. balla m. a wall, rampart: Gael. balladh, balla m. a wall, a rampart*] 1. A WALL, rampart; murus, paries, maceria. 2. A cement for making walls, mortar; intritum:—1. And þæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte, swilce twegen hege weallas, *Ex. 14, 22: Jas. 6, 5.* Adun of þam wealle down from the wall, *Bd. S. p. 481, 22: Ps. 17, 31: 79, 13.* Stan weall lapideus murus, *C. Pt. 61, 3.* Holm weall astah sea wall arose, *Cd. 166.* Þæs wealles geat the wall or rampart gate, *Jðth. p. 23, 31.* Gewrohte he weall mid turfum, and bred weall þær on ufon he wrought a rampart with turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, *Chr. 189, Inq. p. 9, 11.* Wealle belocene with wall enclosed, *Cd. 209: Jos. 2, 15.* Binnan þære cyrcean weallum within the church's walls, *Bd. S. p. 641, 43.* 2. Hæfdon tyrwan for weallum habuerunt bitumen pro intrito, *Gen. 11, 3.*

Weall a well, fountain, v. wyl.

WEALLAN; he wylð, wealleð; p. weoll, we weollon; p. beweallen, geweallen; v. n. [*Dut. wellen: Frs. walla: Plat. Ger. wallen: Ot. Not. uallon: Dan. vælde: Swed. walla, wallaup, uppwalla: Icel. vella ebullire, fervere*] To spring up, to boil, to flow,

rage, to be hot, to be fervent; fervere, æsturare, effervescere, ebullire, scature, furere:—Hire on innan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeahnt began within her (the) serpent's counsel to boil, *Cd. 28.* Bryne þe wealleð on helle a burning which rages in hell, *L. Eccl. Cant. 6, pol. sub fin.* Weoll him on innan hyge thought boiled within him, *Cd. 18.* Ða yða weollan unda farebant, *Bd. S. p. 541, 39, 42.* Weollon wæl-benna corpses rolled, *Cd. 167.* Weallende fyr boiling fire, *Cd. 119.* Flor attre weol floor with venom boiled, *Cd. 220.* Land þe weoll meolce and hunie terra que scatus lacte et melle, *Num. 16, 13.* Wylð of þæm beorgum seo ea the water flows from the hills, *Ors. 1, 1.*

Weald-dor a wall door, a door; in muro janua, *Cod. Ezon. 12 b, 8.*

Wealle Starwort; amellus, *Lye.*

Wealled WALLED; muratus, *Som.*

Weallende, es; part. [weallan to boil] Boiling, warm, raging; fervens:—Weallende on geleafan fervens in fide, *Bd. S. p. 524, 17.* Gebrec þæs weallendes sæs noise of the raging sea, *Bd. S. p. 614, 4.* Se het þone apostol on weallendum ele baðian he commanded the apostle to bathe in boiling oil, *Elf. T. p. 32, 11.*

Weall-fæsten a rampart, *Cd. 50.*

Wealg-gat a rampart gate, *Jðth. p. 23, 26.*

Weall - gebrec a breaking or crashing of a wall, *Ors. 3, 9.*

Weallian; ic weallige; p. ode; pp. od [wealh a stranger] To go abroad, to travel, to be banished, to live in exile; peregrinari, exulare:—Of earde weallige wide he shall travel far from home, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 46.* Weallige bærfot wide he shall travel far abroad barefoot, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 10, W. p. 94, 52.*

Weall-lim wall-lime, mortar, *Som.*

Weallisc Welsh; Wallicus, *Som.*

Weall - steap wall steep, lofty walled, *Cd. 86: 100.*

Weall-stow a slaughter place, *Chr. 1025, v. wæl-stow, wæl, &c.*

Weall-wyrhta A maker of a wall, a mason, bricklayer; murorum opifex, cæmentarius, *R. 9: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Weal-mora A parmit; daucus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Wealowigan, wealowian to dry up, fall to decay; exarescere, *Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 282, 13, v. wealwan.*

W ealowigan *To roll round*; *volvère, circumferri*.—Hi ealunga wealowigen on eorþan they wholly roll upon earth, *Bt. 39, 7, v. wealwian.*

W eal-reaþ *wall clothing, tapestry, v. weal-reaþ.*

W eal-stilling, weal-styiling, e; *f.* [weal a wall, bulwark; stylan to climb] *A scaling of a wall, or the opposing a fortified place; valli scansio, sive munimenti oppugnatio*.—To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære were gebirigeaþ xvi hida, gif ealc hid byð be anum men gemannod, þonne mæg man gesettan eice gyrdre mid feower mannum. Þonne gebyreþ to twentigan gyrðan on wealstillinge hund-eahta hida, and to þam furlange gebyrgaþ oðer healf hund hida and x hida ad unius acra latitudinem, in valli oppugnatione, et ad septem, pertinent xvi hida (sive stationes). Si singula hida sit uno homine occupata, tunc poterit aliquis instruere unamquamque gyrðam quatuor hominibus. Tunc pertinebunt ad viginti gyrðas, in valli oppugnatione, lxxx hida, et ad furlongum pertinebunt clx hida, *Hicks's Diss. p. 109.*

Ex hac denique formula colligimus, quatuor gyrðas unam conficiæ acram; quadraginta vero gyrðas, i. e. decem acras, unum furlongum. Si itaque acra Anglo-Saxonica nostræ esset æqualis, idem etiam utriusque furlongus, et gyrða proinde Anglo-Saxonica nostro radio, sive rood æqualis, *Lye.*

W eal-stod *an interpreter, v. weal-stod.*

W ealt *governs; gubernat, v. wealdan.*

W ealt *A cloud; nubes, C. Ps. 17, 13.*

W ealt *A trap, snare; decipulum, laqueus, Som.*

W ealt-ham, Weald-ham [*Hood*]. *Waltham: Ger. Brom. Knit.*

W altham. — weald a wood, weald, ham a dwelling] **W** ALTHAM, *Hampshire*; plurium oppidorum in Anglia nomen, *Chr. 1001.*

W ealtian *To reel, stagger; nutare, titubare, Som.*

W ealwian, wealwian, wealowigan. *To dry, ripen, to dry up, to decay; exarescere*.—Wealuwað, wealwað, *Bt. R. p. 164: Bt. 21.*

W ealwian, bewealwian; *p. ode; pp. od. To roll, WALLOW; volvere, volutare*.—Stan wealwiende of þam mun-

te a stone rolling from the mountain, *Bt. 6, Card. p. 22, 11.* Bewealwiað þær on (swine) wallow therein, *Bt. 37, 4, Card. p. 298, 19.*

W eal-wyrt wallwort, also *en-dive, Herb. 93, v. wal-wyrt.*

W ea-metta [wea malice] *Enmity, anger; inimicitia, iracundia*.—Ræde weametta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const. W. p. 148, 22.*

W ea-mod *Angry-minded, angry, testy, wayward; iracundus, Off. Reg. 15: Hymn. Mor. præc. 48.*

W eamodnes, se; *f.* *Anger, rage, sorrow; furor, iracundia, luctus, Past. 40, 5.*

W eaps a wasp, *v. wæps.*

W EAR, wearr [*Old Dut. wearr, wier nodus, callus: Plat. wruk, wruuk a piece of wood full of knobs and protuberances, a clownish fellow*] *Hardness of the hands or feet, caused by labour, a knot; callus, nodus, Cot. 32, 33: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2: L. Eithelb. 62.*

W ear *A cup, ewer, water-pot; poculum, aqualis, L. M. 2, 24, v. hwer.*

W earc work, *L. Conc. Ænh. 21, v. weorc.*

-weard, -weardes [*Eng. -ward: Plat. -warta, -wert versus, like the A.-S. only met with at the end of compound words, as date-wert downward; -wert is rather antiquated, and -warta is more used: Dut. -waarts: Ger. -wärts, werts versus: Moes. -wairth, -wairths versus (ocibus in compositione postpositum, et respondet Latino versus, contra, Jun.): Icel. -verdr e regione, oppositus, usitatum in compositis; ofan-verdr superne; nedan-verdr inferior; framan-verdr obversus, adversus*] *Used in composition expresses situation, direction, towards, towards; in compositione, versus*.—**Dider-weard** *thitherward, Jos. 10, 7: Gen. 19, 27. Dider-weardes thitherward, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 334, 14: Chr. 894. Ham-weard homeward, Gen. 24, 61. Ham-weardes, Chr. 894.*

W EARÐ, es; *m.* [*Plat. warde f: Dut. bewaarder m. custos: Frs. were f. household, house-keeping: Ger. warter m: Ot. Not. warta, wart f. custos, defensor: Moes. wardjans custodes; wardja, wards custos; daurawards custos portæ: Dan. vare, varde c. guard, watch: Swed. wård m. custos; wård f. custodia: Icel. vördr m. excubitor, custos; varda f. meta,*

scopus; vardhaldsmadr n. custos, excubitor; vard engl. m. angelus custos] **A WARDEN, WARD keeper, guardian, watchman; custos, dominus, sors possessor**.—*Heoforices vearðan guardian of heora's kingdom, Cd. 83. Engla weard angela's guardian, Cd. 74, p. 2, 20. Lifes weard Eþra's guardian, Cd. 8. Guma weard guardian of men, Cd. 184. Mere-flodes weard ærflood's guardian; oceani dominus, Cd. 167. Banhus weard a bone house or bed's guardian, the spirit; osee domus custos, incolæ, men, Cd. 169. Ða weardas veron aþyrhte, Mt. 23, 4, 11: Cd. 131: Mt. 27, 66. Sema weardas ofer profetæ custodes, Jos. 10, 18.*

W eard, e; *f.* *A guard, guardianship, watch, vigilance; custodia, vigilantia*.—*Heald: wearde tenere custodiam, La. 8, 35. Becettan mid wærc cingere custodiam, Jud. 16, 7, p. 161, 12. On wearde cu vigilantia, L. Const. W. p. 141, 13.*

W eard, for wearð was; *erit; p. of eorþan.*

W eard-burh; *g. -burge; d. -rig* [*Flor. Weadbyrig: Æt. Wardebirh: Broc. Wærburh*.—*weard e watch, burh a city, for] Warburia; loca ubi Æthelsteda, Merciorum domina, exstruxit arcem: hanc fortasse Wardborough in agro Oxoniensi; Camdenus nomen Asser. et Flor. Wig. legit Wead-byrig, i. e. Wealborough in agro Staffordæ. Lambardus autem Wardeburh, hodie Watsbury nunc Windsoram et Stanes, Chr. 913.*

W eardian, beweardian; *p. ode. pp. od; v. a.* [*weard a guard; 1. To ward, guard, watch: custodire, curare, meri, vigilare. 2. To dwell, inhabit: habitare, incolere, v. eardis*.—*1. Ðære cægan weardie the key to guard, L. p. Const. 74. Seth weardode Seth guarded, Cd. 56. Weardode wide rice protected in empire, Cd. 208. Beveargende, Pt. 30, 7, 11, 5. 2. Scæl weardigan on eorþan shall dwell on earth, Bt. R. p. 180. Ðone wudu weardis inhabitis the wood, Cod. Ern. 57, a, 9. Westen weardis inhabitis a desert, Cod. Ern. 58, a, 13. In scade weardis dwells in shade, Cod. Ern. 58, a, 18.*

Wear-man a watchman, guard, *Elf. T. p. 36, 15, 16.*

Wear-setl a place to keep watch in, a watch-tower, *Cot. 194.*

Wear-stal, wear-d steal a watch-tower, a peeping hole, sights; specula, conspiciillum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.* Spectacula, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

Wear, es; m. *A wretch, villain, Th. A.*

Wear, wear wickad, *Menol. F. 572, v. werig.*

Wear-bærend, wearh-bærend, for weargod-bærend. *A slave who bears his gallowes, a villain; furcam ferens, fursifer, Som.*

Wear-bræde, wearh-bræde *A ringworm, tetter, mole, freckle; narius scrypens, impetigo, R. 71, 80; Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*

Wear-rod a fork, gallowes, v. wearh-rod.

Wearh a hardness of the skin, a knot, wart, v. wear.

Wearlice cautiously, v. wærllice.

WARM; m. n. es; f. re; j. re; *adj. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. warm: Ker. uarum: Ot. Not. uarmio: Moes. warmjan calefacere: Dan. varm: Icel. varmr tepidus; varmi m. calor] WARM; tepidus, calidus: — On sumera hit bið wearm in summer it is warm, Bt. 21: 33, 4. Peah þe wel lyste wearmes muste though thou be desirous of warm must, Bt. 5, 2: Lev. 6, 21.*

Wearman, gewearman; ic wearmige; p. ode; pp. od; u. n. To become or grow warm; calere, calecere:—Ic wearmige calen, *Elf. gr. 26, 2: c. 35. Ic onginan et owearmigenne I begin to grow warm, Elf. gr. 35.*

Wearmic; *adj. Warm; tepidus:—Wearmic wolcna scur a warm shower of clouds, Cd. 191.*

Wearne *A contrariety, resistance, an obstacle, impediment; repugnancia, obstaculum, C. R. Ben. 78, Som.*

Wear-mælum [worn a number] by compaxie, *Som.*

Wear-wistic *Difficult; arduus, difficilis, Som.*

Wear-wistic *Arduously, with difficulty; difficile, Cot. 62.*

Wearod, wearoð sea-shore, v. wearoð.

Wearp *The WARP or thread at length, through which the woof is cast in weaving, a twig; stamen textorium, vimen, Som.*

Wearp cast; jactavit, *Bt. 16, 2. v. weorpan.*

Wearp-let *A warp vat or basket to put yarn and other like stuff in, also a basket, because*

woven of twigs; qualus textorius ad stamen continendum, *Som.*

Wearp-stic *A shuttle-stick, a dart; radius textorius, telum, Som.*

Wearr hard skin, a knot, v. wear.

Wearrhines, se; f. *Hardness, knottiness; callositas, nodositas, Cot. 44, Som.*

Wearrig, wearriht. *Knotty, rough, hard as the hands or feet with labour; callosus, nodosus, Som.*

WEART [Plat. waart, waarte f: Dut. wrat f: Old Dut. weer, wier f. nodus, furculus: Ger. warze f: Dan. vorte c: Swed. wårta f: Icel. varta f. verruca: Fr. verrue f: Sp. Port. verruga f. v. wear] A WART; verruca, *Som.*

Weartene heap impurity, lustfulness; satyriasis, *Ben.*

Wearter an inhabitant, v. wært-ter.

Wearð was, made, has become, v. weorðan.

Wearð sea-shore, v. waroð.

WEAS; *adv. [Perhaps the Old Plat. was, weas, for the Ger. etwas something, is related to this word] By chance, accidentally, by accident or misfortune; casu, fortuito:—Nis nauht þæt mon cwitð, þæt ænig þing weas gebyrige; forþam ælc þing cymð of sumum þingum, for þy hit ne bið weas gebyrd; ac þær hit of nauhte ne come, þonne were hit weas gebyrd it is naught that men say, that any thing happens by chance; because every thing comes from certain things, therefore it has not happened by chance; but if it had come from nothing, then it would have happened by chance, Bt. 40, 5, Card. p. 368, 11: 40, 6: 37, 1: 39, 2.*

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WEAXES, se; f. *An increase, growing; cremenentum:—Cyrriean weaxnes a church's increase, Bd. S. p. 506, 38. Þæs monan leoht and þæs sæses fodes weaxnes an increase of moonlight and of the sea-flood, Bd. S. p. 616, 16.*

WEB, wæb [Plat. wäbb, wäbbe, web, wöbbe, woppe n. wevsel n: Dut. web, webbe, weefsel n: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. uuabbe, uueppi: *Nor. Ps. 89, 10, uuuppen der spinna cobweb: Dan. væv c: Swed. wäf m: Icel. wefr m. tela: Wel. gwe a web of cloth, a covering] A WEB; tela, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.**

Webba *A weaver; textor, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Web-beam *The WEB-BEAM, a weaver's beam; jugum textorium, licitorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 a. Insubula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 b.*

Webbestre *A female weaver; texitrix, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Web-gereðru; q. *a web of cloth; fura, R. 111. Tara, Elf. gl.*

[Plat. Dut. wassen: Frs. waxa: Ger. wachsen: *Tat. Ot. Ker. uuahsan: Mons. Glos. kauuahsan vegetata; uuohs crevit: Moes. wahajan crescere; p. wohs: Dan. vox: Swed. wåxa: Icel. waxa crescere] To wax, grow, increase; crescere, invalescere, nasci, oriri, fieri:—Lætað weaxan sinite crescere, Mt. 13, 30. Wex cresce, Gen. 35, 11. Ic gedo þæt þu wyxt faciam ut crescas, Gen. 17, 6. Hyt wyxð crescit, Mt. 13, 32. Þær þær gold wixt ubi aurum nascitur, Gen. 2, 11. Seo wyrt weox herba crevit, Mt. 13, 26. Þæt cild weox puer crevit, Gen. 21, 8. Seo adl dæghwamlice weox the disease daily increased, Bd. S. p. 609, 25: 627, 12. On þam dagum syððan Moises geweox, Ec. 2, 11. Hyt gebyreð þæt he weaxe oportet ut ille crescat, Jn. 3, 30. Ic do þæt ge weaxað faciam ut vos crescatis, Lk. 26, 9. Ða þornas weoxon spinæ ortæ sunt, Mt. 13, 7. Geweaxen grown, Cot. 182.*

Wearp *The WARP or thread at length, through which the woof is cast in weaving, a twig; stamen textorium, vimen, Som.*

Wearp cast; jactavit, *Bt. 16, 2. v. weorpan.*

Wearp-let *A warp vat or basket to put yarn and other like stuff in, also a basket, because*

woven of twigs; qualus textorius ad stamen continendum, *Som.*

Wearp-stic *A shuttle-stick, a dart; radius textorius, telum, Som.*

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Webbestre *A female weaver; texitrix, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Web-gereðru; q. *a web of cloth; fura, R. 111. Tara, Elf. gl.*

Som. p. 79; *forasan, arma testoria, Lye.*
 * Web-gerode a web of cloth; tela, *Som.*
 Web-hoc a web-hook, stay of a weaver's beam; textorius unicus, pecten, apidiscus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.
 Web-hus WEB-HOUSE, weaver's shop; textrina, *Som.*
 Weblic Belonging to a weaver; textorius.
 Web-tawa Flax, thread; linum, *Lye.*
 Webung A stage, pavilion; scena, *Som.*
 Wecca A WEEK; septimana, *Lye.*
 Wecca, an. A WICK, a candlewick; ellychnium, *Cot.* 40.
 WECCAN, weccan; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* wekken: *Ger.* wecken: *Ot. Not. Wil.* ueegken, ueechen, ueecken: *Dan.* vække: *Swed.* wäcka: *Icel.* vekia excitare, *espergefacer.* *Adelung* says, wecken is the intensiveness of the *Ger.* verb wegen, bewegen to move strongly, the action required to awake one from sleep] To arouse, to call from sleep, to bring forth, to excite, light; excitare, suscitare:—Unræd weccan evil council arouse, *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 5. Hys broðer sæd wecce, *Mk.* 12, 19. Þe flod weccað which water bringeth forth, *Cd.* 10. Ongan seled weccan began stre to light, *Cd.* 140, v. aweccan.
 * Weccan watches; vigiliæ, *C. R.* *Ben.* 20, v. wæcce.
 Weccd, Weccdport [*Hunt.* Wecheport: *Howd.* Weesdport: *Brom.* Weceport] WATCHET; navium statio in agro Sumer-setensi, *Chr.* 918: 997.
 Weeg a wedge, a mass of metal, v. wæcg.
 Weegan, wecggan to arouse, agitate, to bring forth, *Bl. R.* p. 191: *Cd.* 192, *Th.* p. 240, 19, v. weccan, aweccan, wagian.
 WED, wedd; g. weddes; d. wedde; n. [*Plat. Old Dut.* wedde f. sponsio, pignus: *Frs.* wed f. promissum: *Dut.* wedde f. salary, pension: *Ger.* wette f. a bet, wager: *Old Ger.* wad pignus; *Lat.* mid. wadia, wadium, vadium: *Dan.* veddemaal n. a bet, wager: *Swed.* vad n. a bet: *Icel.* ved n. pignus, *fidējussio*: *Arab.* واد wd, wed friendship, love] A pledge, earnest, sign, promise, agreement; pignus, fœdus:—Gif þu wed nime æt þinum nehstan, *Ex.* 22, 26. Ic þe sealde to wedde I gave thee in

pledge, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 13. Dis bið þæt tacn mines weddea, *Gen.* 9, 12, 13, 17. Beo min wedd on eowrum flæsce on ecum wedde, *Gen.* 17, 11, 13, 19, 21. Ga hider near and uton syllan wedd, þæt freondscipe sig betwux unc, me and þe, *Gen.* 81, 44. Ða astah ic on þone munt, and bæc þa stænanan bredu, on þam wæs þæt wedd þe Drihten wið eow gecwærð, *Deut.* 9, 9: 31, 16: *Lea.* 26, 15.

* Wed a garment, *Cot.* 171, v. wæd.
 WEDAN; ic wede, he wet; p. wedde, awedde; we weddon; v. n. [*Plat.* wuden: *Dut.* woden: *Ger.* wüthen: *Not.* uuoten to rage, to be in a fury: *Icel.* vada uppa iwoadere, infestare: *Wil.* gwyth wrath, anger.—wod mad] To rave, to be mad, to rage; infestare, insanire, furere, maturare:—He wet insanit, *Ja.* 10, 20. Wendon hi þæt þe wedde putabant illi quod insaniret, *Bd.* S. p. 517, 11. Garsecg wedde ocean raged, *Cd.* 167. Ða yða weddan fluctus furebant, *Bd.* S. p. 541, 39.
 Wed-beorg hellebore, an antidote against madness; in vesanium tutamen, helleborus, *Som.*
 Wed-broðer a pledged brother, a Christian brother; confrater, is scilicet qui eodem fodere seu sacramento (v. gr. baptismi) cum alio astringitur, *Chr.* 656.

* Wed-bryce a breach of a pledge or covenant, *L. Alf. pol.* 1.
 Wedd a pledge, v. wed.
 WEDDIAN, beweddian; ic weddige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat. Old Dut.* wedden certare pignors: *Dut.* wedden to bet, to lay a wager: *Frs.* weddia, wedda to promise, pledge: *Ger.* wetten: *Old Ger.* wæten: *Mons. Glos.* uuatun junxerunt; gapun uueti dederunt manus suas: *Ot. Krist.* l. ii. cxviii. 10; uuio ther uuozod, alten litun gibot sicut lex, antiquis præceptis: *Ker.* wizzi punishment: *Moes.* gawath conjunxit; withan conjungere: *Dan.* vedde, vædde: *Swed.* wädja to bet; wad n. a bet, appeal; slå wad to bet: *Icel.* vedja pignors certare, deponere a ved n. pignus, *fidējussio*, sponsio: *Bozhorn* in *Lex. Ant. Brit.* dyweddio jugare, conjugare, conjugio dare; cydwedd conjux] 1. To bargain, promise, vow, make a contract; pacisci, promittere, spondere. 2. To

WED, give to wife, betroth, spondere, dare in uxorem. 3. To marry; docere in uxorem:—1. Weres weddian ce pitis æstimationes spondere. *L. pol. Edm.* 7. Weddige æt brid-guma the bridegroom's. *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 2. Him weddedon feoh to sylfenne ei pacti sunt pecuniam dari. *Lk.* 22, 5. 2. Weddian terra magan to wife to betroth their relation to wife, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 6. 3. Mæc. oððe wif weddian sigara sine uxorem ducere, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 1.

* Wedding, e; f. A pactus, WEDDING; pactio, sponsa pactio matrimonialis, matrimonium, *Nic.* 7.

Wede-berge an antidote against poison, *Cot.* 71, v. wed-beorg.
 Wede-hund a mad hound, a mad dog, v. wedende.

Wedende; g. m. n. ea; f. n. part. [wedan to be mad] Being, insane, mad; insaniam, rabidus, veranus:—Wede-hund a mad hound, *E. S.* 1. Hwa sæg þan weddan gytsere genoh largian who can to the mad and curious give enough, *Bl.* 7, 4. For wedendre heortan to cyninges propter insaniam regis, *Bd.* S. p. 521, 1.
 Weden-heort insane, mad; insanus mente, *Som.*
 Weden-heortnes Raging insanity, madness; insaniam mentis, insaniam, rabies, *Bd.* S. p. 521, 3: 524, 1.

* WEDER; wæder; g. wæderes; wædes; n. [*Plat. Dut.* weder, weer n.: *Ger.* weder: *Ot.* uectar: *Wil.* wecer: *Dan.* veir, vejr s: *Sw.* wäder n.: *Icel.* vedr a. ar. aëris temperies: *Slav.* v. weter: *Ir.* Gael. aith a. air, firmament, sky, atmosphere: *Grk.* αἰθήρ: *Lat.* æther: *It.* widara, wad, waia, wæ:—

Pers. واد wad, for wind, air, wind, weather] 1. WATHER, the atmosphere of the air, the air; caeli temperies aër. 2. A storm, tempest, tempestas:—1. Smyte wec serene caeli temperies, *M.* 1: 2: *Bl.* 6. Hreoh weder. *M.* 16, 3: *Chr.* 1052. Strætum weder stormy weather, *Bl.* 7: 3. Micle þy fægenra fædredes wædes wæderes wæderes to the weather fitted, *Cd.* 151. Wederes abad wæderes weather; cælum serene

spectavit, Chr. 1094. 2. Durh weder gelet hindered by storm; per tempestatem adersam impeditus, Chr. 1097. Wernian hine wið þæt weler to guard himself against he storm, Bt. 41, 8. Holmeþun wederum with raging storms, Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, l.
 der a wether, v. weþer.
 der-cyn a male kind; masculus, Som.
 der-ferste weather-fast; temeritate detentus, Chr. 1046.
 der-rap WEATHER-ROPE, cable; rudens, Cot. 177.
 der-wolcen a weather cloud, cloud, Cd. 146.
 dede a widow, Job. p. 164, v. rudewe.
 ðia poor, the poor, v. wædla.
 ð-lac [lac a gift] A pledge; dignus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.
 ðlian to want, beg, v. wædian.
 ð-loga [loga a liar] faithless; idem fallens, Lup. 19.
 ðlung want, v. wædlung.
 ðrian q. To weather; tempestatem sortiri serenam vel turbidam, Ben.
 ðyn-heortnis madness, C. Ps. 19, 6, v. weden-heortnes.
 ðpan; pp. gewefen [Plat. Dut. reven: Ger. weben: Ot. Not. ueban, uepan: Mons. Glos. nupente texentes: Tat. giueban contexta: Dem. wæve: wæd. wæfwa: Icel. wefa texere: Trk. wpa] TO WEAVE, form, v. contrie; texere, fabricare: —Unræd wæfan evil counsel to reuse, Cd. 1. Hraegel wefað wæve clothes, Bd. S. p. 601, 16.
 ðenne gewefen, picce gewefen kindly woven, thickly woven, R. 3.
 ðels a covering, v. wæfels.
 ðersyne a spectacle, show, v. wæfersyne.
 ðian to astonish, Cod. Exon. 60, 17, v. wæflan.
 ði clædica vel claudica, Cot. 4, inter textrimalia, Lys.
 ði a weevil, v. wifel.
 ða pannula, Ben.
 ðra, wæta. The woof or WERT, the threads crossing the warp weaving; deponile, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. Textorium, Cot. 1, 161, i. e. subtegmen vel ubtemen apud textores, Som. 3, es; m. [Frs. wief: Plat. Dut. Ger. weg m: Old Ger. rec: Iod. wuegh: Ot. weg: fec. wigs iter: Dan. vei, vey: Sued. wäg m: Icel. vegr m. ia, semita] A WAY; via, iter: —To sechealdenne þone weg þam lifes treowe, Gen. 3, 4. Weg swiðe rum via valde

spatiosa, Mt. 7, 13. Nears and angum weg stricta et angusta via, Mt. 7, 14. Swa swa se weg lið sicut via jacet, Num. 21, 22. Hæfdon sumne dæl wegæs gefaren aliquam partem viæ processerant, Deut. 44, 4: Bd. S. p. 485, 30. Durh þone weg per istam viam, Mt. 7, 13: 8, 28: Num. 21, 4: 22, 23: Gen. 48, 7: Mt. 13, 4, 19. On þam ylcen wæge in cadem via, Lk. 10, 31: Gen. 35, 19. Godes wegæs Dei viæ, Deut. 32, 4. Smeðe wegæs plane viæ, Lk. 3, 5. Wegæs syndon dryge (the) ways are dry, Cd. 157, Th. p. 195, 28. Ðæra wegæ gelæte viarum exitus, compita, Gen. 38, 21: Mt. 22, 9. On þa wegæs in vias, Mt. 22, 10. On callum þam wegum in omnibus viis, Deut. 1, 21. ¶ Kalne weg always; semper, Bt. 13: 15: 27, 4: 30, 1: 33, 4: 38, 4: 40, 5.

WEGAN; p. wæg, wæh, awæh, we wægon; pp. gewegen; v. a. To bear, carry, move, to WEIGH; hence, to weigh anchor; v. here, portare, levare, trutinare, levare anchoram:—He moste wæpen wegan he must bear arms, Bd. S. p. 517, 7. Wegan swatig hleor to bear a sweaty countenance, Cd. 43. Wegan fealwe linde to bear a fallow linden, Cd. 94. Ic tacen wege I a token bear, Cd. 42. Ðe on breostum wæg byrnende lufan who in (his) breast bore burning love, Chr. 975. Wæg mid hine twigecged hand-seax portavit apud se bicipitem sicam, Bd. S. p. 511, 15. We cwædon þæt he wege sylf þa fwiðe decrewmas quod ille ferat ipse odium, L. Edm. pol. 1. Ðe þanc wege bear thes thanks, Cd. 107. Randas wægon shields bore, Cd. 95. Beado-searo wægon warlike engines moved, Cd. 170. Ymb hine wægon about him moved, Cd. 151, Th. p. 189, 5. Abraham þa awæh feower hund scillinga seolfres be ful-lon gewihte, Gen. 23, 16.

Weg-bræde, way-brede, plain-tain, v. wæg-bræde.

Wegc a wedge, v. wæg.

Wege a balance, Ps. 61, 9, v. wæge.

Wege-gang a foot-path; semita, L. With. W. p. 12, § 12.

Wege-lætron trivium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 160.

Weg-faran to take a journey, to wayfare, to journey.

Weg-fereld A journey; iter, Som. Weg-ferende wayfaring, Mt. 27, 39: Mt. 15, 21.

Weg-fore A going; profectio, iter, Lys.

Wegg a mass, Bt. 34, 9, C., v. weg.

Weg-gedal a crossway, a turning aside, v. wæg-gedal.

Weg-gelæte a crossway.

Weg-gesiðan way companions, guards.

Weg-gewendan to depart from the way; de viâ movere, Som.

Wegi All kinds of cups, a drinking pot; poculum, Som.

Weg-leas WAYLESS, out of the way; sine via, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.

Weg-least A going out of the way; deviatio, invium, Ps. 106, 40.

Weg-nest, weg-nyst food for a journey, Bd. S. p. 634, 33, v. wæg-nest.

Weg-reaf way plunder, v. wæg-reaf.

Weg-scala a weighing scale, v. wæg-scala.

Weg-twiflung a division of a way; via divisio, diverticulum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.

Wei woe, alas, Bt. 35, 6, C., v. wa.

Weie a way, Chr. 656, v. weg.

WEL, well; comp. bet; sup. betat; adv. [Plat. well, wol bene, quidem, equidem: Dut. wel: Ger. wohl: Ker. Ot. wola, wela, woll: Moss. waila bene, pulchre: Dan. Icel. vel. Sued. wäl: Wel. gwell better; gwella to better. The Lat. belle and the Grk. καλῶν may claim a relationship to this word; also the Sans. bala, bali strength, power] WELL, much, enough, truly; bene, probe, vere, satis, pene:—

Swiðe wel very well, Bt. 41, 4. To wel too well, Bt. 7, 3.

Wel þu spræcst bene loqueris, Deut. 1, 14: Lk. 20, 39: Jn. 4, 17. Gyf ge wel doð þam þe cow wel doð si bene faciatis eis qui vobis bene faciatis, Lk. 6, 33. Wel Christian truly Christian; vere Christianus, Bd. S. p. 565, 31. Gyf ic well spræc, Jn. 18, 23. ¶ Wel neah, neh WELL NIGH; prope, pene, Bd. S. p. 487, 42.

Wel hwær, gehwær for the most part; pene ubique, passim, plerumque, Bt. R. p. 166: 194: Bd. S. p. 493, 33.

Wella well alas, Oh, Bt. 34, 8.

WELA, wæla, an; m. [Plat. weel, wehl f. petulance, wantonness, voluptuousness: Dut. weelde f. luxury, voluptuousness: Ger. wohl n: Dan. vel n: Sued. wäl n: Wel. hwyllus prosperous, right, dexterous, well in health] 1. WEAL,

wealth, prosperity, happiness, bliss; abundantia, opulentia, prosperitas, felicitas. 2. In the *pl. Riches*; opes, divitiæ:—1. Eall þisses middaneardes wela all of this world's wealth, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 23.* Onceosan welan and wawan to choose of weal and woe, *Cd. 23.* Sege me nu hwæðer se þin wela swa deore seo say to me now whether this thy wealth is so dear, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 3.* Strynan welan and wiste to acquire wealth and food, *Cd. 46.* Forðgan wid-bradne welan to give wide-spread bliss, *Cd. 30, 2.* Welan þisses middangeardes riches of this world, *Bt. 13: 26, 1.* Gepenc nu hwæt þines agnes seo calra þissa woruld-mæta and welena think now what is thy own of all this world's possessions and riches, *Bt. 13.* Weorðian mid miclum welum to reward with much riches, *Bt. 28.*

• Wela Rich; dives, felix:—Boll wela a rich dwelling, *Cd. 86, v. welig.*

Wela - hord wealth hoard, a treasury; gazophylacium, *Cot. 204.*

Weland, Welond, es; m. *Weland, the Vulcan of Northern mythology; Welandus:—*Hwær sint nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, þæs goldsmiðes þe wes geo mæroet where are now the wise *Weland's bones, the goldsmith that was of yore most eminent? Bt. R. p. 162, 25.* Hwæt sint nu þæs wisan goldsmiðes ban Welondes? what are now the bones of the wise goldsmith, *Weland? Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 16.*

Wel-beſceawod well seen, considered; spectatus, consideratus, *R. Ben. 64.*

Wel-boren well-born, noble, genteel; bene natus, ingenuus, nobilis, *C. R. Lk. 19, 12: Deut. 1, 15.*

Welcn the welkin, sky, v. wolcen.

Welded A good deed, benefit; benefactura, beneficium, *Vit. Smith: Pa. 77, 14.*

Wel-don to do well; benefacere.

Wel-eað-ben that may be easily entreated; deprecabilis, *Som.*

Weleg rich, *Bt. 7, 4, v. welig.*

Welegian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

WELER, es; m. [*Frs. vara f. a lip: Iscl. vara labium*] A lip; labium:—Tostencð Driht ealle weleras facnfulle disperdat Dominus uniuersa labia dolosa, *Ps. 11, 3, 4: 30, 21:*

62, 6: 119, 2: 139, 3. Mid welerum weorðan cum labiis honorare, *Mt. 15, 8: Mt. 7, 6.*

Wel-ga Go well, go to; eja, *Som.* Welga, for welega rich, v. welig. Wel-goboren well-born, noble, v. wel-boren.

Wel-gecweme [gecweme pleasant] well pleased, acceptable, pleasant; beneplacitus, gratus, *Ps. 118, 108: 146, 12.*

Wel-gecwemedlic well pleasing, *Ps. 149, 4, v. wel-gecweme.*

Wel-gehende well nigh, near at hand; admodum prope, *Som.*

Wel-gehwer for the most part, v. wel, &c.

Wel-gelican to be well pleased, *Mt. 17, 5.*

Wel-gelicwirðe well pleased, acceptable; beneplacitus, acceptus, *V. Ps. 118, 108.*

Wel-gelicwirðnes Good pleasure; beneplacitum, *V. Ps. 140, 7.*

Wel-gewlíte well favoured, very beautiful.

Wel-gewlítegod well adorned, *Ely. gl. v. wel-gewlíte.*

Wel-hæwen well hued or coloured; boni coloris, cæruleus, *Ben.*

Wel-hreow bloodthirsty, v. wel-hreow.

Wel-hwær every where, v. wel-hwær.

Weli, for weleg, welig rich, *Ps. 48, 2.*

WELIG, weleg; g. m. n. es; þ. re; def. se weliga; seo, þæt welige; adj. [*Plat. Frs. welig petulant, wanton, luxurious: Dut. weelderig luxurious, voluptuous: Ger. wohligh comfortable, pleasant*] Rich, beautiful; dives, abundans:—He was swiðe welig, *Lk. 18, 23.*

Abram soðlice was swiðe welig on golde, *Gen. 13, 6.*

Sum welig man guidam dives homo, *Mt. 27, 57: Lk. 16, 1, 19.*

Sumes weliges mannes æcer cujusdam diuitis hominis ager, *Lk. 12, 16.*

Done welegan wæddum gelice efnærne gedeð maketh the rich alike equal with poor, *Bt. R. p. 162: Lk. 14, 12.*

Se welega geð on Godes ric, *Mt. 19, 23, 24.*

Gear welige awsi abundantes, *Gen. 41, 26, 29.*

Wa eow weligum wæ wobis uoluitibus, *Lk. 6, 24.*

He gesch þa weligan asperit diuites, &c. 21, 1.

Welegre richer, *Ors. 2, 4.*

Welegast, weleogast richest, *Ors. 3, 5: Bt. 26, 1.*

WELIG A WILLOW; salix, *Cot. 165.*

Weligian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

Welinga - ford *Wallingford; Welinga-ford.*

Welisc Welch, *Heming. p. 101, v. Welisc.*

Well a well, fountain, *Ely. Som. p. 76: Bd. 3. p. 625, 2: Bt. 15: Bt. R. p. 158, 72: wyl.*

Well-don to do well.

Wel-la alas, v. wel, &c.

Wellere A hollow, boom, re: sinus, *Som.*

Wellian; p. ode. To hel to be hot; feruere, aruere; ebullire, furere:—lc wæ ferrea, *Ely. gr. 26, 5.* Welb astnawit, *Guthl. Vit. 2, v. wellan.*

Well-licung WELL LIKING; v. pleasing; beneplacium, *I. Ps. 68, 16.*

Well-willende, wel-willic wishing well, kind, benevolent, *Ely. gr. 14: Jud. 6, 14.*

Well-willendlice, wel-williclice benevolently, kindly, *Ely. gr. 14: Ps. 50, 19.*

Well-willendnes, wel-willicnes good-will, benevolence, *Ben. L. Ps. 51, 3.*

Welm heat, fire, *Cd. 212: wylm.*

WELM Sole of the foot; pedis, *Ben. v. fot-welm.*

Welmes-ford [*Brom. Welmes-ford*] WELMFOED; v. agro Northantmensi ad uium Nen, *Cot. 656.*

Wel-neah well nigh, v. wel, &c.

Welond a famous smith, v. Weland.

Welor a lip, v. weler.

Welp a whelp, dog, *E. Bt. 27, v. hwelp.*

Welp a lip, *R. Ben. pref. v. welp.*

Wel-reow bloodthirsty, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-spreng a well-spring, v. Ely. gl. *Som. p. 76.*

Welt rules; weltst ruled; wealdan.

Weluc a wulk, cockle, *R. 102: E. gl. Som. p. 77, v. weolc.*

Wel-willende wishing well; well-willende.

Wem, wemm a spot, *Men. wem.*

Weman To persuade, entice; sedere, allicere, *E. Ben. 61.*

Wemde defiled, v. wemman.

Wemere A defiler, harlot; *Ely. gl. Som. p. 74.*

Wem-leas spotless; immaculatus, *Som.*

Wemman; p. wemde to corrupt, *Ps. 58, 31, v. wemman.*

Wemman A woman, female; *H. Mt. 19, 4.*

Wemmednys, se: f. A defecatio, seditus, *Ben.*

WEN; *g. wenne; f. also wena, an; m. [Plat. Dut. waan m. opinion, conjecture: Ger. wahn m. opinion, fancy, conjecture: Old Ger. wan, won spes: Ker. uuan spes: Ot. ana uuan sine dubio: Moes. wen spes: Dan. wän f. chance, hope: Icel. von, vend f. hope] A hope, an expectation, a thought, a wishing; spes, expectatio, opinio: —Ac is wen, þæt hit sie by mare but a hope is, that it is the greater, *Bl.* 40, 3, *Card.* p. 364, 6. *Wenne, Beo.* 11, 48. Him seo wen geleah him that hope deceived, *Cd.* 4. On wenum in thoughts, *Cd.* 49. Wiges on wenum in hopes of battle, *Cd.* 151. On wenum set in expectation set, *Cd.* 128. Se leasa wena tiohhie þæt se anweald sie þæt behate god the false opinion supposes that power is the highest good, *Bl.* 27, 3, *Card.* p. 154, 10. Se wena nis þe soðre the opinion is not the truer, *Bl. R.* p. 193. Etes on wenan in hopes of food, *Cd.* 151.*

WEN; *adv. [wen a hope] There is a hope, perhaps, by chance; probable est, forte, forsán: —Wen is þæt ge cuðon minne Fæder forsán Patrum meum sciretis, Jn.* 8, 19.

WENAN, gewenan; *p. wende; pp. wened, gewened [Plat. Dut. wenen to woen: Frs. wena to imagine, think: Ger. wännen to mean, presume, imagine: Old Ger. uuannen, uuanen, wenen opinari, conjectere, sperare: Ker. uuanne astimet; uuanani in inan spera in eum; faruuanan desperare: Lip. uuanodos existimasti: Moes. wenjan putare, expectare: Icel. vona sperare; vana sperare, insimulare. The Ger. wännen to mean, from the old wahan: Ot. uuaehen to mention, relate] To WENEN, think, expect, hope, imagine, suppose, perceive, judge, esteem; existimare, putare, sentire, conjectare, sperare, expectare: —Hwas mag ic elles wenan what can I else think? *Bl.* 34, 9. Nelle ge wenan þæt nolite existimare quod, *Mt.* 5, 17. Hwam wene ic þæt hit beo gelic cuisnam existimem ego quod est simile, *Lk.* 13, 18, 20. Hwæt wenaþ þu quidnam existimas tu? *Mk.* 4, 41: *Bl.* 16, 2. Wenaþ þu hwæt is þes sentis ne tu quis est hic? *Lk.* 8, 25. Ic wolde wilton hwæber þu wendaest þæt I would know whether thou thoughtest that, *Bl.* 34, 9. He wende þæt existimasti quod,*

Gen. 38, 15. Deah ge nu wenen þæt though ye now expect that, &c. *Bl.* 19. Hi wenað þæt illi existimant quod, &c. *Mt.* 6, 7. Hig wendon þæt existimant quod, &c. *Mt.* 20, 10: *Mk.* 6, 49: *Lk.* 2, 44: 3, 23, &c.: *Jn.* 11, 13. Gewened ic eom astimatus sum, *Ps.* 87, 4.

WENAN [*Plat. Dut. wennen, gewennnen, afwennen to accustom: Frs. wena, gewöhnen: Ger. entwöhnen to woen: Old Ger. wönen: Not. kiuuonen solere; intuuenan ablactare: Dan. wenne to accustom; afwenne, wenne fra to woen: Swed. wänja to accustom; afwänja to woen: Icel. vana solere; venia assuefacere; venia barn af briosti ablactare infantem; venia f. consuetudo] To WENAN; ablactare, *R. Ben.* 7.*

Wen-byl *A wenbile, a bile; carbunculus, Som.*

Wenle *A maid, daughter; ancilla, Som.*

Wend *A turn, change; vicis, Bl.* 38, 2.

WENDAN, bewendan, gewendan; *ic wend, þu wenaþ, he went, we wendað; p. wende, bewende, gewende; pp. wended, gewended; v. a. [Hence our went; p. of to go: Plat. Dut. Ger. wenden to change, turn: Frs. wende to turn, return: Old Ger. uwentan: Moes. wandjan, gawandjan, uswandjan uertere, mutari, reuerti: Dan. vende: Swed. wända: Icel. vanda uertere; at vanda til baka reuerti, redire] 1. To go, WEND, proceed, come, return; ire, venire, redire. 2. To turn, convert, translate, change, interpret, to be turned; uertere, convertere, mutare, mutari: — 1. Wendan hider and pider ira huc et illuc, *Deut.* 16, 19. Wende he on scype agen ibat ille in nauem rursus, *Lk.* 8, 37. Wendon fram Hierusalem uenerunt ad Hierosolimam, *Mk.* 3, 22. Ne went he on bæc ne redeat, *Lk.* 17, 31. Gewende to hyre huse, *Lk.* 1, 56. Wendon to Hierusalem redierunt ad Hierosolimam, *Lk.* 24, 33. 2. Wend oðer conuerts alteram, *Lk.* 6, 29. Of Ledene on Englic wende translates from Latin into English, *Bl. pref.* Wendon on hi sylfe conuertebantur in se ipso, *Jud.* 16. Se Hæled bewende hyne, *Mt.* 9, 22: *Mk.* 5, 30: *Lk.* 22, 32. Ic wolde þæt wit uen wendon I would that we turn ourselves, *Bl.* 40, 1, *Card.* p. 360, 21.*

He wende hine lit-hwon fram him acortebat se aliquantum ab eis, *Gen.* 42, 24. Þu wendan ne miht thou mayest not interpret, *Cd.* 212. Wende hine þanon turned him thence, *Cd.* 25. Þu wenaþ hig tu mutabis eos, *T. Ps.* 101, 28.

Wende turned, v. wendan.

Wende *wounded, expected, v. wénan. Wende laboured, Bd. S.* p. 511, 5, v. winnan.

Wendel-see *The Adriatic sea, also the Mediterranean sea; Vindelicum sive Adriaticum mare, Ors.* 1, 1. Mare mediterraneum, speciatim uero Tyrrhenum, *Chr.* 885: *Bl.* 38, 1.

Wending, wendung, e; f. A turning, change, exchange; uersio, mutatio, permutatio: —Scnt. 11. Buton wendinge without a change, *Bl. R.* p. 157.

WENG, wæng, geweng [*Bailey, wanga a jaw-bone with teeth, hence Chas. wang - tooth jaw-tooth: Dut. wang f. a cheek: Ger. wange f. Tat. uuanga: Ot. in uuangon in genis: Icel. vangi m. maxilla, mala, gena; It. guancia f. the cheek] The jaw-bone, the cheek; maxilla, gena: —Gif hwa þe alea on þin swyðre wenge si quis te cadet in tua dextera maxilla, *Mt.* 5, 39: *Lk.* 6, 29.*

Wenian *to accustom, v. wénan.*

Wenlic; adj. [win friendly] Comely, beautiful; dilectus, Elf. T. p. 33, 16.

Wen A WEN, tumour; verruca, struma, L. M. 4, 142.

Wenre *Except, saving, but; nisi, Som.*

Wen-seoc *Troubled with the falling sickness; comitiali morbo laborans, Som.*

Wen-seocnes *The falling sickness; morbus comitialis, Som.*

Wen-spyng *A wen-spring, a bile, blotch; nævus, Cot.* 138.

Wenat *thinkest, v. wénan.*

Wensum, wensumlic *pleasant, Prov.* 5, v. winsum.

Wente *A stranger; peregrinus: —Swa micel wente swa, &c. so many strangers as, &c. L. North. Presb.* 52, 53, v. waller-wente.

Went-æstas *The people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire; Ventæ, Guentæ, sive Demetie, i. e. occidentalis partis Wallie australis incolæ, Demetæ sive Dimetæ, Lye.*

Wenunga, wenunge; adv. 1. *Perhaps, by chance; forte, forsán. 2. Scarcely, with difficulty; vix, sægre: — 1. Lk.* 20,

13. *De læs wenunga ne forte, Lk. 14, 8.* 2. Wenunge þurh-teah *vis impetravit, Bd. S. p. 587, 39.*

Wen-wyrt *the herb wart-wort; verrucaria, scilicet herba, L. M. 1, 20, 58.*

Weobed, weobedd *an altar, R. Mt. 5, 23: Cd. 137, v. wibed.*

Wzoc [*Dan. væge c. a wick, myxus: Swed. weke m: Gael. buaic, buaichd f. the wick of a candle or lamp: Ir. buaic f. the wick of a candle*] A WICK, a glow-worm:—Candel-weoca *funalia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69 b. Cicidela, Cot. 40, 164, 195.*

Weoc A WEEK; septimana, Som.

Weoce *A flag or rush, also the paper made of it; papyrus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Dial. 1, 5.*

Weocs increased, *Jud. 13, 24, for weox; p. of weaxan.*

Weocsan washed, *Bd. S. p. 496, 5, v. wacæn.*

WEOÐ, wioð [*Plat. woden, woen the green stalks and leaves of plants whose roots are eatable: Wel. gwydd trees, shrubs*] 1. *A herb, grass; herba.* 2. A WEED; herba noxa:—1. *Eceres weod agri herba, Mt. 6, 30.* 2. *Atio of ealle þa weod or wioð draws out all the weeds, Bt. 23. Zizanium, R. Mt. 13, 29, 30.*

Wewedwe a widow, *Gen. 38, 11, v. wuduwe.*

Weod-hoc A WEED-HOOK; sarciculum, *Cot. 174.*

Weodian [*Plat. wöden, weden, ween to weed: Dut. wieden to weed*] To WEED; sarrire, eruncare, Som.

Weod - monað [*Franc. Carl. Mag. arnmonet, aranmanoth: Swed. skortant: Dan. hestmanet: Icel. hewanna-manudr.—weod weod, monað a month*] *The weedy month, so called because weeds and noxious herbs then abound, August; mensis Augustus:—Weodmonað, forþam þe hyg on þam monðe maest geæxað, Hicke's Thes. vol. I. p. 108: Menol. F. 273.*

Weodo *weeds, clothing, C. Mk. 11, 8, v. wæd.*

Weodung, e; f. A WEEDING; runcatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*

Weodwe a widow, *L. Ps. 108, 8, v. wuduwe.*

WROFOD, wiofod, es; s. [wi-bed, wig-bed, wig an idol, bed a bed, place of rest] *An altar; altare:—Ðæt weofod þe gehalgæþ þa ofrrunge, Mt. 23, 19.* On þæs weofodes swiðran healfre in altaris dextra

parte, *Lk. 1, 11.* Bringan lac to weofode adferre munas ad altare, *Mt. 5, 23.* Uppan þæt weofod super altare, *Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20: Lev. 2, 2: 8, 24.* Towyrpan weofodu dejiceere altaria, *Ex. 34, 13.*—Weofodbót an altar compensation, *L. pol. Cnut. 39.*—Weofod-sceat altar clothing; altaris pallium, *L. Can. Eccl. 32.*—Weofod-þegn, weofod-þen a minister or attendant at the altar; altaris minister, *L. pol. Cnut. 38.*—Weofod - þenung altar-service, *L. North. Presb. 2.*

Weofung, e; f. WEAVING; textura, *Cot. 172.*

Weogowa - ceaster Worcester, v. Wigera-ceaster.

Weoh Perversity, error, also perverse; perversitas, pravitas, *pravus, Cod. Exon. 66 a, 10, v. wo.*

Weohlas *The jaws, chops; fauces, molæ, i. e. dentes molares:—God forbriteþ weohlan Deus conteret molas, T. Ps. 57, 6.*

Weohlere a soothsayer, v. hweolere.

Weohse increased; crevit, *Vit. Guth. 11; for weox; p. of weaxan.*

Weoh-steall a vestry, a place where holy things are laid; sacrarium, *L. Can. Edg. 46.*

Weol boiled, *Cd. 220, v. weal-lan.*

Weolan riches; divitiæ, *Bd. S. p. 579, 8; for welan, v. wela.*

Weolc a wilk, cockle, v. weoloc.

Weolc-basu-hewen embroidered with purple; vermiculatus, Som.

Weolcen-read a scarlet dye, a scarlet colour; coccineus, *Mt. 27, 28.*

Weolcn the sky, v. wolcen.

Weolo-scyll A WILK-SHELL, a shell-fish, especially that from which purple dye was made; conchylium, conchyliia, *Bd. S. p. 473, 17. Murex, Som.*

Weolc-tælg A purple dye; coccinea tinctura, *Cot. 49.*

Weold ruled, *Cd. 69, Th. p. 83, 9; p. of wealdan.*

Weoleg rich, *R. Lk. 18, 23, v. welig.*

Weolh-basu A scarlet or purple colour; vermiculum, *Cot. 199.*

Weoll, weollon boiled, v. weal-lan.

Weolm heat, fervour, zeal; calor, zelus, *Cod. Exon. 14 a, 14, v. wylm.*

WEOLC, weoluc, weluc, es; m. A WILK, cockle, shell-fish; cochlea, conchylium, murex, *Bd. S. p. 473, 19.*

Weoloc-read of a scarlet or crim-

son colour; coccineus, *Cot. 14. Bd. S. p. 473, 19.*

Weoloc-wurm a cockle, shell-fish; purple dye; cochlea, conchylium, murex, *Cot. 39, 129: 10.*

Weoluc a cockle, v. weoloc.

Weolud [*Flor. Weoland*] *The river WEALLAND; fluviusagri North-antunensis, Chr. 921.*

Weonod-land *The south shore of the Baltic, between the Götter and Vistula, inhabited by the Wendians or Vandals; Vendorum terra:—Weocodr; him wes on steor-bord est on bæc-bord him was Laxland, and Læland, and Fæster, and Seon-eg, and in land eall yraþ to Dene-mæcan Weomland swa ea la right, and Langland, Leana, Falster, and Sconey, on his is all which land is subject to Denmark, Ora. 1, 1.*

Weop wept, v. weþan.

Weor a man, *Bd. S. p. 623, 41, v. wer.*

Weorod, weorod, weorod's multitude, host, an army, *Bd. S. p. 570, 1: 523, 27, v. weorod.*

WEORC, weorc, worc, es; s. [*Plat. wark, werk s: Du. Ger. Swed. werk s: Arab. werah opus: Wil. wercho: uuerk: Ot. Krist. l. iii. c. 2. v. 150, ther stih wæc wuifric qui tale opus fex Ger. der solch werk wæc Moes. waurkjan, wærcw. operari opus, Ju. 9, 4: Þe wærc, verk s: Icel. verk: verki m: opus, officium*] WORK; opus, factum, him 2. *Grief, pain, anguish: dicitur cruciatum, anxietas:—Þær Godes weorc, Ju. 6, 29: 9: 1. Geswican his weorces near-ab ejus labors, Gen. 2, 3. 2. hic wiht weorces wiste w they aught of labur hweorc 37. Ut fuerit man to weorc his egreditor homo ad labore ejus, Ps. 103, 24. An weorc worhte euan opus fecit Ju. 7, 21. Wirc ealle þine weorc fac omne tuum opus, Ex. 26, 2. Weorc þæt þu worhtest swa quod operatus es, Ps. 132, 5. Manega gode weorc swa bona opera, Ja. 10, 32. F-hwylcum þære weorca eow-guadnam istorum opus Ju. 10, 32. Ealle hyra weorc doþ omnia eorum opus faciunt, Mt. 23, 5. Gehraþ for þam weorcum credis þæt opera, Ju. 14, 11. 2. Cwæþ þæt him wære weorc on mode said that to him wære grief in mind, Cd. 94. Wæc Abrahamæ weorce on weorcos to Abraham grief in an-*

Cd. 134. Þæt wæs weorc Gode that was grief to God, Cd. 178.

Weorcan to work, labour, make, do, *Bl. 41, 3, Card. p. 378, 25, v. wyrcan.*

Weorc-dæg A WORK-DAY; operis dies, *Som.*

Weorc-ern a work-place, work-house, shop; operis domus, officina, *Cot. 211.*

Weorc-full workful, laborious; operis plenus, operosus, *Scient. 53.*

Weorc-gerefa a governor of work, an overseer; operis praefectus, *Ex. 5, 10, 13.*

Weorc-hus A WORK-HOUSE; ergasterium, officina, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78, 79.*

Weorc-man A WORKMAN; operarius, *C. R. Mt. 10, 10: Bt. 17.*

Weorc-nyten work or labouring cattle; jumentum, *L. Elf. 3.*

Weorc-stan hewed stone; lapis dolatus, *Jos. 10, 18, 27.*

Weorc-sum [weorc pain] bringing pain, hurtful, irksome, *Cd. 28.*

Weorc-peow, worc-peow a work servant; operarius servus, *Cd. 103.*

Weord fortune, *Bt. 5, 1, v. wyrd. eordeð, weorðon if he be, be made, become, L. Ethelb. 35: 39: Bt. 34, 10, v. weorðan.*

Weored an army, v. werod.

Weorf Cattle, a young ass; pecus, jumentum, *R. 20. Asellus, L. Walk. 7, v. orf.*

Weorfa mola asinaria, *Cot. 133.*

Weorht wrought, made, done, v. wyrcan.

Weorþian to cherish, *Cot. 86, v. wearmian.*

WEORNIAN To pine away, decay, fade; marcescere, tabescere: —Ic weornede tabescbam, *Ps. 118, 158.*

Weorod a company, v. werod.

Weorod, wered; *adj. Sweet; dulcis:—Wered to drincanne dulcis ad bibendum, Ex. 15, 25. Þy weorodra the sweeter, Bt. 23.*

Weorold the world, *Ps. 17, 52; for weorold and its compounds, v. woruld, &c.*

Weorpan, wurpan, wyrpan, be-trypan, he wyrpð; v. wearp, weorþ, we wurpon; *pp. vorten, beworpen; v. a. [Plat. Du]. werpen: Frs. werpa, trps: Ger. werfen: Old Ger. uerfan, Tat. 28, 3, inti*

wirp sie fon thir et projice am a te: Moes. wairpan mit-ter, projicere: Dan. varpe to

warp or tow a ship: Sweed. varpa to warp or tow a ship:

Lat. varpa jacere, mittere:

Lat. mid. werpire, guerpire] To throw, cast; jacere, jactare, projicere:—Ic hit bet weorpan on fyr I commanded to throw it into fire, Ex. 32, 24. Þæt heo sceolde weorpan that she should cast, Bt. 38, 1. Drihten cwæð: wurp hig on þa eorðan, and he wearp, and heo wæs gewende to neddran, Ex. 4, 3. Weorpað hit hundum, Ex. 22, 31. Nis na god þæt man nime þara bearna hlaf, and hundum weorpe, Mk. 7, 27. Ða com an earm wuduwe, and wearp twegen stycas, Mk. 12, 42. Ofer mine reaf hig wurpon hlot, Mt. 27, 35. Hine on helle wearp cast him into hell, Cd. 16: Gen. 39, 20. Gif þin eage þe swicað weorp hit ut, Mk. 9, 47. Sceal weorpan hine to handa shall cast him to hand, i. e. restore him, L. In. 74, W. p. 26, 8. To duste þu wyrpat ad pulverem redibis, Gen. 3, 19. Worpene beon to be cast, Bd. S. p. 627, 40. On pytt beworpen, Gen. 40, 15. On þa ea worpene wæron were cast into the water, Bd. S. p. 625, 6.

Weort wort, wurt, herb, v. wyrt. Weort-eard wort-yard, garden, v. ort-geard.

WEORD, wurð, wyrð, es; n. [Plat. weerd, weerde f: Dut. waarde f: Frs. werthe f: Ot. Tat. uuerd, uuerdi: Moes. wairths dignus; Dan. værd, værdie n. pretium, valor: Sweed. wårde n. pretium, valor: Icel. verd n. pretium, merci pretium: Wel. gwerth price, value; sometimes also, state, condition: Pol. wart. The Ger. wårde f. dignity, honour, is of the same root. Lat. virtus f: Fr. vertu f: It. virtu f: Sp. virtud f: Port. virtude f.] 1. WORTH, price, value; pretium, valor. 2. Honour, dignity; honor:—1. Peniges weorð a penny's worth, *L. Ethelst. W. p. 64, § 9. Ofer feower penig weorðe over four pence worth, L. pol. Cnut. 22. Twelf penig weorð twelof pence worth, L. Lund. W. p. 70, § 7. Efen weorð eorn price or wage; æquale pretium, salarium, L. Can. Edg. 50. Undeor weorð cheap price, L. pol. Alf. 28. Nanes wurðes onfon nullum pretium accipere, Gen. 23, 6. Gesæld to miclum wyrðe venditus magno pretio, Mt. 26, 9. Gildan wurð solvere pretium, Ex. 21, 34. Todselan þæt wurð partiri pretium, Ex. 21, 35. Mid*

weorðe forgeldan to recompense with a price, *L. Ethelb. 33: Bd. S. p. 527, 15: Ps. 43, 14. 2. To wurðe in honorem, L. Conc. Ænh. pref. On wyrðe beon in honore esse, Bd. S. p. 545, 6.*

Weorð, wurð worth, worthy, honourable, *Bt. 23, v. wyrðe.*

WEORDAN, wurðan, geweorðan, gewurðan; *part. weorðende; ic weorðe, wurðe, þu wyrat, he wyrð, wirð, weorðeð, wyrðeð, we weorðað, weorðe; p. ic wearð, þu wurde, he wearð; we wurdon: sub. ic, þu weorðe, he weorð, weorðe, weorðeð, weorðeð, we weorðon, wurðon; p. wurde, wurdon: imp. weorð þu, weorðað ge, weorðe ge: pp. worden, geworden; v. n. [Plat. weerden, pronounced commonly, weren: Dut. worden: Ger. werden: Dan. vorde: Sweed. warda: Icel. verða fieri, cogi: Moes. wairthan fieri esse] To become, to come to, to be made, to be, to come to pass; fieri, evenire, ease:—Bidan to hwon þis þing weorðan sceolde expectabant ad quod hæc res vertere futura esset, i. e. quem exitum haberet, Bd. S. p. 536, 31. Is mæge weorðan of wætere ice can be made of water, *Bt. R. p. 193. Hit gewyrð, Mt. 18, 19. Gewyrðe to duste shall become dust, Bas. R. 3. Wearð druncen factus est ebrius, Gen. 9, 21. Hit gewearð if came to pass, Ex. 16, 13: Cd. 228, Th. p. 306, 24. Pelæs to mycel styrung wurde, Mt. 20, 5. Hwærær æfre gewurde þus Gerard þing, Deut. 4, 32. Hi wurdon afrihte or afyrhte, Gen. 20, 8: 42, 28. Hig wurdon gefrynd, Lk. 23, 12. Wurdon deade were dead; facti sunt mortui, Ex. 7, 21. Gif peob gebroccen weorðeð if the thig be broken. Gif he healt weorð if he be lame, *L. Ethelb. 64. Gif feaxfang geweorð if hair be taken hold of; si comæ prehensio sit, L. Ethelb. 34: 35: 36. Gif eaxle gelsemed weorðeð if a shoulder be lamed, L. Ethelb. 39: 42: 43: 45. Gif gængans geweorðeð si græw-da fuerit, L. Ethelb. 83. Ðæt þas stanas to hlafe gewurðon, Mt. 4, 3. Gif fot of weorðeð if a foot be made or cut off, L. Ethelb. 68. Weorðan or wyrðan to nauhte to come to naught, *Bt. 21: 34, 1. Se æwelum mæg weorðan to ea the fountain may become a****

river; fons possit fieri in fluvium, *Bt.* 34, 1. Is weorðeþ to wætre ice becomes water, *Bt.* R. p. 193. Weorð to næddran became a snake, *Ex.* 7, 10. Wirð to næddran convertetur in draconem, *Ex.* 7, 9. Ðe wurðe to sare tibi cedet in dolore, *Ex.* 14, 1. Ic wille wurðan I will be, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 15. Weorðan on won to be in error, *Bt.* 39, 9. Ic wurðe geomriende ero contristatus vehementer, *Gen.* 42, 38. Weorð hegefegod erat aggravatus, *Ex.* 8, 32: 9, 7. Weorð wrað erat vehementis, importunus, *Gen.* 39, 10. Weorð swiðe yrra erat admodum iratus, *Gen.* 39, 19: 40, 2. Ne wyrð her nan to lafe non erit hic nullus relictus, *Ex.* 10, 26. Weorðað bereafode micre are were bereaved of all honour, *Bt.* 29, 2. Eacen worden been increased, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 2. Hwæt ys geworden quid factum est, *Jn.* 14, 22.

^aWeorð-full full worthy, honourable, venerable, *L. Can. Edg.* 58, *W.* p. 86, 34.

Weorð - fullice full worthily, honourably, *Bt.* 17: *Ors.* 6, 30.

Weorð-georn desirous of honour, *Bt.* R. p. 182: 40, 4.

WEORÐIAN, wurðian, wurðigean, geweorðian, gewurðian; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ad, geweorðod, geweorðad, gewurðod; s. a. [*Plat.* warden, warden, werderen: *Dut.* waarderren: *Frs.* werthera: *Ger.* würdigen: *Old Ger.* giwerdan, werdan: *Dan.* værðige: *Swed.* värdera: *Icel.* varda *aequalere, astimare.*—weorð honour] 1. To worship, adore, revere, venerate, observe, esteem, distinguish, adorn; colere, adorare, venerari. 2. With mid, To enrich, reward, honour, endow, adorn; honorare, decorare cum, donare, ditare.—1. Ealle we scylan senne God lufian and weorðian all we ought one God to love and worship, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 110, 19. Ne willað wurðigean will not worship, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 24. Circan weorðian to venerate the church, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 24. Ðat he ne wolde wurðian that he would not revere, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 23, 1. Dagas drihtne weorðian dies domino observare, *Lev.* 23, 2. Wurða pinne fæder and modor, *Mt.* 15, 4: *Mk.* 7, 10: 10, 19. Hine weorðode ho-

noured him, *Bt.* 28. Hu hine man wurðian scyle, *Ex.* 18, 20. Ge wurðodon hit eos coluistis id, *Deut.* 9, 16. Ða þing þe hig wurðiað res quas illi colunt, *Ex.* 8, 26. Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 14. Ðe hira fæderas ne wurðodon quos eorum patres non coluerunt, *Deut.* 32, 17. Golde geweorðod with gold adorned, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 9. Seðes eafora wæs gaste geweorðad Seth's son was with spirit honoured, *Cd.* 56, *Th.* p. 69, 10. Ðæt enig mæg been geweorðod that any may be honoured, *Bt.* 14, 3, *Card.* p. 70, 10, 11, 12. 2. He hi wolde weorðian mid ece rice he them would reward with an eternal power, *Bt.* 41, 3. Wurðode Israhela been mid þara Egiptiscan gestroene ditavit Israelitarum filios Egyptiorum opibus, *Ex.* 12, 36. Weorðode his deorlingas mid miclum welum enriched his darlings with much riches, *Bt.* 28. He mid wuldre geweorðode he with glory honoured, *Cd.* 146, *Th.* p. 183, 4.

^aWeorðig, worðig, wurðig, worð, es; m. q. [Hence the names of places beginning or ending in worth, worthy; as, Bosworth, Wandsworth, Holdsworth, Wortham, &c.] 1. A field, portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate; prædium, agellus, fundus. 2. A street, public way; vicus, platea:—1. Ceorles weorðig a countryman's land; rustici prædium, *L. In.* 40. Be ceorles weorðige of a countryman's land, id. 2. Se weorðig full the street full, *Bd. S.* p. 528, 18: *R. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Fram Cetriht worðige a vico Cataractone, *Bd. S.* p. 539, 42. Lam worðigna mud of streets; lutum platearum, *C. Ps.* 17, 44. Of wurðigum ða plateas, *C. Ps.* 54, 11, *Lyc.*

Weorðlic, wurðlic, wyrðlic; adj. Worthy, honourable, famous; dignus, honorandus, celebris:—Weorðlice dædbote wæstmas digni poenitentia fructus, *Lk.* 3, 8. Weorðlice gifa honourable gifts, *Bt.* 38, 4. Eallra þinga weorðlicost of all things most famous, *Bt.* 33, 1.

Weorðlice, wurðlice, wyrðlice; adv. Worthily, honourably, excellently; digne, honorifice, egregie, *Ex.* 10, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 563, 33.

^bWeorðlicnes worthiness, lower, estimation, v. weorðica.

Weorð - mynd, weorð - mynd, wurð-mynd, wyrð-mynd, es; m. [weorð honourable, v. weorðica] Honour, dignity, piety, authority; honor, dignitas, gloria, dignitatis insignia:—Byð þe wyrðmynt eit na rewerentia, *Lk.* 14, 10. Benne man þæs wurðminnes præsere honore, *Nim.* 24, 11. Gode to wurðmynte Deo a honore, *Ex.* 35, 2. Wærmyndum spræc wit digny spake, *Cd.* 156.

Weorðnes, wurðnes, es; f. Honour, dignity, worship; honor, dignitas:—*Ps.* 44, 1: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 30. Gerennunge wærðnes meritorum dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 10. Ðæt worulde wurðnyne hwas ardi dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 2.

Weorðseipe, wurðseipe, wyrðseipe, es; m. Worthiness, worship, worthiness, dignity, glory, honour, estimation, benefit, good; gloria, honor, dignitas, aestimatio:—*Bt.* 1: wurðseipe episcopical *Ex.* Elf. gl. *Som.* p. 79. Weorðseipes wyrðe worthiness or estimation, *Bt.* 24, 4. Bennumen weorðseipes *Ex.* 1: of honour, *Bt.* 7, 3. Neac manne weorðseipes namu uðere honorem, *Jn.* 4, 4. Weorðseipe been in honour, *Pa.* 48, 21. Butan weorðseipe or wurðseipe ne in uore, *Mt.* 13, 57: *Mt.* 4. Wyrðseipes the status: dignitates, comitia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

^cWeorung, wurung, wyrung, e; f. Honouring, veneration, supplication, worshipping, celebration; honoratio, canonicatio, solemnitas:—Weorung Eastrena celebratio Pascharum, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 2. Ealra haligra weorung a celebration of all saints, *Elf. pol.* 39. To weorung or wurunga in honour, *L. Can. Edg.* 39: *Lex.* 2, 2.

Weorung a farm, manor, v. weorðig.

Weort-tun an enclosure for a garden, *C. R. Ben.* 55: v. wyr-tun.

Weorud a company, v. werod.

Weoruld, &c. the world, with its compounds, v. woruld, &c.

Weoruld-hing worldly companion, *Bt.* pref.

Weoende, for weende being; part of wean.

Weonian to witness, by 9: areacure, *Cd.* 5, v. witness.

Wæolul a *weasel*, v. weale.
 Weota a *wise man, sage*, *Ors.* 4, 10, v. wita.
 Weotan; pp. weotod to *know, decree*, *Cd.* 228: *Bd. S.* p. 307, 21, v. witan.
 Weoþel a *swathe*, v. weþel.
 Weoþel *needy, poor*, v. wædla.
 Weoþelnes *want*, v. weþelnes.
 Weoþeward *contrary, adverse*, v. wiþerward.
 Weoþo - ban a *collar-bone*, v. wiþo-ban.
 Weoþo - bend WITHE - BIND, *wood-bind, a sort of wild con-sobolus, wrapping itself about plants*; cyclamen, convolvulus, *L. M.* 3, 8.
 WEOTOMA, weotuma. *A portion, dowry*; *don*, *Cot.* 66: *L. Eccl.* *Alf.* 12.
 Weox *increased*, *Gen.* 21, 8; p. of weaxan.
 WEPAN; he weþþ; p. weoþ, beweoþ; pp. wépen, bewopen [*Fra.* wepa to *cry out, to cry for assistance.—from wopacry*] 1. v. a. To WEEP, *mourn*; *flere*. 2. v. a. *To lament, bewail*; *de-flere*, *plorare*—1. Ongan he wepan *cepit ille flere*, *Mk.* 14, 72. Hwi wepat þu, *Jn.* 20, 13, 15. He weoþ ofer hig, *Lk.* 19, 41. Hwi wepaþ ge, *Mk.* 5, 39. 2. Wepan *deac-ne mann defere mortuum hominem*, *Gen.* 50, 3. Weoþ his sunu *deflevit ejus filium*, *Gen.* 37, 34.
 Wependlic; *adj.* *Mournful, lamentable*; *flebilis, luctuosus*:—Wependlic tid a *mournful tide*, *Chr.* 1087.
 Wepman a *male*, v. wæpman.
 Wepn, wepna, wepnn *weapons*, v. wæpen, wepnn.
 Wepned a *male, for its compounds*, v. wæpened, &c.
 Wepnian to *arm*, *Th. A.*
 WER, es; m. [*Icel.* ver m. *vir, maritus*: *Old Ger.* wer, war, war, bar, baro m. *vir, homo, bellator*: *Moes.* wair *vir*; wairos *vir*: *Wel.* gwr a *man, husband*: *Ir. Gael.* fear; *pl.* fir m. a *man, an individual, one*: *Sp.* varon m. a *man, a man of respectability, a baron*: *Pers.* j) wir a *friend, reason, intellect*: *an old word, Weston's Oriental Lang.* p. 235: *Sans.* virab. *The Icel.* ver *vir*; *pl.* verar, veriar *vir* *habitatores, proprie, defensores*; *from the Icel.* veria *defendere, tege-re, visu hostilem propulsa-re*] 1. *A man*; *vir, homo, mas.* 2. *A husband*; *maritus, vir*:—1. Se halga wer the *holy man*, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 21. Wældroer weres *blood of man, Cd.*

52. Gelic þam wisan were *similis sapienti viro*, *Mt.* 7, 24. Of were genumen *de viro sumpta*, *Gen.* 2, 23. And Abraham geseah þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 2: *Jos.* 6, 21: *Lk.* 9, 30. Fiftig rihtwisa wera *quingaginta justorum virorum*, *Gen.* 18, 26. Wer and wif he geseoþ hii, *Gen.* 5, 2. 2. Hire wer *ejus maritus*, *Mt.* 1, 19: *Bd. S.* p. 594, 44. Dæs wifes wer *istius feminae maritus*, *Ex.* 21, 22. Marian wer *Mariae vir*, *Mt.* 1, 16. Under weres *arweald sub mariti dominium*, *Gen.* 3, 16. Mid weres egsan *with fear of husband*, *Cd.* 43. Heo leofode mid hyre were *illa vixit cum ejus marito*, *Lk.* 2, 36. Ealle þa wif þe weras hæfdon *omnes feminae qui maritos habuerant*, *Num.* 31, 17.
 WER, were, wera, es; m. [*Frs.* wereld n: *Ger.* webrgeld n: *Old Ger.* wer, were] *A fine for slaying a man, the price or value of a man's life*; *capitis aestimatio sive pretium quo vita cujusque apud Anglo-Saxones pro vario suo statu, ordine, et conditione censebatur*. Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*, and whoever took his life was punished by having to pay this *were* to the family or relations of the deceased. The *were* was therefore the penalty by which his safety was guarded and his crimes prevented or punished. If he violated certain laws, it was his legal mulct; if he were himself attacked, it was the penalty inflicted on others. Hence it became the measure and mark of a man's personal rank and consequence, because its amount was exactly regulated by his condition in life:—Gif his wer biþ twelf hund scil if his were be 1200 *shillings*, *L. In.* 19. Gif his were biþ, &c. if his were be, &c., *L. In.* 32. Gilde þone wer, butan wite *pay the were, without wite*, *L. Alf. pol.* 32. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scylynga. *Twyhyndes mannes wer* is twa hund scill a *twelve hundred man's were* is 1200s. *A two hundred man's were* is 200s. *L. Edw. Guth.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 41. Dæs weres frumgyld *first payment of the were*, *L. pol. Edm.* 7. Weres scyldig *guilty of were*, *L. Athelst.* 17, 20: *L. Cnut. pol.* 14, 80. Weres weddian or

beweddian *weram promittere, spondere*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12. To eacan þam riht were is *additamentum debite weræ*, i. e. *præter justam capitis aestimationem*, *L. Wiht. W.* p. 13, § 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Betan wer or were to *pay were*, *L. pol. Alf.* 34. Gyldan wer or were to *pay were*, *L. Alf. pol.* 26, 32, 38. Gyldan twa his were to *pay twice his were*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 80. Betan or gebetan mid were to *recompens with a were*, *L. pol. Alf.* 2: *L. Edw. Guth.* 3, 4. Betan be fullan were *emendare justa plenam weram*, *L. pol. Alf.* 23. Gyldan be his agenum were *solvere justa ipsius propriam weram*, *L. In.* 30. Forgyldan be healfan were *compensare per dimidium weram*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 57. Be his agenum were geladian hine *justa ejus propriam weram purgare se*, *L. In.* 30.
 WER AN ENCLOSURE, a fence, v. wær.
 WERAN to wear, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35: *Ex.* 29, 29, v. werian.
 Wer - beamas *lofty warriors*; *hominum robur, vires*, *Cd.* 167. *Lye says*, *Suspicio tamen legendum omnino wen-vel wen-beamas, i. e. currum trabes, et narraturum in hoc loco poetam quod in Ex. 14, 25, memoratum legitimus*.
 Wer - borh a *were pledge*, v. wer-borh.
 Werc a *work, deed*, *Cd.* 214, v. weorc.
 Werc A dwarf; *nanus*, *Cot.* 140.
 Wercan to *work*, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. wyrcan.
 Werdan, werdian. To *injure, corrupt, spoil, forbid*; *corrumperere, spoliare, vetare*, *Bt.* 16, 2: *R. Ben. pref.* *R. Lk.* 18, 16, v. wyrdan, awerdan.
 Were a *fine or were*, v. wer.
 Wered *sweet*, *Ex.* 16, 25, v. weorod.
 Wered a *multitude*, *Lk.* 2, 13, v. werod.
 Weredan to *grow sweet*, *Bt.* 22, 1, C, v. werodan.
 Werednes, se; f. *Sweetness, pleasantness*; *dulcedo*, *Dial.* 1, 3.
 Were-fæhte a *deadly feud*, v. wer-fæhte.
 Wereg *wicked, accursed*, *Cd.* 216: *Bt.* 22, 1, v. werig.
 Werelic, werlic, werlic; *adj.* *Mainly, masculine, worthy of a man*; *virilis, masculinus*:—*Werlic cynn male kind*, *Elf. gr.* 6. *Werlic on nebbe manly in countenance*, *Elf. T.* p. 33. Sint þæt werlice welan þissa middangeardes *are the*

riches of this mid-earth worthy of a man, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 9.

^b Were-wulf *A man-wolf, a sorcerer destroying men; vir-lupus, lycanthropos, L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.

Werg wicked, accursed, *Cd.* 42, 229, v. werig.

Werg *A curse; execratio:—*Susel þorwian wean and wer-gum torment endure in woes and curses, *Cd.* 213.

Wergan to defend, *Chr.* 921, v. werian.

Werg-cwædan to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 54, 12.

Wergæan to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 104, 14.

Wer-geld *fine of the were, money paid as a compensation for the loss of life; werse solutio, L. In.* 33: 54: *L. Ethelb.* 82, *W.* p. 4.

Wergend, ea; m. [part of werian to defend] *A defender; protector, Gen.* 16, 1: *Cd.* 92.

Wergenga a ranger, v. wærgenga.

Wergian to curse, *L. Ps.* 108, 27, v. wirgian.

Wergnes a curse, malediction, *Co.* 33, v. wirginia.

Wergð *A curse; maledictio, Cd.* 83.

¹ Wergung, e; f. *Misfortune, misery, distress, a curse; miseria, maledictio, T. Ps.* 87, 19.

Werg-gyld *fine-money, v. wer-geld.*

Werg-gyld-þeof a thief that may be redeemed by paying his were, *L. In.* 72.

Wer-hád *Manhood, the male; virilis sexus, Gen.* 1, 27: 17, 12, 14, 27.

Wer-ham *Wareham, v. Wærh-am.*

Werb-brede a ringworm, v. wearg-bræde.

Werhta a workman, v. wyrhta.

Wer-hyrde the keeper of a wear or place for fishing; septi piscatorii (wera dicti) custos, v. wer.

Weri weary, v. werig.

Weria the wicked, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 4, v. werig.

WERIAN, werigean, bewerian, gewerian; p. ode, ede; pp. od; s. a. [*Plat. Dut.* weren: *Fra.* wara, waria, weria: *Ger.* wehren: *Ker.* weren: *Dan.* væрге: *Swed.* wärja: *Icel.* veria defendere, tegere, vim hostilem propulsare. — *From Moes.* wair, *A.-S.* wer a man, hence a guard, protection] 1. To wear, put on, bear; induere, gerere, vestes gerere. 2. To fortify,

protect, defend; munire, defendere, tueri:—1. Reaf werige gehwa swa his hade ge-byrige, þæt se preost ne werige munuc-scrud, ne læwed-lara manna, þe ma þe se wer werað wifmanna gyrlan wear clothing such as becomes his condition, that the priest wear not a monk's clothing, nor of laymen, more than the man wear women's garments, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 158, 56: *Jud.* 7, 8: *Gen.* 28, 20. He mooste wæpen werian he must wear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7, B. Þæt hi for neode wæppn moton werian that they of necessity must wear or bear arms, *L. Elf. ep.* 50, *W.* p. 171, 13. 2. Ic wylle þæt Æðelnoð arce-biscop werige his land-are I will that archbishop Ethelnoth fortify (protect) his landed property, *Chart. Cnut. Hicke's Theor.* vol. I. p. 163. Hraegle hine mid to werianne to defend himself with clothing, *L. Alf. Eccl.* 36. Ne mihton under bord-hreoðan werigean might not underboard bucklers defend, *Cd.* 154. Lif and land werian to defend life and land, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 110, § 6: *L. Edw.* 7: *L. Cnut. pol.* 24. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd.* 40: *Elf. T.* p. 13.

WERIAN to beware, *L. Edm.* III. 9, *W.* p. 76, 20, v. warian.

WERIAN; ic werige; p. ode; pp. gewerigad, gewerigod [*Plat. Ger.* langwieren to tire, fatigue: *Icel.* vare durare] 1.

To WEARY; fatigare, contenerere. 2. To grow weary; lassescere:—1. Þæt willen werige ut volens conterat es, *L. Edg. pa.* 10. 2. *Bd. S.* p. 533, 31: 494, 15.

WERIG; *adj.* [*Plat. Ger.* langwierig tedious, fatiguing: *Dan.* langvarig: *Swed.* långwarig: *Icel.* langvaranlegr diutinus, tedious] WEARY, fatigued, tired, depressed, humble; fatigatus, defessus, confectus, depressus:—Werig gegan defessus cundo, *Jn.* 4, 6. Arn oð þæt he werig becum to anum wifmen cecurrit usquedum fatigatus venisset ad quandam mulierem, *Jud.* 4, 17. Handa wæron werie manus erant fatigatæ, *Ex.* 17, 12. Frofer eallra weriga moda comfort of all weary minds, *Bt.* 22, 1. Werig ferhðe depressus animo, *Jdth.* p. 25, 34.

WERIO, wereg, werg; *def.* se weriga; seo, þæt werige; *adj.* Wicked, vile, accursed; ma-

lignus, infestus, execrabilis:—Se weriga gast the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 14, 19, 26. Werige gastas malignant spirits, *Cd.* 5. Ða werigan gastas the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 36, 40. Se ealdor þara weriga gasta the chief of the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 11. Ongunnon þa werigan gastas reordian began the wicked spirits to discourse, *Cd.* 229.

^b Werigan, werigean to curse, *Pat.* 36, 7, v. wirgian.

Werg-cweðan to speak evil, to blaspheme; maledicere, *San.*

Werge, for werigende defæding, *L. In.* 28.

Werge weary, v. werian.

WERIGES, werines, se; f. WEARINESS; lassitudo:—Hwz elles is to secame synle wið werigynesse reste quid aliud est querendum nisi contra lassitudinem requies? *Bd. S.* p. 494, 17: 533, 39.

Wering *A dam, wall or bank, an arch or bay made of logs or planks and piles in bar of the force of the water from the side of a wharf or lava; bulwark, rampart; agger; —*

Som.

Werlamme ceaster *The ancient Verulam, now St. Albans; Verolanium oppidum. Fama S. Albani, in agro Herticidiansi, Bd. S.* p. 479, 4.

¹ Wer-leas *Manless, without a husband; marito orbatus. L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 109, § 4. *L. pol. Cnut.* 71.

Weric manly, *Elf. T.* p. 3, v. werelic.

Weric; *adv.* Manfully, boldly; viriliter:—Werlice do þa. *Ps.* 26, 20.

Wer-loga a breaker of his compact, v. wær-loga.

Wer-mægð a tribe of men. *Cd.* 79: 80.

Wer-mete *Mex's meet; baculum cibus, staurum, Co.* 16.

Wermington *WARMINGTON, now Ousdale, Northamptonshire, (Ch.* 963.

Wermod; m. *WORMWOOD, southernwood; absinthium —*

Co. 6. Suðerne wermod australe, i. e. *Ronannum sive Ponticum absinthium, L. M.* 2, 33. Se fula wermod ainuð absinthium, *L. M.* 3, 8, v. suðerne-wudu.

Wern *A squirrel; sciurus. v. acwern.*

Wernan to wear, v. wyman.

WEROD, wered, werod, weorod; s. a. [most likely derived from weor, wer, a man; pl. weoras. weras. Related to this word

are the *Wel*, aer, aerawd, aer-
 ged a battle, skirmish, fight; the
Gael and *Ir.* arradh m. an arma-
 ment, v. *Wachter*, p. 1867, sub.
 wer] A company, people, tribe,
 multitude, host, army, troop;
 cœtus, turba, populus, exercitus,
 turma, cohors:—Eall werod
 þæs folcea tota multitudo
 populi, *Lk.* 1, 10. Ða com
 þæt werod, *Lk.* 22, 47. Eall
 þæt werod þæra halgena all the
 multitude of the saints, *Nic.* 24.
 Werleas werod a faithleas tribe,
Cd. 4. Werod was gefyseed
 the host was set in motion, *Cd.*
 154. Werodes aldor the
 people's prince, *Cd.* 62. My-
 celnes heofonlices weredes
 multitudo exercitus celestis,
Lk. 2, 13. Worn þæs weru-
 des a band of the host, *Cd.* 175.
 Se þam werode geaf mod and
 mihte who to the multitude
 gave courage and might, *Cd.*
 173. Hyme mid ealle his
 weorode adylgode eum cum toto
 ejus exercitu deleuit, *Bd. S.* p.
 523, 27. Weoroda ealdor ex-
 ercitus principis, *Cod. Exon.*
 11 a, 15.
 Werodan To grow sweet; dul-
 cescere, *Bt.* 22, 1.
 Werodnes, se; f. Sweetness,
 pleasantness, nectar; dulcedo,
L. Ps. 30, 23. Nectar, *Elf.*
gr. 9, § 16.
 Werold the world, v. woruld.
 Werod sea-shore, v. waroð.
 Werpan to cast down, *Cd.* 214,
 v. weorpan.
 Wer-scipe, es; m. Manhood,
 fortitude, valour; virilitas,
 fortitudo, *Chr.* 1086.
 Werse worse, v. wyrse.
 Werst wort, v. wyrrest.
 WERT WORT, unfermented beer;
 nustum, *Sam.*
 WERT a herb, v. wyrt.
 Werð worthy, v. weorð.
 Wer-þeod, e; f. The human race,
 nation, people, country, re-
 gion; i. in pl. men, mankind;
 umanum genus, gens, natio,
 gens; pl. wer-þeoda, gentes,
 omnes:—Ðu þas wer-þeode
 orran geosteat that this
 nation soughtest from far, *Cd.*
 14. On þas wer-þeode into
 is country, *Cd.* 135. On
 ase wer-þeode in this nation,
z. 127. Ða ongunnon wer-
 n wer-þeoda spell then men
 gan to work spells, *Bt. R.* p.
 O: 195. Wer-þeoda ge-
 ald sway of nations, *Cd.*
 1.
 WESnes worship, honour, v.
 orðnes.
 WESHTLA An accusation for
 were, or for murder, or some
 capital offence; weræ

(non solutæ) accusatio, *L.*
In. 71.

Werud a host, army, *Cd.* 175, v.
 werod.

Weruld the world, v. woruld.

Weryd a multitude, host, v. we-
 rod.

Wes, for west the west, *Cd.* 175.

WESAN; part. wesende; ic eom,
 þu eart, earð, he, seo, hit is,
 ys; we, ge, hi synd, syndon:
 p. ic, he wæs, þu wære; we,
 ge, hi wæron: sub. ic, þu, he
 sy, seð, sig; we, ge, hi, syn;
 p. ic, þu, he wære; we, ge,
 hi wæron: imp. wes þu; we-
 sað, wese, ge: pp. gewesæn,
 wesen; v. n. [Plat. wesen:
Dut. wezen: *Frs.* wesa, weisa:
Ger. seyn: *Al.* geeyn:
Ot. sin, uesain: *Isd.* Ker.
 uuesan: *Moes.* uisan: *Dan.*
 være: *Swed.* wara: *Icel.* vera,
 v. *Adelung* in seyn] To be;
 esse, existere, fieri:—Nellen
 ge wesan swylce lease-licete-
 ras nolite vos esse tanquam hy-
 pocrita, *Mt.* 6, 16. Ic mæg
 wesan I may be, *Cd.* 15. Ic
 eom genog wel I am enough
 well, *Bt.* 23, 3. Ðu eart ge-
 sælig thou art happy, *id.*
 Hwæt is þæt what is that, *id.*
 Hu wunderlic þu earð how
 wonderful thou art, *Bt.* 33, 4.
 On fruman wæs word and
 þæt word wæs mid God, and
 God wæs þæt word, *Jn.* 1, 1.
 Ealle þing wæron geworhte
 þurh hyne, *Jn.* 1, 3. Hig
 synt of Gode acennede, *Jn.*
 1, 13. Ðæt ge sin eowres
 Fæder bearn, þe on heofonum
 ys, *Mt.* 5, 44, 45. Wes us
 fele freond be to us a faithful
 friend, *Cd.* 130. Hal wes þu
 sanus sis tu, ave, vale, *Mt.*
 27, 29: *Mk.* 15, 18. Ðæt
 wese ut esset, flat, *Bt. R.* p.
 198. Wesað hale be whole;
 estote sani avete, valete, *Cot.*
 170. Hale wese ge, *id.* *Mt.* 28,
 9. Cniht wesende puer exis-
 tens, dum puer esset, *Bd. S.* p.
 518, 36.

WESAN To macerate, soak; ma-
 cerare, *Herb.* 2, 19, *Lye.*

WESAN commessatores, *Prov.* 28.

Wesað be; estote, *Cot.* 170, v.
 wesæn.

WESEND [Icel. vísundr m. urus]
 A buffalo, wild ox; urus, bu-
 balus; taurus bison *Lin*:—
Elf. gl. Som. p. 69. Twegen
 wesend hornas duo bubali cor-
 nuæ, *Wynß. Test.* in *Hicker's*
pref. p. 22, 29.

Wesende being; part of wesan.

WESLE [Plat. wesel n. f: *Dut.*
 wezel n: *Ger.* wiesel n: *Dan.*
 vesel c: *Swed.* wesla f. vas-
 kill m. mustela] A WEASEL;

mustela vulgaris *Lin*:—*Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 59: *Cot.* 132.

WEALINE A rough coat; læna, *R.*
Ben. interl. 55.

Wesp a wasp, *Cot.* 160, v.
 wæps.

WEST [Plat. *Dut.* west f: *Ger.*
 west m. the west wind; westen
 m. occidens: *Old Ger.* west-
 roni: *Not.* westere: *Dan.*
 west, westen c: *Swed.* west,
 wester m: *Icel.* vestr n. oc-
 cidens] The west; occidens:
 —West faran to go west, *Cd.*
 174. Ðæt he west and norð
 wyrcean ongunne that he west
 and north would begin to work,
Cd. 15, Th. p. 13, 18. Foron
 þa west onbutan iwerunt occi-
 dentem versus, *Chr.* 918. Ðæt
 is prittige mila lang east and
 west, *Bd. S.* p. 1, 3. Be westan
 Sæferne by the west of Severn,
Bd. S. p. 646, 21. Be westan
 Hai, *Gen.* 12, 8.

West, western; adj. West, west-
 ERN; occidentalis:—Westan
 wind from a west wind; ab
 occidente ventus, *Elf. gl. Som.*
 p. 63. On westan heale
 þære cyrican on the west half
 of the church, *Bd. S.* p. 543,
 29.

West, westan; adv. Westernly,
 from the west; occidentem
 versus, *Bt.* 39, 13, *Card.* p.
 356, 16: *Cd.* 38.

WESTAN [Plat. wüsten: *Dut.*
 verwoesten: *Ger.* wüsten, ver-
 wüsten: *Old Ger.* ostan, u-
 ostan: *Frd.* devaster, devas-
 tare: *Sp. Port.* devastar] To
 waste, to lay waste; vastare,
Ors. 1, 10.

Westan-wudu; g. d. wuda [west
 west, wudu wood] WESTWOOD,
 Wiltshire; occidentalis sylva,
 sedes olim episcopalis occi-
 duorum Saxonum, *Chr.* 709.

West - Centingas Men of west
 Kent; incolæ occidentalis
 plagæ Cantii, *Chr.* 999.

West-dæl west part, the west;
 occidentalis pars, plagæ, occi-
 dens, occasus, *Gen.* 13, 14:
 28, 14: *Deut.* 3, 27: *Mt.* 24,
 27: *Ps.* 67, 4: *Ex.* 10, 19:
Lk. 13, 29: *Bt.* 39, 13.

WESTE; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj.
 [Dut. woest: *Plat. Ger.* wüst:
Old Ger. uuost, uuost: *Mons.*
Glos. vuosti sola, vuostin soli-
 taria] WASTE, desert, barren,
 empty; desertus, incultus, in-
 utilis, vacuus:—Stow waste
 locus desertus, *Mt.* 14, 15: *Mk.*
 1, 35: 6, 31, 32, 35: *Lk.* 4, 42:
 9, 10. Hus wæste forlæten
 domus deserta relicta, *Mt.* 23,
 38. Eall þæt on eallum
 þeodum westes ligeð all that
 in all regions lieth waste, *Bt.*

- 18, 1: Ps. 68, 30. On westum lande in deserta terra, Deut. 32, 10. On westere stowe in deserto loco, Lk. 9, 12: Mk. 1, 45. Weste hola an empty hole, Bt. 7, 4.
- WESTEN**, westen, es; n. [Dut. woestyn, woesteny f; Plat. Ger. wüste f; Ot. Not. ꝥc. uuasti, uosti, uuosti, uastin: Slav. paust, paustina] *A desert, WASTE*; desertum, cremus, solitudo:—Andlang þas westenes per desertum, Jos. 8, 16. To þam westene ad desertum, Gen. 21, 14: Num. 20, 1. To Sinai westene ad Sinai desertum, Ex. 19, 1. On þæt westen, on westen in desertum, Ex. 4, 27: 5, 3: 8, 27: Mt. 4, 1. Þurh þæt westen per desertum, Ex. 3, 18: 15, 22. Todælda mid mistlicum westenum separated by various deserts, Bt. 18, 2.
- Westen-setl** *A desert habitation, a hermitage*; in eremo habitatio, eremitorium, Som.
- Westen-setla** *A desert, settler, a hermit*; in eremo habitans, eremita, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.
- Western Westerns**; occidentalis:—Þurh þone amyltan suban-westernan wind by the mild south-western wind, Bt. 4, v. west; adj.
- West-ern** *A desert place.*
- Weste-weard, west-weard, west-werd.** WESTWARD, westwardly, Bt. 16, 4: 18, 1: 29, 3.
- West-half** the west half or part, Num. 3, 23.
- Westig Desert, waste**; desertus, R. Mk. 6, 35.
- West-lang** along the west, Chr. 893.
- Westm fruit**, Bt. 39, 13, v. westm.
- West-meast westmost**; quam longissime occidentem versus, Bt. R. p. 170.
- West-moringa land** [Hag. Westmariland: Ric. Hoov. Westmeriland: Brom. Westmerland.—west west, morning, mor a moor, heath; land land] WESTMORELAND; occidentaliū montanorum terra, comitatus in Anglia, Chr. 966.
- West-mynster** [The west minster or monastery, so called from being on the west of London] WESTMINSTER; occidentale monasterium, ad flumen Thamesin; ubi, diruto Appollinis templo, ecclesiam construxit Sebertus orientaliū Saxonum rex, A. D. 610; cui nomen a situ, Londinium versus, inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circum-
- jacenti West-minster, Chr. 1040.
- Westnes, se**; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, C. Lk. 21, 20.
- West-north-wind** q. *A vehement southern wind*; circius, Som.
- West-riçe** The west kingdom; occidentale regnum, scilicet Francorum, Chr. 885. Imperium occidentis, Ora. 2, 1.
- West-riht right west, westward**, Bd. S. p. 504, 26.
- Westringce** *A vessel*; vas ita dictum in Charta Edgari R., Bd. S. p. 776, 47.
- West-Seaxe** The West Saxons, who occupied Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; occidentales Saxones, Chr. 449, &c., v. Seaxan.
- West-suð-wind** the south-west wind; Africus, Som.
- West-Wealas** The people of Cornwall; occidentales Walli sive Britanni, scilicet Cornubienses, Chr. 818.
- West-weard** westward, v. weste-weard.
- West-wind** the west wind; favonius, zephyrus, Bd. S. p. 639, 20.
- Wet wet**, v. wet.
- Wet rages**; insanit, Jn. 10, 20, v. wedan.
- Wet-edre** *A vein*; vena, Som.
- Weter water**, Chr. Gib. p. 2, 23, v. wæter.
- Weterisc WATERISH**, moist; aquosus, humidus, madidus, Som.
- WEDE** Sweet, soft, pleasant; suavis, mollis, lenis, jucundus:—Sweg þæs weðan sanges a sound of the sweet song, Bd. S. p. 630, 23, MS. O. T. Ic þe ledan sceal wegæs þe sindon weðe I shall lead thee ways that are pleasant, Cod. Exon. 32 b, 7.
- Weðel** poor, needy, v. wædla.
- Weðel** *A swathe, swaddling-band*; fascia, Som.
- Weðelnes, se**; f. Want, poverty; inopia, egestas:—Þurh weðelnyse agyltað propter inopiam delinquent, Bd. S. p. 490, 9. For weðelnyse woruld-goda præ inopia secularium bonorum, Bd. S. p. 581, 9.
- WEDER**, es; m. A WETHER, ram; vervex, aries:—Ps. 28, 1. Weðres bearn vervecis pulch, aries tenellus, Cot. 21. Tyn weðeras decem verveces, L. In. 70.
- Weðer** weather, v. weder.
- Wetmor** [Asser. Wædmor: Flor. Weadmor: Mat. West. Wadmor.—mor a moor] *A wet moor*, WEDMORE; humidus
- mons, palus: vici nomen in agro Sumeretensi, Chr. 874.
- Wex weax**, v. weax.
- WEXAN** to increase, Cd. 10, v. weaxan.
- Wex-bred** a writing-table, v. weax-bred.
- WEXEN WAXER**, made of wax; cereus, Som.
- WEXING A WAXING**; incrementum, Som. 27, 79, 204.
- Wex-sealf WAX-SALVE**, cerat, sear-cloth; cerum unguentum, ceratum, Cot. 209.
- Wexð increases**, Bt. 32, 1, v. weaxan.
- While a while**, Chr. 887, v. hwi.
- Whilum** for a time, a while, Bt. 39, 10, v. hwiūm.
- WIBBA** *A worm*; vermis:—St gisigenda wibba a shining or glow-worm, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.
- Wibban-dun** [Gale, Wibbandunum] WIMBLETON, Surrey, Chr. 568.
- Wi-bed, wi-bod** an altar, Cd. 85: Bd. S. p. 555, 14, v. wig-bed.
- Wibil** a weevil, v. wifel.
- Wi-bora** a standard-bear. v. wig-bora.
- WIC**, wyc [Plat. wik f; Det. wyk f; Fra. wic f; Ger. weichbild n. a town with its jurisdiction: Old Ger. v. wick, weich a town, castromonastery, bay: Dan. vig. c. a cove, bay: Sued. wik a like the Dan: Icel. vik f. a nus brevior et laxior; vik a recessus, secessus, moie rd actio parva, brece spatia: L. A dwelling-place, habitatio, village, street; habitatio vicus, platea. 2. A particular dwelling, as for holy men; hence a monastery, comonasterium. 3. For a diens, hence a camp, str. castra. 4. For security, loca castra, fortress; castellum. 5. A place of security in boats, hence a bay, formed by the winding bank of a river or the shore of the strait, portus, sinus maris:—the cuðe wic into a known Asser. tion, Cd. 90. On weste wic into a wæted dwelling-place, Cd. 98. Butan þa wic ic wicū, Mk. 8, 23. Deað wuldor featan wic to deað glory-fast village, Cd. 72, 2, 30. Ga on wic þisse ceastre ito in vicū urbis, Lk. 14, 21. On wycum in pic- Mt. 6, 2. Secean wycūm ran wic to seek a more dwelling-place, Cd. 43. On his wican in his monastery, Elf. ep. l. 31. Of

wicum from his minister, *Bd. S. p. 606, 9.* 3. *Da wasz ferbe wic then was a fourth station, Cd. 148, Th. p. 186, 4.* Hlyn weard on wicum a din was in the camp, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 12.* 4. For of þam wican went from the fortress; *decessit ab isto castello, Chr. 878.* 5. Smylta wic tranquillus portus, *Bi. R. p. 181.*

²Wic, as a termination, signifies a dwelling, station, village, castle or a bay, according to the different situation of the places; hence the present -wich, -wick; as, Alnwick the dwelling or village on the Aha; Berwick, Beornica wic the Bernicians' dwelling; Greenwich, Grene wic Green village; Harwich, Here wic the army station; Ipswich, Gypes or Geapes wic from the curving of the river Gipping; Norwich, Norð wic the north village or dwelling; Sandwich the sand residence or port, &c.

Wic a week, v. wic-dæg.

Wican To yield, give way, depart; labare:—Wicon weallfasten wall-fastenings yielded, *Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 14.*

Wicca-ræd advice or consultation of witches, *Deut. 18, 11, v. wicce.*

Wicce, an; f. [*Plat. wikkerske f. a witch; wikkir m. a sorcerer: Dut. wigchelaarster f. a sorceress; wichelaar m. a sorcerer: Frs. wikke f. a witch; saga: Lat. mid. vegius m. a sorcerer*] A WITCH; incantatrix, saga, venefica:—Wiccan cræft the craft or art of a witch, *L. pol. Cant. 5.* Wiccan sage, incantatrices, *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. pol. Cant. 4.* Onfon wiccan to receive witches, *L. Ecll. Alf. 30.*

Wicce-cræft WITCHCRAFT; incantatio, veneficium, *Lev. 20, 27: L. North. Presb. 48.*

Wiccan; p. ode; pp. od. To use witchcraft, to bewitch; veneficiis uti:—Gif hwa wic-cige if any one bewitch, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pm. 41.*

Wicung-dóm Witchcraft, magic art; incantatio, ars magica, *Cd. 178.*

c-dæg a week-day, *Bd. S. p. 127, 9.*

ce a week; septimana, *L. Ecll. 41, v. wuce.*

ce [*v. Brocket, p. 177, Jamie-on's Scot. Dict. in roun-tree: 'Nat. quitsche, (q) witsche, quite f. sorbus aucuparia Lin. auc, pyrus aucuparia: Ger. uitzte f. eberische f: Dan.*

rønne, rön, rönnetree n: *Sweed. rön f. According to Thre, it received its name from runa incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts. The Ger. wünschelrute f. virgula divinatoria: Plat. wikk-rode f. being made from the roun-tree, evidently belong to this word*] A WITCHE, mountain-ash, roun-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree; cariscus arbor; sorbus vel pyrus aucuparia Lin:—*Cot. 165. Opulus, Som.*

²Wicelian To move, stagger, wag; movere, vacillare, *Som.*

Wiceng a pirate, v. wicing.

Wig, es; n. A horse; equus, *Beo. 8, 92, Th. An.*

WICGA A kind of worm or fly, a beetle; blatta:—*Eor-wicga EAR-WIG; forficula auricularis Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

Wigan-beorh [*Asser. Wigan-beorg: Flor. Wiganbeorh: Hunt. Winbeorn*] WENBURY or WEMBURY, Devonshire, *Chr. 851.*

Wic-gerefa a chief officer of a town, a tax-gatherer; vici, oppidi præfectus, *L. Hloth. Eadr. 16.* Publicanus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wigung, e; f. Incantation, witchcraft; magia, divinatio, *Cot. 99.*

²Wician, wicigean, gewician; p. ode; pp. od [*wic a dwelling*]

- To dwell, abide, remain; mansionem habere, manere.
- To be stationed, to encamp; castrametari:—1. Hi comon to Genesar and þar wicedon, *Mk. 6, 53.* Niht-weard sceolde wician a night-watch must remain, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 3.* 2. Iosue wicode þreo niht wið þa ea, *Jos. 3, 1.* Hig wicodon æt Etham, *Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19.* Israelisce folc gewicod hæfde, *Ex. 14, 5.* Ymb wicigean to encamp about, *Cd. 146, Th. p. 181, 22.*

Wicing, wiceng, es; m. A heathen, pirate, VIKING; barbarus, piratus:—Micol here epper ge þæs land-heres ge þara wicinga a great army as well of the land force as of the pirates, *Chr. 921.* Gegadrode an hloð wicinga assembled a band of pirates, *Chr. 879: 885.*

Wicinga-mere WIGMORE; villa in agro Herefordiensi, *Lye.*

Wicing-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate; pirata, *Cot. 155.*

Wicnere, es; m. A steward, bailiff, servant; villicus, dispen-

sator, minister:—*Da cwæð se wicnere, Gen. 24, 5, 10.* To þam wicnere, *Gen. 43, 19.*

^bWicnian to dwell, to divine, bewitch, *R. Ben. 66, v. wician, wiccian.*

Wic-steal [steal a stall, place] a place of encamping, a camp; castrorum locus, castra, *Cd. 146.*

Wic-stow [stow a place] A place for a camp, a camp, station; castrorum locus, castra, statio, *Gen. 32, 2: Ex. 33, 7, 11: Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: 10, 4: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15.*

Wic-þen A WEEK-THANE, a weekly servant; servus hebdomadarius, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wic-þenung weekly service, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wid with, *Bd. S. p. 499, 38, v. wið.*

Wid, wyd; g. m. n. es; f. re: *adj. se wida; seo, þæt wide; def. [Plat. wyed: Dut. wyd: Ger. weit: Mons. uuito: Tat. uuit, 40, 9; breit ist phorta inti uuit weg lata est porta et spatiosa via: Dan. vid, vidt; Sweed. wid: Icel. vidr amplus, vastus: Fr. vuide empty] WIDE, broad, far, extensive, famous; latus, spatiosus, late patens, celebris:—Geond widne grund through wide earth, Cd. 189.* Hu wid and sid how wide and long, *Cd. 228.* To widan aldre to age remote, *Cd. 48.* Gesetton sidne and widne occupied spacious and wide, *Cd. 80.* Scoep wide siðas decreed far journeyings, *Cd. 42.* In þære widan byrig in the wide city, *Cd. 208.* On widum westene in spatioso deserto, *Deut. 32, 10.* Geat is swiðe wyd, *Mt. 7, 13.*

^cWid-brad wide-spread; late latus, *Cd. 30.*

Wid-cuð far known, public, renowned; ubique notus, *Bi. 11, 1.*

Wide; comp. or; sup. oet; adv. Widely, wide, far, abroad, on every side, every where; late, ample, undique, passim:—Wide under wolcnum widely under (the) skies, *Cd. 92.* Side and wide far and widely, *Cd. 6.* Feor and wide far and widely, *Bd. S. p. 604, 2: 628, 3.* To wide too widely; nimis late, *Nic. 17: Mt. 24, 7.* Wop wez wide wail was on every side, *Cd. 144.* Þy widor the farther, *Cd. 215.* Widost bæron widest carried, *Cd. 178.*

Widewe a widow, *Deut. 27, 19: L. Can. Ecll. 8, v. wuduwer.*

Wid-farend a wide wanderer,

- vagabund; vagabundus, *Past.* 43, 7.
- Widgal *A wanderer*; vagus, vagabundus, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgalnys, se; *f. A largeness, extent, wandering*; amplitudo, vagatio: — Widgalnys modes *a wandering of the mind*, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- Wid-gangul *wandering*; excurrrens, vagus, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgille, widgille; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re: def. se* widgilla; seo, þæt widgille; *adj. Wide, large, spacious*; latus, amplus: — Iosue gewyde eall þæt widgille land, *Jos.* 11, 16. On þam widgillan lande, *Nam.* 21, 25: *Ex.* 3, 8. Hu widgille þæs heofones hwealfa bið *how spacious the expanse of the heaven is*, *Bt.* 19.
- Widgilnes, se; *f. Largeness, immensity*; amplitudo, profunditas: — Widgilnys þæs westenes immensity of the desert, *Guthl. Vit.* 3: *Bt.* 32, 2.
- Widgyle *spacious*, *Ps.* 30, 10, v. widgille.
- WIDL *Filth, pollution*; illuvies: — Idese mid wide beamitan *virginem illuvie polluere, i. e. stuprare*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 12: *Cd.* 64.
- Wid-last *wide course, far*; lato, extenso gressu, procul, *Cd.* 48.
- Widlian, gewidlian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To *contaminate, defile, profane*; polluere, *C. Mt.* 15, 11.
- Wid-mære *far-famed*; late celebris, *Bt.* 24, 2: *Cd.* 79.
- Wid-mærrian, gewid-mærrian; *p. ode, ude*; *pp. od, ud*; *v. a.* [wid *wide, mærrian to celebrate*] To *publish, celebrate, divulge, spread abroad, defame, divulgar*: — He ongan wid-mærrian þa spræce. Ofser ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode, *Lk.* 1, 65: *Mt.* 1, 45: *Gen.* 45, 16.
- Widnes, se; *f. WIDENESS*; latitudo, amplitudo, *Som.*
- Wid-nyt *A dart, sting*; jaculum, funda, *R.* 18, *Som.*
- Wido-ban *collar-bone*, *L. Ethelb.* 52.
- Widor *wider, v. wide.*
- Widor *the weather, v. weder.*
- Wid-scriðele, wid-scriðole, wid-scriðule. *Wandering, also a sort of nuns who wandered about at their pleasure*; late vagans, erraticus, vagabundus, *Prov.* 7: *R. Ben.* 1, *Som.*
- Widuwe *a widow*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 8, v. wuduwe.
- Widwan *widows*, *L. Eccl.* 44, v. wuduwe.
- Wieded *an altar*, *T. Ps.* 83, 4, v. wibed.
- Wiel *a servant, slave*, *Ex.* 21, 5: 20, 32, v. weal.
- Wielm *heat, v. wælm.*
- Wiergian *to curae, v. wirgian.*
- Wierrest *worst, v. wyrrest.*
- Wierse *worse, v. wyrse.*
- Wiese *wise, v. wise.*
- Wieta *a wise man, v. wita.*
- Wietan *to know*, *Past.* 15, 4, v. witan.
- Wir, es; *n.* [*Plat. wief n: Dut. wif n: Fra. wif n: Ger. weib n: Old Ger. uuib, uup, wyb: Tat.* 221, 2, uuib uuaaz uuoofs? *mulier quid ploras: Mons. uuipeit æarus: Box. uuipe mulier; hswi materfamilias: Dan. viv c: Icel. vif n.*] 1. *A woman, female*; mulier, femina. 2. *A WIFE*; uxor: — 1. Þæt wif andwyrde, *Gen.* 3, 2. Þæt wif was gehæled, *Mt.* 9, 22. Were and wif *mas et femina*, *Gen.* 5, 2. Wif and weppend *female and male*, *Cd.* 10. Sume wif *quadam mulieres*, *Lk.* 8, 2: 24, 22. Manega wif *multa mulieres*, *Mt.* 27, 55. Betwux wifa bearnum *inter mulierum filios*, *Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 28. 2. *Abrames wif Abrahami uxor*, *Gen.* 11, 29: 16, 1. *Æw wif legitima uxor*, *L. pol. Alf.* 38. We biðdað þæt ænig cristen man ne gewifge on his wifes neh-magon *we commend that a Christian man shall not marry with his wife's near relations*, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7. Gepeodan to his wife *adherere ejus uxori*, *Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 19, 5: *Mt.* 10, 7. Eorer wifa ear-bringas *vestrarum uxorum inuicem*, *Ex.* 32, 24: *Mt.* 24, 3.
- Wif-cild *a female child, a girl*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 16.
- Wif-cynn *woman's kind or race, feminine gender*, *Bd. S.* p. 474, 22.
- WIFEL [*Plat. wevel m: Old Dut. weuel, weuelworm m: Frs. wewel m: Ger. wiebel, kornwiebel m: Mons. uuibil. Wel. chwil, chwilen a beetle, may-bug, chafer: Bret. c'houil m. a beetle*] A *WEEVIL*; scarabæus; curculio granarius *Lin.*: — *Cot.* 160. *Cantharus*, *Cot.* 32.
- Wife-æelig *happy with a wife, happily married*; uxor fortunatus, *Som.*
- Wif-fæst *wife-fast, married*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 51.
- Wif-fæx *a woman's hair, hair*; cæsaries, *Cot.* 162.
- Wiffende *Breathing*; spirana, *Lye.*
- Wif-freond *a female friend*, *C. Lk.* 16, 9.
- Wif-gal, wif-galende *uicet. mulierum amans, libidinosus, uenerosus*, *Past.* 40.
- Wif-gemæda *mulierum mensura*. *L. M.* 3, 57.
- Wif-gemana *mulieris consortium, concubitus*, *Med. et Quæst.* 19.
- Wif-giornis *mulieris em, cæterium*, *C. Mt.* 15, 19.
- Wif-håd *Womanhood, the feminez, a female*; mulieris ætas. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *Gen.* 1, 2.
- Wifian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*wif wif*] To *take a wife, to marry*. v. ceorlian *to take a husband* uxorem ducere, maritare uxorem inire: — On þære fræde cneorisse oððe on þære leor-an wifian *in the third generation or in the fourth to marry*. *Bd. S.* p. 491, 7. Þæs worulde bearn wifað, *Lk.* 20, 34. Hig ætas æ druncon and widon *is edant et bibebat a uxor ducebant*, *Lk.* 17, 27. *Ne fiað hig non uxores ducunt*? *Mt.* 23, 30: *Mt.* 12, 25: *Gen.* 11, 29. Manige habbað gæ-lilice gewifod *many lawe happily married*, *Bt.* 11, 1. *Ge. p.* 48, 11. *Ne fræað wifienne non expedit uxore ducere*, *Mt.* 19, 10. *Wifge uxorem ducens*, *Mt.* 19, 10.
- Wif-lac *a female gift, marriage, wedlock*; matrimonium nuptiar, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44.
- Wiflic *Womanlike, womanly, feminine*; muliebris, femina. *Elf. gr. Som.* 6: *Bd. S.* 521, 24.
- Wiflice; *ode*. *Womanlike, a woman*; muliebricit, *Elf. Som.* p. 38.
- Wif-man; *g. -mannes*; *n. æt* a man, one of the human sex. *A wo-man, fo-male, s. wif: femina homo, femina, mulier, uxor*, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Deu.* 22, 5: *Gen.* 2, 22.
- Wif-man *a man who might marry, a layman*; laicus. *Som.*
- Wif-men *worlike women, Amazons*, *Som.*
- Wif-myn *woman-land*, *Cd.* 55, v. myn.
- Wif-scrud *a woman's clothing*. muliebris vestis, *Wulf. Int.*
- Wif *the west or cross-throat*. v. weft.
- Wif-þegn *a female arm*. leod woman; femina serr. item qui feminas ministrat. suo comparat, *leo*, *Cot.* 122.
- Wif-þing *cum muliere res, cætera*. *Hymeneus*, *Cot.* 162.
- Wifung, e; *f.* A *WIFING*. wedlock, marriage; concubitus matrimonium: — *Be his wifa wifunge de ejus filii matrimonium.*

Gen. 24, 9. Forbudon wifunga forbode marriages, *Elf. ep. l. 30.* Mid wifungum libban to live in wedlock; conubialis, i. e. statu connubiali vivere, *id. 32.*

Wig a way, v. weg.

Wig, es; m. [*Plat.* wienge, wigege consecration: *Dut.* wyding, wyng f. consecration: *Frz.* wigena, wiese f. consecration: *Ger.* weihe f: *Old Ger.* uuiho sanctus, sacer: *Ker.* uuihe fater sanctos patres; der uuihun Drinissu sancte Trinitati: *Not.* prandon din uuielus incenderunt tum sanctuarium: *Ker.* uuihi benedictio: *Dan.* vielse c. consecration; vie to consecrate: *Swee.* wigning, wigsel f. consecration; wiga, wiga in to consecrate: *Icel.* vigdr consecratus; vigia consecrare, inagrarare: *Moes.* weiha, weihs sanctus; weihan sanctificare] *What is sacred, an idol, a temple; sacrum, consecratum aliquid, idolum: — Hicker's The. l. p. 113.* Hie þæs wiges wihre ne rohton of this idol they recked not aught, *Cd. 182, Tk. p. 228, 12.* Þysne wig wurdigean to worship this idol, *Cd. 182.*

ig, es; n. [*Frz.* wige, wiche f. dissension, quarrel: *Old Ger.* wig: *Mons.* utiuch: *Lip.* wige pratum; wigand m. a hero: *Icel.* vig n. cædes, lætio; vigr bellicosus: *Moes.* wigans war] 1. War, warfare, battle; mavors, bellum, pugna, prelium. 2. Military force, armies; bellicus apparatus, copia militaris, militare vbur, milita, armatura, vis, urgium.—1. Wiges on weum in hopes of battle, *Cd. 51.* Cene to wige keen for attle, *Jdth. p. 162, 30.* Sen-e to þam wige misit ad præziam, *Num. 31, 6.* Mid wige cwellan prælio interficere, *dere, Jos. 10, 30, 37.* Gewin-an mid wige subigere prælio, *x. 11, 23.* 2. Wearð wig ðen martial force was given, *cd. 173.* Wiges heard a rder of a force, *Bt. R. p. 38.* Ferde mid wige proctus est cum copiis, *Jos. 8, 1: 10, 29.*

a, an; m. 1. A warrior, solr, conqueror, hero; miles, llator, heros, victor. 2. A beman, man; homo, vir, asertim vero præstantior quis:—1. Wigan on heape ðiers in a heap or body, *Cd. 8.* He þær wigena fand 111 he there 18 of warriors

found, *Cd. 94.* Ut ælædde wigan æghwilene led out every warrior, *Cd. 151.* 2. Iung wiga juvenis homo, tyro, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wigan, wiggan [wig war] To carry on war, to fight, contend; bellum gerere, preliari, contendere, contumaciter resistere:—Gif he wige if he fight, *L. Edw. Guth. 6.*

Wigar, es. [wig battle, gar a spear] A military spear, a lance; militare telum, lancea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Wig-bed, wi-bed, es; n. The table or bed of an idol, the altar; sacra mensa, ara, altare:—In suð-healle þæs wigbedes on the south side of the altar, *Bd. S. p. 644, 3: 594, 5.* Lac to wigbedum bringan oblationem ad altare ferre, *Bd. S. p. 498, 38.*

Wigbed-hragl the altar clothing, *Bd. S. p. 498, 9.*

Wigbed-wiglere a diviner from the altar, a soothsayer; ex altari divinator, aruspex, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wig-blac war pale, *Cd. 151.*

Wig-bora bearing war, martial; bellum gerens, belliger, *Elf. gr. Som. 8.*

Wig-bord war-board, a camp, also a shield; militaris casa, castra, clypeus, *Cd. 166.*

Wig-craeft WAR-CRAFT, the art of war, an army; belli ars, peritia, militaris apparatus, exercitus, *Ora. 4, 1, 2: Elf. ep. l. 50.*

Wig-cyng A war king, a pirate; belli rex, i. e. in quovis confictu bellico dominatum veluti exercens. Quum vero prisci Danorum reges eorumque posterii piraticam semper exercuissent, inde fuit ut ad istam præsertim referretur. Pirata, *Elf. gr. Som. 7.* Et inde forsan vox ista wicing, idem prorus significans, et in aliis monumentis Anglosaxonis ple-rumque occurrens, *Lye.*

Wig-cyrm a war cry, *Cd. 98.*

Wige-lere, wig-lere, es; m. [wig an idol, lær, lar learning] A soothsayer, conjurer, wizard. He was the wizard as wicca was the witch; ex sacris divinator, augur, incantator:—*Elf. gr. Som. 9, § 22: T. Ps. 57, 5.* Wigeleras, wigleras arioli, &c., *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. Comc. Ænh. 4: L. pol. Cnut. 4.*

Wigelung incantation, augury, *Abus. 9, v. gewiglung.*

Wigend, wiggend, es; m. [part of wigan, wiggan to fight,

carry on war; wig battle] A warrior, soldier; bellator, miles:—Gelædde þa wigend a warrior then led, *Cd. 71.* De þone wiggend aweccan dorste who durst awake the warrior, *Jdth. p. 26, 13: 26, 6.*

Wigende; part. Fighting; militans:—Meniu wigendra manna multitudo militantium virorum, *Num. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 189.*

Wigera-ceaster, Wigor-ceaster, Wigra-ceaster [*Hant.* Wire-ceastre: *Hood.* Wircestre.—Wic-wara-ceaster *Wiccorum civitas*] WORCESTER; Wigornia, comitatus ejusdem nominis urbe primaria, nec non sedes episcopalis:—*Chr. 992: 1130.*—Wigera-ceaster-acir, Wigra-ceaster-scyr *Worcestershire, Chr. 1038.*

Wigga a worm or fly, *Cot. 207, v. wigca.*

Wigga-beorh *Wendbury, v. Wig-gan-beorh.*

Wiggebed an altar, *Cot. 18, v. wig-bed.*

Wiggend a warrior, v. wigend.

Wig-heap a war troop, *Beo. K. 7, 43.*

Wig-heard bold in war, *Th. An.*

Wig-hus A war-house, a tower, castle, fortress; bellica domus, turris, propugnaculum, *Ora. 2, 4, Bar. p. 69, 6: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Wigian to war, fight; pugnare, *Som. v. wigan.*

Wigice, for wiglice valiantly; bellicose, *L. Const. § 3.*

Wig-leoð a war song, *Cd. 154.*

Wig-lere a soothsayer, v. wig-lere.

Wiglian To conjecture, guess, divine; ariolari, divinare, *Æqu. Vern. 23.*

Wiglic Warlike; bellicosus, *Cd. 154.*

Wiglice In a warlike manner, valiantly; bellicose, *Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 207.*

Wiglung soothsaying, v. wig-lerung.

Wig-man a warlike man, warrior, soldier; bellicus homo, miles, *Off. Reg. 3: L. Const. § 3.*

Wignoð Warfare, war; militia, *Cot. 129.*

Wigole-fugelas Birds that forebode by singing, chirping, or the like; oscines aves, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66, Lye.*

Wig-plega war-play, battle, *Th. An.*

Wig-rod a war-road; militaris profectio, expeditio, *Cd. 96.*

Wig-sigor war victory; in prælio victoria, *Cd. 93.*

Wig-sið *a war-path; militaris profectio, expeditio, Cd. 96.*
 Wig-smið *a war-smith, a warrior; belli fabricator, bellator, Cd. 128.*
 Wig-spear, wig-spere *a war-spear, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*
 Wig-steal *a let or hindrance, a bulwark; propugnaculum, obstaculum, Som.*
 Wig-strang *war-strong; bello potens, Cot. 27.*
 Wig-telgode *A doublet; diplois, M. C. P. 108, 28.*
 Wig-trod *a war-path, warfare; militia, Mann.*
 Wigur *a lance, v. wigar.*
 Wig-wægen, wig-wægn *a war wægon; militare plaustrum, cavinus, Ora. 1, 7.*
 Wig-wæpna *Chains, bracelets or jewels, such as captains of old gave their soldiers; bellicæ armillæ, quales olim imperatores militibus dederunt, Som. Lye.*
 Winga *a warrior, soldier, Bd. S. p. 483, 16, v. wiga.*
 Wih-gyld *a false god, an idol; idolum, Cd. 181.*
 Wih-hus *a fortress, Ora. 4, 2, v. wig-hus.*
 Wihra-cester *Worcester, v. Wighera-ceaster.*
 Wigt *a creature, wight, animal, thing, any thing, Bt. 41, 6; L. In. 40; Bd. S. p. 514, 3; Jdth. 12, 23, v. wuht.*
 Wigt WRIGHT; pondus, Som.
 Wigt, Wigtland [Hant. Wigtland] WIGHT, the Isle of Wight; Vecta, Vectis insula:—Dæt is seo mærið þe nu eardað on Wigt that is the tribe which now dwelleth in Wight, Chr. 449. Hi gesealdon biora twam nefum, eall Wihite þæt ealond they gawe to their two nephews all the Isle of Wight, Chr. 534.
 Wigt-full *weightfull, heavy; gravis, Chr. 1000.*
 Wigtgara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [Asser. Guuhtgara-burh; Hant. Wigtgareburh; Danel. Wigtgaraburh.—Wigtgari castellum] Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight; Whitgari castellum, in insula Vecti, Chr. 544.
 Wigt-sætan *inhabitants of the Isle of Wight; Vectis incolæ, Bd. S. p. 483, 22.*
 Wigt-ware *men of the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.*
 Wiisc *A wish; optio, Bd. S. p. 638, 40.*
 Wilan *To couple, join together; copulare, connectere, Scient. Ben.*
 Wi-la-wei *well away, Bt. 35, 6, v. wa, &c.*

Wil-boda *A good messenger; gratus nuncius, Cod. Exon. 51 a, 2.*
 Wil-cuma, an; m. [wel well, good; cuma a comer] *A good comer, one received with gladness, a welcome, WELCOME; qui optatus et gratus advenit:—Du eart leof wilcuma thou art, friend, (a good or acceptable comer) welcome, Bd. S. p. 577, 22. Ge sind wilcuman ye are welcome, Cd. 227, Th. p. 303, 22. Geægan wilcuman to give a welcome, Cod. Exon. 15 b, penult.*
 Wilcume *Welcome! euge! Elf. gl. Som. p. 80; C. Mt. 25, 23.*
 Wilcumian; p. gewilcumode. *To WELCOME, to salute, greet; adventum felicem gratulari alicui, salutare:—Se casere hig gewilcumode the emperor welcomed them, L. Elf. ep. 23. Gif ge þæt an doð, þæt ge eowre gebroðra wilcumiað si vos id solum faciatu, ut vos vestros fratres salutetis, Mt. 5, 47.*
 WILD; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. [Scot. wuld wild; Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. wild; Old Ger. wild, wildi; Tat. 13, 11, sin muos uuas wildi honug cibus ejus erat mel sylvestre; Dan. vild; Icel. villr sylvestris, errans; Wel. gwyllt wild, untamed, savage] *1. WILD; ferus, indomitus, sylvestris. 2. Powerful; potens:—1. Wild deor fera bestia, Gen. 37, 20, 33. Wild bar a wild boar, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Se wilda fugel the wild fowl, Cd. 72. Gemonð þæs wildan gewunan remembers the wild manner; recordatur antiqui moris, Bt. 25. Wilde, wildu deor wild beasts, Bt. 39, 1; Cd. 10: 192. Wildera deora teð teeth of wild beasts, Deut. 32, 24. 2. Wildra more powerful, Ora. 4, 1: Deut. 28, 45.*
 Wil-dæg *desiderata dies, Cod. Exon. 14 b, 2.*
 Wild-deor, ea; n. [wild wild, deor a beast; hence perhaps with nesse, or -nes, our Eng. word WILDERNESS] *A wild beast; fera, bellua, Lev. 26, 6; Ex. 22, 13; 23, 11; Lev. 26, 22; 79, 14; Bt. 38, 2; Bd. S. p. 554, 24; Gen. 31, 39.*
 Wild-deoren *Pertaining to wild beasts; ferus, Som.*
 Wild-deor-lic *like wild beasts, fierce, cruel; feræ similis, ferinus, ferus, Bd. S. p. 533, 7.*
 Wildeorlice, willdeorlice; adv.

Beastly, wildly; bestialiter. Bd. S. p. 554, 25.
 Wildera, for wildra; g. pl.; wild wild, Deut. 32, 24.
 Wildro *wild beasts, Ex. 22, 31, v. wild-deor.*
 Wile, es [Icel. villa f. erwi] *A wile, craftiness; astutia, Ca. 1128.*
 Wile will, wishes; vult, v. wylan.
 Wileg, wilig *a willow; mix. v. welig.*
 Wilege, wylege, wilge, wile, an; m. g. [Plat. Dut. wile mand f. a basket or hamper; willow twigs.—welig a wile] *A vessel made of willow or twigs, a basket; spora cophinus, quippe ex viminibus saligneis contextus:—Ha fela wiligena or wytegan quam multos cophinorum; Bt. 16, 9, 10; Mt. 8, 13, 22. Twelf wiligen fulla twedon cophini pleni, Ju. 6, 13; Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*
 Wil-fiegen *that hath its wish, mind, or desire; wō compos, Cot. 192.*
 Wil-gifa [gyfa a giver] *a gift of what is desired; votiferator, Cod. Exon. 15 b, 10.*
 Wil-hremig *that hath its wish, desire; votī compos, Cot. 2.*
 Wilian, wilian; part. wiligede; v. a. To roll; vaiter.—He het willan stann; J. 10, 18. Willigende naves, decurreris, Guth. Vit. 19.
 Wilie *a basket, Mt. 15, 37; Mt. 8, 8, v. wilege.*
 Wilig *a willow, v. welig.*
 Wilige *a basket, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. wilege.*
 Wilisc, Wylisc. *Welsh, belongs to Wales; Wallicus, Cantabrus, L. Wal. 4: 5: 6. Wylisc man a Welshman, L. Wal. 6: L. In. 32, 54; L. Linc. W. p. 71, § 13, v. Welisc.*
 Will *a will, Bd. S. p. 648, 1; wyl.*
 WILLA, an; m: also will. m. [Plat. Dut. wil, wille m. Ger. wille m.; Old Ger. willo, unille; Tat. 34, 6, si tū unillo stat voluntas tua; Hant. wilja voluntas; Dan. vilje; Swed. vilje m.; Icel. vilja, vild m. vild f. voluntas, gratis; v. n. beneplacitus; Goth. vil; will, pleasure; fr. nil vol. Slav. volia, vola. The L. voluntas is nearly related to this word] *1. Will, mind, understanding, disposition, affection, wish, consent, intention, volition, animus, intellectus, desiderium, consensus. 2. Strong desire, but, eximio, pleasure; cupido, libido:—*

1. Se geceadwicala willa the rational will, *Bt.* 14, 2. Me bið willa to me is a wish, I wish, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 30, B. Gewurðe þin willa fat tua voluntas, *Mt.* 6, 10: 26, 42: *Lk.* 11, 2. Þurh þone willan through the will, *Bt.* 36, 7, *Card.* p. 286, 20: *Gen.* 46, 8. Þe hys hiafordes willan wiste qui ejus domini voluntatem novit, *Lk.* 12, 47, 48. His agenes willes of his own will, *L. Can. Edg. imp.* pm. 38. Be þinum agenum willa, *Gen.* 31, 30. His agenum willum with his own wishes, *Bt.* 34, 11. 2. Ne of flæscas willan, ne of weres willan neque ex carnis libidine, neque ex viri libidine, *Jn.* 1, 13. Þurh un-gelyfedne willan per illicitam libidinem, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 29. Willan to will, wish, *Bt.* 34, 10: 35, 6: 36, 4, 7: *Lup.* 1: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 11: *Bt.* 39, 11: *Gen.* 32, 17, v. wyllan. Wille-burne a well - brook, a well-spring, *Cd.* 69. Wille-cress Well-cress, water-cress; rivorum, i. e. aquaticum nasturtium, *Herb.* 39, 3: *Cat.* 166. Willende Willing, wishing; volens, *Cd.* 27. Willendice; adv. Willingly; libenter, optato, cum omnium desiderio, *Bd. S.* p. 561, 22. Willas; adv. [as if the g. of will of his will; voluntatis] Willingly, of his own accord; sponte, ultro, *L. Edw.* 8: *L. Athelst. W.* p. 63, § 8. Will-fegen that hath its will, v. wil-fegen. Will-fod a well-flood, overflowing of wells; fontium inundatio, *Cd.* 71. Will-gebroðor brothers-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) suscepti fratres, germani fratres, *Cd.* 47. Will-geisðas voluntary comrades; voluntarii comites, *Cd.* 93. Will-gesteall companions; animi propositum, *Cd.* 98. Will-gesweator sisters-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) susceptæ sorores, germanæ sorores, *Cd.* 123. Will-gebofta A confederate; consilii particeps; fœderatus, devotus cliens, *Cd.* 94. Willian to desire, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. willnian. Willice Willingly; voluntarie, libenter, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, § 3. Willung, wilnung, gewilnung, e; f. Will, wish, purpose,

choice, appetite, pleasure, desire, lust; cupido, desiderium, concupiscentia, libido:—Gewroensunglicumlicre willunge corruptio carnalis concupiscentia, *Bd. S.* p. 532, 36. Seo geceadwines sceal wealdan þære wilnunga the reason ought to take the rule of the appetites (wishes, will), *Bt.* 33, 4. Heora willunge habban to have their will, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 2. On þisse worulde willnunga in desires of this world, *Bt.* 41, 8. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnude etan mid eow þas Eastron, *Lk.* 22, 16. Oðra gewilnunga, *Mk.* 4, 19. Will-sið a voluntary journey; desideratum iter, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 36. Will-spring a well-spring, fountain, v. wyll-spring. Will-sum, wil-sum, gewill-sum; def. se will-suma; seo, þæt will-sume; adj. Wished for, desired, desirable, voluntary, devoted; desiderabilis, desideratus, exoptatus, gratus, voluntarius, devotus:—Will-sumne weorc desideratum opus, *Bd. S.* p. 625, 33. Ren wil-sumne asyndrigende pluviam exoptatam dispergens, *Ps.* 67, 10. Mynster Gode willsum-ra fæmnena monasterium Deo devotarum virginum, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 2. Se wilsumesta devotissimus, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 4. Will-sumlic, wil-sumlic. That is of one's own will or accord, voluntary, desirable, amiable, devoted; voluntarius, desiderabilis, devotus, *Bd. S.* p. 488, 18: *Ps.* 118, 108. Will-sumlice, wil-sumlice. Willingly, of his own accord, devotedly; voluntarie, sponte, libenter, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 44: 634, 19. Wilsunnes, wilsunnes, se; f. The fixed state of the will, devotion, a vowed service; devotio:—Wilsunnes modes, modes wilsunnys devotio mentis, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 11: 533, 15. Mede his arfæstre wilsunnesse premia ejus pia devotio-nis, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 14. On wilsunnesse haligra gebeda in devotionis sanctorum orationum, *Bd. S.* p. 606, 33. Willung a will, wish, v. willnung. Will-wong a desired or pleasant plain; amœnus campus, *Cod. Econ.* 57 a, 11. WILN A wish, desire; votum, desiderium, cupiditas:—Wil-na gæd a goad of desires; cupiditatis stimulus, *Cd.* 18. Wilna gehwilces of every wish,

Cd. 80: 103. Wilna wæstum in fruits of wishes, *Cd.* 92: 80. Wilna geniht fulfilment of wishes, *Cd.* 90, *Lyc.* Wiln a maid-servant, v. wyln. Wilnian, willnian, gewilnian; p. ode; pp. od, gewilnod, gewilned [The Ger. wollen to will, per synecdochen generis significat, cupere, desiderare, optare, et similia: Icel. vilna (at vilna einum) favorem exhibere; vilnan f. favor, probably from vilia to will.—with a desire] 1. To desire, hope, to be desirous of, to covet, wish, seek, require; desiderare, cupere, sperare, concupere, expetere. 2. To tend, to be inclined; spectare, tendere ad:—1. Hwæt he wilnian sceal what he ought to desire, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 9. Willnian þæs þe he næfð to desire that which he has not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Ne wilna þu ne concupiscito tu, *Ex.* 20, 17. He wilnað, wilnað ille cupit, desiderat, exoptat, &c., *Bt.* 18, 1: 34, 11: 36, 7. Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begittance every mind desires to obtain true good, *Bt.* 24, 2. He wilnode hine ge-seon he desired to see him, *Lk.* 23, 8. He wilnode cupiebat, *Lk.* 23, 8. To hwi wilnige we enigre oðre sage ad quod desideramus nos ullum aliud testimonium? *Mt.* 26, 65. 2. Sege me hwelcea endes sælc angin wilnige tell me to what end does every beginning tend, *Bt.* 5, 3. Þu nestest hwelcea endes sælc angin wilnode thou knewest not to what end every beginning tended, id. Wilnað to eorðan tends to earth, *Bt. R.* p. 197. Wilniendlic Desirable, to be wished for; desiderabilis, Som. Wilnung a wish, desire, v. willnung. Wiloc a cockle, v. weoloc. Wiloc-scell a shell-fish, v. weoloc-scyll. Wilong soothing, v. gewigung-lung. Wil-sæte, wyl-sæte. People of Wiltshire; Wiltunensis agri incolæ, *Chr.* 799: 878. Wilac Welch, v. Wiliac. Wilsun desired, v. wilsun. Wilsunlic desirable, v. wilsunlic. Wilsunlice willingly, v. wilsunlice. Wilsunnes devotion, v. wilsunnes. Wilt wilt, v. wyllan. Wiltun [olim Caer Guiloii, i. e. Salicium oppidum, Willow -

Town] WILTON; Carviliun oppidum, agri Wiltunensis antehac primarium—Chr. 871: 961.—Wiltun-scir WILTONSHIRE, *Wiltshire*; Wiltunensis ager, Chr. 870: 898.

• Wil-weorþung *Well or fountain worship*; fontium cultus, *L. Can. Edg.* 16.

Wiman, wimman, nea; *f.* [i. e. wif-man] A WOMAN, female; mulier, foemina.—Seo wimman mid hire hwite bewreah hine, *Jud.* 4, 18, 22: *Mk.* 10, 6.

Wimmen women, *Gen.* 20, 18: *Jud.* 16, 27. Wlitige wimmen *formosa mulieres*, *Job.* p. 168. 33.

Wīn, es; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* wīn *m.*: *Dut. wyn m.*: *Ger. wein m.*: *Old Ger. uwin, uwine*: *Tat.* 11, 6, uwin noh ci-diri trinhit *uwinm et ceteram non bibit*: *Moss. wein uwinm*, weina basi *uwa*: *Dan. wiin*, vin *c.*: *Swed. win m.*: *Icel. vín n.*: *Wel. Bret. Armor. gwin m.*: *Ir. Gael. fion m. uine*, rarely *truth*: *Fr. vin m.*: *It. Sp. vino m.*: *Port. vinho m.*: *Wend. vino*: *Slav. wino*: *Grk.*

ouvo, φου-ov: *Per.* ω win

black grapes, wine: *Heb.* יַיִן

iin, yin, vin wine, the expressed

juice of grapes; from WINE ine to press, squeeze] WIN; vinum.—Du geheolde þæt gode win oð þis, *Jn.* 2, 10. Ne hig ne doð niwe win on ealde bytta, gif hi doð, þa bytta beoð tobrocene, and þæt win agoten, and þa bytta forwurdað, *Mt.* 9, 17. He brohte hlaf and win, *Gen.* 14, 18. Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe and of eorþan fætnisse and micalnysse hwætes and wines, *Gen.* 27, 28. Don win on bytta immittere uinum in utres, *Mt.* 9, 17: *Mk.* 2, 22: *Lk.* 5, 37, 38. Drincan of þam wine bibere de uino, *Gen.* 9, 21.

Wīn, winn, gewin, ea. [*Old Ger. winn*, winne *bellum*, pugna: *Moss.* in strite, in gauinne in conflictu; from which originated, *Plat. Dut. f. Swed. winet m. gain*, profit: *Ger. gewinn*, gewinat *m.*: *Dan. gewinst c.*: *Icel. vinna f. opus*, labor, vinning *f. victoria*] Labour, contest, war, sorrow; labor, bellum, calamitas.—Gemæne win onfangan to undertake a common labour, *Bd. S.* p. 2, 2: 502, 9. Winn up-hebban to raise war, *Cd.* 14, 7a. p. 17, 14. Sceolde he þa

worc þæs gewinnes gedalan then must he share the work of war, *Cd.* 15, 7a. p. 19, 23. On gewinne, *Lk.* 22, 44. On gewin dagum in days of sorrow, *Cd.* 208, 7a. p. 254, 24. ¶ Hence proper names in win; as, Alwin all in war, conquering all. Baldwin bold in war. Eadwin happy in war. Godwin good in war, *Lye.*

• Win-ærn, win-ærn a wine-place, a cellar; vini apotheca, *Gr.* 1, 9.

Wina-leás joyless, *v. wyn-leás*. Win-beam A wine-tree, a vine; vitis arbor, *Lye.*

Win-belg a wine-bag or bottle; vini uter, *R. Mt.* 9, 17.

Win-berie, win-berige [berga a berry] A wine-berry, a grape; uva, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Mt.* 7, 16: *Gen.* 40, 11: *Lk.* 6, 44.

Win-bog a wine-bough, vine-bough; palmes, *Nam.* 13, 24.

Win-brytta A dispenser of wine, an innkeeper; vini dominus, custos, tabernarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Win-burh; *g.* -burge a beloved city; dilecta urbs, bellica arx, urbs, *Cd.* 174: 205: *Cod. Esoc.* 83 b, 6.

Win-burn [*Hunt.* Winburnminster, Winburnhamminster.—win, burne a brook, river] WINBURN, or Winborne, Dorset; nomen vici in agro Dorsetensi, olim Vinodgladia dicti—Winburnan mynster *Winburne monasterium*; quod quidem a Cathburga sorore Inæ regis conditum ante A. D. 706, *Chr.* 718.

• Win-byrel [byrel a butler] A wine-seller, vintner; vini promus, tabernarius, *Cot.* 60.

Wince A WINCH, a reel to wind thread upon; trochlea, gyr-gillus, *Som.*

Win-ceaster *Winchester*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27, *v. Wintancester*.

Wincel A corner; angulus, *Som.*

Wincel-comb [wincel a corner, comb a low place; in angulo vicus] WINCHELCOMB, WINCHCOMB, *Gloucestershire*, *Chr.* 1058.

Winceles-ea [wincel a corner, ea water; aqua angularis] WINCHELSEA, *Suffolk*, *Lye.*

Win-cester a wine measure, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, *v. win-sester*.

WINCIAN [*Plat. Dut.* wenken, winken: *Ger. winken*: *Ot. Not. winken*, winchen: *Dan. vinke*: *Swed. winka*] To WINK, to wink at; nivere, connivere.—Ic wincige con-niveo, *R.* 18, 49: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

Wincle WINKLE; cochlea, *Lp. v. woolec*.

Winclo Children, offspring; m. liberi, proles, *Ex.* 21, 4, 5.

Win-lyster a cluster of grapes; botrus, racemus, *Scint.* 41.

Win-cole a wine-cooler, brew-er, *Cot.* 126.

WIND, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. wind m.*: *Es. 7a. uuint*: *Dan. vind c.*: *Ic. vindr m. uentus*: *Moss. vind*.

Wel. gwyn the wind, a gust, saucer, small, being carried through the air: *Sax. ver. vata*.—*Ger. wehen* to blow, part. wehend blowing, attracted, wind; *v. Hecher*, to wind, also *Aldung, Junn. Merian*] WIND; ventus:—God ascende wind oer est. *Gen.* 8, 1. Oft þone to crifton see þæs norðen wæs yst onstyreð of the æra wind's tempest stirre to tranquil sea, *Bt.* 3, *Cod.* p. 40, 9. Ða geawc e wæl. *Lk.* 8, 24. And þa wes mycel yst windes geworden. *Mt.* 4, 37. Sende drihten ic-celne wind misit *Dannu magnum ventum*, *Ex.* 14: 2: *Mt.* 8, 27: *Mk.* 4, 41. Blow-wan windas *fluentes* *ant.* *Mt.* 7, 25, 27: *Ps.* 11, 1: 103, 4. He bebyr wæter: *procepit ventis*, *Lk.* 1: 2: *Ps.* 134, 8: *Mk.* 13, 37.

• Wind-sædre The wind-pipe, a artery; aspera arteria, larynx, trachea.—R. 72. Winc-sæddran arterie, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.

WINDAN; he wint; *p. k.* wint gewand, we windoo; *s.* wunden; *u. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* wunden: *Ger. wintan*, winder: *Dan. vind*: *Swed. winda*: *Icel. vinda* glomerare, requere] 1. To WIND, bewist, twine; plectere, requere, glomerare. 2. To roll, revolve, wheel, whirl around, to move or be borne in a winding course; revolveri, gyrare, circumagi; gnat: cursu movere, ferri: in orbem rapi. 3. To cast, throw about, to brandish; strid-ere: casti or cut off with a winding motion; prostrare, prof-icere.—1. Wand him ymburc he-deaðes beam twined him about the tree of death. *Cd.* 2: Wundon cynnehlom of þornc contoruerunt coronam de spinis *Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2: Gear twelf gif he wint he revolve twelf years. *Cd.* 2: Len. 4. Windan on wæter to revolve in cloud; gyrare in aere, *Cd.* 32. Se lig geawc

he flame rolled, *Cd.* 186, *Th.* p. 231, 22. Wand him up ranon wheeled up from thence, *Cd.* 23. Pæt amer wand ut vdeps globulis emanavit, *Jud.* l. 22. 3. Pæt him pæt leafod wand forð on þa flore ut ei caput projiceret, vel proiceretur in pavimentum, *Jdth.* p. 23, 8. Windan of gyrante wets prosilire, vel circumactio vrachio abscondere. Him wand wæt heafod of ei prosiliit camt, vel ei abscedit caput, *Ors.* i, 2. nde-craeft the craft or art of wining or embroidering; con-xendi, plectendi ars, *Som.*
 NDEL; g. windles; d. windle; m. [Lancashire windle: Nat. windel, windels f: *Dut.* vindael, windel n. a band, illat, ligature, a swaddle: *Ger.* vindel f. swathing-band: *Dan.* vindel c. a handful of wool or laz spun; pensum: *Icel.* vin-tilill m. pensum, manipulus] anything twined, a basket; contextum quid, corbis, canis-rum, sporta, arca: — Nam leo anne wircenne windel recepit illa (scirpis) factam rocam, *Ex.* 2, 3. Ða heo reaseth bone windel on pam itum quam illa vidit arcam s aelga, *Ex.* 2, 5, 6: 29, 23. Ðri windlas tria canistra, *Gen.* 10, 16, 18.
 nde-locas Twisted locks, a pair of compasses; torti ca-silli, circiani, *Cot.* 24.
 ndel-stan A curled stone, a basil shell; tortus lapis, coch-æa fossilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 7.
 ndel-streowe WINDLE-STRAW, straw for plating; ca-mamus, ex quo conficiuntur portæ, *Cot.* 41, *Lye.*
 ndel-treow WINDLE-TREE, tree from which baskets were made, a willow; arbor ex rjux viminibus contextuntur portæ, oleaster, salix, *Lye.*
 nd-fou, wind-gefon. A WIND-FAN, a fan; ventilabrum, *C.* R. Lk. 3, 17.
 nd-bladen rough with wind; vento turbidus, ventosus, *Obs.* a kal. Jan.
 ndi, windig; def. se windi-ja; adj. WINDY; ventosus: —Windi yst ventosus turbo, *Lk.* 8, 23. Windiga sele a windy hall, *Cd.* 216.
 ndle to a basket, v. windel.
 ndles-ofra, Windles - oure, Windles-ora [Flor. C. Win-leshora: *Malm.* Windlesores; *Inst. Hood.* Windleshores; *Vinleshores:* Hood. Winde-bores, Windesoure: *Gerv.*

Windlesores, Windlesores, Windlesores: *Brom.* Winde-soure, Wyndesore: *Kni.* Win-desour, Wyndosor. — windan to wind, ora a shore. *Gibson says, Chr. Nom. Locorum, Expti.* p. 50, Quod autem non-nusquam scribitur Windle-sofra et Windlesoure, id deducendum esse vocabulum suadet ab ofer, d. ofre a bank, quod paulatim liquefactum fuit in oure, indeque in ora] WIND-SOR, Berks; flexuosa ripa; qualis Thamesina ista, ad quam situs est vicus inde dictus, Windelsor, Windsor: —Her æfter to Pentecosten wæs se cyng on Windlesoran hereafter, at Pentecost, was the king at Windsor, *Chr.* 1095; 1097: 1105: 1107.
 Windong What can be twined, twigs; viminale quodvis, *Som.*
 Wind-ræa a storm of wind; ven-ti irruptio, impetus, procella, *C. Mk.* 4, 37.
 Win-druncennys Wine-drunken-ness, drunkenness; vinolentia ebrietas, *Som.*
 Wind-socbl WIND-SHOVEL, a fan; pala ad ventilationem tritici: —*Cot.* 172. Windu-scofi, *R. Mt.* 3, 12.
 Wind-swingel A wind beating, a fan; pala, ventilabrum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.
 Windu-mar An echo; ventosa nymphæ, echo, *V. Wachter in vocæ mære: A.-S. etiam fuit mar; incubus, ophialtes, ut et, sympha, lamia, &c., v. wudu-mar.*
 Windung a fanning, chaff, *C. Lk.* 3, 17, v. winnung.
 Windwian To WINNOW, blow away; ventilare, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7.
 Windwig windy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65, v. windi.
 WINE, es; m. [Old Ger. winn, winne socius, also adversarius: *Dan.* ven; pl. venner m. amicus: *Swed.* wän m. amicus: *Icel.* vinr m. amicus: *Grk.* ovån to please, delight] A friend, disciple, one beloved, a dear darling, also a man; amicus, dilectus, et per synecdochen, homo, vir: —Wine min Adam Adam my beloved, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 51, 10. Leofan gingran winum his beloved disciples, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 24. Heht him wine ceosan told him to choose friends, *Cd.* 90. Wine frod an old man, *Cd.* 59, *Th.* p. 72, 29. Wine Ebreæ a man of Hebrews, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 20. Wine uncuBe men unknown, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 110,

32. Ellor secan winas un-cuBe elsewhere to seek men unknown, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p. 165, 18.
 Win-eard, win-geard, es; m. [win wine, eard soil, region; or geard an enclosure or yard] 1. A vineyard; vinea. 2. A vine; vitis: —1. Ic geseah win-eard, *Gen.* 40, 9: *Ex.* 23, 11. Wingeardes hlaford vinea do-minus, *Mt.* 20, 8: 21, 40: *Mk.* 12, 9: *Lk.* 20, 13. Fic-treow geplanted on hys win-gearde fens plantata in ejus vinea, *Lk.* 13, 6. Wingeardas vinea, vineas, *Num.* 16, 14. 2. Ic eom wineard, and ge synt twigu, *Ja.* 15, 5. Hira wineard is of Sodomwara winearde, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Lk.* 22, 18.
 Wineda-land the Vandals' land, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weoned-land.
 Wine - leas friendless; amicus destitutus, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 1: *Cd.* 203.
 Wine-mag [wine a friend, mag a relation] A kinsman, *Cd.* 48: 124.
 Win-ern a wine-cellar, v. win-ern.
 Wine-scipe A society of friends, a fraternity; hominum coetus, sodalium, *Som.*
 Winestre the left, v. wynstre.
 Wine-wincl, an a perswinkle; pl. wine - winclan winkles; cochlea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, v. wincle.
 Win-fæt a wine-vat or vessel; vinarium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.
 Win-full, win-fullic full of labour, laborious; laboris plenus, la-boriosus, *Som.*
 Win-gal wine - drunken; vino hilaris, vinosus, ebrius, *Cd.* 178.
 Win-geard a vineyard, a vine, *Mt.* 20, 8, v. win-eard.
 Wingeard-bogas tendrils of a vine; capreoli, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
 Wingeard - næm The vintage; vindemia, *Som.*
 Win-gedric wine-drinking; vi-ni potatio, *Cd.* 121.
 Win - getredd a wine-press, v. win-tredda.
 Win-god The wine god, Bacchus; vini numen, Bacchus, *Som.*
 Win-gyrd a vineyard, v. win-eard.
 Win - hus a wine-house; vini apotheca, cenopolium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78: *Elf. ep.* l. 43.
 Win-iaerd a vineyard, *Chr.* 1137, v. win-eard.
 Winlic; adj. Winelike, belong-ing to wine; vino similia, vi-nosus: —He water awende to

winlicum drence he turned water to a winelike drink, *Elyf. T. p. 27, 7.*

¹ Win-*mere* a brewing-out, v. win-cole.

Winn labour, war, *Cd. 14, v. win.*

Winna, gewinna, an. *A rival, fighter, an enemy; bellator, Ors. 2, 35: 6, 35.*

WINNAN, awinnan, gewinnan; he winð, we winnað; p. ic wan, won, wann, we wunnon; pp. wunnen [*Plat. Dut. winnen: Frs. winna to take in possession, to win: Ger. gewinnen, (A.-S. gewinnan) erwinden, überwinden: Old. Ger. winnen, winnan, uin-nan, aruinan laborare, acquirere, certare: Dan. vinde to obtain: Swed. winna to gain: Icel. vinna laborare: Moes. winnan pati, tolerare*] 1. To labour, endeavour, strive; laborare, niti. 2. To labour with grief-or pain, to struggle, to be weighed down; laborare præ dolore, premi. 3. To obtain by labour, to toil, win, acquire, obtain, conquer, subdue; labore consequi, obtinere, subjugare. 4. To make war, to fight, contend, rebel; bellum gerere, pugnare, rebellare contra.—1. Pu winnan scealt thou shalt labour, *Cd. 43. Elic winð þæt each labours that, Bt. 41, 4. Won and worhte laboured and wrought, Cd. 75. He þy ma mid his handum woun and worhte he the more with his hands laboured and wrought, Bd. S. p. 567, 30: Bt. 40, 4. Hit eall winð on pam yðum þisse worulde it all struggles in the waves of this world, Bt. 4. Dære ylcan hefignesse adle unablinendlice won eadem molestia morbi incessanter laboravit, Bd. S. p. 595, 18. 3. Hwæt sceal ic winnan why should I toil? *Cd. 55. Pu þæs cwealmes scealt wite winnan thou for this murder shalt obtain punishment, Cd. 48. 4. Wið God wunnon against God warred, Cd. 169. Monige wraðe winnað many shall fiercely war, Cd. 104. Deað winð ongean peode gens pugnat contra gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mt. 3, 26. Ge wunnon ongean Drihten vos rebelles fuistis contra Jehovah, Deut. 9, 7: Mt. 5, 39. He wann wið heofnes waldend he warred with heaven's ruler, Cd. 16. Won wið hine rebellavit adversus eum, Bd. S. p. 521, 7.**

Winnung, e; f. WINNOWING, chaff, tares; ventilatio, palea, *R. Lk. 3, 17. Zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25.*

¹ WINPEL [*Plat. Dut. f. Ger. Sweed. wimpel m: Dan. vimpel c. all signifying a streamer or flag: Lat. mid. gimpla, impla, implex: Fr. guimpe f. a neck-handkerchief for nuns: Wel. gwimpl, wimpl a veil, a hood, a mantle, a woman's robe*] *A cloak, a sort of clothing; ricinum, R. 4. Anaboladium, R. 28: Elyf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

Win-sade filled or satiated with wine, *Jdth. p. 22, 21.*

Win-sæl [*wyn pleasure*] a pleasant dwelling, joyous hall, *Cd. 215.*

Win-secter *A wine measure; vini sextarius, cantharus, R. 24.*

Winstre the left hand, *Gen. 13, 9, v. wynstre.*

Winsum pleasant, *Bt. 34, 6, v. wynsum.*

Winsumian, wynsumian; p. ode; pp. od. *To rejoice, exult, to be merry; lætificari, gaudere, exultare:—Winsumiað exultate, gaudete, C. Pa. 2, 11: C. Mt. 5, 12. Winsumedon exultaverunt, Bd. S. p. 582, 37.*

Winsumlic, wynsumlic Pleasant; jucundus, *Som.*

Winsumlice Pleasantly, sweetly, willingly; suavit, jucunde, *Bas. R. 3. Voluntarie, Ps. 53, 6, v. wynsumlice.*

² Winsumnes pleasantness, delight, *Gen. 2, 10, v. wynsumnes.*

Wint winds, twists, rolls, v. windan.

Wintan-ceaster, Winteceaster, Winceaster [*Ingul. Winchester: Hunt. Kni. Winchestre: Kni. Wynchestre*] WINCHESTER, Hampshire; Wintonia, urbs et sedes episcopalis; antiquis Venta Belgarum, *Chr. 643: 703: 744: 754: 755: 897.*

WINTER; g. wintres; d. e, a; pl. nom. ac. winter; g. wintra, wintre; d. um; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Sweed. winter m: Old Ger. uuintar: Ker. uuintre hieme: Moes. wintrus hiems: Dan. vinter c: Icel. vetr m. hiems*] 1. WINTER; hiems. 2. A year; the A.-S. and other northern nations reckoned by winters instead of years; annus, per hiemes enim annos numerabant Anglo-Saxones. 3. With numerals prefixed, such as twi-, þri-, twelf-, &c. it denotes two, three, twelve, &c. years old; duos, tres, duodecim, &c. annos

natus:—1. Hit wære wintres tid erat hiemis tempus, *Bd. S. p. 549, 26. On wintra hieme, Mt. 24, 20: Mt. 13: Bt. 21: 39, 3, 13. To þan middan wintra to the mid-winter (Christmas), Chr. 1013. 2. Seð was hund wintres tid fil, þa he gestryde Eoa, Gen. 5, 6. Se frum-gar ti and sixtig wintra hæle to patriarch five and sixty winters (years) had, Cd. 58. Tuð geara wintra per duodecim annos, Mt. 5, 25. Ymb þrig wintre about thirty years, Bt. L. p. 192. Fewer hand wintra and þrig wintra quadragentos annos et triginta annos, Ex. 12, 40. On life winturum yldre in life we in winters (years) elder, Cd. 123. 3. Was twelf wintres erat duodecim annos wintres, 9, v. wynstre. 4. Þrigtig wintre erat in ætate quasi triginta annos, Lk. 23. Du ne eart siðig wintres non es quinquagesimus annatus, Jn. 8, 57. Fram wintrum cilde, and þam þam a ðwas annas wintres tibus, et infra, Mt. 2, 1. Dri-wintre hwyðer, n. gat triennis vitulus, etc. v. wer, *Gen. 15, 9.—Wæbbeburne a winter brook, Cd. 13, 1.**

¹ Winter-dag Winter-day; hiemalis dies, *Bt. 4.*

Winter-fylleð The month of winter. *Mr. Turner observes. The full moon in October is the commencement of the A.-S. winter season, and winter-fylleð was intended to denote the winter full moon. Bt. A.-S. vol. 1. p. 252. Ocellus dicitur quod hiemalis tempora incipiunt. Menes quoque hiemalia tempora incipiunt (inquit Beda) winter-fylleð appellabant; compositio nomine ab hieme et pl. nio, quia a plenitudine eundem mensis hiematis sortitur initium, Lye.*

Winter-læcan; p. læca. *To approach to winter; appropinquare ad hiemem, Esp. l. 12: Chr. 1006.*

Winter-lic Winter-like, winter hiemalis, drumalis, *Bd. S. p. 567, 42.*

Winter-seld *A winter dwelling, Elyf. gl. Som. p. 74.*

Winter-seld *A winter and dwelling, winter quarters, Ors. 4, 8, 10: Chr. 866.*

Winter-steal *A horse one year old; unus hiemis annus pullus, L. Wal. 7.*

Winter-stund a winter's space ; anni spatium, Cd. 19.
 Winð labour, contends, v. winnan.
 Win-pege a wine taking or bibbing, Cd. 173.
 Win-tifer [tiber an offering] an offering of wine, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
 Wintre to winter, of winters, v. winter.
 Win-tredda A wine-press ; torcular, *Som.*
 Wintreg, wintrig ; adj. WINTRY ; hymalia, *Bt. 5, 2 : Ora. 1, 1.*
 Win-treow a wine-tree, a vine ; vicia arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65 : *C. Ps. 127, 3.*
 Wintrig wintry, *Ora. 1, 1, v. wintreg.*
 Win-trog A WINE-TROUGH ; torcular, *C. Mt. 21, 33.*
 Win-tryndel a war circle, a shield ; ancile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
 Win-tun a wine tavern, a tavern ; vini taberna, *L. Can. Eccl. 30.*
 Win-twig a wine twig ; vitis palme, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.
 Win-wealtian to stagger with wine.
 Win-wed Threads ; fila, *Som.*
 Win-wringa WINE-WRINGER, a wine-press ; torcular, *Mt. 21, 33.*
 Wied weed, grass, v. weod.
 Wiofoð an altar, *L. Hloth. Eadr. § ult. v. weotod.*
 Wiole, wiole-tælg scarlet dye, *Cot. 49, v. weoloc, weoloc-tælg.*
 Wiole raled, *Bt. R. p. 160 ; for weolde, v. wealdan.*
 Wiolec, wiolec-read a shell-fish, scarlet colour, v. weoloc, weoloc-read.
 Wiolec-scel a shell-fish, v. weoloc-scelle.
 Wiorbigend A usurer ; fœnerator, *T. Ps. 108, 10.*
 Wiorðmynt honour, v. weorðmynd.
 Wioxa a wise man, *Chr. 755 : L. Athelst. 26, v. wita.*
 Wipian TO WIPE, cleanse ; tergere, *C. R. Ben. 47.*
 Wir A myrtle-tree ; myrtus, *Som.*
 Wircan, wircean to work, do, make, build, celebrate, *Ex. 20, 4 : Gen. 37, 3, v. wyrcean.*
 Wircest workest, *Ex. 31, 15, v. wyrcean.*
 Wircest, se wiresta worst, the worst, *Deut. 1, 35, v. wyrrest.*
 Wirg-cwydel evil speaking, evil-tongued ; maledicus, *Bd. S. p. 602, 11, B, v. wyrzig-cwydol.*
 Wirgan, wirian, wyrgan ; p. ode ; pp. od ; v. a. [werg a curse] To curse, execrate, malign ; maledicere, malignari, execrari :—Wirig God execrate Deum, *Job. p. 166, 35. De pu wyrgeðst quam tu ex-*

cratus es, *Mk. 11, 21. Dæst þu wirige or wyrge ut execreris, maligneris, Num. 23, 27 : Ps. 36, 8. Se man þe wirigð homo qui execratur, Lev. 24, 16 : Gen. 27, 29. Ic ondrede þæt he wirige me timeo ne execratur me, Gen. 27, 12. Wirigde hine execratus est eum, Lev. 24, 11. Þa þe wyrgeð qui malignantur, Ps. 36, 9.*
 Wirginis, wirignys, wirinis, wyrines, se ; f. [werg accused] A curse, imprecation ; maledictio, execratio :—Sig seo wirignys ofer me sit maledictio super me, *Gen. 27, 13. Ic sette beforan eow hietungas and wirginissa or wirinisse propono vos benedictiones et maledictiones vel maledictionem, Deut. 11, 26, 28 : 30, 19.*
 Wir-græfa A grove of myrtle ; myrtetum, *Cot. 133, Som.*
 Wir-heal [*Matt. West.* Wirhale : *Brit. gwyr* a curve, heal a corner] WIRHALL, *Cheshire ; chersonesus in agro Cestrensi, Chr. 894.*
 Wirian to curae, *Gen. 12, 3, v. wirgian.*
 Wirignys a curse, *Gen. 27, 13, v. wirginis.*
 Wirof, wig-rof. A warrior ; bellator clarus, *Som.*
 Wirpð casts, *Ex. 21, 18, v. weorpan.*
 Wirt a herb, *Gen. 1, 12, v. wyrft.*
 Wirð is made, *Ex. 7, 9, v. weorðan.*
 Wir-treow A myrtle-tree ; myrtus arbor, *Cot. 131, 165.*
 Wirtruma A root, the bottom of any thing ; radix, *Num. 22, 4 : Mk. 4, 6, v. wyrtruma.*
 Wis ; def. se wisa ; comp. ra, re ; sup. est ; adj. [Plat. wies : *Dut. wys, wyze : Ger. weise : Isd. Ot. uoise, uuisa, uuisa : Dan. vis : Swed. wis : Icel. wis sapiens, prudens : Sans. wid] Wise, prudent ; sapiens, prudens :—Ælc wis mon every wise man, Bt. 40, 3. Nan wis man no wise man, Bt. 40, 3. Gelic þam wisan were similitis prudenti homini, Mt. 7, 24. Wisse wisne wordwide knew wise utterance ; novit sapientem facundiam, Cd. 202. Ceose him sumne wisne man eligat sibi aliquem sapientem virum, Gen. 41, 33. Wise men sapientes, prudentes, gnari homines, Ex. 18, 21 : *Deut. 1, 13, 15. Wise beceras sapientes scribas, Mt. 23, 34. Hwar mæg ic wisran findan ubi possum ego sapientioreni invenire ? Gen. 41, 39. Se wisæta on woruld-ricc the**

wisest in the world's realm, *Cd. 162. Þa wisestan or wisustan witan the wisest men, the magi, Bt. 16, 4 : Gen. 41, 8.*
 -wis wise, is a termination which forms many adjectives, as, rihtwis rightwise, just ; unrihtwis unrightwise, unjust.
 WISA, an ; m. [Plat. wise m. a queen-bee, as the leader of the swarm : *Dut. wyzer m. a pointer, shower : Ger. weiser m. a pointer, leader, also queen-bee, but commonly called weisel : Old. Ger. uuisa, uuiso, uuisi dux : Dan. viser c. a leader, pointer, queen-bee : Swed. wisare m. a pointer, shower ; wise m. a queen-bee : Icel. visari m. monstrator, visir m. index, monstrator ; rez.—wis wise ; def. se wisa the wise] A sage, philosopher, wise man, a leader, guide, director ; sophista, philosophus, director, rector, dux :—Wandode se wisa the sage was awe-struck, *Cd. 202. Swa bið þæs wisan med þy mare so is the philosopher's need the more, Bt. 40, 3. Þu hæleðum eart weard and wisa thou to men art guardian and leader, Cd. 202. Weorces wisan work's directors ; operis directores, Cd. 80 : 57 : 60.*
 Wisan to be ; esse, *Bd. S. p. 496, 2, v. wesan.*
 Wisan Plants ; plantaria, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.
 WISCAN, gewiscan ; p. wisacte ; pp. gewisced. To WISH, to adopt ; optare :—Ic wisce eode opto, utinam, *Gen. 17, 18 : Deut. 32, 29 : Bd. S. p. 635, 7. He wisete ille optavit, Ora. 6, 3. We wisceað nos optamus, Num. 14, 3.*
 Wisendlice As one would wish or desire ; optato, *Som.*
 Wiscere A wisher ; optator, *Som.*
 Wiscing A wishing ; optatio, *Lye.*
 Wisdóm, es ; m. [wis wise, dóm judgment] WISDOM ; sapientia, prudentia, philosophia, notitia :—Philosophus is se þe lufað wisdom a philosopher is he who loveth wisdom, *Elf. gr. Som. 36, 20. Se wisdom mæg us callunga ongitan, forþæm se wisdom is God wisdom can us entirely comprehend, for wisdom is God, Bt. 41, 4, Card. p. 382, 8 : Mt. 11, 19, 12, 42 : 13, 54 : Mk. 6, 2 : Lk. 7, 35. Godea wisdom Dei sapientia, Lk. 11, 49. Salomones wisdom Salomonis sapientia, Mt. 12, 42 : Lk. 11, 31. Gefilled mid wisdomes**

gaste repletus sapientiaspiritu,
Deut. 34, 9.

Wise, an; f. [*Plat.* wise f:
Dut. wyze, wys f: Ger. weise
f: Old Ger. Isd. uuis: Tat.
uuis, uuisa: Mons. uui-
sun modis: Ker. andaruuis
aliter: Dan. vis c: Icel. wis
n. visa f. carmen, mos, consue-
tudo: Wel. gwis mode, custom:
Fr. guise f: It. Sp. Port. guisa
f.] 1. WISE, way, manner,
habit, nature, custom; modus,
mos, consuetudo, natura ex
consuetudine. 2. *A thing,*
an affair; res, negotium. 3.
Reason, cause; res, causa. 4.
In the pl. Manners, morals;
mores:—1. On þa wisan on
this wise, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38:
L. Eccl. 29. On þa wisan
þæt in the manner (wise) that,
L. Edm. 3, 1: *L. Alf. Guth.*
5. On þa ylcān wisan eodem
modo, *Ex.* 12, 6. Hit is ælcas
modes wise it is every mind's
way (habit), *Et.* 5, 3. Se þe
awent of Ledene on Englice,
sæfre he soeal gefadian hit
swa þæt þæt Englice hæbbe
his agene wisan, elles hit bið
swiðe gedwolsum to rædenne
þam, þe þæs Ledenes wisan
ne can he who translates from
Latin into English, should ever
arrange it so that the Eng-
lish have its manner (idiom),
else it will be very erroneous to
read by those who know not the
Latin manner (idiom), *Prof.*
Hept. p. 4, 8. On oðre wise
in another manner, or OTHER-
WISE, *Gen.* 42, 12: *Bd. S.* p.
492, 3, 6: *L. Can. Eccl.* 18:
Bt. 39, 10. Feor on oðre wis-
an far otherwise; longe aliter,
Bd. S. p. 539, 46. On enige
wisān in any wise; ullo modo,
L. Ethelr. Const. W. p. 116,
§ 1: *L. pol. Cnut.* 5. 2.
Ðær seo wise on tweon cyme
ubi res in dubium perveniret,
Bd. S. p. 474, 21. Donne þe
þin wise licie quando tibi tua
res placuerit; cum bene erit
tibi, *Gen.* 40, 14. Hine ac-
sade hwanon he þa wisān
cuðe asked him whence he
knew the thing, *Bd. S.* p. 600,
39. On þam ende þara wis-
ena in the end of the things,
Bd. S. p. 482, 41. 3. Bi
þisse wisān for this cause,
hence, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 12. Of
hwylcere wisān from which
cause, whence, *Bd. S.* p. 496,
35. For þysse wisān for this
cause, therefore, *Bd. S.* p. 491,
27. For þære wisān for the
reason, wherefore, *Bd. S.* p.
491, 18: 583, 32: 587, 3. 4.
Ealdlice wisān antiqui mores)

L. Const. W. p. 148, § 2.
Acra hine his wisena ask him
of his manners (morals), *L.*
Edg. Conf. 2. Wisan begy-
man to regard morals, *L. Elf.*
ep. I. 36.

Wis-fæst firmly wise, most wise;
sapientia firmus, sapientissi-
mus, *Menol. F.* 122. Per-
fectus, *R. Mt.* 19, 21: *C. R.*
Lk. 1, 17.

Wis-hydig wise, heed; sapien-
ter cautus, *Cd.* 36.

WISIAN, wissian, gewisān, ge-
wisian; p. ode, ade; pp. gewis-
sod; v. a. [*Plat.* wisen to show,
instruct: Dut. wyzen to point,
direct: Fra. wisa to show,
point: Ger. weisen to show,
instruct: Old Ger. uuison,
uuisen: Dan. vise to show, to
point out: Sued. wisa like the
Dan: Icel. visa monstrare,
ostendere] To instruct, show,
inform, direct, govern; docere,
monere, monstrare, regere,
dirigere:—þe hi wialice and
wærlice wisān cunnan who
know how to instruct them
wisely and warily, *L. Const.*
W. p. 162, § 2. Ic þe wisie
I will show thee, *Cd.* 27, Th.
p. 35, 32. He þe wissað ille
te dirigit, diriget, *Gen.* 24, 7.
Buton me God wisige nisi me
Deus doceat, *Gen.* 41, 16.
Swa him God wisode or wis-
ode sicut ei Deus monstravit,
Gen. 24, 11: 35, 6: *Nam.* 9,
1: 23, 8. Se Ebrisca eorl
wisade the Hebrew eorl di-
rected, *Cd.* 112, Th. p. 147,
23. An wisode one led, *Cd.*
160, Th. p. 199, 34. Ðu
gewissa þa sacerdas, *Jos.* 3, 8.
Ladmenn þæt þe wegās wis-
igeon conductores qui tibi vias
monstrant, *Gen.* 33, 15: Ge-
wissod, *Elf. T.* p. 40.

Wiale The river Vistula; Visu-
la fluvius:—*Ors.* 1, 1.—Wiale-
land a part of Poland, called
Little Poland, where the river
Vistula takes its origin; ad
Vistulam regio, Polonia, *ib.*

Wis-lic Wiselike, wise, prudent;
sapientia, prudens:—Wialic
wærscipe a wise caution, *L.*
Const. W. p. 148, § 2: *Bd. S.*
p. 485, 31.

Wialice wisely, prudently, de-
cently, *Mk.* 12, 34, v. gewis-
lice.

Wisān of courses or ways, *Cd.*
26; for wisena; g. pl. of
wise.

Wisnian, weosnian. To WIZZEN,
to dry up; areocere, *C. R.*
Ja. 15, 6.

Wisse, wisson knew; novit, no-
verunt, *Bt. R.* p. 192: *Cd.*
201; for wiste, p. of witan.

Wissian to show, instruct, *Elf.*
T. p. 35, 17, v. wisan.

Wisse knew; was cognovit;
scivit, *Bt.* 38, 1.—Wissān
knew; sciverunt, *Bt.* 38, 1, v.
witan.

Wissung, gewissung, gewisung,
e; f. *A* making wise, instru-
ctio, command, a governing;
gubernatio, instructio:—Be
Godes agene wissung by
God's own instruction, *L. Elf.*
ep. I. 20, 36. Be Gedecum
wissunge þer Gideanis gub-
nacionem; imperante Gidm.
Jud. 8, 28.

Wist, e; f. [*Old Ger.* un-
cibus: *Ot. Krist.* l. ii. c. 2.
v. 22, ioh ouh gribt þir þin
uist þu hānguru mārþas
et dat tibi cibum, fane se þe-
reas: *Icel.* vist f. domus, cibus;
Food, a meal, repast, fest;
victus, cibus, prandium, epu-
lae, deliciae:—Wist and wælc
food and clothing, *Bt.* 33, 2.
Ne wiste ne wæde wælc
food nor clothing, *Cd.* 176.
Don wiste oððe ðearne fæst
prandium aut carnes, *Lk.* 11.
12. Wiste gængdas wā
food approached, *Cd.* 184—
Wista deper, *Elf. gr. Som.* p.
61.

Wiste knew; novi, scivi, *Bt.* 33,
1.—Wistest shouldst have
noesses, *Bt.* 41, 4, v. wita.

Wist-full, wist-ful full fast-ful;
plenty of food; frugibus et
victum abundans, *Ro.* 11
Chr. 1112.

Wist—fullian, gewist—fulhe.
wist-lecan. To feast, rejoice
to be glad; epulari, leari.
Elf. gr. Som. 25: *L. Fr. th.* 5
Lk. 15, 23, 24.

Wist-fullice; adv. Delicibus
sumptuosely, costly; deliciae
sumptuose, *Cat.* 166.

Wist-fulnys, se; f. *Five* eating
dainties, good cheer; epulae
deliciae, dapes, *Ro.* 14, 1.

Wist-gifend rich, plentiful; op-
ulentus, *Som.*

Wist-lecan to approach, feed,
banquet; epulari, v. wist-
fullian.

WISTLE *A* whistle, an ear-
pipe; fistula, avena, *Cd.* 16,
172.

Wistlian To whistle; sibilare.
Som.

Wistlung, e; f. *Whistling*; sibi-
lacio, *Som.*

Wiston knew; sciverunt, *Dut.*
29, 6, v. witan.

Wis-wyrda wis in speech; sa-
piens verbis, *Som.*

WIT, wyt; som. g. uncer: i
ac. unc; pro. *We* two; nos
duo; west, ve. This has been
considered the dual form of

ic I; as, gyt you two; g. in-
cer; d. a. inc, the dual form
of þu thou. But it is ques-
tioned, whether this fragment
of a dual can be considered
as the real dual number,
since there is no other ap-
pearance of a dual in the
A.-S., and since we and ge
are commonly used when two
are signified. Ic forgeaf eow
I have given you, Gen. 1, 29.
Ge ne eoton ge shall not eat,
Gen. 3, 3. The plural is used
in Greek, as will be evident
from the following quotations
from Scripture. Gyt nyton
hwæt gyt biddað; mage gyt
drincan þone calic þe ic to
drincenne hæbbe? Ða cwædon
hig, Wyt magon. Οὐκ
ὀδοῦντι τὴν ἀπειθεῖαν ὀνομα-
στῶν τοῦ ποτηρίου, ὃ ἐγὼ
μὲλλω πίνειν; Λαγοῦσιν δι-
την, Δυναμιθα, Mt. 20, 22.
Hwæt wylle gyt þæt ic inc
do? Ti θέλεις ποιῆσαι με
ὄναι, Mk. 10, 36, 37, 39. Ðæt
hi synan swa wyt syn an. Ἰνα
ὄναι ἐν καθὼς ἡμεῖς ἐν ὄναι,
Jn. 17, 22. He unc behead,
þæt wit unc wite warian sce-
olden he bade us, that we us
from pain should guard, Cd.
38, Th. p. 49, 31. Wit lifað
bu we both live, Cd. 103. Wit
him butu sprecað we both to
him speak, Cd. 27. Wit læ-
dan sculon we must lead, Cd.
91.

WIT mind, wit, understanding,
Bt. R. p. 159, v. ge-wit.

WIT, wita, wuta, an; w. [wit
understanding] A wise man, an
elder, counsellor, senator, chief
of the state, a nobleman; sa-
piens homo, sophista, consi-
liarius.—pl. optimates, pro-
ceres, primores civitatis vel
regni:—Wita and gepeahtere
þes papan an elder and coun-
sellor of the pope; prebyter
et consiliarius papæ, Bd. S. p.
638, 14. Witenas nan none
of wise men, Bt. R. p. 172.—
Angel-cynnes witan Anglice
genis optimates, L. Alf. Guth.
pref. Ge gebadode ge læwede
witan both ordained and lay
counsellors, L. Ethel. Const. 1.
Eþelred cyng and his witan
gerædd habbað Eþelreded king
and his counsellors had deter-
mined, L. Const. Ethel. W. p.
117, 1. Se cyng and his
witan habbað gecoren the
king and his nobles have chosen,
L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 47.
Cwæð to þam witum dicit pri-
oribus, Lk. 22, 52. Sende to
Egypta wistunan witan misit
ad Egyptiorum sapientissimos

magos, Gen. 41, 8. Wið þam
Romaniscum witum against the
Roman senators, Bt. 1. Wite-
na gemot assembly of the
wise; sapientium conventus,
Elf. gr. 8: Bd. S. p. 527, 23,
v. gemot, for an account of
the witenas gemot.

Wita-cyn A cage to punish bond-
men in, or rather to sell them
upon; supplicii genus quod-
vis, catasta, &c., Som.

WITAN; part. witende; ic wát,
þu wást, he wát; we witon,
witan, wite; p. wiste, wisse,
wisate; we wiston, wiston;
pp. witen; v. a. [Brockel.
North Country words, wit,
wite, wyte to know: Plat. Dut.
weten: Frs. wita: Ger. wis-
en: Old Ger. uuizzan, uui-
zan, uuizan, uuiizen: Moes.
witan scire: Dan. vide to
know: Sued. weta: Icel. wita
scire] To wot; p. wist;
to know, perceive, understand;
scire, noscere, intelligere,
percipere, agnoscere:—Hu
mæg ic hit witan quomodo
possum ego id scire? Gen. 15,
8. Ge ne magon witan eos
non potestis discernere, Mt. 16,
8. Ic wat I wot; ego scio,
Gen. 12, 11: 20, 6: Ex. 18,
11: Mk. 1, 24: Lk. 4, 34:
Jn. 4, 25: 5, 32, &c. Hwa-
nan wat ic unde scire? Lk.
1, 18. Ðu wast tu scis, Gen.
16, 2: Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17.
Wite þu scito tu, Gen. 16, 13:
Jud. 6, 14. We witon nos
scimus, Mt. 22, 16: Mk. 12,
14: Jn. 9, 20, 24, 29, 31.
Wite ge scitis vos, Mt. 20, 25:
26, 2: Mk. 10, 42. Witað
scite, scitote, Pa. 4, 4: Mt. 24,
43: Lk. 10, 11. Ic wiste hira
sar wosi eorum dolorem, Es.
3, 8: Cd. 38. Ða he wiste
þæt gum scioit quod, Gen.
29, 10. Witende WITTING,
knowing; sciens, Bd. S. p. 491.
37. Ge beoð þonne englum
gelice, witende eþger ge god
ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5: Ps. 35, 1b.
Ne behydd, þæt ne sy witen,
Lk. 12, 2. Is witoð þæt it is
known that; est notum, ma-
nifestum, quod, Bd. S. p. 495,
27, B: L. Const. p. 149, § 2.
¶ From witan is formed to
witanne, and hence the phrase,
Ic do eow to witanne I do
you to wit; facio vos scire,
scire licet, videre licet. Hence
also, To wit; scilicet, vide-
licet.

WITAN; pp. witoð; v. a. [Plat.
witen, verwiten, verwieten:
Dut. wyten, verwyten: Ger.
weisen, verweisen: Ot. Not.
uuizun, firuuzun, ituuzun

esprobrars; eduuit ituuz, it-
weise, ytwieiss opprobrium;
Moes. idweittan esprobrars;
idweit opprobrium: Sued. för-
wita to twit: Icel. wita repre-
hendere, punire.—wite punish-
ment] To blame, reproach, im-
pute, ascribe to, to decree;
imputare, ascribere, præsti-
tuere, exprobrare, impropre-
rare:—Are witan honorem
impendere, ascribere, Bd. S. p.
521, 29. Ðu meahst hit me
witan thou mayest reproach it
to me, Cd. 38, Th. p. 51, 9.
Ne wite ic him I will not re-
proach him, Cd. 29. Hwæt
writst þu us why blamest thou
us? Bt. 7, 5. Ðe in gedal
witod lices and sawle to thea
parting is decreed of body and
soul, Cd. 43.

Witan To depart; discedere:—
Seo deorce niht witeð the
dark night departs, Cod. Ezon.
57 a, 18. Ut witan to go out,
Bt. R. p. 186.

WITE, es; n. [Cham. wite a fine,
blame: Plat. wite, wiete f.
reproach, blame, punishment:
Frs. wite f. punishment: Sued.
wite n. a fine: Icel. witi n.
culpa, poena: Old Ger. eduuit,
ituuz, etweiss, ytwieiss: Moes.
idweit opprobrium] 1. Afflic-
tion, torment, woe, affliction,
evil, calamity, plague; cru-
ciatus, tormentum, plaga, ca-
lamitas, injuria, malum. 2.
Punishment, torture; plaga,
i. e. supplicium, poena. 3.
A fine, forfeiture; poena civilis,
multa. In A.-S. the
wite was a penalty paid to
the crown by a murderer.
The wers was the fine a
murderer had to pay to the
family or relatives of the
deceased, and the wite was
the fine paid to the magis-
trate who presided over the
district where the murder
was perpetrated. Thus the
wite was the satisfaction to
be rendered to the commu-
nity for the public wrong
which had been committed,
as the wers was to the family
for their private injury.—1.
Wes þæt wite to strang the
infliction was too strong, Cd.
86. God sealde gumena ge-
hwilcum welan swa wite God
gave to every man weal and
woe, Cd. 208. Of pam wite
gehwæled ex ista plaga sanatus,
Mk. 5, 29. He gehælde ma-
nega of witum sanatus multos
a plagis, Lk. 7, 21. 2. Wite-
tles clom bond of torture, Cd.
215. Wites wyrðe worthy of
punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 39, 2, 9.

Heo was to þam wítum ge-
leadd *illa erat ad supplicium*
ducta, Gen. 38, 25. Sloh þæt
folc mid swiþe micelum wite
percussit *populum valde magna*
plaga, Num. 11, 33. Sennara
wite *Shinar's punishment, Cd.*
210, 7h. p. 261, 17. Ic sende
eall min wito *imittam omnes*
meas plagas, Ex. 9, 14. 3.
Wites scyldig *guilty of a fine;*
multæ reus, L. In. 28: L.
Wal. 6. Gyldan wite to pay
a fine; solvere *multam, L.*
Edw. Guth. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9. Cy-
ning ege þæt wite rex *habeat*
multam, L. Ethelb. 9. Beatan
be wite *compensare per multam,*
L. Edw. Guth. 4. On-
sacan be wite *purgare se per*
multam, L. In. 28.
Wite-broga *dread of torment,*
Cd. 2.
Wite-clofe *Trifles, toys; nugam-*
entum, nugæ, Som.
Witedlice *for, because, truly, Ps.*
16, 16: 34, 23, v. witedlice.
Wite-dóm, es; m. *The know-*
ledge of judgment, prediction,
prophecy; scientia decreti,
*prophetia, præsigium:—*Wite-
domes *gast prophetia spiri-*
tus, Bd. S. p. 588, 15: 606,
20. Æfter Esaias witedom
juxta Esaiæ prophetiam, Bd.
S. p. 554, 22.
Witedomic *Prophetical; pro-*
pheticus, Guth. Vit. 10.
Wite-fæst *detained or fast by*
fine; multa detentus, Test.
Ethelb. Pr.
WITEGA, witga, an; m. *A*
wise man, prophet, soothsayer;
*propheta, interpres:—*Ionas
tacen þæs witegan *Jona sig-*
num propheta, Mt. 12, 39: Lk.
16, 4. Swa awriten is on
þæs witegan bec *ut scriptum*
est in propheta libro, Mk. 1, 2.
Gecweden þurh þone witegan
dictum per prophetam, Mt. 1,
22: 2, 15, 17, 23: 3, 3. Æ
witegena behod *lex et pro-*
phetarum præceptum, Mt. 7,
12. To þæs witegan foron
to this came soothsayers, Cd. 174.
Witgum sinum *to his sooth-*
sayers, Cd. 178.
Witegestre, wite-gystre, an; f.
A prophetess; prophetissa,
Lk. 2, 36.
Witegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.
To prophesy, predict; pro-
*phetare, prædicere:—*He
witeode *ille prophetavit, Num.*
23, 8: Lk. 1, 67: Ja. 11, 51.
Him witode *wyrda gebinga*
to him foretold (the) councils
of (the) fates, Cd. 202: Mt.
7, 22. Hig witegiab *illi pro-*
phetant, Num. 11, 27. Ealle
witegan and æ witegodon

omnes propheta et lex pro-
phetarum, Mt. 11, 13.
Witegung, witung, e; f. *A*
prophecy, divination; propheta,
vaticinium, divinatio:—
Mt. 13, 14. Awrat on his
witegunge *wrote in his pro-*
phesy, L. Elf. ep. I. 17.
Þurh deaðes witegung *per*
mortem vel mortuum divinatio,
necromantia, Cot. 142.
Wite-hus *a torture-house; sup-*
plicii domus, Cd. 2.
Witel *a coarse cloak; sagum, C.*
R. Ben. 67, v. hwitel.
Wite-lac *an expiatory offering,*
inflictions; supplicium expia-
torium, piaculum, Cd. 110.
Wite-leás *Without punishment*
or fine; multæ expert, L.
pol. Cnut. 71.
Wite-leaste *Impunity, want of*
punishment; impunitas, Som.
Witen known, *Lk. 12, 2.—*Wite-
tende *knowing, v. witan.*
Witena *gemot assembly of the*
wise, v. wite, gemot.
Witendlice *Knowingly; scien-*
ter, Lye.
Wite-ræden; g. -rædenne. *The*
law of fine; multæ lex, condi-
ditio, pœnæ sive multæ ratio
*habita, remissio:—*Bebead *be*
wite-rædenne præcepit sub
multæ conditione, jusit sub
pœna, Bd. S. p. 581, 11.
Wite-saga *A sage in fines or*
punishment, a prophet; pro-
pheta, Som.
Wite-screaf *a pit of torment;*
supplicii antrum, orcus, Cd.
228.
Wite-steng *A prick of punish-*
ment, a sting; aculeus, Som.
Wite-stow *a place of punish-*
ment; supplicii locus, ge-
henna, Bd. S. p. 628, 41.
Wite-swing *a whip of punish-*
ment, Cd. 89.
Wite-þeow *a penal slave, a free-*
man reduced to slavery by the
penalties of the law; libertate
multatus servus, L. In. 24,
48, 54.
Wite-tol *A tool or instrument of*
punishment; punitendi instru-
mentum quodvis, Som.
Witga *a prophet, v. witega.*
Witgian *to prophesy, v. witegian.*
Witgung *a prophecy, v. wite-*
gung.
WID; prep. g. d. ac. [*A.—S. mid,*
and mið: Dan. ved: Swed. wid:
Icel. vid ad, apud, juxta, &c.]
1. *Against, opposite; contra,*
in, adversus. 2. *Near, about,*
by, before, by the side of,
along; juxta, prope, apud,
coram, ad, circa. 3. *Towards,*
witn, for, instead of, through;
erga, versus, cum, pro, pone:
—1. Gyf þin broðor syngað

wið þe, *Mt. 18, 15, 21.* Gy-
ne wið *gewyrnan peccata*
contra facere, Ex. 21, 24.
Gylt wið *wyrnan, id: Gen.*
50, 17. Wið þann *wil-*
opposite to thy will, Et. 14, 2.
Feower ciningas wið *in*
þingingas oð þæt hig cum a
geseohte, Gen. 14, 9: 1,
12. 2. Wið þone *or*
contra patrem, Gen. 29, 2: Lk.
2, 16. Wið þone *ment a,*
juxta montem, Num. 20, 22.
Wið þerne *mere juxta*
lacum, Lk. 5, 1, 2. Wið þe
stowe *ad lacum, Lk. 10, 22.*
Wið þæs *Hælendes fet a*
Jesu pedes, Lk. 10, 39. Ær
wið þæs *engles þrasu ora-*
angelis, Num. 22, 31. Scyð-
dig wið þe *reus opus te, Ge.*
44, 32. 3. Þu dest *unli-*
ce wið me tu faci uisus
erga me, Gen. 16, 4. Ær
dydest þu *swa wið us per-*
fecisti tu ita erga nos? 1, 3.
hire up-rynes *tearum*
rising, Et. 25. Spreca *ut*
loqui cum, colloqui, Gen. 12,
8, 30. Standan wið *con-*
cum, adstare, Lk. 24, 4. Se-
dan wið *mittere cum, Gen. 2,*
20. And Drihten *let ræa*
hagol wið fyr gemenged. 5,
9, 24: Mt. 27, 34. Sþas
wið *daegum weorce to ge-*
a day's work, Mt. 20, 2. Syllan
wið *life dare pro vita, Lk.*
21, 30. Syllan lif wið *de-*
eage wið eagan, toð wið toð
reddere uitam pro uita, extra
pro oculo, dentes pro dente
&c., Ex. 21, 23, 24, 25. Syllan
wið *feo dare pro pretio-*
uendere, Gen. 23, 9: 37, 23.
Ex. 22, 3. Wið þann *con-*
setli ic sitte pone tribunalis.
Hiches's Thea. I. p. 67, 1.
Wið-seitan [*after after*] *post*
after; pone, post, Mt. 9,
Mk. 5, 27.
Wit-ham *WITHAM; dicitur in*
agro Essexiensi, Cor. 9, 3.
Wið-bleowan *To stain with*
colore, Past. 56, 4.
Wið-cist *rejects; reprobat.*
Ps. 32, 10, v. cedan.
Wið-compan [*compian*] *to*
To fight against; contra-
lum gerere, Bd. S. p. 61, 1.
Wið-coren *Not chosen, cum*
reprobate, wicked; non
electus, reprobatus, im-
Bd. S. p. 482, 41.
Wið-corennes, se; f. [*contra-*
a choice] *Reprobatus; re-*
probatio, Som.
Wið-cwedenys *contradictio.*
Ps. 105, 31, v. wið-cwætan.
Wið-cwætan, wið-cwædas.
Wið-cwæð, we wið-cwætan.

pp. wið-cweden [wið against, cwætan to speak] *To speak against, contradict, deny, forbid, oppose*; contradicere, contra-ire, resistere, oppugnare, *Bl.* 10: 34, 1: 36, 4: Lk. 21, 15: *Jos.* 1, 18: *Lk.* 2, 24.

Wið-cwedenys, wið-cwedenys, wið-cwedenes, se; *f.* *A speaking against, a contradiction, gaining; contradictio, C. Ps.* 30, 26: 54, 9.

Wið-cwedolnys, se; *f.* *A gaining; contradictio, Som.*

Wið-cwið oppoes, *Jos.* 1, 18, v. wið-cwæban.

Wið-cyosið rejects; reprobat, *C. Ps.* 32, 10, v. ceðean.

Wiðer- [*Plat.* wedder contra, iterum: *Dut.* weer, contracted from weder, like the *Plat.*: *Ger.* wider contra, adversus; wieder iterum, vicissim: *Old Ger.* uuidhar, uuidar contra, iterum. The distinction in modern *Ger.* of writing the preposition wider contra, and the adverb wieder iterum, was not known before the sixteenth century. The *Dan.* veder, and the *Swed.* weder are used only in compound words: *Moes.* withra adversum, contra. — from the *Ice.* prep. viðr: *Ger.* wider: *A.-S.* wið against] *Against, contrary to, opposite; contra, adversus: — as, wiðer-sacu (sacu contention) contradiction; wiðer-sacian (sacian to strive) to strive against, oppose, contradict, &c.* For the compounds in wiðer-, not here given, v. wið-, &c.

Wiðer-braca, wiðer-breca, wiðer-breoca, wiðer-broca, wiðer-bruca, an; *m.* [*brecan* to overcome, move] *An adversary, enemy, the enemy Satan; contra pugnans, adversarius, Satanas ita dictus: — Wiðerbrēca wera an adversary of men, Cd.* 104: 202: *C. Mt.* 12, 26. *Se wiðerbroca, C. Ps.* 73, 11: *Cod. Econ.* 36 b, 20. *Þu forbriccest wiðerbrecan tu contris adversarios, Ex.* 16, 7.

Wiðer-brocian *To resist, cross, to contend against; adversari, rebellare, C. Ps.* 34, 22.

Wiðer-cora *An apostate, a runaway; rebellis, apostata, R. Ben.* 62.

Wiðer-coren [coren chosen] *not chosen, reprobate, wicked; reprobatus, improbus, Bd. S. p.* 482, 41, B, v. wið-coren.

Wiðer-corennes reprobation, &c. v. wið-corennes.

Wiðer-cwedung *A speaking against; contradictio, Ps.* 51, 4.

Wiðer-cwidan *to speak against, to resist, L. Ps.* 16, 9.

Wiðer-cwide [cwide a speech] *A speaking against, resistance, rebellion; contradictio, resistantia, rebellio, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56: *L. Ethel. Const. W. p.* 110, § 2.

Wiðer-dune geat *a narrow gate; angusta porta, R. Mt.* 7, 14.

Wiðer-flihta [flihtan to contend] *a contender against, an opposer; adversarius, Ora.* 2, 1.

Wiðer-hlinian *to strive against, to resist; contra niti, Cot.* 115, 155.

Wiðerian, wiðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To resist, oppose; adversari, resistere, recalcitare: — Ic wiðerige adversor, Elf. gr.* 25, 37: *Deut.* 32, 16. *Wiðer-riende opposing, Ps.* 3, 7.

Wiðer-lean [lean a reward] *A recompense, reward; recompensatio, Som.*

Wiðer-lecan *To deprive; privare, T. Ps.* 83, 13.

Wiðerling, es; *m.* *An opposer, enemy; adversarius, inimicus: — Þu forbriccest wiðerlingas tu contris adversarios, Ex.* 16, 7.

Wiðer-mal [mal a speech, an assembly] *A speaking against, a dispute, a council; disceptatio, placitum, judiciale decretum, convocatio, concilium, Chr.* 1052.

Wiðer-medo *An aversion; quod contrarium est premio, simultas, Cd.* 30.

Wiðer-metan *to measure against, to equalize; comparare, comparando square se, Cot.* 181: *R. Mt.* 18, 23.

Wiðer-mod *An opposing mind, rough, churlish, austere; contrarius animo, durus, asper, intractabilis, Som.*

Wiðer-modnes, se; *f.* *Roughness, adversity; asperitas, durior persum status, adversa, Rest.* 14, 3.

Wiðer-name *a taking away, v. name.*

Wiðer-ræde *an adversary in opinion, an adversary, offence; contrarius, offendiculum, Elf. gr. Som.* 38: *Mt.* 16, 23.

Wiðer-rædlie *opposite or contrary to; adversus, contrarius, Som.*

Wiðer-rædnes *opposition, discord, variance, adversity; contrarietas, Elf. gr.* 47: *R. Conc.* 11.

Wiðer-riht *a recompense; hostimentum, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wiðer-saca, an; *m.* [*saca* an opposer, sacian to oppose, strive] *An adversary, opposer, a betrayer, an apostate, enemy;*

adversarius, inimicus, proditor, apostata, profugus: — *Pass Caseres wiðersaca Cæsaris inimicus, Jn.* 19, 12. *Iudas Scarioð, þæt is, wiðersaca Judas Iscariotes, i. e. proditor, Mt.* 13, 10, 43. *Se wiðersaca, Mt.* 26, 14. *Wiðersacan apostata, profugi, L. pol. Cnut.* 4: *Nic.* 7.

Wiðer-sacan *to be opposed to, to contend against, oppose, contradict, blaspheme, Nic.* 10: *Lk.* 12, 10.

Wiðer-sacu [sacu contention] *opposition, contradiction, Deut.* 32, 61: *Ps.* 106, 31.

Wiðer-sacung, e; *f.* *A speaking against, blasphemy; contradictio, blasphemia, Nic.* 10.

Wiðer-sæc [sæc warfare] *contention, v. wiðer-sacu.*

Wiðer-sæcgan *to speak against, contradict.*

Wiðer-aprac [spræc a speech] *an opposing speech, a contradiction, L. Ps.* 30, 26.

Wiðer-stæg, wiðer-stægre *steep, hard or dangerous to be got upon; præruptus, Cot.* 157, Som.

Wiðer-stal, wiðer-steal [steal a stall] *A resistance, contrariety, bar, bolt; resistantia, Serm. Pass. Dni.* Obex, Cot. 144.

Wiðer-standan, wyder-standan *to stand against, resist, Ps.* 16, 9.

Wiðer-tihtle [tihtle a charge] *A recrimination; contraria accusatio, recriminatio, L. pol. Cnut.* 24.

Wiðer-trod [trod a path] *a contrary path, a return, retreat; contrarius gressus, regressus, Cd.* 96.

Wiðer-tyme *troublesome, afflicted, molestus, L. Ps.* 34, 15.

Wiðer-weard, wiðer-ward; *def. se wiðer-wearda; adj. Adversus, opposite, contrary, rebellious; contrarius, adversus, perversus, rebellis, Mt.* 6, 48: *Mt.* 12, 25: *Bt.* 16, 3: 21: 32, 2.

Wiðer-weardian *To oppose, to be an adversary; adversari, Ps.* 34, 22.

Wiðer-weardlic, wiðer-werdlic. *Contrary; contrarius, adversus, Gen.* 31, 24.

Wiðer-weardlice, wiðer-werdlice. *Perversely, with enmity; perverse, inimice, hostiliter, Nic.* 29.

Wiðer-weardnes, se; *f.* 1. *Contrariety, opposition, enmity; contrarietas, arrogantia, inimicitia.* 2. *Adversity; res adversæ: — 1. Bt.* 21: *Past.* 53, 6. 2. *Bt.* 20: *Bd. S. p.* 592, 17.

- Wißer-wierd *contrary*, *Bt. 35, 4*, v. wißer-weard.
- Wißer-wine, wißre-wine [wine a friend] *An enemy*; *adversarius*, inimicus, *Chr. 1124*.
- Wißer-winna, an; m. [wißer against; winna a fighter, winnan to strive, fight] *One who fights against, an adversary, enemy*; qui contra pugnat, adversarius, hostis, *Mt. 5, 26*; *Lk. 18, 3*; *12, 58*; *21, 15*.
- Wißer-word, wißer-wyrd *contrary*, *Bd. S. p. 502, 12*, v. wißer-weard.
- Wißerwyrdnes *opposition*, v. wißer-weardnes.
- Wiß-wind *bindweed*, v. wiß-winde.
- Wiß-fealh *rested upon*; incubit, *Bd. S. p. 552, 43, MS. Ca.*
- Wiß-feohtan *to fight against, to rebel*; contra pugnare, *Bd. S. p. 497, 39*.
- Wiß-flita *A reprover, controller, an adversary*; repugnator, *Som.*
- Wiß-flitan *to contend with, to oppose*; contendere cum, *Bd. S. p. 497, 39, MS. B.*
- Wiß-foran [foran before] *before*; ante, coram, *Bt. 39, 13*.
- Wiß-gæn, wiß-gan *to go against, oppose*; contra-ire, *Heming. p. 46, 4*.
- Wiß-gemétnes *comparison*; comparatio, *Bd. S. p. 629, 36*.
- Wiß-geondan [geond beyond] *about, throughout*; circa, *Mt. 3, 5*.
- Wiß-gewarnian *to warn against*; contra monere, *Ovs. 3, 7*.
- Wiß-habban, wiß-hæbban [habban to have] *To contain, restrain, withhold, resist*; continere, retinere, resistere, *Cd. 224*.
- Wiß-heardian *to harden against, to harden*; obdurare, *Ps. 94, 7*.
- Wiß-hinda [hindan behind] *behind*; pone, a tergo, *Jos. 8, 22*.
- Wiß-hogian *To despise*; contemnere, *Cd. 138*.
- WIDIG [Dut. wilg, wilgenboom m: Ger. weide f: Mona. wida salix: Dan. vidje c: Swed. wide n: Icel. vidir m. salix; vidia f. vinculum, vimen salicis: Grk. βία: Old Ger. wida vinculum, and wretten ligas; the willow-tree being particularly useful for bands] *A WITHY*; salix, *Elf. gr. Som. 9, 63*; *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66*.
- Wiß-innan, wiß-innen, wiß-innon; *adv. WITHIN*; intus, intrinsecus, *Gen. 6, 6, 14*; *Mt. 23, 26*.
- Wiß-innan; *prop. ac. WITHIN*; intra, *Ps. 102, 1*; *108, 21*.

- Wiß-lædan *to lead away, to withdraw, take away*; abducere, auferre, *V. Ps. 136, 4*; *C. Ps. 108, 22*.
- Wiß-lecgan *to lay against, refuse*; reponere, i. e. contradicere, recusare, *Chr. 1052*.
- Wiß-ligan *to lie near*; adiacere, *Bas. R. 7*.
- Wiß-metan [metan to measure] *To measure with, to compare, equalize, liken*; comparare, equare, *Mk. 4, 30*; *Bt. 32, 1*; *Deut. 3, 24*.
- Wiß-metedyns, se; *A subtle invention, a device*; adinventio, *Ps. 27, 5*.
- Wiß-metenlic *Measuring with, comparative*; comparativus, *Elf. gr. 5*.
- Wiß-metenys, se; *f. A comparison*; comparatio—*To wiß-metennysse þære tide to a comparison of the time*, *Bd. S. p. 516, 14*.
- Wiß-meting, wiß-metung. *A measuring with, comparison*; comparatio, *Som.*
- Wiß-neoþan, wiß-nioþan, wiß-niþan [neoþan beneath] *About the lower part, beneath*; infra, subtus, deorsum, *Gen. 6, 16*.
- Wiß-oban *a collar-bone*, *L. M. 2, 17*, v. wido-ban.
- Wißor-cwydelyns *a gainsaying, contradiction*, v. wiß-cwedolnys.
- Wiß-ræde *contrary, an opposer*; contrarius, *R. Ben. 2*.
- Wiß-sacan, he wiß-sacð; p. wiß-sacen; v. a. [wiß against; sacan to contend, quarrel, sacu a dispute] *To contend against, to deny, refuse, renounce, cast off, gainsay, contradict*; negare, inficiari, abnegare, i. e. recusare; abnegare, i. e. renunciare, abdicare, repudiare—*He wißsac beforan ealrum negavit coram omnibus*, *Mt. 26, 70*; *Jn. 13, 27*. Deofolgyldum wißsacen idolis renunciare, *Bd. S. p. 511, 35*. Ic wißsace hyne ego abnegabo eum, *Mt. 10, 33*; *26, 35*. Du wißsacst min or me tu abnegabis me, *Mt. 26, 34, 75*; *Mk. 14, 30*; *Jn. 13, 38*. Se þe me wißsacst ille qui me abnegabit, *Mt. 10, 33*; *Lk. 12, 9*. Se hyð wißsacen ille erit abnegatus, repudiatus, *Lk. 12, 9*.
- Wiß-mecndlic *Denying*; negativus, abnegativus, *Elf. gr. Som. 38*.
- Wiß-sacing, wiß-sacung. *A forsaking, denying*; renunciatio, *Som.*
- Wiß-sacð *denies*, v. wiß-sacan.
- Wiß-sæggan [sægan to say] *To deny, gainsay*; inficiari, *Som.*

- Wiß-scribel *a wandering*, *L. Ben. 1*, v. wid-scribele.
- Wiß-scafan *To shove off, repudiate, refuse, repel*; repudiare, repellere, confutare, *Bd. I. p. 549, 4*; *573, 17*.
- Wiß-scyfan *To cast or throw down*; precipitare, *Som.*
- Wiß-sættan *to set against, resist*; reponere, resistere, *Elf. T. p. 12, 9*.
- Wiß-sóc *denied*, v. wiß-saca.
- Wiß-spurnan *To spurn against, to offend against*, *R. Lk. 11, 2*.
- Wiß-standan; p. -stéd, [wiß against, standan to stand] *To WITHSTAND, oppose*; constare, stare, resistere, obistere, *Bd. 6*; *Bd. S. p. 481, 14*; *Jn. 1: 10, 8*; *Nic. 26*; *Lk. 21, 15*; *Les. 26, 17*.
- Wiß-steal *a resistance, hit*, v. wißer-stal.
- Wiß-steppan *to step or go against or out of*; praeterdi, *L. Ps. 79, 13*.
- Wiß-styltan [styltan to hesitate] *To doubt*; dubitare, *C. Mt. 11, 21*.
- Wiß-teon *to withdraw, withdraw*; retrahere, demittere, *L. Ps. 9, 32*; *T. Ps. 108, 1*.
- WIDDE [Plat. wied, wida; a halter or rope to hang with, also the gallow; Fr. un f. a rope, a halter made of willow twigs: Old Ger. wida vinculum. In the Saxonian Landrecht or Saxon law, §. 11, art. 28; richten mit der wyde judge, or rather, cast by the willow, that is, to hang; in earlier time the willow twigs were used to hang or strap criminals] *A band man; twisted WITHE or willow twigs serving instead of a halter or cord for the neck, and also fetters, the ornament of a woman's head or neck; circulus, i. e. instrumentum quoddam rusticum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55*. Lornecum tormentum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78*. Restia, redunculum, *Som.*
- Wiß-pingian *to speak with a bargain*; simul loqui, ludo facere, *Chr. 1001*.
- Wiß þon þæt so that, *providi that; -dummodo, Som.*
- Wiß-toc *accepted*; admittat. *Chr. 1127, Ing. p. 354, 11*.
- Wiß-ufan *Above, from above*. supra, *Elf. gr. Som. 38*. De-supper, *L. Ps. 77, 27*.
- Wiß-utan, wiß-uten, wiß-ute: *adv. WITHOUT*; extra, foris—*þa wiðutan ys geard cwiðsecus est, Mt. 23, 25, 26*.
- Wiß-utan; *prop. ac. WITHOUT*.

extra, sine, præter:—Witutan þa wicstowe extra castra, *Lev.* 24, 14.

Wit-winde [wit about; winde a winding, windan to wind] *The plant WITHWIND, convolvulus or bindweed; convolvulus, viticella, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Wit-winnan to fight against, oppose, resist; repugnare, resistere, *Bt.* 36, 6: 37, 1.

Wit-wyrpan to cast against or away, to reject; rejicere, *Cod. Ebor.* 8 a, 1.

Witig, wittig; adj. [wit, gewit understanding] *Wise, skilful, WITTY, ingenious, prudent; sciens, sapiens, peritus:—Witig God wise God, Cd. 146. Witig wuldor—cyning wise king of glory, Cd. 193: Elf. ep. l. 42.*

Witig-dóm *A wise judgment, wisdom, knowledge, prescience; scientia, sapientia, præscientia:—Þurh wittigdom through knowledge, Cd. 179.*

Wit-least, e; f. *Want of understanding, folly; prudentiæ inopia, insipientia, Job. p. 167, 32, Lye.*

Witles-mere, WITLES-MERE; WITLESSEY-MERE; lacus in agro Huntingd. et Cantabr., *Chr.* 656: 963.

Wit-meres wryt herba quædam ad oculos inflammatos, *L. M.* l. 2.

Wit-tormentor; punitor, opror, carnifex:—Sealde hýre þam witerum tradidit eum oproribus, *Mt.* 18, 34.

Wit-tæ, gewitnes, se; f. [Moes. teitwoditha testimonium; weit-wods testis: *Dan. vidnesbyrd . testimonium; vidne c. testis: weod. witnesbörd n. witnesnal a. testimonium; wittne n. utris: Icel. vitniaburdr m. etti a. testimonium; vitni n. utis, testimonium*] *A witness, testimony, knowledge; testimonium, testis:—Ps.* 18, 8.

Wit-tængeligen witness an unlying true witness, *L. Edu.* 1. n. witness in testimonium, b. 9, 5. Butan minre getnyse, *Gen.* 31, 27, 31. Witan, gewitnian; p. ode; pp. it; p. a. [Icel. wita to punish. wite a punishment] 1. Punish, chastise; punire, stigare. 2. To afflict, torment, injure; cruciare, vexare, ligere, injuria afficere:—1. Italian mid deaðe to punish to death, *Bt.* 41, 3. Ic nige eow seofon witon casabo vos septem plagis, *Lev.* 28. Witnod manegum, wum wutum castigatus

lit, paucis, plagis, *Lk.* 12, 47, 48. 2. Þa bioð geselegran þe mon witnoð, þonne þa þion þe hi witnoð they are happier whom men injure, than they are who injure them, *Bt.* 38, 6, *Card.* p. 318, 17. Gewitnode, *Gen.* 20, 18. ¶ Opposed to arian to pardon. Witnigendlic Punishing, afflicting; puniens, affligens, crucians. Witnung, e; f. *A punishing; punitio, pœna:—To witnunge minre unhyrsumnesse to punishing of my disobedience, Bd. S. p. 619, 22. Buton witnunge without punishment, L. Edg. sup. 4.*

Witnung-stow *A place of punishment, purgatory; punitio, locus, purgatorium, Som.*

Witod known, decreed, fated; v. witan, witan.

Witodlice, witedlice, witodlice; conj. *But, for, therefore, wherefore; sed, vero, enim, igitur, qua propter:—Þæt scyp we arð ofergoten mid yðum, witodlice he alep, Mt.* 8, 24: *Mk.* 1, 38: *Mt.* 9, 37: *Gen.* 4, 11.

Witodlice, witedlice, witodlice, gewitodlice; adv. *Truly, verily, now, indeed, evidently, clearly, to wit, yes, yea; certe, sane, nempe, amen, profecto, nunc:—Witodlice on eow becymð Godes ric, Mt.* 12, 28: 26, 21: *Mk.* 2, 16: *Elf. T. p.* 36, 1.

Witod, wittol. *Wise, knowing, skilful; sciens, sapiens, Som.*

Witolnes, se; f. *Knowledge, wisdom; scientia, sapientia, Som.*

Witrod; q. for witod fated, *Cd.* 167.

Wit-scipe a testimony, v. gewitscipe.

Witt understanding, v. wit.

WITTA, an; m. *A witness; testis:—Foran godum wittum before good witnesses, L. In.* 25.

Wittig wise, witty, v. witig.

Wittiglice; adv. *WITTINGLY, WITILY, knowingly; sapienter, scienter, ingeniose, Som.*

Wittol wise, v. witol.

Witodlice but, therefore, truly, *Gen.* 46, 27: 47, 20: *Lk.* 22, 27: *Gen.* 45, 24, v. witodlice.

Wituma a dowry, v. weotoma.

Wit-word, i. e. wita-word *the answer of the wise, a lawyer's advice or opinion; sapientum responsum, magnum decretum, L. Ethel. Const. W. p.* 117, § 7.

Wiuu, for wifu wices, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. wif.

Wixt grows, *Ex.* 12, 8, v. weaxan.

WLACIAN; p. ode; pp. ge-wlacod. *To be lukewarm, to make lukewarm; tepere, tepescere, Elf. gr. Som.* 26.

WLACO, wlaec. *Warm, lukewarm, slack, remiss; tepidus, remissus:—On strengo beodscipes and þrea to wlaec is vigore disciplina et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, Bd. S. p.* 492, 18.

Wlaeclice *Lukewarmly; tepide, Som.*

Wlaecny, se; f. *Warmness, warmth; tepor, tepiditas, Som.*

Wlaenc, wlaenc, wlaenc, wlonc; adj. 1. *Splendid, rich; splendidus, dives. 2. Proud, elated, arrogant; elatus, superbus, arrogans:—1. Feðrum wlonc splendid with feathers, Cod. Ebor.* 57 a, 18. *Wlaencorwlonc monigean many rich, Cd.* 86: 89. 2. *Wlaenc eagan slati oculi, Ps.* 130, 1. *Wlaenc þegnas proud thanes, Cd.* 161: 167.

WLAENCO, wlaenco, wlenco, wlonco, e; f. g. [Scot. wlonk; adj. *gaily dressed; it is also used as a noun, denoting a woman of rank: Plat. flunkern: Dut. flonkeren to glitter, to sparkle, to shine, flash: Plat. flunkeering f: Dut. flonkering f. brightness, glare, flashing*] 1. *Pomp, splendour, prosperity, riches; pompa, splendor, divitiae. 2. Pride, arrogance; superbia, arrogantia:—1. Idelle wlaenca carian to regard idle pompe, L. Const. W. p.* 150, 19. *Eghwylce wlaence forhogian to despise all splendour, id. p.* 160, 33. 2. *Hie þæs wlenco on-wod pride had them so invaded, Cd.* 121.

Hie wlenco an-wod them pride invaded, *Cd.* 173: 209. *Wlaence forseac cast down pride, Cd.* 153. *For wlence for arrogance, Cd.* 80: *Bt.* 7, 3.

WLAETIAN, wlatian; p. ode; pp. ode. *To nauseate, loath, irk, grive; nauseare, fastidire:—Me wlatað me tædet, nauaso, Elf. gr. Som.* 26: *Bt.* 11, 1. *Us wlatað nos tædet, Num.* 21, 5.

WLAETTA *Nausea, loathing; nausea:—Oð hit si gewend to wlaettan donec id sit conuersum ad nauasam, Num.* 11, 20.

Wlaetung, wlatung, e; f. *A loathing, melancholy; nauseatio, melancholia, Cot.* 129.

Wlanca *To grow insolent, proud; insolescere, superbire, Cot.* 140.

Wlanclie Insolent, arrogant; insolens, arrogans, Som.
 Wlanclie Proudly; arrogant, Cot. 14.
 Wlat looked, Cd. 5, v. wliatan.
 Wlatian to grieve. — wlatung loathing, v. wlietan, wlatung.
 Wlatige grieve, v. wliatan.
 Wleatta a loathing, C. R. Ben. 55, v. wleatta.
 Wlenco pride, Cd. 173, v. wlenco.
 Wlips, wliap. LISPING; blæsus, balbus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
 WLIATAN; he wlit; p. wlat, bewlat; we wliton; pp. wliaten [*Plat. Old Dut.* laten, laeten *apparere, uideri, gerere se: Moes.* wliatan *circumspicere: Icel.* lita *aspicere; lit n. aspectus; læti n. pl. gestus, simulatio: The Old Eng.* laeten *to pretend to be; apparere, simulare, seems to be related to wliatan, and, like the Plat. and Icel. only wants the w*] To look, behold, see; aspiciere:—Gewat eagum wliatan on lande cyst departed to look with eyes on (the) land's excellence, Cd. 86. On þone eagum wlat on which looked with eyes, Cd. 5. Wide wliatan meathe widely might behold, Cd. 29.
 *WHITE, es; m. [*Plat.* antlaet n. *facies, vultus; Plat. Dut.* ge-laet n. *vultus, facies, ostensio: Frs.* wite n. *vultus; Ger.* ant-lits n. *Isd.* anthlutt: *Ot. Tat.* Wil. anluzzi, anluzza, anluz, antuzze. *In a poem on Charl.* antluozze: *Moes.* wliats, andawleiz *facies: Dan.* anled c: *Swead.* anlete n: *Icel.* andlitt n. *facies, vultus: Russ.* litzza, lischtsche *facies: Pol.* oblietze *facies, v. andwlit*] 1. Beauty, comeliness, splendour, excellence; splendor, forma. 2. Personal appearance, appearance, countenance, form, person; species, forma, persona.—1. Rosan white a rose's beauty, *Bt.* 9: *Bt. R.* p. 156. Gimma white the splendour of gems, *Bt.* 13. Seo duguð þæs wliates þe on pam gimnum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, *Bt.* 13. Mycelne white þu aestet magnum decorum impones, *Pa.* 20, 5. 2. Se wliate þæs wuldorlican lichoman species gloriosi corporis, *Bd. S.* p. 576, 35. Ge-sylle be his wliate solat secundum personam, i. e. persona dignitatem, *L. In.* 26: *Pa.* 10, 8.
 White - beorht beauty - bright; formâ præstant, Cd. 83: 86.
 White-full beautiful; decorus, pulcher, *Scint.* 4.

Whiteg, wlitig; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Fair, beautiful, pure, shining, splendid; pulcher, formosus, purus, splendidus:—Wlitig on eagum speciosus in oculis, *Gen.* 3, 6.
 Wif swiðe wlitig formina valde pulchra, *Gen.* 12, 14. Manna dohra wlitige hominum filie pulchrae, *Gen.* 6, 2. Wlitigan tungl glittering stars, *Bt. R.* p. 192. Wlitigum wesdum in splendid garments, *Bt. R.* p. 170. Wlitige fairer; pulchrior, Cd. 25. Wifa wlitigeost most beautiful of women, Cd. 29: *Bt.* 28.
 Wlite-scewung [scewung a hill] The beautiful hill, *Mount Zion; pulchra specula, Zion, Bd. S.* p. 547, 39.
 Wlite-torht beauty-bright, glorious in splendour; splendore illustra, *Bt. R.* p. 193.
 Wlite - wamm, white - womm A spot in the face, a freckle; vultus macula, naevus, *L. Ethelr.* 56.
 Wlitig fair, v. wlitig.
 *WLITIGIAN, gewlitigian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To form, make into form, to beautify; formare, in formam redigere. 2. To manifest; illustrare, manifestum facere:—1. Se godcunda foreþone þa feower geasceafta he gefwærað and wlitigað the divine providence regulates and forms the four elements, *Bt.* 39, 8, C. 2. Wlitiga þinne word-cwyde manifest thy saying, Cd. 190.
 Wlitigian Beautifully, decently; pulchre, decore, Som.
 Wlitu beauty, v. wlitie.
 Wloeg, wloh. A fringe, hem, border; fimbria, *C. Mt.* 23, 5: 9, 20.
 Wlonc grand, Cd. 215, v. wlenco.
 Wlonco pomp, v. wlenco.
 Wlong splendour, v. wlenco.
 Wo', wog, woh [*Plat.* fog, fooge, fôge f. a joint, fold, a bending; *Dut.* vouw f. a fold; *Ger.* fuge f. a joint, suture: *Old. Ger.* fuogi: *Dan.* viig, vig c. a bending; *Icel.* vogr, vagr m. sinus maris angustus, curvatura] 1. A bending, turning; flexura, curvatura. 2. Perversity, error, wrong, depravity, wickedness; perversitas, pravitas, nequitia, damnus:—1. Mislice woge wegas ways with many a turn, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67. Wogum with folds; flexuris. 2. To woge bringan to bring into error, or lead astray, *Elf. pref. Hept.* p. 4. On woh faran to go into error, *Bt.* 39, 8. On won in error, *L. Eccl.* 28:

Bt. 39, 9. Wyrcan wahn work inquiry, Cd. 180. Hnanes woges ne willað fr. waih no wrong, *Bt.* 40. Woh don to do injury, *Bt.* 2.
 *W6, wog, woh; adj. Bent, crooked, deceitful, unjust, wro. depressed; curvus, flexuosus, falsus, iniquus, pravus:—W. nou a crooked nose, *Pa.* 2, 1. 2. Hit is woh þæt it is wro that, *Bt.* 38, 3.
 Woan muð a sore mouth; excoriatum os, Som.
 W6c aross, w6c awaked, w6c: p. of w6can.
 WOCER, wocor [*Plat.* waker: in earlier times, protei, fructus; but now only wry, rec. Frs. wokere m. usury: Du woeker m. usury: *Ger.* wucher m: *Ker.* Ol. wucher, uuocher n. all kind of fruit: *Wil.* daz uuocher sine oetze the fruit of his fruitless: *Moes.* akran fructus: *Dan.* aager c. usury: *Swead.* okkr n. usury: *Icel.* okkr a. fructus: *Fr.* usura; okra famerari: *W.* occur, occur usury: *It.* G. occur m. usury.—Some think it is allied to A.-S. ceaca: *Pe.* oken, auchen; *Swead.* okkr three signifying to increase: augment. *Lake says,* from wrcan to take origin] Offspring, produce, fruit, usury; proles, soboles, fructus:—Wocor eorðan tuddres producer earth's progeny, Cd. 65. Eal þa wocre all the living beings, Cd. 71: 73.
 *Wocingas WOKINGS or WOKINGS, Northamptonshire, *Cd.* 755.
 Woclic depressed, *Elf. T. p.* 24, 16, v. wolic.
 Wocorlice Watchfully; vigilanter, *Pa.* 49, 5.
 Wocs, wox washed; p. of woxsan.
 W6d waded, Cd. 158, Th. p. 172, 22, v. wadan.
 W6D; g. m. n. es; f. re:— [*Cham.* wode: *Brach.* wode mad, furious: *Plat.* woc: madness; *verwood* mad. *Pol.* woede f. rage, fury; *woc*: raging, turbulent: *Ger.* wut: f. rage, fury; *witig*: furious: *Old. Ger.* wuto tyranus: *Uotog* furious; *uotogi*: tybies, furor: *Moes.* woch deum niacus: *Swead.* ofjur n. a. e. d. furious animal or beast: *A. S.* a monster: *Icel.* bit mad captus. *The Swed.* and *Icel.* want only w to show their connection with woc: *Icel.* w6d m. periculum: *Wit.* gwyð wrath, anger. *Waker* mad

forte quia ira furor brevis est. The Gael. buath f. rage, madness; by changing the b into w, is the Ger. wuth, and may be of the same family, and perhaps the radical word] Mad, wood, wode, insane, possessed; rabidus, insanus, furiosus, demoniacus: — Ne eom ic wod non sum ego insanus; non habes demonium, Jn. 8, 49, 52: 10, 21. Ða he eft on-hwearf wogan gewittes then he turned again from his insane mind, Cd. 206.

Wod a wood, v. wudu.

WODEN; g. Wodenes, Wodnes; d. Wodne; m. [The form of profession which preceded baptism at the introduction of Christianity into Germany, shows how prevalent the worship of Woden was. Ek forsacho diablo, &c. ende Woden I forsake the devil, &c. and Woden, v. Dr. Mone's History of Paganism in the north of Europe, vol. I. p. 149.—wedan to rave, to be mad; wod mad, furious, the furious god, or he who inspired men with a warlike fury. The Odin of the Scandinavians, v. guð] The god of war adored by the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons; the same as Mars and Mercury of the Romans. Hengist and Horsa, and many English princes, are said to be descended from Woden, Chr. 449: 547: 554. He was represented in complete armour, and with a drawn sword; Wodenus, Odinus, sive Othinus, Mercurius Angloaxonum: non tamen quod fuerit ipse Romanorum Mercurius; sed quod Runicis literis inventis, Mercurio Romanorum æquiparari inter gentes artium rudes meruerit. Fuit autem vir non solum eloquentia, sed etiam fortitudine, et vaticinandi peritia inclutus. Qui, cum ex Asia cum copiis suis, novas sedes querendi causa, in Germaniam Trans-albianam venisset, multos ibi populos domuit, et imprimis eos qui postea sub nomine Saxonum claruerunt. Hengistum et Horsam, clarissimos belli duces, nec non omne fere Germanorum regium genus, ab ejus stirpe originem dixisse, scribunt Bd. in Hist. Eccl. 1, 15: Gul. Malmb. I. 1:—Fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-ynn, and Suðan-hymbra eacrom this Woden arose all our ygal race, and also (the)

Southumbrians, Chr. 449. Bældæg Wodening; Woden Freoðolafing Baldag son of Woden; Woden son of Fritholaf, Chr. 547: 854.

Wode-pistel a wood-thistle; sylvestris carduus, herba quædam cicutæ nostræ non absimilis, Cot. 209. Helleborum, veratrum:—R. 48, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Wudu-pistel, Herb. 110. Wod-fræca, wod-freca. Mad, furious; rabie vorans, rabidus:—Se wodfræca wulf the devouring wolf, the devil, L. Const. W. p. 149, 1. Se wod-freca were-wulf the mad man-wolf, the devil, L. Eccl. Cnut. 26.

Wod-hen; g. -henne. WOODHEN, quail; coturnix, Cot. 36. Wodian to rage, to be mad, v. wedan.

Wódnes, se; f. Madness, WOODNESS, insanity; insania, dementia, rabies, zelus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72: T. Ps. 68, 12: 78, 5.

Wodnes-beorh; g. -beorges; d. -beorge [Eitel. Wohnesbergh: Flor. Wodnesbeorh: Huut. Wodnesbiruc: Mat. West. Wodnesbirch.—beorh a citadel, Wodnes of Woden] WODNESBOROUGH, WANSBOROUGH or WANBOROUGH, Wiltshire, Chr. 591: 715.

Wodnes-dæg [dæg the day, Wodnes of Woden] WEDNESDAY; dies Mercurii:—Pys Godspel seal on Wodnes-dæg on þære bryddan wucan ofer Pentecosten, Rab. Mt. 5, 25, 31, 43, &c., v. Woden.

Wo-dóm Bad judgment; pravum judicium, Som.

Wodon woded, v. wadan.

Wód-scinig appearing mad, mad; insanus, Som.

Wód-scinn appearance of madness, madness; insania, Lye.

Wód-seoc mad - sick, lunatic; insania æger, Som.

Wód-seocnes Mad-sickness, madness; insania, dementia, Som.

Wód-brag a mad or rapid course, fury, Bt. 37, 1.

Wodian to rage, to be mad, R. Mt. 7, 15, v. wedan.

Woeg a way, C. Mt. 13, 4, v. wæg.

Woen deficient, R. Mt. 19, 20, v. won.—expectation, rumour, C. Mt. 2, 18: R. Mk. 2, 22, v. wen.

Woenan to ween, think, R. Lk. 17, 9, v. wenan.

Woenic Almost; fere, Som.

Woenlic Agreeing; conveniens, congruus, C. R. Mk. 14, 59.

Woepen a weapon, C. Lk. 11, 21, v. wæpen.

Woerc-man a workman, C. Lk. 10, 7, v. weorc-man.

Woerdan to forbid, C. Lk. 23, 2, v. werdan.

Woerig weary, v. werig.

Woerigan To curse, C. Lk. 6, 28, v. wirgian.

Woerðian To afflict; affigere, Ben.

Woest-ern a desert place, v. west-ern.

Woestig desert, waste, R. Mt. 23, 38: Mk. 6, 32, v. westig.

Woestnes desolation, C. Lk. 21, 20, v. westnes.

Woeð Troublesome, tedious; molestus, C. Lk. 11, 7: 18, 5.

Woffian; p. ode; pp. od. To dote, rave; delirare, Swith. Vit.

Woffung, e; f. A doting, madness, blasphemy; deliramentum, Lk. 24, 11. Blasphemia, Lk. 5, 21. Insania, Dial. 1, 9.

Wog a bending, error, crooked, v. wo.

Wógan To woo, marry; nubere, Scint. 13.

Wogenes an error, v. wohnes.

Wogere, es; m. A wooer, suitor; procius, amasius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.

Woh error, wrong, v. wo.

Woh-dóm bad judgment; iniquum judicium, Lup. 21.

Woh-fotede crooked-footed, splay-footed; tortos habens pedes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Woh-full full of wickedness, wicked; nequitia plenus, iniquus, C. Mt. 13, 38: Mk. 15, 27.

Wohfulnis, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, malitia, C. Mt. 22, 18.

Wohg error, fault, v. wo.

Woh-gestreon unjust gain, Lup. 21.

Woh-hæmed Unlawful cohabiting, adultery; illicitus concubitus, adulterium:—Cot. 32. Woh-hæmet, Bt. R. p. 172.

Woh-hæmere An adulterer, fornicator; adulter, fornicator, Som.

Woh-handede crooked-handed, lame; tortas habens manus, mancus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Wohnee, wonys, se; f. Crookedness, perverseness, error, wickedness, sin; v. perveritas, iniquitas, peccatum:—Geribtan wohnesse to correct an error, Elf. gr. Som. 28. On wonysse geacnod in iniquitate conceptus, Bd. S. p. 495, 24, 25,

Wohsun washed, for wocson; p. of waccan.

Woide-berg Lingwort, barefoot; helleborum, Som.

¹WOL, es; m. [*Icel.* vol n. *querela, lamentatio*; vola *misere hueri*; volader *miser, egenus*] *Plague, pestilence, disease, mortality, mischief, severity; pestia, pestilencia, mortalitas*:—Hwelc is wyrsa wol what is a worse plague? *Bt.* 29, 2. On þa tid þæs miclan woles tempore istius magna mortalitatis, *Bd. S. p.* 538, 15 : 569, 9. Wenst þu þæt ic nyste þone wol þine gedrefedness thinkeast thou that I know not the severity of thy trouble? *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 13, 8.

Wol-bærnes the burning or rage of pestilence, a pest; pestilentia incendium, furor, pestis, *Ors.* 2, 1.

Wol-berende bearing or bringing a pest; pestifer, *Bd. S. p.* 482, 8.

Wol-byrne the burning or rage of a pest, *Ors.* 2, 5, v. wol-bærnes.

⁴WOLCEN, wolcn; g. wolcnes; d. wolcne; pl. wolcnu; n. [*Plat.* wulke, wolk f; *Dut.* wolk f; *Ger.* wolke f; *Ot.* uoloko; *Not.* uolochc.—wealc can to roll, v. wealc] 1. A cloud; nubec, nimbus. 2. *Air, WELKIN, sky; æir, æther, firmamentum*:—1. Ren-boga on þam wolcnum iris in nubibus, *Gen.* 9, 13, 16 : *Ex.* 19, 9. Com stefn of þam wolcne uenit uox e nube, *Mt.* 17, 5. Beorht wolcn big ofersecan, *Mt.* 17, 5. Geaioa þa wolcnu under þe to see the clouds under thee, *Bt.* 36, 2. On heofones wolcnum in caeli nubibus, *Mt.* 26, 64. 2. Under wolcnum under the skies, *Cd.* 62 : 71 : 33, 5 : *Bt. R. p.* 152 : 156 : 171 : 188. Wide under wolcnum wide under skies, *Cd.* 92.

Wolcen - faru heavens' course; caelorum motus, *Cd.* 192.

Wolcen - gehnaste the pile of heaven; caeli immensitas, moles, *Cod. Exon.* 102 a, 16.

Wolcen-read a scarlet dye, *Herb.* 130, 2, v. wolcen-read.

Wolcen-wyrcend one engendered of a cloud, a centaur; de nube genitus, centaurus, *Cod.* 142.

Wolcn a cloud, *Mt.* 17, 5, v. wolcen.

Wol-cyrge a fury, hag, v. wæl-cyrrian.

Wold a wood, weald, v. weald.

Wolde, woldon would, v. wyllan.

Wo-lic Wicked, iniquitous, unjust; prauus, iniquus, nequam:—Hit ys swiðe wolic it is very unjust, *Elf. T. p.* 2, 14.

Wolice Unjustly; prave, injuste, *Elf. T. p.* 41, 9.

¹WOM, wæm, wam; g. wommes; m. [*Dan.* væmmelse c. disgust, a loathing, distaste, aversion : *Swed.* wämjelse f. as *Dan.* Icel. wam, wömm f. dedecus; væma f. nauuseola] A spot, stain, WEM, blemish, evil, sin, crime, dread, horror; nævus, macula, labeo, vitium, peccatum, crimen, horror:—Wer, womma leas a spotless man *Cd.* 188. We wom dyæ we did evil, *id.* Wommas wyrcen to commit crimes, *Cd.* 173, *Th. p.* 217, 17. Wómnum awyrgeð with cursed sins, *Cd.* 169, *Th. p.* 211, 26. Þær is wom and wop there is horror and wailing, *Cd.* 220. Gewundod mid womnum wounded with crimes, *Cd.* 216.

Woma, an; m. Terror, horror, dread; horror, terror:—Þa he seegan ongan swefnes woman then he began to tell (the) horror of (his) dream, *Cd.* 202. Wuldres woman terrors of glory, *Cd.* 147. Se woma cwm the dread came, *Cd.* 153. Swefnes woma terror of a dream, *Cd.* 177 : 178.

²Woman [wom a blot] To corrupt, spoil, destroy; corrumpere, perdere, *Alf. Test.*, v. gewemman.

Womb the womb, v. wamb.

Wom-wide An evil or wicked speech, an insective; maledictum, *Cd.* 29.

Wom-ferht an evil fright; injustus pavor, *Cot.* 8, 198.

Wom-full full of evil, wicked, defiled; mali plenus, malignus, *Jdth. p.* 22, 24.

Womm a blot, v. wom.

Wom-nosu a wry nose, or a blotch on the nose; nævus habens in naso, *Som.*

Wom-scyldig crime-guilty; peccati reus, *Cd.* 46.

Wom-wlite a spot in the face; nævus in vultu, v. wlite-wamm.

Won a want, error, *Bd. S. p.* 644, 15, v. wana.

Won laboured; laboravit, *Cd.* 75, v. winnan.

Won, wona deficient, wanting, lacking, bad, *V. Ps.* 33, 9 : *Lk.* 11, 41 : *Bd. S. p.* 563, 15 : 599, 23, v. wana.

Won pale, wan, livid, *Cod. Exon.* 22 a, 9, v. wonn.

Woncla unstable, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. wancol.

Wond was afraid; veritus est, *Cod. Exon.* 36 b, 19, v. wandian.

Wond A mole-hill; grumulus a talpa ejectus, *Lys.*

Won-dæd A bad deed; malefactum, *Bt.* 3, 4.

²Wonde - weorp Casting up a mole - hill, a mole; grumulus ejicientis, talpa, v. wand-wurpe.

Wondor a wonder, *Deut.* 34, 12 : *Jos.* 3, 5, v. wundor.

Wones wickedness, v. wohnes.

Won-forð-hal, won-forð-hal sleep or upright; non praevis, i. e. acclivis, *Som.*

Wong, wonga the cheek or jawbone, v. wæng.

Wong a field, meadow, *Cod. Exon.* 56 a, 2, v. wang.

Wongere a pillow, v. wængere.

Wong-stede [stede a place] : field place, a plain, an open field, *Bt. R. p.* 159.

Wong-toð a cheek-tooth, a grinder, v. wang-toð.

Won-hæwa of a wan hue; fridus, *Cot.* 50.

Won-hydig [hidig heedful] careless, rash; incautus, temerarius, *Cod. Exon.* 30 b, 16.

Wonhygde Want of care, madness; incuria, incogitamentia, *Cd.* 80.

Wonian to wane, fail, decrease to languish; deficere, languescere, *Cod. Exon.* 33 a, 15

21 b, l. ult. v. wanian.

³WONN, won, wan, wam; g. se wonna, wanna; se; þe wonne, wanne; g. n. a. s. f. re; adj. [*Scot.* wan blax gloomy; *Ir. Gael.* ban ew. pale, waste] WAX, pak, bric livid, swarthy, dusky, derfoul; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, decolor, fuscus.—Se wonna leg the livid leg *Cd.* 229. Gesweorð and waste a cloud derf swaste, *Cd.* 5. Wom wæcseaga a dark cheer of a slain, the raven, *Cd.* 17.

Ofer wonne wæg aer a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Ða wocniht mona onlihteð man enlightens the dark night, *Bt.* 1 p. 165. Woman wæge n. a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Wæc wægas dusky wags, *Cd.* 6

Alegde biwundenne wocnes clafum posuit involutus infans pannis, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 12.

On wanne niht in dark night, *Bt.* 10, 81.

W6 - nosu having a wry nose—Woo-nosu, *Post.* 2, 1, 2, v. w6.

Won-sælig Unhappy; infelix, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 2.

Won-sceafra morbus quidem quoniam officium, *L. M.* 4, 38.

Wonung, wanung, e; f. A WANING, decrease, injury, diminution, damage, detrimentum:—Myce wocung was wyrcende magnum detrimentum erat operum; magis

detrimento fuit, Bd. S. p. 506, 37. Mid þam hefigestum wonungum his rices geuencod gravissimis damnis ejus regni adfectus, Bd. S. p. 530, 18.

Won-willa an evil will or desire, *Iust, Bt. 31, 1.*

Won-wilnung evil wishing, *Iust, Bt. 16, 3.*

Won-wyrd evil fortune, *Bt. 5, 1.*

Wouys perversensus, v. wohnea.

Woo an error, *L. Eccl. 36, v. wó.*

Woon laboured; laboravit, *Bd. S. p. 611, 22, v. winnan.*

Woo-nosu a sorry nose, v. wou-nosu.

Wooð eloquence, v. woð.

Wóp, es; m. [*Fra. wop, wob n. cry, clamour; wopa to call, to cry for assistance: Old Ger. wopen plorare: Moes. hana wopida gallus cantavit, Mk. 14, 68. The Icel. óp n. exclamatio, saana*] A whoop, weeping, cry, bewailing; fletus, lamentatio.—*Þær bið wop and toða gristbitung, Mt. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50: Lk. 13, 28.*

Was wop upahafen was a cry upraised, *Cd. 153. Þæs wopes dagas fletus dies, Gen. 50, 4. Þurh wopas per fletus, Bd. S. p. 599, 25.*

Wope, wopen wept, v. wepan.

Wóplic Causing weeping, doleful; flebilis, *Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Wora, *Cd. 23; g. pl. of wó de-cisful.*

Worc work, *Deut. 27, 26: L. Eccl. Cant. 19, v. weorc.*

Worc-beow a work servant, v. weorc-beow.

WOrd, wyrd, es; *pl. word; n. [Plat. Dst. word n: Ger. wort n: Ker. uuortono verba; uuertun verbis; uuort sermo; cuataz uuort bonus sermo: Moes. waurd verbum, sermo: Dan. Sued. ord n. a word: Icel. ord n. verbum, dictum: Sans. wartha] 1. A WORD, saying, command; verbum, lictum, sermo, mandatum.*

2. *A verb; verbum apud grammaticos:—1. Soðlice þa ynt wið þone weg þar þæt word is gesawen, and þonne i hyt gehyrað, sona cymb atanas and afyrð þæt word e on heora heortan asawen, Mk. 4, 15. Þæt word æs mid Gode, and God was æt word, Jn. 1, 1. Eces lis word aeterna vita verbum, rba, Jn. 6, 68. Wordes 58e weorces of or by word deed; verbo aut facto, L. ðw. Guthr. 2. For þam orde propter istud dictum, k. 10, 22. Þas word we-*

ron gewidmersode ista verba erant divulgata, *Lk. 1, 65.*

Worda gerynu mysteria of words; verborum mysteria, *Ca. 210. Ahsode he hyne manegum wordum interroga-vit eum multis verbis, Lk. 23, 9.*

Awendan Godes word trans-gredi Dei mandatum, *Num. 22, 18. Mid wordum gefyllan, ne mid weorcum verbis im-pleri non gestis, Deut. 27, 26.*

Wordum and dædum by words and deeds, *Cd. 107. 2. Dædlic word a deedlike or active verb; activum verbum, Elf. gr. Som. 5, 19. Prowigendlic word a suffering or passive verb; passivum verbum, id.*

Naðres cynnes word a verb of neither kind, a neuter verb; neutrius generis verbum, *id.*

Alecgende word a putting away verb, or one that has put away some of its forms, a deponent verb; deponens verbum, *id.*—Word-beot a promise; verbum delatum sive datum alicui, promissum, *Cd. 132.*—Word-cwede, word-cwyde, word-gecwæde, word-gecwyde a declaring in words, a saying, command, precept, testament, also utterance, eloquence, a discourse; verbo enunciatum, declaratum, edictum, pactum, testamentum, item verborum dictio, *i. e. eloquium, facundia, sermo, Cd. 190: 202: 208: 213.*—Word-cwyð a mandate, order, *Beo. 38.*—Word-fæst word-fast, fast to his word, true, *Abus. 6.*—Word-full wordsful, talkative.—Word-gecwæde a saying.—Word-gemearc [gemeanearc a limit] a promise; verbi designatio, promissum, *Cd. 107.*—Word-gleaw skilful in word, eloquent, *Cd. 193.*—Word-hord hoard or treasury of words, the mouth; verborum thesaurus, *os, Bt. R. p. 156.*—Word-lac a speech; loquela, *L. Ps. 18, 3.*—Word-lac an enclosing of words, the art of logic; dialectica, *Cot. 66.*—Word-loga a deceiver in words, a liar; verbum fallens, mendax.—Word-lunc, word-lung talk, discourse; sermo-inatio, verboritas.—Word-mitung a meeting of words, composition, rhetoric; verbo-rum occurus, collatio, scilicet rhetorica, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*—Word-riht a word or oral law; verbale, *i. e. verbi traditum jus, Cd. 143.*—Word-sawere, word-seawere a word-sower; verborum seminator; *Grk. σπαρατολογος,*

Past. 15, 6.—Word-snoter wise in words, eloquent; verbi sapiens, disertus, *Chr. 1047.*—Word-somnung as-sembling of words, composition, v. word-mitung.—Word-wanene speaking evil, foul-mouthed; maledicus, *Cot. 210.*—Word-wisa word-wiss, a sophist; verbi sapiens, eopbiata, *Cot. 198.*—Word-writere a word-writer, an historian; historicus.—Word-wynsum pleasant in speech; sermone jucundus, affabilis, *R. 116.*

Worden become, been, v. weorð-an.

Wordlian To talk, commune; sermocinari, *Dial. 2, 3.*

Wordung, e; *f. A precept, rule, lesson; præceptum, Som.*

Wore; *g. d. s. f. of wó crooked, unjust.*

Worfian To speak perversely, to blaspheme; perverse loqui, blasphemare, *Som.*

Worfung, e; *f. A feigning, dissembling; fictio, v. wofung.*

Wor-hana, waur-hana [waur-weed] The moor-cock; phasianus gallus, *Lye.*

Wor-hen the WAR-HEN or hen pheasant; phasiana, *Som.*

Worhte worked, v. wyrcan.

WORIAN; ic worige; p. ode; *pp. od [Plat. Dut. warren, verwarren to entangle, embroil, err; Ger. wirren, verwirren errare: Dan. virre, id; Sued. wira, id.] To err, wander; errare, vagari:—Ic worige wogabor, wogabundus ero, Gen. 4, 14. Woriende wagus, wogabundus, Prov. 5. Worigende, id: Gen. 4, 12: Num. 14, 33.*

World, es; *f. the world:—Wide into þas world abroad in this world, L. Elf. ep. I. 12: Lk. 1, 70: for the compounds, v. woruld, &c.*

Worm a worm, *Pt. 21, 5, v. wyrm.*

Wormod wormwood, *Herb. 101, v. wormod.*

Worns corrupt matter, corruption; pus, *Ora. 1, 7, v. wyrms.*

WORN A number, multitude, body, company, band, herd, power, force; numerus, turba, multitudine, vis:—Witena worn a number of wise men, *Cod. Eron. 79 a, 2. Ymb worn daga after a number of days, Cd. 71.*

Misdæda worn a number of misdeeds; facinorum multitudine, *Bt. R. p. 159.* Worn gestrýnde suna and dohra begat a multitude of sons and daughters, *Cd. 62.* Onsende worn þæs werudes he sent a

band of the host, *Cd.* 174. Seofðan he þes wites worn gefelde when he of that torment felt (the) force, *Cd.* 214. Wornum and heapum turmis et cateruis, i. e. turmatim et cateruatim, *Jdh.* 23, 40. *Grex.* C. R. *Mk.* 5, 11, 13.

Worht Abomination; abominatio, *C. Mk.* 13, 14.

World the world, v. world.

Worpe cast, v. weorpan.

Worpennys, se; f. Desolation, ruin; destructio, *Stm.*

Worð land, a farm, street, public way, hall, palace; fundus, platea, *Elf. gr. Som.* 8: C. *Mt.* 6, 6: 12, 19. Atrium, *C. Mt.* 26, 69: C. *Mk.* 14, 54, 68, v. weorðig.

Worð a shore, *R. Jn.* 21, 4, v. waroð.

Worð worth, worthy, v. weorð.

Worðan to be, v. weorðan.

Worðere A worshipper; cultor, *C. Jn.* 4, 23.

Worðian to honour, adore, *C. Jn.* 8, 49, v. weorðian.

Worðig a street, public way, v. weorðig.

Worðscape worship, honour, v. weorðscape.

WORLD, weorold, world; g. e.; sometimes es; f. [*Plat.* world, weorold f: *Dut.* wereld f: *Frs.* wrauld, wrauld, wrauld, wrualde: *Ger.* welt f: *Ker.* ueroit *sæculum*: *Dan.* verden c: *Sweed.* werld f: *Icel.* weröld f. *mundus, præsens ætas.* *Wachter says,* p. 1860, *Vox sæculum naturale significat. Nam wer est vir, et in compositione homo, et old prisca Danorum lingua est ætas, ævum, et duratio longi temporis.*—wer a man, eald old] **THE WORLD;** mundus, sæculum, ævum, vita:—Geornfullnes þisse worulde sollicitudo hujus mundi, *Mt.* 13, 22. Þysce worulde bearn hujus sæculi filii, *Lk.* 16, 8: 20, 34. Worulde endung sæculi finis, *Mt.* 13, 39. Tacen worulde geendunge signum sæculi consummationis, *Mt.* 24, 3. On worulde endunge in sæculi consummatione, *Mt.* 13, 40. Wide into þas world abroad in this world, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 12. Of worldes frymbe a sæculi principio, *Lk.* 1, 70. Fram worulde and on worulde a sæculo et in sæculum, *Ps.* 40, 14. On worulde a woruld in sæculorum semper sæcula, *Ps.* 9, 40. Geond ealra worulda woruld over world of all worlds, *Cd.* 218. Ne on þissere worulde, ne on þære towardan nec in hac vita, nec in futura, *Mt.* 12, 32.

Rice ealra worulda regnum omnium sæculorum, i. e. in omnia sæcula, *Ps.* 144, 13. ¶ On a worulde, a on worulde a world for ever; in semper sæculum, in æternum.—Woruld-seht worldly property, *Bt.* 13.—Woruld-bot worldly compensation, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*—Woruld-buend a dweller or inhabitant of this world, *Bt. R.* p. 159: 196.—Woruld-camp worldly warfare, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 51.—Woruld-caru worldly care, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 24.—Woruld-craeft worldly craft or art, *Cd.* 191.—Woruld-cund worldly kind, worldly, *L. Cnut. pol.* 66: *Bd. S.* p. 565, 24.—Woruld-cynung a worldly king, *Cd.* 106.—Woruld-dæd worldly business, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-dema a worldly judge, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 16.—Woruld-dóm worldly doom or judgment, *Vit. Swiith.*—Woruld-dream worldly delight, *Cd.* 62.—Woruld-drihten a worldly master, *Bt. R.* p. 194.—Woruld-dugeð worldly gain, *Cd.* 92.—Woruld-earfoða worldly difficulty, *Bt. R.* p. 157.—Woruld-ege worldly fear, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 3.—Woruld-feoh worldly pelf, *Cd.* 98.—Woruld-frið worldly peace, *L. Ethel. Ank.* 1.—Woruld-fruman first inhabitants of the world, *Vit. Guth.* 2.—Woruld-gebyrd worldly origin, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 2.—Woruld-geriht worldly justice, *L. Edg. Sup. W.* p. 80, § 3.—Woruld-gesselð worldly happiness, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Woruld-geaceaft a worldly creature, *Cd.* 5: *Bt.* 33, 4.—Woruld-gestreon worldly gain, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 26.—Woruld-gewrit worldly writing or literature, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 11.—Woruld-gewuna worldly custom, *L. Edg. sup.* 3.—Woruld-gifu a worldly gift, *Bd. S.* p. 498, 20.—Woruld-gitsere a worldly miser, *Bt. R.* p. 169.—Woruld-gitsung worldly covetousness, *Bt.* 7, 1.—Woruld-glenge worldly splendour, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-god worldly good, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 24.—Woruld-gyfp worldly glory, *Bt.* 33, 1.—Woruld-hád a worldly state or habit, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 42.—Woruld-hlaford a worldly lord, *L. Can. Edg.* 1.—Woruld-lagu worldly or civil law, *L. Cnut. pol.* 35.—Woruld-lean worldly reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-lic worldlike, worldly, *Bt.* 8: *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 15.—Woruld-lif

worldly life, *Cd.* 174.—Woruld-lufa worldly love, love of the world, *L. Can. Edg.* p. 17.—Woruld-lust worldly lust; mundanus amor, cupido, *Bt.* 24, 3, 4.—Woruld-mag worldly relation or connexion, *Cd.* 99.—Woruld-men worldly men, the laity, *Bt.* 7, 3: *L. Eccl.* 30.—Woruld-med worldly need or reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-neod worldly need, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 115, 11.—Woruld-nyt worldly use, *Cd.* 46.—Woruld-rica worldly kingdom, worldly power, *Cd.* 55: 33, 1.—Woruld-riht worldly right, civil law, *L. Edg. pol.* 5.—Woruld-seht worldly happiness, temporal good, good fortune, *Bt.* 2, 7: 13.—Woruld-secamu worldly shame, infamy, *L. Cnut. p.* 50.—Woruld-secat a part of the world, a region, *Bt. R.* p. 180.—Woruld-scepe worldly office or business; secular negotium, *Dial. pref.*—Woruld-snoter worldly man, a philosopher, *Martyr.* 22: *Mt.*—Woruld-sorg worldly anxiety, *Past.* 51, 7.—Woruld-sped a worldly event, worldly property, riches, *Bd. S.* p. 42: *Bt.* 5, 1.—Woruld-sprec worldly speech or connexion, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-streow worldly rule or discipline, *L. Conc. Æth.* 31.—Woruld-strudere public robber; publicus grassator, *Lsp.* 19.—Woruld-þearf worldly advantage, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 19.—Woruld-þeaw worldly affair, *Bt.* 1.—Woruld-þegn, woruld-þea: worldly servant; secular minister, *L. Land. W.* p. 7: § 11.—Woruld-þeostro worldly darkness, *Bt. R.* p. 186.—Woruld-þing worldly things, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wela worldly wealth or property, riches, *Bt.* 26, 2.—Woruld-weorc worldly work, *L. Ec.* 3, 24.—Woruld-weorþscipe worldly worship or honour, *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 6.—Woruld-wit worldly contest, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 12.—Woruld-willung worldly wishing or desire, *Bt.* 41, 5.—Woruld-wita a worldly woman, a philosopher, senator, *L. Conc. Æth.* 31.—Woruld-wite a worldly or secular law, *L. North. Pres.* 10.—Woruld-wrence worldly cunning, *Past.* 30, 1.—Woruld-wuldor worldly glory, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wuniende dwelling in the world, worldly, *Bt. R.* p. 168.—Woruld-wyn worldly joy, *Cd.* 218. Woruld-ymð worldly misery.

Cd. 45.—World-yð a world-ly weas, *Bt. R.* p. 154.
 Wōs, es; n. Juice, ooze, broth; liquor, succus:—*Herb.* 90, 7. Oietes wos juice of fruit, *R.* 32: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Decoctura, *Herb.* 30, 3.
 Wosan to be; esse, *R. Jn.* 1, 46.—Wosas estote, *R. Mt.* 10, 16, *Lye*, v. wesan.
 Woig OozY, juicy, moist; succulentus, humidus, *Herb.* 138, 1.
 WOD Eloquence, a speaking out, a prophesy, song, poem; eloquium, effatum, carmen sacrum:—Woða wynsumast most pleasant of songs, *Cod. Exon.* 96 a, 8. Clamor. Woße hofun clamorem ediderunt, *Cod. Exon.* 45 b, l. penult. Woß wera prophesy of men; effatum hominum, *Lye*; wandering [as if wað] of men, *Thorpe*, *Cd.* 205.—Woß-bora An orator, prophet; effata profers, rhetor, *Cot.* 194. Propheta, *Cod. Exon.* 12 a, 16. Orator, *Cod. Exon.* 78 b, 19.—Woß-cræft the art of eloquence, poetry; rhetorica, poetia, carmen, cantus, *Cod. Exon.* 57 b, 13.—Woß-giefu the gift of eloquence; facundise dos, *Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 4.—Woß-song prophetic song, *Cod. Exon.* 8 b, 7.
 Wo-weore A wicked work; prava actio, *Som.*
 Woxon increased; creverunt, *C. Mt.* 13, 7; p. of weaxan.
 wrac banishment, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. wrac.
 wracian, wracnian; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wraken, wroken to reject, exclude: *Dut.* wraken to disapprove, to reject: *Dan.* wrage to reject, to turn out, to throw off: *Swed.* wrakia to reject: *Icel.* reka, brekia pellere, agere, propellere.—wrac banishment] To be banished, to live in banishment or abroad, to travel; exulare, peregrinari:—Ic wracnode mid Labane peregrinus fui apud Labanam, *Gen.* 2, 4. Mid Scottum wracode apud Scotos exulabat, *Id. S.* p. 523, 17: 545, 38. and þe hig on wracnodon rra in qua peregrinabantur, *z.* 6, 4.
 wro revenge, *Ora.* 1, 3, v. wracu.
 wrocu, wræcu, e; f. [*Scot.* roik spite, revenge: *Plat.* rake f: *Dut.* wraak f: *Frs.* rek f: *Ger.* rache f: *Old.* er. riche, geriche, rihti, kehti, kerichic, all signifying, udicta, ultio: *Moes.* wraka

persecutio: *Icel.* ræki f. vindicta] Revenge, vengeance, evil, punishment; ultio, vindicta:—Seo wracu is min ultio est mea, *Deut.* 32, 35: *Gen.* 4, 24. Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 290, 6. Pys synt wrace dagas hi sunt ultionis dies, *Lk.* 21, 22: 18, 7, 8. Þon he gesyhð wrace cum viderit vindictam, *Ps.* 57, 10. Ðat ge witon mine wrace ut vos cognoscatis meam ultionem, *Num.* 14, 34. God wraca Deus ultionum, *Ps.* 93, 1. Ða gerisno wræccum digna pena nis, plagis, *Lk.* 12, 48.
 Wræc revenge, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 32, v. wracu.
 Wræc, wrac, e; f. Banishment, exile; exilium:—On wræc into exile, *Cd.* 134: 203: 43. On wræce in exile, *Cd.* 161: 189.
 Wræc exiled, wretched, *Hem.* p. 242, v. wrec.
 Wræc, wræcon revenged, avenged, defended; p. of wrecan.
 Wræca an exile, *Cd.* 2, *Th.* p. 3, 22, v. wræcca.
 Wræca An avenger; vindex, *L. Athelst.* 6.
 Wræca, wrecca, an; m. An exile, a stranger, wretch; exul, advena, miser:—He wrecca was he was an exile, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 38: 519, 1. Wundorlic wræcca a wondrous wretch, *Cd.* 207. Ðu sædest þæt þu wrecca wære thou saidest that thou wert an exile, *Bt.* 5, 3. Wineleas wrecca a friendless exile, *Cd.* 50. Swiðe earne wreccan very miserable exiles, *Bt.* 36, 2. Wræccan hi ofologon advenas interfecerunt, *Ps.* 93, 6.
 Wræcca, wrecca; g. m. f. n. an; adj. It has only the def. declension. Exiled, banished, wretched, miserable; miser:—Wræccan laste with exiled step, *Cd.* 114: 136. Ða wreccan munecas lagon on buton þam weofode the wretched monks lay about the altar, *Chr.* 1083.
 Wræc-full, wrec-full belonging to banishment, wretched, laborious, revengeful; ad exilium pertinens, ultionis avidus, miseris plenus, *Lye*.
 Wræcing Revenge, punishment; ultio, pena, *L. Ethelr. Const.* p. 115, § 5.
 Wræc-laste, wrec-laste An exile step, banishment; exulis gressus, exilium, *Cod. Exon.* 82 a, 15: *Cd.* 215.
 Wræclastian; p. ode; pp. od. To be banished; exulare, *Cot.* 177.

Wræclig; adj. [wræc banishment] 1. Exiled, miserable, foreign; extraneus, miser. 2. Unusual, wonderful; inusitatus, mirabilis:—1. Sceop wræcligne ham formed an exile home, *Cd.* 2: *Hem.* p. 243, 7. 2. Him þæt wræclig þuhte that to him sæemed wonderful, *Cd.* 188: 158: 143.
 Wræclice Abroad, from home; peregre:—Ferde wræclice abii peregre, *Lk.* 15, 13.
 Wræc-lif exile life, banishment.
 Wræc-mæccas miserable men, *Cod. Exon.* 13 a, 6.
 Wræc-mon a banished man, a fugitive, *Cd.* 148.
 Wræclian to travel, to be banished; peregrinari, exulare, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25, v. wrecnian.
 Wræc-sið, wrec-sið [sið a journey, going, lot] Lot of an exile, banishment; exulis sors, in exilium discessus, pro varia scilicet vocis sið significatione, exilium, peregrinatio, *L. pol. Cnut.* 36: *Bt.* 10.
 Wræc-siðian To go as a banished man, to travel; exul abire, exulare, peregrinari, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25.
 Wræc-stow an evil place, *Bt.* 11, 1.
 Wræd a wrath, band, flock; fascia, grex, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 6, v. wræð.
 Wræd-melum in companies; gregatim, *Cot.* 95.
 Wræge accused; accusavit, *Chr.* 1069, v. wregan.
 WRÆNE; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat.* wrenskan, wriensken the neighing of a stallion when brought to the mare. In *Osna-burg* rünsken the braying of an ass at a similar time, is called ransken: in *Hawover* rämaken: *Old Ger.* wrenis ros a covering stallion: *Dan.* vrinsk ferry, unruly, as a stallion; vrinake to neigh: *Swed.* wrensk lascivus; wrenskas to neigh] Lustful; libidinosus, lascivus, *Ora.* 1, 12.
 Wrænna a wren, *R.* 38, v. wrenna.
 Wrænnes, se; f. Lust, lechery, luxury; lascivia, libido, luxuria:—A þend to wrænnesse extended to lust, *Bt.* 31, 1. Brucan ungemetlicre wrænnesse to enjoy unlimited lust, *Bt.* 32, 1. On wrænnesse his lif lyðan to live his life in luxury, *L. Eccl.* 32.
 WRÆST; comp. ra, re; adj. [*Icel.* hress vivax, animosus; hreysti f. fortitudo] Firm, steady, good; firmus, stabilis:—Ne wiston wræstran ræd

knew no better counsel, Cd. 181.

Wraestan to writhe, twist; intorquere, v. gewraestan.

Wræte firmly, well; firmiter Cod. Exon. 111 b, 17.

Wrætlere a wrestler, v. wraxlere.

Wræstlian to wrestle, v. wraxlian.

Wræstlic. 1. Belonging to wrestling; palaestricus. 2. Delicate, pleasant; delicatus:—1. Som. 2. Cot. 64.

Wræþ A flock, herd; grex, R. Mt. 8, 32.

WRÆÐ, wræþ [Plat. wrunk f. a kind of female head-dress: Dut. wrong f. a wreath: Dan. vride, vrie to twist: Swed. wrida totwist] 1. A WREATH, bandage; ligamentum, fascia. 2. A pillar, prop, support, defence; columna, sustentaculum, munimen:—1. Gewriðen mid wræþe tied with a bandage, Past. 17, 9. 2. Seo wræþ-studu þam wago to wræþe geseted was hæc destina parieti in munimentum adposita erat, Bd. S. p. 544, 24. Wraþe scalde gave for a support, Cd. 9, Th. p. 11, 13.

WRÆÐIAN, wræðian; p. ede; pp. od. [wræþ a prop] To support, sustain, prop; sustinere, sustentare, suffulcire:—Heora ealc winð wið oðer and þeah wræþeð oðer of them each strives with another and yet supports another, Bl. 21, Card. p. 114, 7. Wreðiað feate æghwilec oðer every one firmly supports another, Bl. R. p. 164. Mid his cricce wreð-iende cuss ejus baculo sustentans, Bd. S. p. 610, 28.

Wræþo, wræþo wrath, C. R. Mk. 8, 21, v. wræþ.

Wræþ - studu a stud-prop, a column; ad sustentaculum destina, Bd. S. p. 544, 17, 24.

Wrætlíc; adj. [g. wræclíc] Wonderful, unusual; mirabilis, inusitatus, inauditus:—Wrætlíc me þinceð it seems to me wonderful, Cod. Exon. 108 b, 4. Wrætlíc weall-stana geweorc wonderful wall - stone work, Menol. F. 466. Wiht wrætlíc a wonderful creature, Cod. Exon. 108 b, 20; 125 b, 20.

Wrætlíce; adv. Wonderfully; mire, mirum in modum:—Wrætlíce wrixled wonderfully changed; mirum in modum variatus, Cod. Exon. 60 a, 9.

Wrætte The herb hellebore; veratrum, helleborus, L. M. 3, 8, Som.

Wrætte A wonder; miraculum, mirandum opus:—Wrættum gefrætwad adorned with wonders; est mirandis operibus, ornatus, Cod. Exon. 108 b, 9. Wrah covered, v. wrigan.

Wrang [Old Ger. wrang trux, ferax: Dan. vrang wrong, unjust: Swed. wrång, id.: Icel. rángr obliquus, pravus, mendosus] WRONG; injuria:—Mid wrange with injury, Chr. 1124.

Wrang wrong, pressed; p. of wringan.

Wrastlica Delicate, nice; delicatus, Cot. 64.

Wrát wrote; scripsit; p. of writan.

Wraþ a prop, support, v. wræþ. Wraþ bound, v. wrifan.

WRA'D, wræð, e; f. [Plat. Dut. wreed savus, atrox; wreedhyd f. savitia, crudelitas: Dan. vrede c. wrath, anger: Swed. wrede m. like the Dan: Icel. reidi f. ira, animus hostilis] WRATH, anger; ira, indignatio, furor:—Hi wæran intinga þære wræþe they were a cause of the anger, Chr. 1052, Gib. p. 166, 46. Grap on wraþe griped in wrath, Cd. 4.

Wraþ, wræþ; def. se wraþa; adj. WROTH, angry, enraged, earnest, sharp; also one angry, an enemy, foe; iratus, vehemens, urgens, acris, hostis:—Wraþ on mode wrath in mind or mood, Cd. 21: 36; 108. Þam werode wraþ wroth with the host, Cd. 2. Wraþ mon - cynne angry with mankind, Cd. 63. Him God was wraþ geworden with them God was angry, Cd. 219. Wearð wraþ þam geongan cnapan erat urgens apud juvenem, Gen. 39, 10. Fólum þinum wraþum with thy enraged hands, Cd. 48. Ic eom wraþre þonne wermod sy I am sharper than wormwood is, Cod. Exon. 111 a, 14. Þurh þæs wraþan geþanc through the enemy's device, Cd. 30. Wraþra sum some of enemies; inimicorum aliquis, Cd. 128. Wið wraþra gryre with fear of foes, Cd. 143. Gewracon on wraþum on foes would wreak, Cd. 94.

Wraþre; adv. 1. Fiercely, furiously, dearly; vehementer, graviter. 2. In haste, quickly, swiftly; cito:—1. Wraþe ongeald dearly paid, Cd. 89. Wraþe winnað shall fiercely war, Cd. 104. Wind wraþe blaweð a wind blows furiously, Bl. R. p. 158.

Swiþe wraþe geendode ery swiftly ended, Bl. 1, Card. 2, 14.

Wraþlic Enraged, seditious, dire; infestus, urgens, Cd. 18.

Wraþ - mod wrath in mind or mood, angry, Cd. 26: 38.

Wraxlere, ea; m. A WRESTLER; luctator, Som.

Wraxlian [Plat. wraxliu. rugeln luctari: Dut. wrahten to wrestle with any one: Fr. wraxlia luctari] To wrestle; luctari:—Elf. gr. Som. 19. Wraxlode luctatus est, Ga. 32, 24.

Wraxlung, e; f. WRESTLING; luctatio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.

Wreah covered; p. of wreat.

Wreaung, e; f. Chreccius; castigatio, Pt. 72, 14.

Wrec revenge, Pt. 71, 11, v. wracu.

Wrec wretched, exile; miser, Chr. 1066, v. wrecca.

Wrecan To go into exile, to be banished; exulare:—Þu scealt wid-last wrecan in shall into wide exile go, Cd. 48.

WRECAN, gewreca; he wrið p. wræc, bewræc, gewræc, v. wræcon; pp. wrecca, gewreccen; v. a. [Scot. wroken re-vengeed, Jamieson: Plat. wriken, wreken: Dut. wraeken. wraeken: Fra. wreka: Ger. rächen: Old Ger. richen. richen, rahhon, all signify revenge, wreak: Mæc. wrikan persequi.—wrauc revenge] 1. To exercise, pour out, expel. WREAK; exercere, infligere. 2. To revenge, correct, chastise. puniā; ulcisci, corrigere. punire. 3. To avenge, defend, vindicate; vindicare, ulcisci. e. defendere:—1. Ius wrecau wreak anger; indignationem exercere, iram confundere, Cd. 116. Ne motu wyt wrecau torn Godes w may we wreak God's anger. Cd. 117, Th. p. 152, 31. Wrecað Godes yre ofendes Dei iram, Ez. 32, 27. Hu torn gewræc his anger wrecað. Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 24. 2. I wrece findra unrihtwisnes on bearnum alioquin peccata iniquitates in filiis, Ez. 20, 7. Deut. 5, 9; 18, 19. Æh wyrd is nyt þara þe wræc all fortune is useful for them whom (it) corrects, Bl. 44, 2. He gewrecau þolte he thought to punish, Cd. 64, Th. p. 71, 13. Dec weccð and treccð shall waken and chastise thee, Cd. 203. 3. Ic wrece big vindicabo eum, Lt. 18, 1.

Wrec me wið minne wiðer-
winnan *vincida the contra meum
adversarium*, *Lk. 18, 3: Gen.
42, 22*. He wricð his þeo-
was *vindictabit ejus servos*,
Deut. 32, 43. He hið full
wrecen he is fully avenged, *L.
Athel. p. 64, 46*.
Wrecan; p. wrehte. To speak,
tell, explain; enarrare, ex-
ponere:—Wrecan wordum
tell by words, *Menol. F. 139:
Bd. S. p. 511, 20, v. recan*.
Wrecca an exile, *Bt. 36, 2, v.
wrecca*.
Wrecca wretched, *Chr. 1066,
from wrec*.
Wrecena of avengers, *L. pol.
Aly. 4; for wracena, g. pl. of
wrauc*.
Wrecenas revenge, *C. Lk. 21,
22, v. wrecnys*.
Wreccum wretched, *Cd. 169,
from wrec*.
Wrecend, es; m. *An avenger;*
ultor, Th. An.
Wrecfull full of misery, *Cd. 219,
v. wræc-full*.
Wrec-laste an exile step, *Cd. 219,
v. wræc-laste*.
Wrecnian; ic wrecnige; p. ode;
pp. od. To banish; exulare,
L. pol. Const. 38.
Wrecnys, se; f. *Revenge, ven-
geance; ultio, R. Lk. 21,
22*.
Wrecon might, revenge, *Jud. 15,
11, v. wrecan*.
Wrec-scipe A going abroad,
banishment; peregrinatio, ex-
ilium, *Lye*.
Wrec-sið the journey of an exile,
v. wræc-sið.
Wrecsiðian to travel, v. wræc-
siðian.
Wrecen A champion; defensor,
Const. p. 177, 5.
WRECAN, wregean; p. wréðde,
pp. gewréged, forwréged; v. a.
[*Plat. wrogen, wrögen: Dut.
wroegen: Frs. wrogia, wreia,
wroga: Ger. rügen: Ot. Tut.
Not. ruagen, ruogen, ruogan,
wrogen: Moes. wrohjan ac-
cusare; wrohs accusatio: Dan.
röbe: Sued. röja to betray,
discover: Icel. rægia calum-
niari; rögr m. calumnia*] To
accuse; accusare, insimulare,
deferre:—And agunnon
hine wregan, *Lk. 23, 2*. Se
is þe eow wregð est qui vos
reusel, *Jn. 5, 46*. Ge hine
wregðð eow eum accusatis, *Lk.
13, 14: Mk. 15, 4*. Þa þe
wregdon illi qui se accus-
ant, *Jn. 8, 10: Mt. 27, 12:
Mk. 15, 3*. Þat hi wrehtun
yne ut illi accusarent eum, *Mt.
2, 10*.
Wreðlic *Accusative, accu-
satus; accusativus:—Wre-*

gendlic gebige *accusative case,
Ely. gr. Som. 7*.
Wreger Accuser; accusator,
delator, *Som.*
Wreginc, wreg-ing, wreg-ung.
An accusing; accusatio, Som.
Wrehte, wrehton; for wregde
accused, incited; p. of wregan,
wrecan; or, for rehte related,
cared for; p. of recan.
Wrehtend, es; m. *An inciter,
mover; instigator, incensor,
Cot. 106*.
Wreian to accuse, *Fulg. 20, v.
wregan*.
WRENC, wrence, es; m. [*Scot.
wring, wrynk a turning or
winding, a trick, a fraud, a
subterfuge, Jamieson*] Deceit,
deception, stratagem; fraus,
dolos, stratagema:—Mid þam
ilcan wrence with the same
stratagem, *Ors. 6, 36*. He
teah forð his ealdan wren-
ceas he drew forth his old
deceits, *Chr. 1003*.
WRENNAN, an; m. [*Ir. Gael.
drean m.*] A WREN; parrax,
regulus; motacilla, regulus
Lin.—Ely. gl. Som. p. 66.
Wreogan To revenge; ulcisci,
P. 77, 64.
Wreohtere An accuser; accusa-
tor, *Prov. 18*.
WROEN, wryon, bewreon; ic
wreo, he wryhð; p. wreah,
we wrugon; pp. wrogen; v. a.
[*Frs. wrichta to cover, screen,
hide; wrichta pl. clothes*] To
cover, conceal, hide; tegere,
celare, protegere:—Mid hræg-
le wryon with garment to
cover, *Cd. 76*. Ic wreo me
her I conceal me here, *Cd. 40*.
Flod ealle wreah beorgas flood
covered all mountains, *Cd. 69*.
Unholt wrugon wudu-beama
nos saltus celarunt arborum,
*Cod. Ezon. 129 a, 15, v. wri-
gan*.
Wreotan, reotan. To make a
cracking noise, to creak; cre-
pitare, *Cot. 151*.
Wreoth A wreath, v. wræð.
Wreothian to support, to bind,
Cot. 84, v. wræðian, wriðan.
Wreðian to support, *Bd. S. p.
610, 28, v. wræðian*.
Wreuna A wren, v. wrænna.
Wricð, wricðð exercises, utters,
Cd. 213: Gen. 42, 22, v. wrecan.
Wridan To bud, flourish; fruti-
care, pullulare:—Weaxð
and wridað shall wax and
flourish, *Cd. 75, v. wriðian*.
Wriðan; ic wriðe, þu wriðst, he
wriðð, wriððð; p. wráð, we
wriðon; pp. wriðen. To cover,
rig, clothe; tegere, vestire:
—For hwon wriðst þu acome
why coverest thou (thy) naked-

ness? *Cd. 42*. Se þe wriðð
wæterum qui tegit aquis, *P.
103, 3, v. wreon*.
Wriðan To tend, to move towards,
endeavour; tendere, conari,
niti:—Ælc geceaft wriðað
wið his gecyndaes every crea-
ture tends towards his kind, *Bt.
25: Bt. R. p. 169*.
Wriðyls a garment, *C. Ps. 62, 8,
v. hrægel*.
Wriðst coverest, *Cd. 42, v. wri-
ðan*.
Wrinkle A WRINKLE; ruga,
Som.
Wrinklian To WRINKLE; rugare,
Som.
WRINGAN, he wriðð; p. wrang,
we wrungon; pp. wrungen;
v. a. [*Plat. Dut. wringen:
Ger. ringen: Dan. vrænge:
Sued. wrånga: Icel. hringa
gyrare, circularæ*] To WRING,
strain, press; stringere, pre-
mere, exprimere:—Win wriðan
to press wine, *Bt. 5, 2*.
Ic nam þa winberian and
wring on þæt fæt accepi uvas
et exprimebam in poculum, *Gen.
40, 11*.
Wriðan to change, v. wriðlan.
WRIST, e; f. [*Plat. wrist f:
Dut. gewricht n. a joint: Frs.
ruist, writs, werst, wirst, wrst,
wirts f. a hump, a joint, the
wrist: Dan. vrist c. the instep;
tarsus: Sued. wrist m: Icel.
rist f. sartago, craticula, con-
vexum, seu dorsum plantæ pe-
dis*] The WRIST; carpus:—
Oð þa wriðte unto the wrist,
L. In. 78.
WRIT, es; n. [*Icel. rit n. rit-
ning f. scriptura*] A WRIT,
writing, letter; scriptura,
charta, litera scriptæ:—
Fande wriðes invenit charitam,
Chr. 963, Gid. p. 118, 18.
WRIÐAN; ic wriðe, þu wriðst,
he wriðt, we wriðe, we wriðon;
pp. wriðen; v. a. [*Plat. riten
trahere, also to make a draught,
design or sketch with a pen or
other instrument: Icel. rita
scribere*] To WRITE, compose,
to give or bestow by writing;
scribe, describere:—Me
gepuhte wriðan þe mihi visum
est scribere tibi, *Lk. 1, 3*.
Wrat mid hys fingre scripsit
cum ejus digito, *Jn. 8, 6, 8*.
Ic wrat on fif bec I composed
in fow books, *Bd. S. p. 648, 31*,
Ptolemeus wrat ealles þises
middan-geardes gemet on
anre bec Ptolemy wrote of the
measure of all this middle-earth
in one book, *Bt. 18, 1, Card.
p. 94, 15*. Þa þe hi ymbe
wriðon those about whom they
wrote, *Bt. 18, 3*.

Writ-bec *Writing-books*; scriptorii libelli, pugillares, *Cot.* 173. **Write-brede** *A writing-table*; scriptoria tabula, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*

Write, gewritere, es; m. **A WRITER**, scribe, notary; scriptor, notarius, scriba:—Lease *writeras false writers*, *Elf. pref. Hept.*: *Bt.* 18, 3. *Folces writeras populi scribas*, *Mt.* 2, 4. *Rihtwianys para writera justitia scribarum*, *Mt.* 5, 20.

Wrið *An ounce, inch*; uncia, *Ben.*

Wriða, an; m. *A thong, rein, bridle*; lorum, *Som.*

WRIDAN, gewriðan; p. wriðð, we wriðon; pp. wriðen, bewriðen, gewriðen; v. a. [*Dan.* vride, vrie to twist, bend, wreath: *Swed.* wrida, like the *Dan.*] 1. To WREATH, bind, bind up; ligare, alligare, constringere. 2. To WRITHE; torquere:—1. He wrað hya wunda alligavit vulnera ejus, *Lk.* 10, 34: *Gen.* 38, 28. Behead him þæt he þa tolysdan gefeodnesse minre heafud wunde gesette and wriðe justit et ut ille dissolutam juncturam mei emicranii componeret et alligaret, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 13. 2. Ic wriðe torqueo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 58.

Wriðels *A band, cover*; fascia, velamen, *Cot.* 93.

WRIDIAN; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. wrieten to grow luxuriantly by spreading about, to grow like bushes; wriet m. a thorn or other bush growing luxuriantly] To bud, fructify, grow, flourish; fruticare, germinare, succrescere:—Ne sceolon unc betweenan wroht wriðian between us two shall not strife grow, *Cd.* 91. Weox and wriðæde mægburh Seemes *Shem's race waxed and flourish-ed*, *Cd.* 82.

Writing WRITING; scriptio, scriptum, *Som.*

Writing-feðer, writing-ŷyðer. **A WRITING-FEATHER**, a pen; scriptorius calamus, *Ps.* 44, 2.

Writing-isen *A writing-iron, an iron pen*; scriptorium ferramentum, stylus, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*

Writ-seax *A penknife*; scriptorius culter, scalpellum, stylus, *Som.*

Writ-þuðan to shoot forth, v. wriðian.

Wrixendlic, wrixlendlic. *Mutual, one another*; mutuus, *Dial.* 2, 7.

Wrixendlice; adv. *Mutually*,

reciprocally, in turn; mutuo, vicissim:—Hi wrixendlice hine bædon illi vicissim eum rogabant, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 42: *C. Ps.* 32, 15.

WRIXL, gewrixl, es; n. *A change, exchange, turn, course*; vicia, vicissitudo, reciprocatio:—Wræclie wrixl a wonderfuf change, *Cod. Exon.* 13 b, 18. Weal-gara wrixl a change of deadly weapons, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 5. Geset þæt gewrixle appointed the change, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 20, 30. Hwylc gewrixl sylð se man for hys sawle, *Mt.* 17, 26. On his gewrixles, *Lk.* 1, 8.

Wrixlan, wrixhian, gewrixhian; p. ode; pp. od. To change, exchange, answer, respond, vary; permutare, mutuare, alternare, reciprocare:—Cwæð þæt þæt to micel æwite was, wære, þæt hy swa emlicce wrixledon said that were too great dishonour to them, that they exchange so equally, *Ors.* 4, 6. Wrixliende exchanging, *Bd. S.* p. 927, 39, B. Wrætllice wrixled wonderfufly changed, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 10. Hie hæfdon gewrixled they had exchanged, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 3. Wordum wrixlan to respond in words, *Beo.* 13, 73, *K. l.* 1741: *Cod. Exon.* 83 b, 7.

Wrixlung, e; f. *A changing, exchanging, borrowing, loan*; permutatio, reciprocatio, mutuum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wroc a trunk, v. wrot.

Wrogen concealed; pp. of wreon.

Wroh covered, v. wreon.

Wroht worked, wrought, v. wrycan.

WRÓHT, e; f. [Plat. wroge, wróge, wróginge f: *Dut.* wroeging f. a remorse, regret: *Frs.* wroging f. accusatio; *Ger.* rüge f: *Old Ger.* ruoge f: *Ot.* rúagstab accusatio: *Tat.* 114, 1, uuelihpen rougstab bringet ir uuidar thesan man? quam accusationem profertis contra hanc hominem? *Moes.* wrohs accusatio, v. wregan] 1. Accusation, blame, fault; accusatio, criminatio, culpa. 2. Strife, contention; lis, dissidium. 3. A crime, scandal; flagitium, crimen, offensa. 4. Damage, injury, calamity; damnum, calamitas:—1. Hwylce wrohte bringe ge ongean þiane mann quam accusationem adfertis contra istum hominem? *Jn.* 18, 29. He gewregde his broðru þære mæstan wrohte ille criminatus est ejus fratres maxima accusationes, *Gen.* 37,

2: *Lk.* 1, 6. 2. Wroht was asprungen strife was disrupted, *Cd.* 5. Wroht berender kindled strife, *Cd.* 149.

On me wrohte alogas a we attack crime, *Cd.* 17. Du laðlice wrohte outsteded thou wickedly hast crime perpetrated, *Cd.* 43: *Pa.* 115, 165. 4. Næs nænig wrot on hragle was no injury, a (their) raiment, *Cd.* 195. Hirnon seo wroht com wære the calamity came, *Ors.* 6, 4.

—Wroht-berend an accuser accusationem ferens, accusator, delator. Notu ver quod, in *M. Ps.* 126, 5. Sanoicus interpres pro accullegisse videtur excusator: quasi idem fuisse cum excusator, reddidisse per hanc vocem, wroht-berend.—Wroht-bora an accuser, delator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.—Wroht-gere desirous of strife; lis stans. *Past.* 47, 1.—Wroht-gere criminations, *Cd.* 2.—Wroht-lic accusing; accusator. *Lup.* 8.—Wroht-wæte sower of strife, *Past.* 46, 1.—Wroht-scipe crime, *Cd.* 51.—Wroht-smið a worker of evil, the devil, *Cod. Exon.* 16, 1.—Wroht-spicol [spicol substantive] one speaking injuriously a whisperer; injuriosus susurro.

Wroht *A whisperer*; susurro, *Elf. gr.* 36, 38.

WRONG *A prison*; cavernae carcer, *Cot.* 209, *Lyc.*

Wrot *A trunk, proboscis*; probantis promusci, *Cd.* 166: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

WROTAN [Plat. wrotan, wrotan, wroden, roden, raden, ruden, grub up, root up the ground] pigs: *Dut.* wroeten to rot to moil and toil: *Ger.* rotten, rotten, aurotten: *Old Ger.* ruitan, urritan: *Den.* rode, oprøde, rydde: *Sw.* utrota, rota ut: *Ice.* 172 eruera, egerera: *Gri.* wrotis, oportet to dig of Broekel. North Country wrot to bore, to root up as a hog: *Chan.* wrote. It of the same root with the *Fris.* ruten, *Ger.* reisen to pull a draw with force: *Lat.* rutare, ruptare, rostrare the snout of a swine.—Wrot trunk] To root; subigere rostro versare, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* 28, 6.

Wruogen concealed; p. of wroht. **Wruogen wrong**; pp. of wroht-gan.

Wryhta a wright, v. wryðan. **Wryhtere** a writer, v. wriðan.

Wryðð *conceals, hides*; tegit, v. wron.

Wua *who*. — Wua sua *whoso*, Chr. 1135, v. hwa.

Wuce, *wice, uce*; an; f. q. *also wucu, e*; f. [Plat. *weke f*: Dat. *week f*: Ger. *woche f*: Ker. *uehcha*: Ot. *ueehcha, ueechu, ueehho*: Dan. *uge c*: Sued. *wecka f*: Icel. *vika f*. In the Slavonic dialects *veca, wec, wik* signify a period, age, a space of time: in the Moes. *wiko* is a row, an order, which, together with the Lat. *vices*, are visibly related to *wice* or *wuce*] A *wækk*; hebdomas, septimana: — Ymb wucan after a week, Cd. 132. On þære forman Lencten-wucan in the first Lent-week, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 18, 15. Mid þy an wucu þæs fæstenes gefylled was when one week of the feast was complete, Bd. S. p. 615, 3. On þære þryddan wucan ær myddan wintra in the third week before mid-winter (Christmas), Rub. Mt. 3, 1. Driug and six wucena buton twam dagum thirte and six weeks except two days, Chr. 495. Prim wucum fulle tribus septimanis completis, Bd. S. p. 617, 7. — Wuc-þen a weekly servant, R. Ben. 35. — Wuc-þenung a weekly service or office, R. Ben. 35.

Wuda-cærfille, wudu-cærfille. WOOD-CHEVIL, *wild chervil*; sylvestre cherefolium, leontice, calacia, gingidium sylvestre, Cot. 207: Herb. 56.

Wuda-land WOOD-LAND; saltuosa terra:—Wudæ-land, Test. Elfed.

Wudu-bind, wudu-bind. WOOD-BIND, *black ivy*; periclymenon, cappariss, terebinthus, hedera nigra, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: C. R. Mk. 1, 6.

Wudu-culfre, wudu-culfre, an; f. The WOOD-CULFRE, wood-igeon; palumbes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

Wudu-wood, v. wudu.

Wudu-feoh. Literally wood-woeny, a ticket of wood which admitted to the play; lucar, ocar: Grk. *θεσπιλικος* merces ciliect pro loco vel sede in pectaculis publicis apud Romanos data, Lye.

Wudu-fin, wudu-fin. A pile or cap of wood; ligni strues, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Wudu-wild, wudu-wild; sylvestris, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 18.

Wudu-merce Wood-mint, parsley; apiaster, Elf. gl. Som. p. 1. Apium, Cot. 206.

Wuderas *Wooden shoes or patens*; calones, calcei lignei:—Cot. 43. Wudieras, wudigeras, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65, 68.

Wude-rofe, wudu-rofe. Yellow asphodil, wood-rowel; hastula regia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Malache agrestis, Herb. 53.

Wude-stoc, Wude-stoke [Flor. Kni. Wodestoke: Hunt. Wodstoc: Hovd. Wudestocke: Brom. Wodestoke a woody place. Som. says, "Locum sylvestrem (qualis iste quondam) nomen sonat] WOODSTOCK; nomen vici in agro Oxoniensi, L. Ethelr. in pref: Chr. 1123.

Wude-pistel, wudu-pistel wood-thistle, v. wode-pistel.

Wude-wasan *Gods of the woods, satyrs, robbers*; satyri, fauni, sicari, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Wudewe a widow, Lk. 2, 37, v. wuduwe.

Wudian; p. ode; pp. od. To cut wood; ligna cædere:—Iosue him behead þæt hi wudedon him *Josua iis præcepit ut illi ligna cæderent iis*, Jos. 9, 27.

Wudieras *wooden shoes*, v. wuderas.

Wudi-ham [wudu wood, ham a habitation] ODIHAM, a woody residence, Hants; nomen vici in agro Hantonensi, Chr. 1116.

WUDU; nom. ac. g. d. wuda; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena, a; d. um; m. q. *also wude, es*; m. [v. cognate words in weald] 1. WOOD; lignum. 2. A wood, forest. 3. A tree; arbor.

4. What is made of wood, a ship; navis:—1. Her yn wudu and fyr, Gen. 22, 7. Abraham þa het Isaac beran þone wudu, Gen. 22, 6, 9: Cd. 139. Wudu treowa wood of trees, L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Se wudu wagode the forest shook, Bt. 35, 6. On fel-dum wudes in campis sylvæ, Ps. 131, 6. Eofor of wuda aper ex sylva, Ps. 79, 14. Ða wudas bifodon the woods trembled, Bt. 35, 6. Treowa wuda arbores sylvarum, Ps. 95, 12: 49, 11: 103, 21. Forceorf hira wudas succidite eorum lucos, Ex. 34, 13: Num. 13, 19. 3. Ælc wudu wile weaxan every tree will grow, Bt. 34, 10. Sumes wuda eard bið on dunum of one tree (the) native soil is on hills, id. Elces landes gecynd is þæt hit him gelicene wudu tydrige every land's nature is that it nourishes suit-

able (wood) trees, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 21. 4. Ofer sealtne sæ sund wudu drifan per salum mare navem propellere, Cod. Exon. 17 b, 16. — Wudu-selfenne, WOOD-ELVES, fairies, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. — Wudu-seppel WOOD-APPLE; sylvestre pomum, L. M. 2, 12. — Wudu-beam a forest tree, a tree; sylvæ arbor, arbor, Cd. 199. — Wudu-bearwe a grove of wood, a grove; arborum nemus, Cod. Exon. 58 a, 7. — Wudu-bend woodbind, v. wud-bind. — Wudu-bill A WOODBILL; falcastrum, Cot. 84. — Wudu-brun bugloss or oxtongue; buglossa. — Wudu-bucca a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wudu-cærfille wood-chervil, v. wuda-cærfille. — Wudu-coc A WOODCOCK; sylvestris gallus, gallinago, Cot. 159: R. 38. — Wudu-culfre a wood-pigeon, v. wud-culfre. — Wudu-cunelle wild marjoram; sylvestris cunila, L. M. 3, 22. — Wudu-doce the wood or wild dock; sylvestre lapathum, Herb. 36. — Wudu-fæsten the wood-fastness; sylvarum, i. e. sylvis facta munitio, Chr. 894. Lignum munimentum, scilicet carca Noë, Cd. 65. — Wudu-fille wood or wild thyme; sylvestre serpyllum, L. M. 3, 8. — Wudu-fin a wood-pile, stack of wood, v. wude-fin. — Wudu-fugl wood or wild fowl; sylvestris avis, Bt. 26. — Wudu-gat a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wudu-heawere A WOOD-HEWER; ligni cæsor, Deut. 29, 11. — Wudu-holt a wood-grove, a grove; arborum saltus, nemus, Cod. Exon. 56 a, 19. — Wudu-hunig wood or wild honey, Mt. 3, 4: Mk. 1, 6. — Wudu-leahtric, wudu-leahtric WOOD-LETTUCE, wild lettuce; sylvestris lactuca, Herb. 31. — Wudu-leawe a wood pasture, feeding in the wood; sylvæ depastura, Chart. in Hicke's Diss. Epist. p. 80. — Wudu-mær the wood-mare, an echo; sylvestris nympa, echo, Cot. 71. — Wudu-rædden wood rude or right to feed in woods; sylvarum regimen, sive jus in sylvæ depasturam, Chart. Werfriithi, apud Bd. S. p. 771, 47. — Wudu-rofe wood-rowel, v. wude-rofe. — Wudu-snite A linnet; sylvestris carduelis, Som. — Wudu-pistel wood-thistle, v. wude-pistel. — Wudu-treow a forest tree, a tree,

Pa. 95, 12, v. wudu.—Wudu-wald, wudu-weald a *woody weald, a forest*; sylvestris sal-tus, Cot. 113.—Wudu-weaxe *Wood-waxen, a green herb*; genistella tinctoria, capparisi, L. M. 1, 35: 3, 30, Som.—Wudu-wind *The with-wind, convolvulus, woodbine, wild vine*; convolvulus, viburnum, Cot. 165.

^bWudulic; *adj. Woody*; sylvestris, Cot. 8.

Wuduwa, an; m. A *WIDOWER*; viduus: — *Donne is rihtaast þæt he þanon forð wuduwa þurhwunige then is most proper that he thenceforth remain a widower, L. Const. W. p. 150, 59, v. wuduwe.*

Wuduwan *hád the state of a widow, WIDOWHOOD*; viduæ status, viduitas, Past. 31.

WUDUWE, wudewe, widewe, weodewe, an; f. [Plat. we-dewe, weduwe, wedu f: Dut. weduwe f: Frs. weda, wida, vedua f: Ger. witwe f. wittib f: Old Ger. uuituwa, uuitua, uuitaua, uuiteuwa, wydwe, witewe: Moes. widowo, widu-wo vidua: Fr. veuve f: It. vedova f: Slav. wdova f: Sp. viuda f: Sans. vadhu a woman who has been married: Wel. gweddw single; gwr gweddw, gwraig weddw a widow, anciently a single or unmarried woman, a maid. *Wachter derives it from videre in dividere, the Old Etruscan iduare to divide*] A *WIDOW*; vidua. Among the Anglo-Saxons, twelve months was the legal time for widowhood. If the widow married within the year, she lost all the property she derived from her first husband, L. Cnut. pol. 71, W. p. 144, 45. A widow who remained twelve months without a husband might afterwards marry, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 109, 9:—*Pa com an earm wuduwe, Mk. 12, 42, 43: Lk. 21, 2, 3: Cd. 94. Geong wuduwe a young widow, Elf. Ep. 1. 42. Wudewe oð fewer and hund-eabttag geara vidua ad quatvor et octaginta annorum, Lk. 2, 37. Anre wudewan sunu cjuwadam vidue sliu, Lk. 7, 12. To anre wudewan ad quamdam viduam, Lk. 4, 26. Eower wif beoð wudewan vestre uzores sent vidua, Ez. 22, 24. Ða þe wudewena hus forswelgað qui viduarum domos devorant, Mk. 12, 40: Lk. 20, 47.*

Wuffa, Wuffingas. WUFFA,

WUFFINGS; Wuffa, Wuffinge:—Wuffa, fram þam East-Engla cýningas forþon Wuffingas wæron nemde *Wuffa, from whom East-Englian kings were hence named Wuffings, Bd. S. p. 518, 38, v. Uffingas.*

^cWuhhung, e; f. *Madness, fury, rage*; in the pl. *The furies*; rabies, furor:—*Him þære wuhhunga gesteoran to correct the madness in him, Bt. 16, 4. Wuhunga Furie, Diræ, Eumenides, Cot. 91.*

WUHT, wiht, uht; g. d. e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. Frs. wicht n. a little child: Ger. wicht m. a child, and in the compound words, armerwicht m. a poor fellow; bösewicht m. a villain: Old Ger. wiht, weht a being, a creature: Ot. armuuiht pau-per; crumbu uuiht homines distorti; hella wiht diabolus: Ker. coweht something: Moes. waiht what, ought, wight; res quevis, aliquid; ni waiht nulla res. The Ger. wichtel n. a hobgoblin, the nightmare, spirit of the mountain: Iscl. vætt f. vættir c. genius, demon] 1. A creature, *WIGHT, animal, thing*; creatura, animal, res. 2. *Aught, any thing*; aliquid, v. aht:—1. *Ne wene ic þæt ænig wuht sie þe wiðwinne nor imagine I that there is any creature which opposes, Bt. 35, 4, Card. p. 252, 9. Ne mæg ic nane cwica wuht ongan þe lyste forweorðan I cannot find any living animal which wishes to perish, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 1. Nanre wuhte lichoma no creature's body, Bt. 16, 2, Card. p. 78, 27. Swilca wuhta him deriað such animals annoy them, Bt. 16, 2, Card. p. 80, 4: 39, 3. Wuhta nan creaturawum nulla, Bt. R. p. 196. 2. Wuht laðes aught of sin, Cd. 26. Wuht hearmes aught of harm, Cd. 30. Ne wæs wiht geworden there had not aught been, Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 8, 9, 10. Ic ne mæg wuht oncnawan I cannot aught understand, Cd. 26, Th. p. 34, 6. Nan wuht godes not aught of good, Bt. 38, 3.*

Wuht A vein; vena, Som.

Wuhte Adversity; adversitas, Som.

Wuhung a fury, madness, v. wuhhung.

Wul wool, v. wull.

Wul-browa [brow the brow] *The soft hair first appearing on the face, down; lanugo, Som.*

^dWul-camb A wool-cow; lam-pecten, Som.

Wulder glory, v. wuldor.

Wulderlice *Gloriously*; gloria. Bd. S. p. 500, 10.

WULDOR, wulder; g. wuldre: d. wuldre; m. [Moes. wultra gloria] *Glory*; gloria:—*Godes wuldor Dei gloria, Lk. 9, 23: Jn. 11, 40. Cýlic: wuldor Godes predicatoris gloriam Dei, Pr. 18, 1: Jn. 11, 4. Ancennedes wuldor magniti gloria, Jn. 1, 14. Gode sy wuldor Deo sit gloria, Lk. 2, 14. Sy wuldor Driæ sit gloria Domini, Pr. 183, 12. Wuldres God God of gl. Bt. R. p. 175. To þines bocces wuldre in tui papæ gloriam, Lk. 2, 52. Mid ærum wuldre cum magna gloria. Mk. 13, 26.—Wuldor-bea wuldor-beah a crown of glory gloriez uel gloriosa corona. Ps. 64, 12.—Wuldor-beaz to crown with glory: gencoronare, Som.—Wuldor-bið gloriouse fruit or reward: gloriosum prænium, Jdt. p. 23, 35.—Wuldor-cýning gloriating; gloriez uel gloriosus. Cod. Exon. 54 a, 15: 62 a, 1.—Wuldor-fæder faier; glory; gloriez uel gloriosus pater, Bd. S. p. 397, 21.—Wuldor-fæst fast in glory, gloriosus; gloria firmus, gloriosus magnificus, Cd. 162: N. 29: C. T. Ps. 86, 2.—Wuldor-fæstlice *Gloriously*; gloriez. Chr. 189.—Wuldor-ful, wuldor-full full of glory, gloriosus; gloriez plenus, gloriosus Nic. 28: Ps. 86, 2.—Wuldor-fullian to glorify; gloriez magnificare, Pr. 85, 8.—Wuldor-fulllice *gloriously*; gloriez. Cd. 13, 17.—Wuldor-gast glory spirit; gloriez gloriosus spiritus, Cd. 11.—Wuldor-gestald a gloriez abode; gloriez status, mansedes, Cd. 4: 171.—Wuldor-hama, wuldor-homa a gloriez covering; gloriosus arcus Cd. 190: Cod. Exon. 54 a, 15.—Wuldor-lic gloriez gloriosus; gloriosus, admirabilis, Ps. 8, 1. Ordol. Cot. 143.—Wuldor-spez gloriez riches, gloriez gloriez fructus, gloriez gloriez bright; gloria illustris, gloriosus, Cd. 6.*

Wuldrian, gewuldrian; to gloriez; p. ode; pp. ed. v. a. 1. To glorify, praise; gloriez care. 2. To boast; gloriez care.—1. Ic wuldrige nama þam gloriezabo soma tana, Pr.

85, 11. Gif ic wuldriġe me
*sylve si ego glorificem me ip-
 sum, Jn. 8, 54. God wuld-
 drode Deum glorificavit, Lk. 5,
 25. Se Hælend næs þa gyt
 gewuldrod, Jn. 7, 39. 2.
 Hy wuldriað on þe ealle glo-
 riabear in te omnes, Ps. 5,
 14.*
 Wuldrung, *e; f. A glorying,
 boasting; gloriatio, Scint.*
 63.
 WULF, *es; m. [Plat. wulf m:
 Dut. Ger. wolf m: Tat. Not.
 uolva, uolua, uoluv, ulf,
 ulf, ulp: Moes. wulfs lupus:
 Daa. ulv. c: Sued. ulf m.
 warg m. lupus: Icel. ulfr, ylgr,
 vargr m. lupus. The Lat.
 vulpus, a rapacious animal
 like the wolf, is a near rela-
 tion to it: Sued. ulfwa ululara:
 Icel. ylfa lupar; ylfrar, yla ul-
 larer] A WOLF; lupus:—Wul-
 fes heofod a wolf's head, L.
 Edw. Conf. 7. Rapiende
 wulfas rapaces lupi, Mt. 7, 15.
 Some wurdon to wulfan or
 wulfum some were changed to
 wolves, Bt. 38, 1. Betwux
 wulfas inter lupos, Mt. 10, 16:
 Lk. 10, 3. ¶ Wulfes camb,
 comb wolf's thistle; chamæleon,
 Herb. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p.
 66. Wulfes fea, fist wolf's
 fist, toadstool, mushroom; lupi
 crepitus, fungus. Wulfes
 tæsel, wolf's thistle or teasel;
 lupi carduus, chamæleon alba,
 Herb. 152.*
 ulf-beort WOLF-HEARTED,
 cruel; lupinum cor habens,
 atrox, Cd. 178.
 ulf-hole a wolf's hole or den;
 lupinarium, Cot. 121.
 ULL, *es; n. g. [Plat. wull,
 wulle, wulf f: Dut. wol, wolle
 f: Frs. wille, wille, ulle f:
 Ger. wolle f: Not. der den
 me tuot also uoella qui dat
 sicut et lanam, Ps. 147, 16:
 Moes. wulla: Daa. uld c:
 Sued. Icel. ull f: Bret. ulven
 f: Ir. Gael. olann, olunn f.
 wool; olla adj. woollen:
 Russ. wolna, welna: Bohm.
 wlna: Hind. wal] WOOL;
 lana:—Uawæcen wull un-
 washed wool, Elf. gl. Som.
 p. 80. Se wæg wulles a
 wey of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8.
 Se selð snaw swa swa wulle
 qui dat sicut lanam, Ps.
 147, 5.
 ullen woollen, v. wyllen.
 ull-hoppa WOOL-NAP; lan-
 guo, villus, tomentum, Cot.
 122.
 ull-tewestre A wool-carder or
 preparer; lanifica, Obs. Lan.
 10, 25.
 ulmod A distaff; colus, Som.*

Wul-wæga campana, Elf. gl. Som.
 p. 67.
 Wuman woman, v. wiman.
 Wuna a custom, Bd. S. p. 494,
 11, v. gewuna.
 Wunanes a habitation, v. wun-
 nes.
 WU'ND, *e; f. [Frs. wnde, vnde
 f: Dut. wond f: Plat. Ger.
 wunde f: Old Ger. uunta,
 uuunto f: Moes. wund vulnus:
 Icel. und f. vulnus, plaga:
 Wel. gwan a prick, stab: Ir.
 Gael. gunta wounded]. 1. A
 wound, sore, ulcer; vulnus,
 ulcer. 2. A wounding; vul-
 neratio:—1. Wundwið wunde
 vulnus pro vulnere, Ex. 21, 25.
 Sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan
 wund struck Job with the worst
 sore, Job. p. 166, 31. Eal on
 anre wunde all in one sore,
 Job. p. 166, 32. Geheled
 fram þære wunde healed of the
 wound, Bd. S. p. 512, 1.
 Wrað his wunda obligavit
 ejus vulnera, Lk. 10, 34. 2.
 On mine wunde ad meam
 vulnerationem, Gen. 4, 23.
 Wund wounded, Ors. 3, 7, v.
 wúndian.
 Wándel, wúndl. A wound; vul-
 nus, ulcus:—Wundela wounds,
 Herb. 176, 5.
 Wunden wound, twisted, Cd. 95.
 —Wunden-locc wunden-lock,
 twisted or platted hair, Jdth.
 p. 22, 25; pp. of windan.
 Wunder a wonder, Bt. R. p. 194,
 v. wundor.
 Wunder-clofe Camphor; cam-
 phora, Som.
 Wunderlic wonderful, Bt. 33, 4:
 35, 5, v. wundorlic.
 Wunderlice wonderfully, Bt. 33,
 4, v. wundorlice.
 Wúndian; ic wúndige; p. ode;
 pp. wúndad, gewúnded, wúnd;
 v. a. To wound, tear; vulne-
 rare, lacerare:—Se þe mann
 wundað qui hominem vulnerat,
 Ex. 21, 12: Jos. 11, 6. He
 wund wæs illa vulneratus erat,
 Ors. 3, 7. Ungeheredre
 leoma toslitnyse wundade
 inaudita membrorum discer-
 ptione lacerati, Bd. S. p. 479,
 14. And eft he hym sende
 oðerne þeow, and hi þone on
 heafde gewundodon, Mk. 12,
 4.
 Wundne wounded, Bt. R. p. 169;
 ac. of part. wund.
 Wundon wound, twisted; p. of
 windan.
 WUNDOR, wunder, wundur,
 wonder; g. wundres; d. wun-
 dre; pl. nom. ac. wundru; n.
 [Plat. wunner, wunder n:
 Dut. wonder n: Ger. wunder
 n: Ker. in untrum is mirabi-
 libus: Mons. vunter, uuuntar:*

Daa. Sued. under n: Icel.
 undur n. prodigium, mira-
 culum] A WONDER; miracu-
 lum, prodigium:—Peah hit
 læsse wundor sie though it be
 a less wonder, Bt. 39, 3, Card.
 p. 330, 17. Nis þæt nan
 wundor that is no wonder, Bt.
 30, 2: Deut. 1, 37. Wun-
 drum scinað with wonders or
 wonderfully shines; mirifice
 splendet, Bt. R. p. 186. Synd
 þas wundru gefremode on
 him sunt hæc miracula edita in
 eo, Mt. 14, 2. Swa fela wun-
 dra swa tam multa miraculo-
 rum quam, Lk. 4, 23. Ic
 wirce wundru faciam miracula,
 Ex. 12, 12. On eallum mi-
 num wundrum þe ic wirce in
 omnibus meis miraculis que
 faciam, Ex. 3, 20.
 Wundor-full WONDERFUL, ad-
 mirable; mirabilis, mirandus,
 Som.
 Wunderfullice WONDERFULLY;
 mire, mirabiliter, Som.
 Wundorlic, wunderlic; comp.
 ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Won-
 derful, wondrous; mirabilis,
 mirandus, mirus:—Hyt ys
 wundorlic on urum eagum
 id est mirabile in nostris oculis,
 Ps. 117, 22: Mt. 21, 42:
 Mk. 12, 11. Þæt ys wun-
 dorlic istud est mirum, Jn. 9,
 30. He wearð þa swiðe of-
 þyrat for þam wundorlice
 slege erat valde sitiens propter
 istam mirandam cadem, Jud.
 15, 18: Bt. 33, 4. Wundor-
 licra more wonderful, Bt. R. p.
 176. Wundorlicost most won-
 derful, Ors. 2, 4.
 Wundorlice, wunderlice; adv.
 In a wonderful manner, won-
 derfully; mire, mirum in
 modum:—Wundorlice aþrhte
 mirum in modum terrefacti,
 Gen. 20, 8. Þæt ge witon hu
 wundorlice, &c. ut cognoscatis
 quam mire, &c. Ex. 11, 7.
 Wundr a wonder, v. wundor.
 WUNDRIAN, wundrigan; p. ode;
 pp. od; v. a. Sometimes governs
 a g. [Plat. wunnern: Dut.
 wonderen: Ger. wundern:
 Old Ger. uuunteron, uuon-
 teron, uuuntarn: Daa. undre,
 undre sig to admire or wonder
 at a thing: Sued. undra to
 admire, wonder: Icel. undraz
 mirari. —wundor a wonder]
 To WONDER, to wonder at,
 to admire; mirari, obstu-
 pescere, mirificare:—Ic wat
 þæt ælc þara wile þæs wun-
 drian I know that each of them
 will wonder at it, Bt. 39, 9,
 Card. p. 346, 9. Ongann ic
 wundrigan began I to wonder,
 Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 19.

Gif hwa wundrie hu hit gewurðan mihte þæt si quis miretur quomodo id fieri potuit ut, *Jud. 15, ult.* Ða wundrode he tum miratus est ille, *Mt. 8, 10.* Wundrode þæt folc his lare admiratus est populus ejus doctrinam, *Mt. 7, 28.* Ealle ge wundrigeað omnes vos miramini, *Jn. 7, 21.* Wundrodon, *Mt. 19, 25; 21, 20; Mk. 6, 2.* Wundrigende mirans, *Lk. 24, 12.*

Wundrum; *adv. [d. of wunder] With wonders, wonderfully; miracule, Cod. Exon. 62 b, 20; Cd. 177, Th. p. 222, 28.*

Wundrung, e; f. A WONDERING, astonishment; admiration, stupor: — Hig wundredun mycelre wundrunge obstupescunt magno stupore, *Mk. 5, 42.*

Wund-swaða a wound - track, a scar; vulneris vestigium, cicatrix, *C. V. Ps. 37, 5.*

Wune practice, custom, v. gewuna.

Wunelic accustomed, v. gewunelic.

Wunelice commonly, v. gewunelice.

Wunenes, wunones, se; f. A dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio: — He him wunonesse stowe sealde ille ei mansionis locum dedit, *Bd. S. p. 626, 13.* Sealde him wunenesse dedit eis mansionem, *Bd. S. p. 487, 18.*

WUNIAN, awunian; ic wunige; p. ode; pp. gewunod; v. n. [*Rjat. wanen: Dut. wonen: Ger. wohnen: Old Ger. uowan, uonuen, uuanen: Dan. boe: Swed. bo, wistas: Icel. búa habitare, incolere: Scot. to won, to win, to wyn to dwell; wonnyng, wyning a dwelling: Dan. vaaning c. a dwelling: Swed. wåning f. a dwelling. This word is closely related to buan*] 1. To won, dwell, inhabit, reside, rest; habitare, degere, morari. 2. To remain, stay, continue, be, exist; continuare, manere, durare, esse, consistere: — 1. Westen wunian to inhabit a desert, *Cd. 202.* Ic wyllle to dæg on pinum huse wunian volo hodie in tua domo morari, *Lk. 19, 5.* Wuna mid unc commorare cum nobis, *Lk. 24, 29.* God wunað on him Deus habitat inter eos, *Num. 16, 3.* To þam þæt we wunedon on pinum lunde ut nos habitaremus in tua terra, *Gen. 47, 4.* Wunigeað on þam ylcan huse moremini in illa ipsa domo, *Lk. 10, 7.* Hig wunedon on

Galilea habitabant in Galilea, *Mt. 17, 22.* 2. Wunian awa to aldre to remain throughout all ages, *Cd. 220.* He ana unawendendlic wuniað he alone remains unchangeable, *Bt. 36, 5, Card. p. 258, 15.* Wunað on cenesse manet in æternum, *Jn. 8, 35.* Hi wunedon oð þysne dæg mansis-sent ad hunc diem, *Mt. 11, 23.*

Wunnen, wunnon laboured, fought, v. winnan.

Wunones a dwelling, v. wunenes.

Wun-stede, wun-stow a dwelling-place; mansionis locus, Som.

Wun-sum pleasant, v. wynsum.

Wununes a dwelling, v. wunenes.

Wunung, e; f. 1. A WONING, dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio. 2. An inner room, chamber; conclave: — 1. Sy wunung heora on west flæt habitatio eorum deserta, *Ps. 68, 30.* Wununge habban to have a dwelling, *L. Ethelr. Const. W. p. 116, § 8.* On feldlicum wunungum in campestribus habitationibus, *Jos. 10, 40.* 2. Ðu wircst wununge binnan þam arce tu facies conclavia intra arcam, *Gen. 6, 14.*

Wunung-stow a dwelling-place, a dwelling; mansionis locus, habitatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Wuolde would, *Bt. R. p. 151, for wolde, v. willan.*

Wurættan To torment; torquere, vexare, *R. Mk. 5, 7.*

Wurað wroth, angry; iratus, *C. Mt. 27, 7, v. wrað.*

Wuraðo wrath, anger; ira, *C. Mt. 3, 7, v. wrað.*

Wurcæð work, for wyrcað, v. wyrcan.

Wurcean to work, *Ors. 5, 5, v. wyrcan.*

Wurd a word, *Mt. 26, 75, v. word.*

Wurde, wurdon was, was made, v. weorðan.

Wurdlian to talk, v. wordlian.

Wurht, wurhton, for worhte, worhton worked, made; fecit, fecerunt, v. wyrcan.

Wurm a worm, *Deut. 32, 24, v. wyrm.*

Wurma, wyrma, an; m. A shell-fish, from the juice of which they formerly dyed a purple colour; murex: — Wurman gebonden dyed purple, *Cod. Exon. 60 a, 10.*

Wurma-man A herb which dyes yellow; lutum herba, unde color luteus, *Som., Lye.*

Wurmille The herb origany or wild marjoram; origanum, *Som.*

Wurm-read [wirma a shell-fish, read red] Scarlet, crimson;

coccineus: — Wrað wur-readne þræd þæra cralligasis coccinum flum a., *Gen. 38, 28.* I geseah we-readne basing wæ coccinum chlamydem, *Jos. 7, 21.*

Wurmsig, wurmsig, wurmsmed, gewurms. *Fell g. aster, supparatus; parietica, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Wurpan to cast, *Ex. 4, 3; Jn. 4, 3; Mt. 15, 26; 17, 2; Mk. 4, 26; Jn. 6, 37; 2: 27.*

Wurpan to cast, *Ex. 4, 3; Jn. 4, 3; Mt. 15, 26; 17, 2; Mk. 4, 26; Jn. 6, 37; 2: 27.*

Wurpon cast, v. weorpan.

Wurst worst, *Deut. 24, 23, v. wyrtst.*

Wurt wort, herb, v. wyr.

Wurð worth, value; pret. *Ex. 21, 35; Mt. 27, 5, 12; Gen. 44, 2; L. Cml. Exon. Jn. 6, 7; Gen. 23, 6; Ex. 24; Deut. 14, 25; 24, 1, v. weorð.*

Wurð worth, worthy; dignus *Lk. 7, 7; 21, 36, v. wyrð.*

Wurðedon worshipped, v. weorðian.

Wurð-full WORTH-FULL, full worthy, honorable; reverendus, honorandus, dignus. *Ps. 28, 58; Lk. 14, 8, v. weorðfull.*

Wurð-fullice full worthy, honorably; digne, v. weorðfullice.

Wurð-fulness, se; f. Full worthiness, honour; dignitas. *Ps. 18, 20, v. weorðian.*

Wurðian To perish; perire: — Ge wurðað peristis. *Deut. 26, v. for-weorðan.*

Wurðig worthy, v. weorðig.

Wurðigean to worship, *Gen. 24, Th. p. 228, 24, v. weorðian.*

Wurðing worship, *L. Præf. v. v. weorðung.*

Wurð-leas WORTHLESS, pret. expers, nullius preti. *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Wurðlic worthy, estimatus; weorðlic.

Wurðlice worthily, v. weorðlice.

Wurðmetednes, se; f. [pret. meted, adorned] A worthy act or invention; adinventio. *Ps. 76, 12.*

Wurð-mynd honour, dignitas; weorð-mynd.

Wurðnes honour, v. weorðnes.

Wurðon be, v. weorðan.

Wurðra more worthy, *Cd. 202, v. weorðra.*

Wurðscape worship, honor; dignitas, v. weorðscape.

Wurðung worship, v. weorðung.

Wurðung-stow a place of worship, the tabernacle; adlocutionis locus, *Lev. 1, 1.*

Wurt-mete [wyr a herb, wurt

food Herb-meat, *postage*; herbis confectus cibus, *jusculum*;
— Wurt-mete mid meluwe
*jusculum cum farina, pulmen-
tum, pisanarium, polentum, Elf.
gl. Som. p. 61.*
• Wurt-ruma a root, *Mk. 11, 20,*
v. wurt-ruma.
Wusa the river *Onse, v. Usa.*
Wuso Little children; filioli, *R.
Jn. 13, 33.*
Wussung instruction, *Swieth. Vit.*
v. wissung.
Wuta, for wiste knew, *R. Mk. 7,*
24, v. witan.
Wuta, an; m. 1. A wise man,
senator; sapiens. 2. A wit-
ness; testis:—1. *Past. pref:*
C. Mt. 21, 23. 2. *C. Mt.*
26, 60, v. wita.
Wutan let us, *C. Mt. 27, 49:*
Bt. 35, 6, C., v. utan.
Wuðauta, for uðuuta or uðwita
a prophet.—Wuðuuto scribes;
scribe, *C. Mk. 12, 35.*
Wutung, e; f. An instinct; in-
stinctus, *Som.*
Wyc a village, v. wic.
Wyd wide, *Mt. 7, 13, v. wid.*
Wyda in a wood, *Bt. 38, 2,*
for wuda, v. wudu.
Wyder-standan to withstand;
resistere, *Ps. 18, 9, v. wiðer-
standan.*
Wyderu Withering, dryness;
marcor, ariditas, *Som.*
Wydewe a widow, *Gen. 38, 14,*
v. wuduwe.
Wjel a slave, servant, *Es. 20,*
17, v. weal.
Wygracestrescir *Worcestershire,*
Chr. 1041, v. Wigeracaster.
Wyl, well, es; m. also wyl-
le, an; f. wylla, an; m. [*Fra.*
alle f. a well, spring: *Plat.*
well, quell f. born, quick-born:
Dut. wel, born, bron f. a
spring: *Ger.* quelle f. a spring;
welle f. a wave: *Not.* cheh-
prunno a spring; uello, u-
alla *fluctus: Swed.* källa f. a
fountain; källsprång m. the
spring or source of the foun-
tain: *Icel.* kyll m. rivus] A
WELL, fountain; fons, scatur-
igo:—*Dær wæron twelf wyl-
las, Es. 15, 27.* Wæter-
sprync-wylla of water-spring
wells, *Cd. 192.* Se Hælend
sæt æt þam wylle, *Jn. 4, 6.*
Hluttera wella wæter hi drun-
con they drank water of pure
wella. *Iacobus wyl Jacobi*
fons, Jn. 4, 6. Wyll forð-
ræsendes wæteres fons pro-
ruentis aque, *Jn. 4, 14.* Wæs
wyl upp yrnende erat fons
exortus, *Bd. S. p. 478, 27.* An
wyl asprang of þære eorðan,
Gen. 2, 6. Nu seo wylle and
þæt wæter nou the well and
the water, *Bd. S. p. 478, 29.*

Wylle aweolle a fountain bub-
bled up, *Bd. S. p. 625, 23.* To
þe þam willan ealles wisdomes
becuman to come to thee the
fountain of all wisdom, *Bd. S.
p. 649, 3.* Mid þa halwendan
wyllan fulluht-bæðes æðwoqe
washed in the holy fountain of
baptism, *Bd. S. p. 552, 35:*
582, 13. Mid þa wyllan æð-
wægen washed in the well, *Bd.
S. p. 551, 31.* Mid þam wil-
lan aþwægen washed in the
well, *Bd. S. p. 620, 33.* Hlut-
tre wyllan lucidi fontes, *Bd. S.
p. 620, 4.* Wilnað heort to
wylan wætera desiderat cervus
ad fontes aquarum, *Ps. 41, 1.*
• Wyldan to wield, govern, v. weal-
dan.
Wylde Powerful, ruling; po-
tens, dominans, *Ps. 18, 14, v.*
wild.
Wylding, wylddingc. Rule, go-
vernment; regimen, domina-
tio, *L. M. Ps. 102, 22.*
Wyldre mors powerful, v. wild.
Wyldat rulest, v. wealdan.
Wylege a basket, *Mk. 8, 19, v.*
wilege.
Wylen a female slave, v. wyln.
Wylfen Of a wolf, wolfish; lu-
pinus, lupi instar, *Som.*
Wyl-gesprync a well-spring, *Bd.
S. p. 605, 28, v. wyl-spring.*
Wylisc Welsh, *L. Wal. 6, v.*
Wilisc, Wælic.
Wyll a well, *Jn. 4, 14, v. wyl.*
Wylla the will, v. willa.
WYLLAN, willan; ic wolde, we
woldon [*Plat. Dut.* willen:
Ger. wollen: *Ker.* uellan:
Ot. uoalan: *Moes.* wiljan wel-
le; *Dan.* ville: *Swed.* wilja:
Icel. vilia: *Slav.* wola: *Fr.*
vouloir: *It.* volere: *Grk.*
βούλωμαι.—willa a wish] To
WILL, wish; velle:—Se Hæ-
lend cwæð; ic wylle, beo ge-
clænsead, *Mt. 8, 3.* Gyf þu
wylt, þu myht me geclænscan,
Mt. 8, 2. Swa swa þu wilt
so as thou wilt, *Bt. 33, 4.*
Bide me swa hwæt swa þu
wylle, *Mk. 6, 22.* Wylst þu
þæt fyr cume of heofone, *Lk.
9, 54.* Gif he wille si uelit,
Mt. 27, 43. Sam he wille,
sam he nylle whether he will
or will not, *Bd. S. p. 623, 4.*
We wyllað uolumus, *Mt. 12,*
38. We willen we will or
wish, *Bt. 40, 7.* Sam we wil-
lan, sam we nyllan whether
we will or will not, *Bt. 34,*
12. Wylle ge uultis uos, *Mk.*
15, 9. Deah hi wilton though
they would, *Bt. 35, 4.* He
wolde he would, *Bt. 39, 12.*
Gif he wolde if he would, *Bt.*
16, 4. We woldon uolebamus,
Nic. 21. Swa hwæt swa hig

woldon quodcunque uoluerunt,
Mt. 17, 12.

Wylle-burne a well-brook, a
well-spring, *Cd. 12.*

Wylle-cæse watercress, v. wil-
le-cerse.

Wyllen, wullen. WOOLEN;
lanens:—Heo næfre linenum
hrægglum brucan wolde, ac wyl-
lenum illa nunquam lineis vesti-
mentis uti uoluit, ac lancis, *Bd.
S. p. 588, 6: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

Wylle-stream A well-stream, a
river; e fonte rivus:—Wylle-
streamas rivers, *Cod. Exon.*
57 a, l. ut.

Wyllic Of a well or fountain;
fontanus, *Cot. 89, 180.*

Wyll-spring A WELL-SPRING,
a fountain; fons, scaturigo:—
Feower ean of anum wyll-
sprynge þe gað four rivers
which go from one fountain,
Elf. T. p. 25. Wyll-springas
or wyl-springas þære micel-
lan niwelnyse fontes magna
abyssi, *Gen. 7, 11, 8, 2.*

WYLM, weolm, welm, wælm,
es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* walm m.
steam, vapour: *Plat. Ger.*
qualm m.; the same word as
walm, only distinguished by
the prefixed superfluous q. *The*
Ger. walm; m is only used in
some provinces: *Ker.* walm
feruor animi: *Dan.* qualme
c. vapour, steam; walmue c.
poppy; papaver: *Swed.* qualm
n. suffocating vapour: *Icel.*
vella f. feruour; æstus; from
vella ebulire, scaterere] 1. Heat,
feruour, fire, a raging; feruor,
calor, ignis, æstus. 2. Heat
of mind, zeal, anger, rage,
feud; ira, furor:—1. Wylm
þæs wæfran liges heat of the
surrounding flame, *Cd. 185.*
Wylme gesælde to the fire
gave, *Cd. 91.* Hleowan to
wylme to bubble with heat, *L.*
In. 78. Bryne welle bidan
to abide scorching heat, *Cd. 213.*
Gedufan in þone deopan wælm
to dive into the deep fire, *Cd.*
213. Fyres wylm fire's heat,
Cd. 183. Flor is on welme
flor is on fire, *Cd. 213.* Ge-
stilde seo sæ fram þam wylme
quiescit pontus a feruore, *Bd.
S. p. 542, 3.* 2. Beswungen
mid þam welme þære hat-
heortnesse scourged with
the heat of the anger, *Bt. 37, 1:*
Bt. R. p. 187. Hyge wælm
ofteah rage drew off the mind;
mentem ira distraxit, *Cd. 47.*
Durb wælm per furorem, ze-
lum, *Bd. S. p. 491, 30.* Of
wylme ex furore, *Bd. S. p.*
490, 13. Mid miclum wylme
onstayed with great rage ex-
cited, *Bd. S. p. 477, 41.*

Heaðo wylmas *high or deadly feuds*, *Cd.* 149.

Wylm-hat *burning hot*; *calore ardens*, *Cd.* 121.

WYLN; *g. d. ac. wylne*; *pl. nom. g. ac. wylna*; *d. wylnum*; *f. [weal a slave] A female slave*; *famula, ancilla*:—Heo ys þyn wyln, *Gen.* 16, 6: *Élf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *R.* 86. Ado þas wylne heonon, ne byð þære wylne sunu soðlice yrfenuma mid minum bearne Issaaca, *Gen.* 21, 10, 13. Ic let mine wylne to þe dimisi meam ancillam *ad te*, *Gen.* 16, 5: *Ex.* 20, 17. Alædde aweig þa wylne *abduxit ancillam*, *Gen.* 21, 14. Se þe slicð his wylne *ille qui percusserit ejus ancillam*, *Ex.* 21, 20, 31. Wylna *ancilla, ancillas*, *Gen.* 20, 14. Nabbon ge wylna *ne habete vos ancillas*, *Lev.* 25, 44.

Wylpen *The goddess of war*; *Bellona*, *Som.*

Wyl - spring *a well-spring, v. wyll-spring.*

Wylst *wishest, v. wyllan.*

Wylsumnes *devotion, v. willsumnes.*

Wylt *wilt, v. willan.*

Wylt rules, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. wealdan.

Wylþ *boils, flows*, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. weallan.

WYN; *g. d. ac. wyne*; *pl. nom. g. ac. wyne*; *d. um*; *f. [Plat. wunne f. gaudium: Frs. Het. winna gaudium: Ger. wonne f.: Old Ger. wunne f.: Ot. Not. uuunna: Ker. uuunni-lust voluptas: Wil. uuunna des euugen libes gaudium aterna uite. Adelung refers to the Swed. wän beautiful, fine, pleasant; wän m. a friend] Joy, pleasure, delight; gaudium, jubulum, jubilatio*:—Heh-selda wyn *joy of thrones*, *Cd.* 213. Ic wolde agan me gewald wuldres and wyne *I would obtain for myself power of glory and of delight*, *Cd.* 217. Neoman to wyne to take to delight, *Cd.* 217. Wynna *of delights*, *Cd.* 46. Wynnum *cum gaudiis, inter gaudia*, *Cod. Exon.* 44 b, 7. Hægtealdra wyn *joy of bachelors*, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 28. On wyne *in delight*, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 23, 29. Worulde wynnum *in world's joys*, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 277, 27.

Wyndel, wyndle *a wound, L. Presb.* 23, v. wundel.

Wynde-locas *platted locks*, *Cot.* 34, v. wunden, &c.

Wyn-dream *Rejoicing with delight, exultation, great joy; jubilatio, exultatio, jubulum*, *Pr.* 46, 5: 150, 5.

Wyndrian *to wonder, Bt.* 32, 2, v. wundrian.

Wyndwiað *shall blow*; *ventilabimus*, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7, v. awyndwian.

Wyn-leas *Joyless, unpleasant; gaudiū expers, injucundus*, *Cd.* 43.

Wyn-lic *Joylike, joyous, pleasant; jucundus, suavis, amoenus*, *Cd.* 23.

Wyn-lond *a pleasant land; amœna terra*, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 6.

Wyn-lust [*lust delight*] *great pleasure, delight; voluptas, Med. Quadr.* 1, 8: *L. Eccl. pref.*

Wynnað *labour; laborant, Bt. R.* p. 154, v. winnan.

Wynnung, e; *f. Cockle, darnel; zizania, Som.*

WYNSTRE; *def. se wynstra [Frs. winstere sinister: Old Ger. uinister left; sinister: Tat. 33, 3, ni uizze thin uinistra uuas thin zesuaa tuo nesciat tua sinistra quid tua dextra faciat, v. Wachter, sub winster: Dan. venstre left: Swed. wänstre, wenstre, wänstra left: Icel. vinstri sinister] The left; sinister*:—He hefde his wynstran hand ofer, &c. *levavit ejus sinistram manum super, &c.*, *Gen.* 48, 14. Abred his swurd mid his wynstran handa *distinxit ejus gladium cum ejus sinistra manu*, *Jud.* 3, 21: *Deut.* 5, 32. Gesetton on wynsteran healfce collocare *a sinistra parte*, *Mt.* 25, 33. Him wæs gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre *ei erat similiter in potestate ejus sinistra et ejus dextra*, *Jud.* 3, 15: *Mt.* 6, 3.

WYNSUM; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re; comp. ra, re; sup. ast, est; adj. [wyn pleasure] Pleasant, WINSOME, delightful, sweet, grateful, prosperous; jucundus, lætus, gratus, jucundus, dulcis*:—To brucenne wynsum *ad comedendum gratum*, *Gen.* 2, 9. Me wynsum wæs mihi *dulce, jucundum erat*, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 27. Min geoc ys wynsum *meum jugum est suave*, *Mt.* 11, 30. Drihtne wynsum *onsægednys Domino gratum sacrificium*, *Ex.* 29, 18. Hwæt þincð þe wynsumes *quid videtur tibi jucundi, grati*? *Bt.* 27, 4. To wynsumum stence *in gratum odorem*, *Lev.* 1, 9. Micle þe wynsumre *much the more pleasant*, *Bt.* 23: 34, 5. Wereda wynsumast *of bands most joyous*, *Cd.* 32. Lareow se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 3.

Wynsumian *to rejoice, exult, v. winsumian.*

Wynsumlice; *adv. Pleasantly, merrily; jucunde, suaviter, Bt.* 24, 3.

Wynsumnes, se; *f. [wynsum pleasant] 1. Pleasantness, WINSOMENESS, sweetness, exultation, delight; jocunditas, exultatio, amœnitas, suavitas. 2. Devotion, dedication; devotio*:—1. Wynsumnesse orcerd *amœnitatis, deliciarum hortus, Eden, Gen.* 2, 8. Stow þære winsumnyse *locus deliciarum, Eden, Gen.* 2, 10. Þære wynsumnyse bræð *suavitatis odor*, *Gen.* 8, 21. 2. Wynsumnes gebeda *devotio orationum*, *Bd. S.* p. 609, 5. Mid wynsumnyse *heortan cum devotione cordis*, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 23.

Wyppeðea-foet [*foet a bay, Wyppeðes of Wyppeð*] WYPPEDFLEET; Wippedi æstuarium *in agro Cantiano, ubi Hengestus et Æsca, duces Saxonum, Britannos fugavit amisso interea prefecto suo Wippedo, unde nomen loci, Chr.* 466.

WYRC *work, v. weorc.*

WYRCAN, wyrcean, wircan, wircean, gewyrcean; *ic wyrce, wirce; þu wyrcest, wircest; he wyrceð, wirceð; p. ic, he worhte; þu worhteast; we worhton; pp. geworht; v. a. [Plat. Dut. werken: Ger. wirken: Old Ger. uuerhon, uuerchon, uuerkon, uuirchen, uuirken: Moes. waurkjan, gawaurkjan operari: Dan. virke: Swed. werka to work, to operate: wirka to embroider with a needle, to weave; yrka to exercise a trade: Icel. verka operari, opus facere—weorc work] 1. To WORK, labour; operari, laborare. 2. To do, make, form, produce, construct, build; facere, fabricare, ædificare. 3. To institute, appoint, celebrate; instituere, inire, celebrare*:—1. Niht cymð þonne nan man wyrcean *ne mæg, Jn.* 9, 4. He axode hwæt hig wyrcean cuðon *is-terrogavit quid illi operari scirent*, *Gen.* 47, 3. Gað and wircað *ite et opera facite*, *Ex.* 5, 18. Ga and wyrce to dæg *ito et operare hodie*, *Mt.* 21, 28. Land or eorðan wyrcean *terram elaborare, colere*, *Gen.* 2, 5: 3, 23: 9, 20. 2. Ic þas þing wyrce *ego has res facio*, *Mt.* 21, 24, 27: *Lk.* 20, 8. Wyrcest þu þas þing *facis tu istas res*, *Mt.* 21, 28: *Lk.*

20, 2. Ic worhte earce consturari arcam, Deut. 10, 3: 11, 5. Ða bredu þe ic worhte tabulas quas feceram, Deut. 10, 5. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make a man, Bt. 34, 6. Wircean gildene celf, gegoten ceall fabricare aureum vitulum, fusilem vitulum. Wircean sæd, wæstm producere semen, fructum, Gen. 1, 11, 12: Lk. 8, 8. Wirc þe nu enne arc, Gen. 6, 14, 16, 16. Ic wyrce maran berenu edificabo majora horrea, Lk. 12, 18. 3. Wyrcean gemot, gesomnunga or gephinges indicere concilium, consilium capere, inire, Mt. 27, 1, 7: Mk. 15, 1. Wyrcean geþeah ongean capere consilium adversus, Mt. 12, 14. Wyrcean gebeorscipe facere canam, instituire convitium, Jn. 12, 2. Wyrcean Eastro celebrare Pascham, Mt. 26, 18.

Wyrce-sacu a worker of strife, a calumniator; qui excitat lites, altercator, Som.

Wyrceas, se; f. A working; operatio:—Wundra wyrceas miraculorum operatio, Bd. S. p. 505, 1: 538, 39. Purh godcunde wyrceayse per divinam operationem, Bd. S. p. 560, 16.

WYRD, gewyrd, e; f. [Hence Doug. Werdes: Chau. Wieder des Fates.—word what is spoken or decreed; verbum, et uar' ἰσχυρὸν τοῦ verbum, scilicet quod factus est, sive decrevit Deus] 1. Fate, fortune, destiny, an event; fatum, fortuna, eventus, rerum ordo, cursus nature, series eventuum. 2. The Fates; Fata, Parcae:—1. Pios wandriende wyrd we wyrd hatað this varying fortune we call fate; hic vagus ordo rerum, nos fatum vocamus, Bt. 39, 6, Card. p. 336, 20. Ðæt þæt we wyrd hatað, þæt bið Godes weorc that which we call fate, that is God's work, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 336, 7. Gif seo wyrd hweorfan mot if fortune may change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. Winnan wið þa wyrd to contend with fortune, Bt. 20, Card. p. 108, 12. Ic wille secgan þæt ðic wyrd bio god I will say that every fortune is good, Bt. 40, 1. Hwæt wenst þu be þære godan wyrd what thinkest thou concerning the good fortune, Bt. 40, 2, Card. p. 362, 8. Wyrde bidan to abide fate, Cd. 119. Wenan þære wyrd to expect the event, Bt. R. p. 168. Wyrda wal-

dend ruler of destinies, Cd. 163. 2. Wyrda gesceaft the Fates' decrees; Fatorum decreta, Cd. 178. Wyrda gerynu mysteries of the Fates; Fatorum arcana, Cd. 179: 202.

WYRDAN; p. de; v. a. [Plat. verdoon: Dut. verdoen: Fra. werda: Old Ger. verwanen corrumpere] To corrupt, violate, destroy, infringe, harm; corrumpere, fœdare, violare:—His eagan bregth wyrd e jus oculis palpebram fœdaverat, Bd. S. p. 611, 18. Gif hwa Cristendom wyrd e quis Christianismum corruperit, L. Edw. Guth. 2. Gif hwa Godes lage oððe folc lage wyrd e if any one violate God's law or peoples' law, L. N. Presb. 46: L. pol. Cnut. 14, 80, v. awerdan.

Wyrd-geþeapum By chance; fortuito, Cot. 82.

Wyrdnes, se; f. Order, appointment; ordo, Bt. 39, 5.

Wyrd-scipas comitla, Ben.

Wyrd-writere A writer of events, an historian; eventuum scriptor, historicus, Wanl. Cat. p. 17, 1.

Wyregung, wyrgung, e; f. A cursing; maledictio, L. Pa. 108, 17, v. wirginia.

Wyrest worst, v. wyrrest.

Wyrfst returnest; redeas, Bt. R. p. 185, v. hweorfan.

Wyrgednes a curse; maledictio, Elf. gr. Som. 37: Ps. 108, 16, v. wirginia.

Wyrgian to curse, v. wirgian.

Wyrging a cursing, v. wyregung.

WYRHTA, gewyrhta, an; m. [Dut. Ger. werker m. one who works; particularly used in compound words, as handwerker a handicraftsman, a mechanic, &c.] A wright, an artificer, a maker, workman, labourer; operarius, opifex, faber, artifex:—Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys, Mt. 10, 10: Lk. 10, 7: Bt. 14, 1. Ealra gescefta wyrhta maker of all creatures, Cd. 226. Ut-eode ahyrian wyrhtan on his wing-gard, Mt. 20, 1. Sendan wyrhtan to hys ripe mittere operarios in ejus messe, Mt. 9, 38: Lk. 10, 2. Gewordenre gecwydrædenne þam wyrhtum facta conventionem cum operariis, Mt. 20, 2.

Wyrian to curse, Mt. 5, 11, v. wirgian.

Wyrg-cwydol ill-tongued, foul-mouthed; maledicus, Bd. S. p. 486, 1.

Wyrgung, e; f. A cursing; maledictio, Som.

Wyrhte A wright, workman; operarius, C. Mt. 6, 1.

Wyrines a curse, Bd. S. p. 504, 4, v. wirginia.

Wyrd-writere A writer about the world, a geographer; orbis descriptor, geographus, Som.

WYRM, worm, wurm, es; m.

[Plat. worm m: Dut. worm, wurm m: Ger. wurm m: Old Ger. uuurm, uuorm vermis, serpens: Moes. waurm serpens: Dan. orm c. vermis: Swed. orm m. serpens: Icel. ormr m. serpens, anguis: It. verme m] 1. A WORM; vermia. 2. A serpent, reptile; serpens:—1. Ðar hyra wyrm ne swyft, and fyr ne byð acwenced, Mk. 9, 44, 46, 48.

Wyrm þe borað treow vermis qui perforat arbores, teredo, termes, Elf. gr. Som. p. 60. 2.

Wyrmes geþeah serpent's council, Cd. 28. Windað ymbe wyrmas serpents wind round, Cd. 216. Wearp hine on wyrmes lic cast him into a serpent's body; project se in serpentis corpus, Cd. 25.

Wyrm worm; calidus; v. wearm.

Wyрма a shell-fish; murex, v. wurma.

Wyрма-man a herb which dyes yellow, v. wurma-man.

Wyрман; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [warm worm] To warm, to make hot; calefacere:—Wyrme hine calefaciebat se, Mk. 14, 54: Jn. 18, 25. Wyrmdon hig calefaciebant se, Jn. 18, 18.

Wyrmeðe calefaciens, Mk. 14, 67.

Wyrme-cynn The worm kind; serpentum genus, Lk. 11, 12.

Wyrme-galdere, wyrme-galere an enchanter of serpents; serpentum incantator, Martyr. 9, Jul.: Cot. 120, 129.

Wyrme-hælsere a worm-diviner, v. wyrme-galdere.

Wyrms, worms, es; m. Corrupt matter, corruption; tabes, sanies, virus, pus:—Job as-cræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum croccæarde, Job. p. 166, 33: Dial. 2, 26: Elf. gr. Som. 8, 13.

Wyrme-sele a hall of serpents; serpentum domus, Jdth. p. 23, 13.

Wyrms-hræcing reaching or spitting matter; tabis excreatio, phthisis, Ben., Lye.

Wyrmsig, wyrmihtig full of matter; purulentus, tabidus, Cot. 151: R. 17, v. wurmsig.

Wyrme-prowend A worm, serpent,

a scorpion; serpens, scorpio, Som.

Wyrm-wyr *Wormwood*; absinthium, Som.

WYRNAN; p. de. [v. cognate words in warian] To warn, forbid, refuse, hinder, deny, guard; prohibere, vetare, impedire, denegare:—Hie wyrnan þohton they thought to deny, *Cd.* 145. Ne us wyrnð þæt we yfel don nor hinders us that we do evil, *Bt.* 41, 4. He eow nyle wyrnan he will not refuse you, *Bt.* 42. Ne wyrn þu him ne renue tu ei, *Mt.* 5, 42. Gif þu þam frum-garan bryde wyrnest if thou to the patriarch (his) wife deny, *Cd.* 126. Þæt þu him þines godes wyrne ut tu ei tui boni (participationem) deneges, *Deut.* 15, 7. Gif he him rihtes wyrnde si ille ei jus denegerit, *L. Athelst.* 3: *Ors.* 1, 7.

Wyrnes, se; f. Crookedness, naughtiness; pravitās, Som.

Wyrp *A throw, cast, stroke; jactus, ictus, a lapide projecto*; — Anes stanes wyrp lapidis jactus, *Lk.* 22, 41. Wearð hire mid anum wyrpe an ribb forod erc ei uno ictu costa fracta, *Ors.* 4, 6.

Wyrpan to cast, turn, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 34: 620, 12: *Deut.* 7, 15, v. weorpan.

Wyrre for a war; propter bellum, *Chr.* 1118: 1119, v. uuerre.

Wyrrest, wyrst; def. se wyrresta; seo, þæt wyrreste; adj. [sup. of yfel] WORST; pessimus:—Ealra þinga wyrrest worst of all things, *Bt.* 38, 4. Swa byð þyssa wyrrestan cneoreasse isa fet hwi cpestima generationi, *Mt.* 12, 45. Nan man of þisse wires-tan cneoreasse nullus homo ex hac nequissima generatione, *Deut.* 1, 35. Sloh mid wyrstan wund percussit cum pessimo vulnere, *Job.* p. 166, 31.

Wyr; adv. [comp. of yfele] Worse:—Gyt wyrn licode still pleased worse, *Bt.* 16, 1, *Card.* p. 76, 19. Hit þe wyrn ne mæg hreowan it cannot worse grieve thee, *Cd.* 38. Fryð wyrn gehælden peace worse preserved, *L. Athelst.* II. pref. *L. Edg. Conf.* 8: *Bt. R.* p. 152.

WYRSE; adj. comp. of yfel [Moes. wairs: Swis. wirs, wirsch, wirser: Frs. wra worse: Dan. værre worse: Sued. wårte worse: Icel. verri worse] WORSE; pejor, deterior, nequior:—Wyrse and wyrse worse and worse, *Bd. S.* p.

611, 24. Se slite bið þe wyrse *assura sit pejor*, *Mt.* 9, 16. Ne wearð wyrse dæd nor was there a worse deed; non erat pejus factum, *Cd.* 28. Þæt þe wyrse bið quod deterius est, *Jn.* 2, 10. Me þær wyrse gelamp then worse befell me; mihi inde pejus accidit, *Cd.* 217. He awende hit to wyrsan þinge he turned it to a worse thing, *Cd.* 14. Ne bið no þy bettran, ac þy wyrnan would not be the better, but the worse, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 352, 12. Wurðað þæs mannes ytemestan wyrnan þonne þa ærran sunt hujus hominis ultima deteriora quam priora, *Mt.* 12, 45.

Wyrn-hræcing a spitting of matter, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57, v. wyrms-hræcing.

Wyrnan; p. ode; pp. od. To become worse, to wax worse; pejor, deterior fieri:—Sio wund wyrnsið the wound becomes worse, *Past.* 21, 2. Aa hit wyrsoðe it ever became worse, *Chr.* 1086.

Wyrlic; comp. ra, re; adj. Vile, wicked; vilis, *Cod. Esom.* 111 a, 5.

Wyrst worst, *Job.* p. 166, 31, v. wyrrest.

Wyrst the wrist, v. wrist.

Wyrst art, becomest, v. weorðan.

Wyrn-us-spiung, for wyrms-us-spiung. A casting up or spitting of matter; tabis exscreatio, phthisis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

WYRT, e; f. [Plat. oort n. herba; oorthof m. a garden for vegetables: Ger. würze f. spices: Old Ger. wurze omnis generis herbae: Lip. wiste holera; wurti herba: Rab. vurs olus: Tat. 73, 2, thas minniata allero uuurzo minimum omnibus oleribus, i. e. mustard: Dan. urt a herb: Sued. ört f. herb, plant, vegetable: Icel. urt, jurt f. herba, v. ort-gæard] 1. WORT, a herb, plant, a general name for all sorts of herbs, scented flowers, and spices; herba, olus. 2. A root; radix:—1. Seo wyrst weox, *Mt.* 13, 26. Sumra wyrta of some herbs, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 13. Ge þe teoðiað selce wyrte oos qui decimatis quodvis olus, *Lk.* 11, 42. God geworhte heofenan and eorðan, and eall gærn, and wyrhta, *Gen.* 2, 4, 5. Dære eorðan wyrta terra herba, *Gen.* 3, 18. Wyrta sæd-berende herba semen ferentes, *Gen.* 1, 29. Bleda wyrta Germina herbarum, *Ps.* 36, 2.

Ealra wyrta mast omnia olerum maximum, *Mt.* 13, 3: *Mk.* 4, 32. 2. Stode wudu-beam wlitig, se was wyrta; stæd, beorht on bladum, ær stood a goodly forest-tree, evis by roots was firm, bright in boughs, &c. *Cd.* 199.—Wyrta-gemong a mixing of herbs. *R. Jn.* 12, 3, v. wyrta-gemang. — Wyrst-bed a wort-bed, a herb-bed; pulvinus, *Herb.* 7, 1.—Wyrst-box a herb or perfume-box; aromatum theca. *Lye.* — Wyrst-bræbas nœc herbs, spices; herbae odoratae aromata, Som. *Lye.*—Wyrst-drenc A herb-drink, a perfume; herbis confecta poc. catharticon:—Wyrst-dreax wið atre herbis confecta poc. contra venenum, antidotum, *Cd.* 2.—Wyrst-forboren herba incantata, *L. M.* 1, 45, idem fortasse quod Gall. encheria.—Wyrst-gæstre an enchantment by herbs, enchantments; per herbas incantatrix, venefica. *Obs. Læm.* 5.—Wyrst-gærd wyrst-gyrd a wort-gard, an orchard, *C. Pa.* 143, 16, v. ort-gæard.—Wyrst-gemang wyrst-gemanc [gemang a mixture of herbs, spices, aromata, commixtio, myxaria, aromata. *Mk.* 16, 1: *Lk.* 23, 56: *Jn.* 1.—Wyrst-gyrd a herb-garden, v. wyrst-gæard.

Wyrst wort, unfermented beer. wert.

Wyrst worth, value; pretium. *Hloth.* 3: *Mt.* 26, 9, v. weorðan.

Wyrst is, becomes, shall be, v. weorðan.

Wyrðan to be, become, *Bt.* 44, 3: *R.* p. 137, 33, v. weorðan.

Wyrðe, weorðe; comp. re: ri; sup. ost; adj. [weorð wert] WORTHY, honorable, estimable, worth, deserving, liable to; dignus, honorabilis; dignus juxta legem, promeritus:—Ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þu ingange under mine þecene, *Mt.* 5, 8: *Mk.* 1, 7: *Lk.* 3, 16: 5, 6: 15, 19, 21: *Jn.* 1, 3: Hwa ys wyrðe! *Mt.* 10, 11, 13. Forgifnyse wyrðe. *Gen.* 4, 13. Lotes wyrðe worthy of praise, *Bt.* 29: 3, 4. Wyrðe hys myra. *N.* 10, 10. Wites wyrðe worthy of punishment, *Bt.* 34, 6: 2, 9, 9. Mæg hine gedon weorðne may make him honorable, *Bt.* 27, 1. Dæt þu wyrðe syn þæt, *Lk.* 21, 26. Ne synt wyrðe us mi digne. *Mt.* 23, 8. Folc-rihtes wyrðe worthy of the people's right. *L. Edg. pol.* 1. Dagen-werres

wyrðe worthy of or liable to a
 Thae's werc or fine, *L. Conc.*
Æsh. 2. Anfealdre lade
 wyrðe worthy of a simple de-
 fence, *L. Cnut. pol.* 20. Wol-
 dest þu deman wites wyrðran
 woldest thou judge more
 worthy of punishment, *Bt.* 38,
 6: 27, 2. Ðæt he sie his
 gæferena weorðost that he is
 of his companions most worthy,
Bt. 24, 2, *Card.* p. 126, 19.
 yrðeð is, is made, v. weorðan.
 yrð-full full of worth, v. we-
 orð-full.
 yrð-fullice full worthily, ho-
 nourably, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v.
 weorð-fullice.
 yrðian to honour, *Cot.* 147, v.
 weorðian.
 yrðing A harrow; occa, *Lye.*
 yrð-land plowed land, v. yrð-
 land.
 yrðlic worthy, v. weorðlic.
 yrð-mynd honour, v. weorð-
 mynd.
 yrðscipe worship, honour, v.
 weorðscipe.
 yrðte worth, price, *L. In.* 59,
 v. weorð.
 yrðung an honouring, worship,
 v. weorðung.
 yrt-mete wort-meat, pottage,
 v. wurt-mete.

Wyrtr-ruma, wyrtr-ruma, an; m.
 [wyrtr a herb, rum room] 1. A
 root; herba spatium, radix.
 2. Stock, origin; stirps, origo,
 principium: — 1. Nu is seo
 æx asett to þæs treowes wyrtr-
 ruman nunc est securis posita
 ad arboris radicem, *Lk.* 3, 9.
 Nabban wyrtrum or wyrtru-
 man non habere radicem, *Mt.* 13,
 6: *Mk.* 4, 6, 17: *Lk.* 8, 13. 2.
 Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe, of
 hwylcum wyrtruman ic acen-
 ned si quid pertinet id ad te,
 de qua stirps ego genitus sim,
Bd. S. p. 477, 28. Of wyrtr-
 ruman bearmitenyssa accenned
 ex radice pollutionis generatus,
Bd. S. p. 494, 38.
 Wyrtr-tun an enclosure for herbe,
 a garden; herbarum septum,
 hortus, *Ja.* 18, 1: 19, 41:
Lk. 13, 19.
 Wyrtr-wád the herb woad, v.
 wád.
 Wyrtr-walian, wyrtr-wælian;
 p. ode; pp. od. To fix the
 roots, to root, plant, set;
 radices figere, radicare, plan-
 tare: — Ongeliedde wyrtr-wæ-
 læs[t] hic introductos plantasti
 eos, *Cant. Moys. Ex.* 15, 21.
 Ðu wirt-wæleodest hig tu
 plantasti eos, *T. Ps.* 43, 8.

Ðu wyrtr-walodes[t] wirt-wala
 hys tu plantasti radices eorum,
T. Ps. 79, 10, *Lye.*
 Wyrtr-wala A root; radix: —
 Ðu wyrtr-walodes[t] wirt-
 wala hys tu plantasti radices
 eorum, *T. Ps.* 79, 10.
 Wyrtr-weard A plant-keeper, a
 gardener; olerum custos, hor-
 tulanus, *Ja.* 20, 15.
 Wyrtr-wele A root; radix, *C. T.*
Ps. 51, 5, *Lye.*
 Wyrtryhta a wright, a workman,
 v. wyrtryhta.
 Wyt we two, *Gen.* 13, 8, v.
 wit.
 Wyðer-lecan To deprive, bereave;
 privare, *T. Ps.* 83, 13.
 Wyðer-name [wiðer against,
 name a taking] A counter
 distress; altera sine secunda
 captio uel districtio; districtio
 in districtorem, *Lye.*
 Wyðer-tithle A reprisal, recrimi-
 nation; contraria accusatio,
L. pol. Cnut. 24. Calumnia,
L. Edw. 1.
 Wytte-wesga The tongue of a
 balance; momentum, statu-
 men trutinæ, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.
 67.
 Wyxst growest; crescis, *Gen.* 17,
 6.—wyrxð grows; crescit, *Mt.*
 13, 32, v. weaxan.

Y

ernia Ireland, v. Yrland.
 yn, ycan; p. ycte; pp. geyht
 eke, increase; adjicere, au-
 gere, *Pa.* 70, 15: *Bd. S.* p.
 94, 15: 505, 16, v. ecan.
 t, an. [*Ger.* unke f. rana
 umbina Lin: *Plat.* utze,
 tze atoad, rana bufo Lin.] 1.
 A frog; rana. 2. The sea-
 erid, like a frog; botrax, ba-
 nachus, i. e. rana marina,
 arruca: — 1. *Cot.* 176. Ycan
 yge, *Pa.* 104, 28. 2. *Elf.*
Som. p. 66: *Cot.* 155.
 ecenetur etiam inter par-
 s corporis humani, nomine
 otrax, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.
 lic, ydisc. Household stuff,

property; supellex, *Gen.* 45,
 20.
 Ydel Leisure; otium, *Mor. præc.*
 61, *Lye.*
 Ydel, &c. idle, at leisure, vain,
 useless, *Ex.* 20, 7: *Ps.* 23, 4:
 38, 9, v. idel, &c.
 Ydelnes vanity, folly, idleness,
Pa. 25, 4: 30, 7: 38, 8, 15:
 77, 37: 143, 5, 10, 13, v. idel-
 nes.
 Ydisc property, v. yddisc.
 Ydl idle, v. ydel.
 Ylding delay, v. ylding.
 Yeldo Cranes; grues, *Cot.* 181,
Lye.
 Yfel, es; n. [the n. of the adj.
 yfel evil, used as a noun] 1.

Evil, misery, punishment;
 malum naturale, miseria, sup-
 plicium. 2. Malice, guilt,
 wickedness; malum morale,
 malitia, scelus: — 1. Tacn
 þæs mæstan yfeles a token of
 the greatest evil, *Bt.* 38, 3.
 Treow ingehydes godes and
 yfeles arbor scientia boni et
 mali, *Gen.* 2, 9, 17. Onfon
 yfel recipere malum, *Lk.* 16,
 25. Gildan god mid yfele
 rependere bonum cum malo,
Gen. 44, 4. 2. Ðæs yfelan
 yfel wickedness of the wicked;
 improbi nequitia, *Bt.* 37, 3.
 Hwæt yfeles dyde þæs quid
 mali fecit iste, *Mt.* 27, 23:

Lk. 23, 22. Foreheald to yfele proclivis ad nequitiam, Gen. 8, 21. Alysan of yfele liberare a malo, Mt. 6, 13; Lk. 11, 4. Ealle þas yfelu omnia hæc scelera, Lk. 7, 23.

YFEL; *def.* se yfela, yfla; seo; þæt yfele, yfle; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrat, wyrrest; *adj.* [Plat. oevel, övel: Dut. euvel, evel: Frs. evel: Ger. uebel, übel: Ind. Ker. Ot. ubil, upil: Moes. ubilis] *Evil, bad, vile, wicked*; malus, infelix, miser, pravus, scelestus: — Þæt hit sie yfel wyrd that it is evil fortune, Bt. 40, 2. Yfel mann of yfelum gold-horde bryngð yfel forð, Mt. 12, 35. Se yfela þeowa improbus servus, Mt. 24, 48. Yfelne wæstm don eilem fructum dare, Lk. 6, 48. Afyr fram þe þone yflan ege put away from thee the evil fear, Bt. 6. Innan of manna heortan yfele gepancas cumað, Mk. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wæron yfele, Jn. 3, 19. Yfele men magon yfel don wicked men can do evil, Bt. 36, 7. Se yfla willa the evil will, id. Se anweald þara yfelena the power of the wicked, Bt. 36, 7. Witnian þa yflan to punish the wicked, Bt. 41, 2. He gehælde manega of yfelum gastum sanavit multos ab improbis spiritibus, Lk. 7, 21. — Yfel-cund evil kind, envious; malignus, L. Ps. 14, 5. — Yfel-cwæðende evil speaking, Ps. 36, 23. — Yfel-dæd an evil deed; prava actio, Ps. 34, 20. — Yfel-don to do evil, C. Jn. 18, 30. — Yfel-dysig evil ignorance; stultus. — Yfel-habban to have or suffer evil, Mt. 4, 24. — Yfel-hæbbende afflicted. — Yfel-sacan to oppose with evil, to blaspheme. — Yfel-sacung blasphemy, reproach, C. Ps. 93, 23. — Yfel-willan to wish or intend evil, Bt. 36, 6. — Yfel-willendnys evil wishing, malice, Ps. 51, 1. — Yfel-wilnian to desire evil; malignare, C. Ps. 82, 3. — Yfel-wyrcan to do evil, Bt. 38, 6. — Yfel-wyrda evil-tongued.

Yfele; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrrest; *adv.* [yfel evil] Evil, evilly, miserably, badly, wickedly; male, i. e. misere, peperam; item male, i. e. improbe, sceleate: — Min dohtor ys yfele gedreht, Mt. 15, 22. Boc yfele of Grecisce on Ledem gehwyrfd a book badly translated from Greek into Latin, Bd. S. p. 648, 23. Yfele secgan or sprecan male

dicere, obloqui, Eif. gr. Som. 37: Mk. 9, 39: Jn. 18, 23: Yfele don male facere, Gen. 44, 5: Mk. 3, 4.

Yfelian, geyflian, yflian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [yfel evil, an] To do evil, to injure, hurt, afflict; malo afficere, affligere, injuriam facere, nocere, lædere: — Þe obre unscyldige yfelab who shall injure others innocent, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 18. Þe hine yfelode who injured him, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 320, 6: Bd. S. p. 588, 31. Hit is riht þæt mon yfelige þa yflan it is right that one afflict the wicked, Bt. 38, 3. Yfeledon Cristene men affixerunt Christianos homines, Bd. S. p. 476, 21.

Yfelic, yfellic. Evil-like, bad; malus, Gr. D. 1, 5.

Yfelnes, se; *f.* [yfel evil] *Evilness, evil, wickedness*; malitia, malum, improbitas: — Micel yfelnys ingens malitia, magna improbitas, Gen. 6, 5. Ðu lufudest yfelnyse dilexisti malum, scelus, Ps. 51, 3: 35, 4.

Yfemest, yfmost, for use-most highest, uppermost, Bt. 25: 33, 4, v. ufan-weard.

Yfera [for ufera higher; *comp.* of up high] Higher; superior: — Yfera hus an upper room, dining-room, Cot. 176. Þæt cyng ah þone yferan at rex habeat superiorem, i. e. superioris conditionis hominem, L. Edw. Guth. 4.

Yfla evil, v. yfel.

Yflian to do evil, v. yfelian.

Yfmost uppermost, v. yfemest.

Yfre over, above, v. ofer.

Yfter after, v. æfter.

Yglan an island, v. ealand.

Ygðelice easily, Ora. 2, 5, v. yðelice, eaðelice.

Yhte Folded or wrapped together; complicatus, Som.

Yl a porcupine, v. il.

YLC; *def.* se ylca; seo, þæt ylce; *g.* þæs, þære, þæs ylcan; *adj.* [v. ælc] Same, the same, ILK; idem eadem, idem: — Seo ylce boc the same book, Bd. S. p. 578, 16. He gehæd þa ylcan spræce precatus est eundem sermonem, Mk. 14, 39. Cwæðende þæt ylce gebed loquutus eandem orationem, Mt. 26, 44. On þam ylcan rice in eadem regione, Lk. 2, 8. On þisse or þære ylcan tide in hac eadem hora, Ez. 9, 18. Æfter þære ylcan wisan after the same wis (manner); secundum eundem modum, eodem modo, L. pol. Alf. 38. Dyrsum ylcum tidum in the

same time; his iisdem temporibus, Bd. S. p. 621, 16.

Ylc swa same as, eora a. a. ita, Som.

Yld, eld age, time, mra. Gu. Vit. 2: Eif. T. p. 7: 8: C. 1004: Cd. 104, v. yldo.

YLDAN. [yld age] *v. a.* To delay, put off, postpone: differre, procrastinare, distulare. *v. v. a.* To make slow to tarry; tardare, morari. — I. Ne ylde he hit þa leag distulit ille id diutius, &c., Bt. S. p. 512, 34. 2. Ðu brydguma ylde ðen spore mortuus est, Mt. 25, 5. Ðu þe yldende wæran to andættenne qui tardis erant ad ostendendum, Bd. S. p. 630, Ps. 39, 24.

Yldest; *se* yldesta; *seo* þæt yldeate; *adj.* *sup.* [eld] ELDEST, oldest in age; etiam as those advanced in age were generally the first chief in authority and respect. hence first, head, chief, principal; natu maximus, quissimus, maximus, princeps: — Fram þan gætan oð þone gingetan maximo natu ad maximum, Gen. 44, 12. Yldest byrn butter; primarius panis narum, Eif. gl. Som. p. 7. Hwylc hyra yldest wæron nam eorum maxime casti, 9, 46: 22, 24. Ða yldest the eldest, Cd. 80. Ða yldstan men primarii civitatis principes, Ez. 34, 31: 25, 7: Gen. 50, 7. Ða yldstan setl primi consensu principes sedes, Lk. 20, 45.

Ylding, elding, eldung: Delay, dalliating, melletruce, leisure; mora, indies: — Ne wæs þa ylding artemora, Bd. S. p. 463, 31. Ðu ic yldinge onfo to hærinducias accipiam ueritas productionem uita erit, Bd. S. p. 538, 34. He ðe sume lytle yldinge leaht some little delay, Dial. 1: Butan ænigre yldinge set out any delay, Bd. S. p. 430.

Yldo, yldu, e; *f.* Ofrenclinable in *a.* [Herb. 117] tulde generation, from yldild to bring forth, also was brought forth: Arab. J. mwlid, from J. wil. — eald] *l.* Age; ætas. — *2.* Age; sæculum, ætatem. — *3.* Old age; senectus. — *4.* Seniority, elders, seniores.

homines; q. d. sæculum degentes, senioritas, optimates:—1. Oð nigon and fiftig wintra minra yldo to nine and fifty years of my age, *Bd. S. p. 647, 32*. Ylde he hæfð atætem ille habet, *Jn. 9, 21*. Lange ylde hæfde longam atætem habuit, *Bd. S. p. 626, 35*. On þære ærestan yldo his lifes in prima etate ejus vitæ, *Bd. S. p. 633, 32*. For þære micclan ylde propter magnam atætem, *Gen. 48, 10: Lk. 3, 23*. 2. On þære forman ylde pissere worulde in the first age of this world, *Elf. T. p. 5*. On ure ylde in nostro sæculo, *Bd. S. p. 587, 32*. 3. Yldo ne dedede age might not impair, *Cd. 23*. On tide ylde in tempore ætætatit, *Ps. 70, 10*. On his ylde in ejus senectæ, *Gen. 21, 7: 37, 3*. On hyre ylde in ejus senectæ, *Gen. 21, 2: Lk. 1, 36*. On godre ylde in bona senectæ, *Gen. 15, 15: 25, 8*. 4. Yldo bearn child of man, *Cd. 23*. Ylða æghwic every one of men; hominum quilibet, *Cd. 24*. Yldo ofer eorðan men on earth, *Cd. 163*. Yldum bringð brings to men, *Menol. F. 174: Chr. 1004*. dra m; seo, þæt ylde; g. yldran [*Arab. ألد*], wald a parent.—*comp. of eald old*) The ELDER, older; in pl. elders, parents; senior, major natu, prior; majores, parentes:—Hys yldra sunu was on æcere, *Lk. 15, 25*. Laban hæfde twa dohra seo ylde hatte Lia, and seo gingre Rachel, *Gen. 29, 16*. Ure yldrena lage nostrorum seniorum legem, *Mt. 15, 2*. Ofer yldran supra seniores, *Ps. 118, 100*. Efter yldrum after elders, (parents), *Cd. 56*. Hwæðer ys yldra uter est major? *Lk. 22, 27*. Se þe ylde ys ille qui major est, *Lk. 22, 26*. ista eldest, v. yldest. dung delay, v. ylding. fete, ylfette [*In Upper Ger. the roan is called elbisch, elbecha: Mons. alpiz. In the Capitularia of Charlemagne, it is called etleha*] A swan; olor, cygnus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62: Hexæm. 8*. fige A chatterer; garritor, *Som.* f, es; m. An elephant; elephas:—Ylipes bile an elephant's snout, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58*. Ylpa elephants, *Hexæm. 9, 5*.

Ylpen, elpen; *adj.*, Belonging to an elephant; elephantinus:—Ylpen ban elephant bone, ivory, *Somn. 95, 96*. Elpenban ivory, *Ps. 44, 10*. Ylpen - bænen, elpen - bænen ivory-boned, made of ivory; eburneus, *Herb. 131*. Ylpend an elephant, *Ors. 5, 7, v. elpend*. Yltsa, yltate oldest, *Ex. 17, 15, v. yldest*. Yltwist A fowling, catching of birds; aucupium, *Cot. 14, Som.* YMB, ymbe, emb, embe; *prep. ac.* [*Plat. um, umme: Dut. Dan. om, omme: Frs. umbe: Ger. Icel. um: Old Ger. umb, umbi, umbe: Swed. om: Wel. am: Ir. Gael. umainn about us, around us: Grk. ἀμφι: Lat. in compound words, amb*] About, around, concerning, according to, towards, after; circa, circum, erga, post:—To hym com mycel menegeo ymb Tyrum and Sydone, *Mk. 3, 8*. Mycel menigu ymb hyne sæt, *Mk. 3, 32*. Lic-gað me ymbe around me lie, *Cd. 19*. Farað nu ymbe þa burh, *Jos. 6, 3, 4*. Þæt þing þæt þis apell ymb is the thing that this argument is about, *Bt. 34, 6*. Onginnað nu ymb þa fyrde þencean begin now concerning the warfare to consult, *Cd. 21*. Hig dydon ymbe hine fecerunt erga eum, *Mt. 17, 12*. Ymb litel fæc after a little space, *Guthl. Vit. 17*. On þisre tide nu ymbe twelf monð hoc tempore jam post duodecim menses, *Gen. 17, 21*. Ymb XIII gear after thirteen years, *Cd. 106: Gen. 7, 4*. Ymb-acsian to ask about; interrogare de, *Bt. 39, 4*. Ymb-ærn [yrnan to run] went round; circuibant, *Bd. S. p. 474, 10*. Ymb-begang a going about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25, B*. Ymb-bignes a bending about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25*. Ymb-bindan to bind about; circumcingere, *C. Mk. 9, 42*. Ymb-bugan to bow or bend round; circumflectere, *Som.* Ymb-cæfed embroidered about, clothed around; circumamictus, *T. Ps. 44, 15*. Ymb-cearfan to cut round, circumcise; circumcidere, *C. Lk. 1, 59*. Ymb-cerr a turn about, a going; transmigratio, *C. Mt. 1, 12*. Ymb-cerran, ymb-cyrran to turn

round, to turn, move; circumvolvere, *Bt. R. p. 192: C. Mt. 23, 4*. Ymb-clyppan to clip round, to embrace; amplecti, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58*. Ymb-cyme, ym-cyme a coming round, an assembly; conventus, *L. Wiht. § 1*. Ymb-cyrran to turn round, v. ymb-cerran. Ymb-about, *Cd. 19: Jos. 6, 3, 4, v. ymb*. Ymbeaht a collection, v. ambeht. Ymbe-bætan to bridle about, to restrain. Ymb-faran, ymb-faran to go round; circuire, *Ors. 2, 5*. Ymbe-fon, ymb-fon to take around, to surround, comprehend, contain; comprehendere, *Bt. 24, 1, C: Ors. 1, 1*. Ymb-gang, ymb-gang a going round, a circuit; ambitus, *Jos. 6, 5*. Ymb-hweorfan, ymb-hweorfan to turn round, to surround, encompass, to move round, revolve; circumcingere, *C. Mt. 23, 15: Bt. 4: 39, 3*. Ymb-hwyrft, ymb-hweorft, es; m. [ymb about, hwyrft a circuit] A circuit about, a circumference, circle, rotation, an orbit, orb, the world; circuitus, orbis, mundus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 66: Bt. 39, 3: Ps. 33, 7: 96, 3: Lk. 2, 1: Jos. 13*. ¶ On ymb-hwyrfte in a circle, around, *Bd. S. p. 614, 45*. Ymb-licgan, ymb-licgan to lie around, to surround; circumjacere, *Ors. 1, 1: Bt. R. p. 175*. Ymb-sieran, ymb-sieran to lay snares for; insidiari, *Bt. 16, 2*. Ymb-spræc, ymb-spræc a discourse about; sermo de, *Nat. S. Greg. p. 30, 2*. Ymb-sprecan, ymb-sprecan to speak about; loqui de, *Bt. 14, 2*. Ymb-swincan, ymb-swincan to labour after; laborare pro, *Bt. 18, 2*. Ymb-þencan, ymb-þincan to think about. Ymb-þonc a thought about, consideration, care; circumspicere, *Past. 35, 1*. Ymb-trymian, ymb-tryman to set around, to surround, fortify, protect; circumdare, munire, *Ps. 17, 4: 21, 11: 31, 9: Mt. 27, 66: Jos. 6, 1*. Ymb-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *adv.* [ymb round, utan outwardly] Round about, on all sides, all about on the outside;

circumcirca, circumquaque, undique:—Sprecan swiðe ferran ymbutan to speak very far round about, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 12. Scinan ymbutan to shine round about, *Cd.* 221.

* Ymbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *prep. ac.* [ymb about, utan without] Round about, around, round, without, beyond, except; circa, circum, extra, ultra:—Ða geseah se Hælend mycle menigeo ymbutan hyne, *Mt.* 8, 18. Ymbutan þæt weofod circa altare, *Ex.* 29, 20: *Lev.* 8, 2. Ymbutan þa eardung-stowe circa tentorium, *Nam.* 11, 24. Ymb-utan eow without you; extra vos, *Bt.* 11, 2. Ðam nis nan wuht bufan, ne nan wuht benyðan ne ymbutan (God) whom nothing is above, nor any thing beneath or beyond, *Bt.* 36, 5, *Card.* p. 280, 2.—The compound word ymbe-utan, is often separated; as, Ymb hine utan round about him, *Cd.* 216. Ymb ofn utan round about (the) oven, *Cd.* 186.

Ymb-færed [færed a journey] a journey about, a circuit; circuitus, *Jos.* 6, 5.

* Ymb-faran to go about, v. ymbe-faran.

Ymb-fleogan to fly around, *Cd.* 226.

Ymb-fon to encircle, v. ymbe-fon.

* Ymb-fretwian to adorn or embroider around, *V. Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gan, ymb-gangan to go round, to surround; circuire, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 32: *Ps.* 26, 11.

Ymb-gang a going round, v. ymbe-gang.

Ymb-grefretwian to adorn or deck around, *C. T. Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gerenian to adorn or deck around; circumornare, *Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gesettan to set round; circumponere, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 2.

Ymb-gyrdan to gird around; accingere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.

Ymb-habban to have about, to contain, comprehend; continere, *Bt.* 24, 1.

Ymb-haldan to hold around, to contain; continere, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-hangen covered around, clothed; circumamictus, *Ps.* 44, 15.

Ymb-heapan to heap around, to heap up; glomerare, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 25.

Ymb-hedig [hydig cautious] anxious about; sollicitus de, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Ymb-hegian to hedge about;

circumsepire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30.

* Ymb-hochian to be anxious about, v. ymb-hogian.

Ymb-hoga, an; m. Anxiety about, care, desire, sollicitudo; anxietas de, cura, desiderium;—Se ymbhoga þyssa woruld-sælða the desire of this world's honours, *Bt. R.* p. 158. Se ren ungemetlice ymbhogah the rain of immoderate care, *Bt.* 12. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genoh on hys agenum ymbhogan singulus dies habet satis in ejus propria sollicitudine, *Mt.* 6, 34.

Ymb-hogian to be anxious about; sollicitus esse de, exercitari, *L. Ps.* 118, 23, 27, 48.

Ymb-hringan to wind about, to ring or fence about; glomerare, *Col.* 98. Circumsepire, *Bd. S.* p. 546, 30.

Ymb-huung a cutting round, circumcision; circumcisio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 22.

Ymb-hwearfan to surround, v. ymbe-hwearfan.

Ymb-hwearft a circuit, v. ymbe-hwyrft.

Ymb-hydig, ymb-hydi [hydig anxious] Anxious about, sollicitus, heedful; sollicitus, solers, circumspicere:—Ne beo ge ymbe-hydlige ne estote vos solliciti, *Lk.* 12, 22, 26: *Mt.* 6, 28.

* Ymb-hydignys a care about, anxiety; sollicitudo, solertia, *L. Ps.* 13, 2.

Ymb-hydu Anxiety; sollicitudo, *Soma.* 397.

Ymb-licgan to surround, v. ymbe-licgan.

Ymb-liðan to sail round; circumnavigare, *Bd. S.* p. 622, 17.

Ymb-lyt an expanse, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-ren, ymb-ryne, es; m. [ryne a course] A round course, a revolution, circuit, anniversary; circumcurus, revolutio, circuitus, curriculum, decursus, anniversarius, anni decursu redeuns, cyclus, circuitus:—Gears ymb-ryne a year's course, *Ægu. Vern.* 21: *Rubr. Mt.* 20, 29: *Lk.* 8, 40: 9, 12: *R. Lk.* 1, 26.

Ymb-ridan to ride round; circumequitare.

Ymb-sæt besieged, *L. Ps.* 21, 11, v. ymb-sittan.

Ymb-sceadewan To overshadow; obumbrare, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawian To look about; circumspicere, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawindlice circumspicely, cautiously; circumspicere, *Bd. S.* p. 637, 5.

Ymb-scinan to shine around; circumfulgere, *Lk.* 2, 9.

* Ymb-scrydan; p. scryde to clothe about, envelope; circumvestire, *Mt.* 6, 25.

Ymb-seald compassed about, v. ymb-syllan.

Ymb-seon to look around; circumspicere, *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Ymb-set A setting about, a siege; circumsepicio, obsessio, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 19.

Ymb-setnung [setnung a sedition] A sedition, commotion; seditio, *R. Lk.* 21, 9.

Ymb-setting a setting round, a besieging; obsessio, *Lps.*

Ymb-sirian [sirian to deliberate] to consider about; deliberare super, *Ps.* 56, 6, 7.

Ymb-sittan, ymb-settan to sit or set about, to surround, besiege; circumcedere, obsidere, *L. Ps.* 21, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 577, 31.

Ymb-snidan, ymb-snitān; p. -snāð; pp. -sniden To cut round, to circumcisio; circumcidere, *Lk.* 1, 59: *Gal.* 17, 23.

Ymb-snidennys, se; f. A cutting round, circumcisio; circumcisio, *Jos.* 5, 6: *Jn.* 7, 22.

Ymb-spannan to span or clap round, to embrace; circumplecti, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 7.

Ymb-sprecan to speak about.

Ymb-standan to stand about, to surround; circumstare, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 9: *Ps.* 140, 3.

* Ymb-standennes, se; f. An encompassing; circumstantia, *L. Ps.* 140, 3.

Ymb-styrian To stir about, to overturn; evertere, *Lk.* 11, 21.

Ymb-swape Circuits or circumstances of words, talk drawn out at length, turnings and compassings; circuitus verborum, circumlocutio, ambage, *Som.*

Ymb-swapyu surrounded, clothed about; circumdatus, circumamictus, *C. Ps.* 44, 11, 15.

Ymb-swoep swept about, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 42, v. swāpan.

Ymb-swifan to turn about, to revolve; circuire, *Som.*

Ymb-swincan to labour after, v. ymbe-swincan.

Ymb-syllan; p. -sealde; p. -seald. To give around, to surround; circumdare, *Ps.* 21: 6: *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.

Ymb-syrwan to examine, v. ymb-sirian.

Ymb-þeahhtian to consult about, deliberare super, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 12.

Ymb-þringan to press around, circa premere, undique inire in, *L. Ps.* 16, 11.

Ymb-þriodung A consultation, deliberatio, *Som.*

Ymb-trynian to fortify, v. ymbe-trynian.
 Ymb-trynning *A fortification; munimen, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 12.*
 Ymb-trynan to turn about, to surround; circumversare, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Ymb-utan round about, *Bt. 39, 5, v. ymbe-utan.*
 Ymbutan-standan to stand round about; circumstare, *Jn. 11, 42.*
 Ymbutan-syllan to give round about, to surround; circum-dare, *Ps. 31, 13.*
 Ymb-wærlan to turn about; circumire, convertere se ad, *C. Lk. 7, 9, 44.*
 Ymb-weaxan to grow about; circumcingere adeo ut augeat, *Ors. 3, 9.*
 Ymb-wendan to turn about; convertere se, *C. Jn. 20, 14.*
 Ymb-wicgean to encamp about; circa castrametari, *Cd. 146.*
 Ymb-windan to wind round, to entangle; circumvolvare, circumcingere, *Ps. 118, 61.*
 Ymb-wlatian, emb-wlatian, emulation. To look about, consider, contemplate; circumspicere, contemplari, *Elf. gr. Som. 25.*
 Ymb-wlatung *A beholding; aspectus, Elf. gr. Som. 28.*
 Ymb-wyrnan to work round, to surround with works; circumoperari, *Bd. S. p. 542, 24, B.*
 Ymb-yrnan to run round, to environ; circumcurrere, circuire, *Ps. 58, 7, 16.*
 MEL, ymla. 1. *A scroll, schedule; scheda, schedula.* 2. *A weevil, mite; curculio:—1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 72. 2. Elf. gr. Som. 9, 3.*
 YMEN, ymn [*Chal. דימנון*] cinnun, hymnun *a hymn* A HYMN; hymnus:—Ymen callum haligum his hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus, *Ps. 148, 14.* On ymnun andettað him in hymnis constemini illi, *Ps. 99, 4.*
 Ymen-bóc *A hymn-book; hymnorum liber:—Ymen-bec hymnerum libri, Bd. S. p. 648, 36.*
 Ymen-sang *A hymn-song, a hymn; hymnaria cantio, hymnus, Dial. 2, 3, 4: V. Ps. 64, 1.*
 Ymenest highest, v. yfemenest.
 Ymn a hymn, v. ymen.
 Ymære, es; m. *A book of hymns; hymnarium, Cod. Eccl. 1 b, 17, Som.*
 Ym-sprecan to speak about, *Bt. R. p. 188, v. ymbe-sprecan.*
 Ynca *The third part of a dram,*

a scruple; scrupulum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.
 YNCE, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. once f: Ger. Dan. unze f: Swed. untz f: Fr. once f: It. oncia f: Sp. onza f: Port. onca f. all signifying an ounce*] AN INCH, uncia:—Wund ynces lang ouinus uncia longum, *L. pol. Alf. 40.* Ofer ynce supra unciam, *L. Ethelb. 66.* Et twam yncum pro duabus uncis, *id.*
 Yndaa, yntaa, an. AN OUNCE; uncia:—Hæfde ane yndaan goldes had an ounce of gold, *Ors. 4, 10.* Fiftig yntaena seolfres quinquaginta unciarum argenti, *Deut. 22, 29.*
 Yne-leac [leac a leek] *An onion, a scallion; unio, cepa, ascalonia, Cot. 166, v. enneleac.*
 Ynner inner; interior, v. inner.
 Ynnost inmost, v. innost.
 Ynta an ounce, v. yndaa.
 YPPAN; p. ypte; pp. ypped, gepped [*Plat. apenen: Dut. openen: Ger. öffnen: Old Ger. offonon: Dan. aabne: Swed. öppna: Icel. opna aperire*] To show forth, lay open, disclose, to betray; aperire, pandere, prodere:—Mid his sylfes dæde ypte sui ipsius actione manifestavit, *Bd. S. p. 604, 40, T.* Ypped manifestus factus, detectus, *Cot. 148.*
 Yppe Plain; open, manifest; apertus, manifestus:—Gif hit weordeð yppe si id stat manifestum, *L. In. 21, 43.*
 YPPE *A sight, show; spectaculum:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.* Gligmanna yppe orchestra, *rostra, id.*
 Ypping, e; f. *An opening, showing, expanse; manifestio, detectio, expansum:—Brun yppinge brown expanse; atrum expansum (aquarum), Cd. 167.*
 Ypplen *The top, height; cacumen, arx, Som.*
 Ypwines-fleot [fleot a bay, Ypwines of Ipwis] EBB'S-FLEET; Hypwini estuarium in insula Thanet, ubi Hengestus et Horsa, duces Saxonici, a Vortigerno Britannorum rege in subsidium acciti, primum in Britanniam appulerunt, *Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 6.*
 Yr angry; iratus, *Cd. 4, v. yrre.*
 Yraland *Ireland, Price's Warton, vol. 1. xcviij, v. Yrland.*
 Yrað subject; pertinent, *Ors. 1, 1, v. hyran.*
 Yre an ounce, v. ora, yndaa.
 Yrest, yre, iren; adj. *Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—Mid anre æxe yre with an iron axe, Chr.*

1012. Scyttelas yrenne he forbræc vectes ferreos confregit, *Ps. 106, 16: 149, 8.* Yren bendas iron bonds, *Cd. 19, v. isen, iren.*
 YRF, orf, ierfe, erfe, yrfe, es; m. [*Plat. arve m. hæres; arve n. hæreditas, peculium: Dut. erigenam m. f. heir, heirress; erf, erfgoed, erve n. erfenis f. inheritance, patrimony, heritage: Ger. erbe m. erbin f. heir, heirress; erbe n. inheritance, patrimony: Old Ger. erbo, eribo, erve, eribu hæres; arbe, arbi, arpi, erbe property, inheritance: Moes. arbja hæres; arbi hæreditas: Dan. arving c. an heir, heirress; arv c. inheritance: Swed. arfwing c. an heir, an heirress; arf n. inheritance: Icel. arfi, erfingi m. hæres; arfi m. erfd f. hæreditas: Wel. erwi an estate, inheritance. According to Ibro and Adelung, the original signification of this word was earth; as is shown in the Wel. Gael. ar land, earth; erw an acre of land; erwi, erwydd land, estate, inheritance; Etrurian ar, arv a field: Lat. arvum: Heb. ארץ ar, arts the earth: Chal. ארץ arca: Old Fr. artos a country: Icel. yrkia, erfidi aratio: Grk. ipsa the earth, then the culture of the earth, and all that is acquired by it, any kind of property, landed property: from Heb. ארשיר irse a possession, inheritance, from ארשיר irs to possess, inherit*] 1. *Cattle; pecus.* 2. *Property, substance, goods, inheritance; peculium, bona, facultates, hæreditas; hæres:—1. Gað and offriað eowrum Gode, for an eowre yrfe sceal ben heir, Ex. 10, 24. Trode bedrifan forstolenes yrfe vestigium insequi furtim ablatis pecoria, L. Wal. 1.* On mannun and on yrfe in homine et in pecore, *Ex. 8, 17.* 2. *Yrfe drihtnes hæreditas domini, Ps. 126, 4.* Yrfe hyrde guardian of (the) heritage; hæreditatis custos, *Cd. 52.* Scyldig his yrfe reus ejus hæreditatis, *L. In. 6.* Heold land and yrfe Malalebel Mahaleel held land and inheritance, *Cd. 58.* Heold maga yrfe hald (his) father's heritage, *Cd. 62.*—Yrf-cwalm cattle pestilence, murrain; pecorum lues, *Chr. 986.*—Yrfe-bóc a book of inheritance or heritage, a charter, will; hæreditatis

liber, charta, testamentum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-
fyrt *time of inheritance; hære-
ditatis (in eundem) tempus,*
cretio, i. e. certorum dierum
spatium, quod instituto hære-
di datur ad deliberandum,
utrum expediat ei adire hære-
ditatem, nec ne; *Ulp. R. 13:*
Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.—Yrfe-
gedal *a division of inheritance;*
hæreditatis divisio, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 57.—Yrfe-laf *heredi-
tary remnant; hæreditatis re-
liquiæ, Cd. 162.*—Yrfe-land,
serf-land *hereditary land;*
hæreditaria terra, *Past. 1, 2.*
Yrfe-numa [niman to take] *One*
who takes the inheritance, an
heir; qui hæreditatem capit,
hæres:—Des ys yrfe-numa,
uton gan and ofslæan hyne,
Mt. 21, 38. Her is se yrfe-
numa, *Mk. 12, 7: Gen. 15, 3,*
4: 21, 10. Habban to yrfe-
numan habers in hæredem,
Gen. 5, 4.—Yrfe-stol *an heredi-
tary seat, a mansion; hære-
ditaria sedes, mansio, Cd. 79:*
Cod. Exon. 52 a, 6.
Yrfe-weard, erfe-weard, es; m.
[weard a ward, guard, lord]
Lord of inheritance, an heir;
hæreditarius dominus, hæres:
—Her ys se yrfe-weard, *Lk.*
20, 14: Cd. 83: Bd. S. p.
490, 18.
Yrfe-weardnes, yrfe-wyrðnes,
erf-wyrðnes, se; f. *An inheri-
tance; hereditas:—Syllan*
*yrfe-weardneses dare hæredi-
tatem, Ps. 2, 8: 60, 5: Deut.*
32, 9: Mt. 12, 7.—Yrfe-writ-
end [writend a writer]
a writer of inheritance, a testator.
—Yrfe-weard an heir, v. yrfe-
weard.
Yrfe-weardian, geyrfe-weardian;
p. ode; pp. od. *To inherit;*
hæreditare, possessionem hæ-
reditariam habere:—Dæt þu
yrfe-weardige eorðan æt tu
poideas terram, *Ps. 36, 36:*
9, 11, 23, 31.
Yrfe-weard-writer. *An heir-writer,*
one who specifies his heir, a
*testator, also a legatus; lega-
tarius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
Yrgeþo *Negligence, sloth; igna-
via, segnitias, Bd. S. p. 483,*
15.
YRHÐ, e; f. 1. *Sluggishness,*
sloth, lassiness, wearisomeness;
segnitias, tedium. 2. *Cow-
ardice, fear, dread; formido,*
pavor:—1. For his yrgeþo
propter ejus segnittem, *L. pol.*
Cnut. 21. Dæt was geworden
þurh lyðre yrgeþe Godes by-
dela that was done through a
base sloth of God's messengers,
Lup. 21. 2. For yrgeþe þe

cow eglæð þra pavors quo vos
lædet, *Deut. 28, 67.*

Yrisc IRISH; Hibernicus, Som.
Yrland, Ireland, Ireland, Yra-
land. IRELAND; Hibernia,
Chr. 918: 1051.

Yrman; p. ode; pp. yrmed,
geyrmed; v. a. [earn poor,
miserable] *To afflict, HARM,*
torment, to make unhappy, to
render miserable or desolate;
miserum facere, vexare, af-
fligere, desolare:—He eorð-
cyningas yrmed he afflicted
earthly kings, *Bt. R. p. 160:*
Bd. S. p. 480, 24: Cod. Exon.
66 a, 1.

Yrming *A miserable being, a*
*wretch; miser:—Da yrming-
gas þe þær to lafe wurdon the*
wretches who were left there,
Ors. 2, 7. Sio frofor an eall-
raun yrminga consolatio unica
omnium miserorum, *Bt. R. p.*
181.

Yrmeð, eorðe, ermð, e; f.
[yrmeð, yrmeð, from yrman
to afflict; earn poor] *Misery,*
distress, calamity, sollicitudo,
*want, poverty; miseria, cala-
mitas, sollicitudo, paupertas:*
—For yrmeð unspedig propter
misericordiam inopum, *Ps. 11, 6.*
Hi alisde of heora yrmeðe de-
liver them from their misery, *Elf.*
T. p. 10, 10. Of yrmeðe a sol-
licitudine, *Mk. 4, 19.* Ofhyre
yrmeðe eall þæt heo hæfde
sealde ex ejus penuria omne
quod ipsa habuit immisit, *Mk.*
12, 44. Gif he þære tide
yrmeðe beswicode si ille illius
temporis calamitatis efigerit,
Bd. S. p. 512, 36. Se þe
hine fram swa monegum
yrmeðum generede qui se tot
calamitatibus eriperet, *Bd. S.*
p. 514, 19.

YRMAN, he yrmeð; p. arn, we
urnon; pp. urnen [v. cognate
words in rennan to run]
to run; currere, decurrere, flu-
ere:—Ic yrn curro, *T. Ps.*
118, 32. Sio ea yrmeð fluvius
decurrit, *Ors. 1, 1.* Ic arn
cucurrit, *V. Ps. 61, 4.* Urnon
hym togeanes concurrerunt ei
obviam, *Mt. 8, 28.* Hym to
urnon eum ad cucurverunt, *Mk.*
9, 15. Dider urnon illuc cu-
currerunt, *Mk. 6, 33.* He arn
cucurrit, *Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 5, 6:*
Lk. 24, 12. Hig twegen ur-
non ætgædere hi bini cucur-
rerunt simul, *Jn. 20, 4.* Wæte-
ru yrmeðe aque decurrentes,
Ps. 57, 7.

YRRE, ierre, irre, eorre, es; m.
[Frs. ira angry, enraged].
Perhaps related to the Plat.
Dan. iver m: Dut. yver m:
Ger. eifer m: Not. eiuro:

Sweđ. ifwer m: all signifying
passion, wrath: Icel. yfa f.
dissidium; ira in furva
agere, demerare: Arab. 37

to be hot, and thence to be aggra-
vated or angry] *ira, anger,*
indignation, fury; ira, furor,
indignatio:—Godes yrre hæz
God's anger bore, Eos. 11, 4.
Godes yrre ys ofer hig Ða
ira est super eos, Num. 16, 46.
*Seo geæccawindes secal weal-
dan þæz yrres the reason next*
to govern the anger, Bt. 33, 4.
Card. p. 204, 20. Ic eorðe
his yrre meturðan ejus ira.
Deut. 9, 19. Cwæð mð
yrre dixit cum indignatione.
Lk. 14, 21: Gen. 44, 18
Mk. 3, 5.

Yrre; adj. *Angry; iram:—*
Hwi eart þu yrre quæ a s
iratus? Gen. 4, 6. He was
yrre ille erat iratus, *E. 15,*
20: Deut. 9, 8: Mt. 18, 34:
22, 7. Wæron hi yrre ge-
wordden they were made angry,
Bd. S. p. 503, 16.

Yrre; adv. *Angrily; iram:—*
Yrre andswarode agrily an-
swered, Cd. 183.

Yrrenga, yrriaga; adv. *Angry*
in anger; iracunde, irac:
Yrriaga spræc agrily mæc.
Cd. 43. Yrriaga singen a
sting in anger, *Bt. 31, 2: p.*
172.

Yr-scipe *Anger; ira, L. Ps. 2,*
25.

YRSIAN, eorrian, irian; p. oðe.
pp. od, geyrsod; v. a. *Pa.*
Ger. rasen: Dan. ras: Sweđ.
rasa furere] To be angry; iri-
sci, indignari, succensere:—
Hulange driht þu yrstæwe-
quo domine irasceri? Ps. 73,
5: 79, 5. Ic biðde þæt tu
ne yrstie oro ut tu irasceris.
Gen. 18, 32. Moises yrstode
Moses iratus est, Num. 31, 14.
Yræodon swiðe wið þine ira
suat talde in eum, *Gen. 5, 21.*
Hi yræodon Moyes irasce-
rant Moysen, *Ps. 105, 16.*

Yrsinga agrily, v. yrscipe.
Yrsung, corsung, irung; e; f.
Anger, angrietas, irascen-
sa; anger; ira, iracundia, ir-
ascibilitas:—To yrsmge ge-
gean æd irum proccere. L.
Ecc. 33. An geccynðe eic-
saule yrsmge were eum eic-
lis qualitas eijusque eum
trascibilitas est, *Bt. R. p.*
178.

Yrð, ernð, e; f. *Earth, plough-*
ground, what ploughed ground
produces, proccere, cura; tra-
ctus arabilis, istius agri pro-
ventus, seges:—Genitibus

yrð copiaa seges, *Bd. S. p. 606, 1.* Ripe yrð fortreddon *naturam segetem calcarunt, Bd. S. p. 480, 35.* — Yrð — land ploughed land, *Cot. 16.*

frðling, yrðling, yrðlingc, eorð-ling, es; *m. A farmer; agricultor* :—*Gen. 9, 20.* Laboratorcs sind yrðlingas, *Eif. T. p. 40.*

Ys is; est:—Rabbi, þæt ys, lærow, *Ja. 3, 2.* Þæt þe accenned ys of fæscce, þæt ys fæsc, *Ja. 3, 6, v. wesan.*

Ys ice, *v. la.*

Ysel ashes, *v. yale.*

Ysen iron, *Eif. gr. Som. 9, 52, v. isen.*

Yserra iron, *v. iserra.*

Y-sides [sið time] *At a time, timely* :—*Ysiðes sona tempore cito, statim. L. Const. § ult.*

YSEL, e; *f. also an. q. [Lanc. isles ashes: Plat. oesel, oesel, oesel, oes f. the snuff of a candle, the glowing wick of a lamp or candle; usel and oesel f. signify in some Ger. provinces, glowing ashes: Icel. eyra f. cinis ignitus: It. esca f. tinder, ashes: Sp. yeca f. tinder, glowing ashes] Ash, ashes, white ashes, a hot ember; favilla* :—*Ge syndon dust, and accan, and yela eos este pulvis, et cineres, et favilla, Guthl. Vit. 4.* Ða yala upflugon mid þam smyce *favilla ascenderunt cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.* — In onlicneasse upastigendra yselena or yala *mansuetudine ascendentium favillarum, Bd. S. p. 628, 23.* Bearwas wurdon to axan and to ysian groves becomas cinidars and ashes, *Cd. 110.*

YSE, an. [Plat. Ger. ysop m: Dan. Sued. isop m: Icel. ysop n: Heb. אֲזוּב azub: Arab.

]; zwia] *Hyssop; hyssopum;*

hyssopus officinalis Lin :—*Ysopan sceaf hyssopi fasciculus, Ex. 12, 22: Ja. 19, 29.*

Ys, gist, es; *m. A tempest, storm, whirlwind, whirlpool; procella, tempestas* :—*Mycel yst windes magnus turbo venti, Mt. 4, 37: Lk. 8, 23.* Gast ystes *spiritus procellae, C. Ps. 106, 25.* He gesette yst his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram, C. Ps. 106, 29.* Gast ysta *spiritus procellarum, C. Ps. 10, 7.* Æfter eallum þam ystum urra geawinea *post omnes tempestates nostrorum laborum, Bt. 34, 8.*

Ysting Stormy; procellosus, *Som. e:ats; edit, Mk. 2, 16: Gen. 27, 10, v. etan.* — *p. yttā [from ut out] To out, drive out, to expel, banish;*

expellere, ejicere :—*Her man ytte ut Ælfgar eorl here they banished earl Ælfgar, Chr. 1058, v. utian.*

Ytas the Jutes; Jutæ, *Bd. S. p. 584, 24, B: Cod. Exon. 85 a, 9, v. Iotas.*

Ytæ; *comp. ytere, yttre, utre; sup. ytemest; adj. [Dan. ud, ydere, yderst extra, exterius, extreme: Icel. út, utar, ytst, id.] 1. Outward; exterus, posterus. 2. Outer, more outward; exterior, ulterior. 3. Outmost, utmost, utter, last; extremus, ultimus, novissimus* :—*1. On ytan in externa parte, Chr. 993. 2. Of helle þa yteran ex inferno ulteriori, T. Ps. 85, 12. Ofaloh on þa ytran percussit in posteriora, Ps. 77, 72. 3. Ealra ytemest omnium ultimus, ultima, Lk. 20, 32. Ic wylle þyssum ytemestum syllan volo huic ultimo dare, Mt. 20, 14. To þam ytemestan dæge becumman to come to the last day, Bd. S. p. 575, 30. Ær þu agylde þone ytemestan or ytemystan feorðling utquedum reddideris ultimum quadrantem, Mt. 5, 26: Lk. 12, 59. On þa ytemesta esse in extremo mari, Ps. 138, 8. Ðæs mannes ytemestan hujus hominis ultima, Mt. 12, 45. Þa ytemestan word the last words, Bd. S. p. 599, 12.*

Yteren *Belonging to an otter; lutrinus* :—*Cyrtel yterenne a cloak of otter-skin; tunica (e pelle) lutrina, Ors. 1, 1.*

YD, e; *pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [Icel. yda f. astus aquarum vel fluminum; udi m. udor; unu f. fluctus; yda astuare, efferrescere] What rises up, a wave, flood; fluctus* :—*Yð up færeð a wave ascends, Cd. 157.*

Yðe *peahton waves have covered, Cd. 158.* Ea-stream-yða þec wurðiað *river-stream-floods thee adores, Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 11.* Ealle yða þine þu ingældest *omnes fluctus tuos induxisti, Ps. 87, 7.* Sealte yða *salt waves, Cd. 163.* Seo sæ mot brucan *smyltra yða the sea may enjoy serene waves, Bt. 7, 3.* Yða he awareop on þæt scyp *fluctus jactabat in navem, Mk. 4, 37.* Scyp ofer-goten mid yðum *navis aperta fluctibus, Mt. 8, 24.*

Yð; *comp. yðre; sup. yðest; adj. Easy, light; faciliis, levis* :—*Yð dæde hit was Gode facile factum id erat Deo, Lup. 3, 10.* Ge yðran, *ge un-yðran both light and heavy, Y. Eccl. 29, v. eað.*

Yð; *sup. yðest; adv. More easily; faciliis* :—*Ðe yð the more easily, Ors. 2, 2.* Yðest *most easily, Cod. Exon. 26 b, 11, v. eaðe, eð.*

Yðelic *easy, v. eaðelic.*

Yðelice *easily, Ors. 3, 7, v. eaðelice.*

Yðgodon, *for yðodon overflowed; inundaverunt, Pa. 77, 23, v. yðian.*

Yðgung, e; *f. A floating, swimming; fluctuatio, inundatio, C. T. Ps. 54, 25.*

Yð-hengest *A sea-horse, a ship; marinus caballus, vector, navis* :—*Yð-hengestas ships, Chr. 1003.*

Yðian; *p. ode; pp. od. [yð a wave] To rise as a wave, to flow, fluctuate, to overflow; inundare, redundare, fluctuare* :—*Ða þæs flodes wæteru yðe-don ofer eorðan quæm diluuii aqua redundarunt super terram, Gen. 7, 6.* Yðigende *floating*. Yðiene burne *an overflowing brook, Prov. 18.* Yðigende *mod fluctuans animus, Psat. 21, 1.*

Yð-laf *a sea leaving, a survivor of the flood, Cd. 171.*

Yð-mearas *Ships; naves, Cod. Exon. 20 b, 4.*

Yððan-ceaster *a castle in Essex, v. iððan-ceaster.*

Yting *A way, journey; via, iter* :—*On ytinge in a journey, abroad; in itinere, peregre, R. Ben. 55: Hom. Nat.*

Ytat *eateat; comedes, Gen. 3, 18, v. etan.*

Ytt *eats; comedit, Mt. 2, 16, v. etan.*

Yttinga-ford [*Hood. Thitinga-ford: Brom. Ichyngford: Matt. West. Ittingeford]* *Hitchingford, q. Hitching, Herts; Ittingarum vadum, nomen loci ubi pax facta est inter Anglos et Danos, Chr. 907.*

YWAN; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To show, open, reveal; ostendere, monstrare, demonstrare* :—*Dine myltae ywe us thy mercy show us, Cod. Exon. 11 b, 2.* Ywde ic him *I showed to them; ostendi ego iis, Bd. S. p. 572, 25: 496, 2: 604, 40.* Ywað me *anne peninc ostende mihi denarium, Lk. 20, 24.* Ic þe ywan wille *brade foldan I to thee will show a wide country, Cd. 88.* Him ywed was *to him had been revealed, Cd. 180.*

Ywing *A showing; ostensio, demonstratio, Som.*

Ywodeat *formedst; formasti, Ps. 103, 28, for hiwodeat, v. hiwian to form.*

° In expressing the sounds of *th*, the Anglo-Saxon orthography was more consistent than the present English. We now use *th* to represent two sounds, as heard in the words *thing* and *smooth*; the Anglo-Saxona, with greater propriety, used two distinct characters to denote these two separate sounds. The *hard* or *sharp* sound of *th* heard in *thing* is represented in Anglo-Saxon by Þ, þ *th*; and the *soft* or *flat* sound, as found in *other*, *brother*, is denoted by Ð, ð *dth*. Þ or þ *th*, representing the hard or sharp sound, is used in Anglo-Saxon at the *beginning* of words and syllables; as, þing *thing*, þepencan *to bethink*. Ð or ð *dth*, denoting the soft or flat sound, is employed at the *end* of words and syllables; as, aðð sooth, bróðer brother. This is the plan adopted in the present work. As the scribes of the more recent Anglo-Saxon MSS. have not been very precise in the use of þ *th*, ð *dth*, it will be desirable to show the reasons by which the sounds and the use of these characters have been determined.

It is evident that þ *th* is the *hard*, and ð *dth* the *soft* sound; 1st, Because as Ð is clearly taken from D, it is most probable that Ð represented the sound which comes nearest to D: it is also evident, on the other hand, that þ, as well as the Icelandic Þ are taken from the Runic Þ, and, therefore, it probably denoted the same hard sound. 2ndly, Because ð *dth* is found so frequently at the end of a syllable, and between two vowels, where the softer sound is still retained in English, and where, according to the old orthography, ð *dth* is found in Icelandic and in Ger. and Dan. a mere *d*; as, aððre, Eng. sooth, and Icel. aððir; aððre, Eng. others, Icel. aððir: A.-S. bróðer, Ger. brother: Ger. bruder: Dan. broder.

On the contrary, þ is found most at the beginning of words, where the Icel. has always the hard sound; as, þeod *people*: Icel. þjóð; þencan *to think*: Icel. þenkja. Þ, þ. Hanc litteram proprie reor pronuntiandam ut Græcorum Θ in Θεος, et Anglorum th in thing; Ð, ð, vero ut Angli th in smooth, &c. Sed confunduntur hi characteres a scriptoribus.

Anglo-Saxon words ending in -ð, -uð [Eng. th: Ger. Den. Sued. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] are all of the feminine gender; as, myrð *mirth*; treowð *troth*, a covenant; yrmð, *misery*; geoguð *youth*; gesyhð *sight*, &c.

Þá; ac. f. s. nom. ac. pl. of se; article; pron. 1. The; τῆς; ol, al, τῆ; τῶν, τῶν, τῶ. 2. It is also used as a demonstrative or relative pronoun; this, those, who, which, whom, &c.; hic, ille, iste; qui, quæ, &c.—1. On þa balgan ceastre, Mt. 4, 6. Þa hæðenan the heathen, Bd. S. p. 618, 19. Þa betstanan meretrotan optimas margaritas, Bd. S. p. 473, 18. 2. And þa þe god worhton, farað on lifes æryste, and þa þe yfel dydon, on domes æryste, Jn. 6, 29. Ofer þa feoll se stypell on Syloa ofer whom fell the steeple in Siloam, Lk. 13, 4.

Þa, þa þa; adv. [Plat. Dut. daar: Frs. Ger. da: Old Ger. tho, thar, dhar, do dhuo, dhoh: Dan. da when, as: Sued. där, der when, as; då: Old Sued. tå when then, at that time that: Icel. þá, tum, cum, ubi] Then, until, while, whilst, when, as; tum, tunc, quum, quando, dum:—Þa cwæð heo, þæt ys soð, Mt. 16, 27. Þa þa men aleton quum homines dormirent, Mt. 13, 25. Þa com tum venit, Mt. 16, 1. Þa he com quando venit, Mt. 13, 54. Þa se brydguma ylde dum sponsus moratus est, Mt. 26, 5. Þa he þa gehyrde tum ille quando audivit, Bd. S. p. 486, 28. ¶ Þa . . . þa then . . . when; when . . . then; quum . . . tum.—Þa sona as soon,

immediately; tum cito, utim, Mt. 14, 22.—Þa sona is so soon as; tum repente quæ. Mt. 9, 8. Þa hwile þe tu while that, the while, wile; dum, dum adhuc, interea dum, donec, quamdiu, Mt. 4, 2; Jn. 9, 4, 5. Þa gyt ðes wæ as yet, moreover; adhuc, Ga. 18, 29: Mt. 12, 44.

Þac, þæc, þeac, es; a. [Plat. Dut. dak n: Ger. dach n: Old Ger. Not. tach, thak, tch. dak: Mona. dachum teotima. testa: Dan. tag n: Sued. ta n: Icel. þak n. þekja f. lectum: Fr. Gael. tubh, tubha, tughha m. thatch: Fr. tât n. It. tetto m. a roof, house: Sp. techo m. ceiling, habitaculo. techo de pajá straw, thatch. Port. tecto m. The Grk. τῆς στρώσεως a roof: and the It.

τῆς τεχτῆς tecth, thacth wæc is under, are near relations. Gal. dachaidh f. a house, dwelling place, is exact Ger. dach a roof: Fr. Gael. teach n. a house, an apartment.] Tract. THATCH, a covering; tritum stramineum seu fenum, tritum cujuvis generis.—Mycelne and gesomode on þecum, &c. plurimum congruis advehit in tecto feno, &c. Bd. S. p. 542, 22. Nal þæce beþæht thatchid es; thatch, Bd. S. p. 534, 32: C. R. Mt. 8, 8.

Daccian To touch gently, to stroke; leniter palpare, to mulcere. Past. 41, 4, 64. Lp.

ÐACELA [Plat. f: Dut. n: Dan. c. fakkal: Ger. fackel f: Old Ger. fackala: Mona. fackhala flamma: Ot. fakol: Ya. fakola: Bosh. fakole: Sued. fackla f: It. faccola f: Sp. hacha f: Wend. hach. Related to the Lat. fax, facula the Grk. φλόξ, φλόγος. The lang. refers to the old Nord. fack, fack fire, and the verb fachen, anfachen to make fire to kindle: Lat. mid sacro affocare, to kindle; focu, focus fire] A light, candle, lamp; lucerna, R. Lk. 11, 34. Þaccilera, lucilla, pucelle, C. J. 5, 35. Þaccle lampen, L.

Mt. 25, 1. Fax, facula, *Cot.* 164.

Pæcen a roof, v. *pæcen*.

Pæc-tigil a covering tile, a roof tile; tecti tegula, *Som.*

Pæder thither, *Ex.* 32, 34, v. *pider*.

Pæge These, of them; illi, illa, illorum, used for the pl. article þa, þara:—*Sume pæge quidam illorum*, *Jn.* 12, 20. He wyrcð maran þonne pæge synt ille faciet majora quam illa sunt, *Jn.* 14, 12.

Pægn a minister, servant, soldier, *Chr.* 656: *R. Mt.* 5, 26: *Ors.* 4, 1, v. *pegen*.

Pægtung Counsel; consilium:—*C. Mt.* 28, 12. *Pæhtung*, *C. Mk.* 3, 6.

Pæh though, *Cd.* 219, v. *pæah*.

Pælian To draw, draw out; haurire, *C. Jn.* 2, 8.

Pæl - weal [*Flor.* *Tealweale*: *Brom.* *Thelwald*.—þil a stake, plank, weal a wall] *THELWALL*, *Cheeshire*; locus est in agro Cestriensi, ad Merseise fluvii ripam; ubi arceam construxit et praesidium firmavit rex Edwardus senior, *Chr.* 923.

em to the; sometimes found for þam; d. s. and pl. of se.

en a minister, servant, v. *pegen*.

en then, v. *pænne*.

encung a thanking, *L. Edm.*

5, in *tit.*, v. *þancung*.

ene, *pæne* the, that; for þone; ac. m. s. of se.

enian [þan we] To moisten, make wet; rigare, madefacere, madescere, *Dial.* 1, 4.

enne then, when, yet, *Mt.* 25, 27: *Mk.* 13, 4: *Lk.* 13, 28:

18, 8, v. *þonne*.

ex, *þar*, *þer*; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut.* daar, aldaar: *Fra.* da: *Ger.* da, allda, dort, dahin, dorthin: *Old Ger. and Moes.* thar

þi: *Dan.* der: *Swed.* der, þar: *Icel.* þar íbú] 1. *THERE*;

þi, *illic*. 2. *Where, whither*;

þi, *quo*:—1. *Gebæd* hine xri to Gode, *Gen.* 13, 4:

8, 24. *Pær* ic eom ibi ego um, *Mt.* 18, 20. *Læt* pær

clique illic, *Mt.* 5, 24. *Wæs* na pær erat solus illic, *Mt.* 4, 23.

2. *Pær* naþor om e moððe hit ne fornyað, nd þar þeofas hit ne delfað e ne forstelab. *Witodlice*

er þin gold-hord is, pær is in heorte, *Mt.* 6, 20, 21. ¶

Pær þær there where, where; u ubi, *Gen.* 2, 11: *Jn.* 12, 5.

Pær . . . þær where . . . ere, there . . . where; ubi . . . ibi, *Mt.* 5, 21: *Ps.* 52, 6.

Þar-abutun thereabout, *Mt.*

14, 69.—*Pær*-æfter thereafter, afterwards, *L. Const. W. p.*

112, § 7.—*Pær*-inne therein, *C. R. Ben.* 50.—*Pær*-mid there in the midst, therewith.

—*Pær*-of thereof, *Gen.* 27, 9.—*Pær*-on thereon, *Deut.* 32, 52.—*Pær*-rihte there directly, instantly, immediately, just; ibi recta, statim, *Mt.* 3, 16:

4, 20.—*Pær*-to thereto, thereof, besides, *Deut.* 12, 32.—*Pær*-togeteanes against that, on the contrary.—*Pær*-ufon-on thereupon, thereover.—*Pær*-ute thereout, without, out of doors, abroad; foras.—*Pær*-wið therewith, *Gen.* 47, 16.

Pæra: g. pl. of se. Of the, of those; τω:—*Manega pæra*

Iuda ræddon þis gewrit many of the Jews read this writing, *Jn.* 19, 20, v. *þara*.

Pæra there, *Jn.* 4, 40, v. *þær*.

Pæra; g. d. f. of se. Of or to the, that, whom; hujus, huic; cujus, cui:—*Þa* tumbude

þære Herodiadisecan dolitur beforen him, *Mt.* 14, 6.

Pærf need, v. *þearf*.

Pærf Leaven; fermentum, *C. Mt.* 16, 6, 11, q. unleavened, v. *þeorf*.

Pærfia the poor, a poor man, *C. Lk.* 16, 20, v. *þearfa*.

Pær-inne therein, v. *þær*, &c.

Pærl very, much, *Chr.* 1097, v. *þearle*.

Pærof thereof, v. *þær*, &c.

Pæron thereon, v. *þær*, &c.

Pærrihthe directly, v. *þær*, &c.

Pærsca thrashed; p. of þerscan.

Pærscan to thrash, *C. Mk.* 5, 5, v. *þerscan*.

Pærscere, es; m. A THRASHER; triturator, *Som.*

Pærsewald a threshold, *Bd. S. p.* 5, 7, in *tit.*, v. *þerscold*.

Pærþær there, v. *þær*, &c.

Pær-to thereto, v. *þær*, &c.

Pær-ute thereout, out of doors, v. *þær*, &c.

Pær-wið therewith, v. *þær*, &c.

Pæs; g. m. n. of se. Of the, that, whom, whose; τω, hujus, illius, cujus, *Mt.* 2, 20:

Jn. 7, 16: 9, 4: *Gen.* 1, 11: *Mt.* 9, 9.

Pæs; *adv.* Of this, for this, so far, so much so, thus, since that, whereby, whereof; eo, adeo, in tantum:—*Pæs* deop, þæs micel so deep, so great, *Cd.* 39. *Pæs* fela so many, *Cd.* 205. *Pæs* stronglic so strongly, *Cd.* 224. ¶ *Pæs* þe ma or mare so much the more; eo magis, *Mt.* 20, 31: *Mk.* 10, 26, 48: *Lk.* 5, 15: *Jn.* 5, 18.

To þæs to that degree, so; in tantum, adeo. To þæs heard, and to þæs stanihthe so hard

and so strong; adeo dura et petrosa, *Bd. S. p.* 605, 27.

Pæs þe since that, after, for that, because that, that; quando, postquam, eo quod, secundum quod, quatenus, ut.

Pæs þe he genam since that he took, *Cd.* 129. *Pæs* þe for that, *Cd.* 225. *Pæs* þe he us axode juxta quod ille nos interrogavit, *Gen.* 43, 7.

Pæs þe man don mæge quatenus homo facere possit, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 19.

Pæs-lic, *geþæs*-lic; *adj.* [*Pæs* of this, lic like] Meet, sit, agreeable, worthy; huic similis, aptus, congruus, dignus:—*Hyra* cyðnes næs þæslic eorum testimonium non erat par, *Mt.* 14, 59. *Þa* cyðnessa næron þæslic testimonia non erant paria, *Mk.* 14, 56. *Naht* þæslices deaðe nihil digni morte, *Lk.* 23, 15.

Pæs-lice In like manner, worthily, fitly; similiter, taliter, *L. Ps.* 147, 9. *Digne, Scint.* 9.

Pæs-licnys, se; f. Agreeableness, suitableness, conveniency, fitness; congruitas, convenientia, decencia, *Som.*

Pæsma Leaven, a leavened lump; fermentum, *R. Ben.* 2.

Pæt; *nom. ac. n. s. of se.* The, THAT; and the relative that, which; το, id, istud, quod:—*Þis* is þæt bigspell. *Pæt* sæd ys Godes word, *Lk.* 8, 11. *Soðlice* þæt þe ofer þone stan asawen is, þæt is se þæt Godes word gehyrð, and hrædlice þæt mid blisse onfehð, *Mt.* 13, 20. *Pæt* þu sædest id tu dixisti, *Mt.* 26, 64. *Þa* wæs þæt gewrit gefyllad þæt cwyð, and he wæs mid unrihtisium geteald, *Mk.* 15, 28. *Pæt* ic eow secge quod ego vobis dico, *Mt.* 10, 27. *Ealle* þæt he ahte omne quod habuit, *Mt.* 18, 25.

Pæt; *adv.* From that place, thence, only; inde, tantummodo, duntaxat, *Mon. Angl.* p. 990, *Som.*

Pæt; *conj.* [*Plat. Dut.* dat: *Ger.* dass: *Ker.* dass: *Ind.* dhaz: *Ot. Tat.* thaz: *Moes.* thetei quod; *conj.* and also *pron. qui, que, quod*: *Dan.* at *conj.* den, det *pron*: *Swed.* att *conj.* det *pron*: *Russ.* da, dabi: *Grk. ori.* *Adelung* observes that the *Plat. dat.* the *Eng.* that, the *Swed.* det, the *Moes.* thetei, the *A.-S.* þæt, are *conj.* and also the n. gender of the article or pronoun] That, so that, because; quod, ut, quia:—*God* geseah þa þæt

hit god wæs, *Gen. 1, 4: Mt. 16, 8.* Bæd þæt hig bædon þæt rogawit ut illi intercederent ut, *Gen. 28, 8, 9.* Þæt he sy ut ille sit, *Mt. 10, 25.* Swa þæt adeo ut, *Mt. 13, 54.*

*Þætæ [contracted from þæt that, þe which] *That, so that; ut, quia; often used for þæt, conj.*

Þafa a *favourer, v. gefafa.*

Þafetere *A pardoner, forgiver; condonator, Som.* Lye says, qui sinit, consentit; facilis, indulgens, *Psat. 20.*

ÞAFIAN, þáfigan, gefáfigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To suffer, permit; permittere.* 2. *To consent, admit, allow, obey; consentire:—*1. Þafa þat, *Mt. 7, 4.* Þafodest þu permittedest thos, *Cd. 102, Th. p. 135, 21.* Se þe hit þafað who permits it, *Bt. 38, 6.* Nolde gefáfigan, *Mt. 24, 43.* 2. Ge þafiað eower fædera weorcum eos concessit vestrorum patrum factis, *Lk. 11, 48.* Þafigan onginnan to begin to obey, *Cd. 181, Th. p. 227, 22.*

Þaforlic; comp. ra, re; adj. Useful; utilis, *C. R. Lk. 17, 2.*

Þafung permission, *Bt. 5, 1, v. gefafung.*

Þag, þah throve, *Cd. 105: 132, v. þeon.*

Þage, for þa when, then as, *Th. An.*

*Þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To or by the, to this, that, these, those, whom, which; *se; vos, raris, rous; illo, illis; cui, quo, quibus:—*Þam Hælende *Salvatori, Mt. 14, 12.* To þam wife to the woman, *Gen. 3, 1, 4, 13, 16.* Of þam treowe of the tree, *Gen. 2, 17.* Of þam yþum a *suctibus, Mt. 14, 24.* On þam dæge in illo die, *Ex. 14, 30: Mt. 7, 22.* On þam dæge þe in isto die quo, *Gen. 2, 4: Mt. 24, 50.* Eallum þam þe omnibus illis qui, *Gen. 1, 30.* An of þam unus ex iis, *Gen. 2, 11: Mt. 10, 29.* On þam dagum in illis diebus, *Gen. 6, 4: Mt. 3, 1: 24, 19: Mk. 1, 9.* On þam in quo, *Gen. 2, 8: Mt. 3, 17.* Þam God bebede quibus *Deus præcepit, Ex. 6, 26.* Betwux þam inter quos, *quas, Mk. 15, 40.*

Þametan To applaud, rejoice; plaudere, *M. Ps. 97, 8.*

Þan, for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—Þan þridan dæge tertio die, *Gen. 42, 18.* For þan propterea, quoniam, *Mt. 14, 2.*

Þan Molst, wet; madidus, humidus—Þanan madida, *Cot. 133.*

Þanan thence, *Ors. 3, 7, v. þanon.*

ÞANC, þonc, es; m. [*Fra. thonc f: Plat. Dat. Ger. dank m.*

Old Ger. danch, danh, thanc, thank, thanca: Moes. thanks:

Dan. tak e: Swed. tack m:

Icel. þackir f. gratia, grates: Ir. Gael. taing f. thanks] Will,

mind, thought, favour, the acknowledgment of a favour,

*THANK, thanks; voluntas, arbitrium, gratia, gratia:—*Næs

na eowres þances non erat ex vestro arbitrio, Gen. 45, 8.

Heora agnes þances of their own will; eorum propria voluntate, Bt. 7, 2.

Pines agnes þances of thy own will, wish or choice, Bt. 8, Card. p. 38, 27.

Purh uncres hearan þanc through favour of our lord, Cd. 37, Th. p. 49, 22.

Hæfð se þeowa ænigne þanc num accipit servus ullam gratiam? Lk. 17, 9.

Secgan Drihtne þanc to give God thanks, Cd. 225, Th. p. 229, 19.

Nanes þances weorðe of no thanks worthy, Bt. 35, 4.

Pe ic þancas do tibi gratias ago, Lk. 18, 11: Jn. 11, 41.

Þancas dyde gratias egit, Mk. 14, 23: Lk. 22, 17.

¶ Þances, þonces, on þanc, on þonce, to þance, to þonce, used adverbially, with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, gratis, freely; grate, gratia:—

To þance geþened gratefully served, *Cd. 25, Th. p. 32, 20.*

Hie on þanc curon thei thankfully accepted, Cd. 112, Th. p. 147, 20.

Þances gratefully, freely, v. þanc.

Þanc-full, þanc-ful. **THANKFUL,**

content, ingenious; gratiarum plenus, gratus, contentus:—

Wæron þancfulla heora gemserum erant contenti eorum finibus, Bd. S. p. 646, 36.

Efficax, Obs. Lun. 16.

Animosus, Obs. Lun. 13.

Ingeniosus, Consid. Æt. Lun.

Idoneus, Cot. 105.

Þancian, gepancian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a governs the d. of person, and g. of thing [þanc thanks] To thank, to give thanks; gratias agere, gratulari:—

Sceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes should thank his lord for the reward,

Cd. 14. Gode þancode *Deo gratias egit, Mk. 8, 6.*

Hym þancode ei gratias egit, Lk. 17, 16.

Pe þanciað yfelum minum qui gratulantur (de) malis meis, Ps. 34, 29.

Þanciende gratias agens, Mt. 26, 27: Jn. 6, 23.

Þanc-metuncg [þanc, metan to measure, metuncg, metincg measuring] *Deliberation, consi-*

deration; deliberatio, Bd. S. p. 497, 23.

*Þancool, þancol thoughtful; þancool.

Þancool-mod a thoughtful; provident, wis; providus, cunctus, *Cd. 82: Æt. 24, 5.*

Þancung, þoncung, e. f. a thanking, thanksgiving, gratiarum actio, gratia, gratia:—Þancunge don gratias agere, *Bd. S. p. 511, 31: 595, 19.*

Þanc-worð, þanc-worð, thankworthy, acceptable, grateful; gratus, v. þanc-worð.

Þanc-worðlice thankworthily, acceptably; grate, gratia: *Bd. S. p. 624, 2.*

Þanc-wurð, þanc-wurð, thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Bd. S. p. 649, 10: Bt. 22.*

Þanc-wurðlice, þanc-wurðlice, thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Som.*

Þanc-wurðlice, þanc-wurðlice, thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Bd. S. p. 609, 2.*

Þanecan þe welcome, *B. S. 1, v. þonecan.*

Þanne than, then; quam, *Bd. S. p. 26, v. þonne.*

*Þanon, þanone, þanone, þanon, þonon; adv. [*Plat. van dane: Dat. dan: daan, van daan: Pr. Æt. Ger. dannen is always construed with von &c. Hie von dannen from there: Old Ger. von is not used: Fr. d'anan hinc; dans in Ot. thanana: Den. deraf: Swed. dadan: Þadan inde, þadan: Þadan af exinde, obinde: Þadra ibi, eo versus. Fr. TRENCE, whence; inde. Fr. de, illinc, unde:—And þe he com on Iudeisce eode: Iordane, Mk. 10, 1: Gen. 10. Ne gæst þu þancas to idis tu illinc, Mt. 5, 23: 12, 59.*

He þanon a herc eode ille inde iuit, Mt. 4, 23: Mk. 6, 1.

Hi þanon eode illi inde ierunt, Jd. 11.

He for þanum dypreow illinc, Mt. 11, 1: 12, 1.

Þanon ic ut-eode wæst ege, Mt. 12, 44.

Þar there, where; ibi, ubi: 21, 17: Mk. 4, 5, 15, v. þar.

Þara there, Jn. 11, 15, 31, v. þara.

Þara; g. pl. of se. Of those, of whom; ror; illorum, illorum; quorum, quorum:—Þu an þara rihtwæra than one of the just, Bt. 5, 1. Cor. p. 14, 13: 34, 6, Cord. p. 220, 30.

Þarfa a beggar, *R. Jn.* 9, 8, v. þearfa.
Þarigend Malignant, wicked; malignans, *T. Ps.* 63, 2.
Þaroflicra more useful, better; utilius, *R. Lk.* 17, 2, for þearflicra, v. þearflic.
Þarofra, for þærscan to thrash, *buffet*, *R. Mk.* 14, 65.
Þarria magð The country of *Tarus* in *Cilicia*; *Tharais* regio, *Ps.* 71, 10.
Þas; i. ac. f; pl. nom. ac. of þea. *This, these*; hanc; hi, hæ, hæc; hos, has, hæc:—*Þæt* seo weord þas woruld wende that *fortuna* governed (turned) *this* world, *Bt.* 5, 1. *Þas þing* sceolun gewurðan, *Mt.* 24, 6. On þas gnornunga into these lamentations, *Bt.* 7. 2. *Gið* sum dysig man þas bocwælf if any ignorant man read *this* book, *Elf. prof. Gen.* p. 1.
Þat the, that, v. þæt.
Þawan To thaw; regelari, solvi, *Æqu. Fern.* 37.
Þe [*Plat. Dut. de*: *Ger. der*: *Old Ger. dër*, ther, thie: *Dan. Sued. den*: *Old Sued. then*, thenne: *Icel. sá is, ille*]. *THE*, that, those; an indeclinable article, often used for all the cases of se, seo, þæt, especially in adverbial expressions and in corrupt *A.-S.*, as in the *Chr.* after the year 1138. 2. *Who, which, what*; qui, quæ, quod. *Þe* is thus very frequently used as a relative, and often doubled, as be þe, or joined with se:—*Þe* bet the better; eo melius, *Bt. R. p.* 184. *Þe swiðor* the rather; eo magis, *Jn.* 19, 8; *Gen.* 37, 5. *Þer* efter, in þe lengten, þe strede þe sunne efter *this*, in the *Leut*, the sun darkened, *Chr.* 1140. *Þe swiðor* be the rather than; magis quam, *Bt. R. p.* 178. *Þe ma* be the more than, *Bt. R. p.* 35, 3; 37, 1. *Þe læs* the less, lest, lest perhaps; quo minus, ne forte, *Ex.* 19, 21, 24; *Mt.* 7, 6. *Þe læs* hwænne lest at any time, *Mk.* 4, 12. 2. *Be* selcon worde þe of *Godes* muðe gæð by very word which goeth out of *Tod's* mouth, *Mt.* 4, 4. *Se* he who, *Mt.* 2, 6; 3, 11. *Þe* þe he who, *Bd. S. p.* 502, 8. *Þe* on heofonum *ys qui* a caelis est, *Mt.* 5, 45. *Þu* e cart tu qui es, *Mt.* 6, 9. *Þe* þe was qui, *Mt.* 7, 11, 23. *Þa* þe illi qui, *Mt.* 5, 4, 6. *TU*, to thee; te, tibi, *Mt.* 26; *Mk.* 14, 30; *Gen.* 13, 5, 17; d. and ac. of þu. conj. *Than, whether, either,*

or; whether . . . or; quam, an, aive, vel, aut; utrum . . . an:—*Þe swiðor* þe the rather than, *Bt. R. p.* 178. *Þe ma* þe the more than, *Bt.* 35, 3. *Hwæðer* hit sig þe soð þe leas utrum id sit verum an falsum, *Gen.* 42, 16. *Þe þara* soðena gesælða limu, þe sio gesælð self whether members of the true happiness, or the happiness itself, *Bt.* 34, 6, *Cará.* p. 220, 30. *Ys* hit alyfed þe na est istud licitum an non? *Mt.* 22, 17. *Þe* mid scynesse, þe mid lustfullnyasse utrum suggestione, an delectatione, *Bd. S. p.* 497, 10. *Hwæðer* he wacode þe slepte whether he watched or slept, *Bd. S. p.* 513, 39. *Þe* on æfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrede, þe on mergen an in vespere, an in media nocte, an in gallicinio, an mane, *Mk.* 13, 35. *Hwæðer* þe an, utrum, *Lk.* 7, 20.
Þea a minister, servant, *C. Mt.* 20, 27, v. þeow.
Þeac thatch, covering, *Bd. S. p.* 567, 43, v. þac.
Þeac wash; lava, *T. Ps.* 50, 3, v. þwean.
Þeaf a thief, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, v. þeof.
Þeáh grew, flourished, *Lk.* 2, 52, v. þeon.
Þeah ate; comedebat, *Bd. S. p.* 553, 30, v. þeagan.
ÞEAM, þeh [*Plat. Dut. doch*, dog: *Frs. thach*: *Ger. doch*: *Ot. Tat. thoh*: *Wil. doh*: *Moes. thau*, thauhjaba etiamsi: *Dan. dog*: *Sued. dock*. All signify, yet, however, but, yes: *Ker. dohdoh*, is exactly the *Eng.* though. *Adelung* thinks it is composed of the *Ger. da* and auch.—*Tooke* says it is the imp. of þasian, þafigan to allow, permit, grant, *Diversions of Purley*, by *Taylor*, vol. I. p. 177.] *THOUGH*, although, yet, still, however; quamvis, licet, si, siquidem, *Mt.* 16, 26; *Mk.* 6, 23; *Lk.* 18, 4. Etiamsi, quanquam, *Jn.* 4, 2. Tamen, veruntamen, *Mt.* 11, 22.—*Þeah* þe although; etsi, etiamsi, *Mt.* 26, 33, 35; *Mk.* 14, 29.—*Þeah* hwæðere yet nevertheless, moreover, but yet, but; quietinam, sed veruntamen, sed tamen, nihilo scius, *Mt.* 11, 24; *Lk.* 10, 20. *Sed*, vero, *Mt.* 17, 27. *Certe*, *Lk.* 11, 8.—*Þeah* gita as yet, hitherto; adhuc, *Bt. R. p.* 184.
ÞEAHT [*Plat. Dut. bedacht* n. gedachte f. thought, reflect-

tion: *Frs. tocht* f: *Ger. bedacht* m. gedanke m. thought: *Old Ger. gidachtid*, thata thought: *Moes. andathahths considered*: *Dan. Sued. tanke* m. thought: *Icel. þánki* m. mens, cogitatio.—v. þencan.] *THOUGHT*, counsel: consilium, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. geþeaht.
*Þeah*te covered, thatched; p. of þeccan.
*Þeah*te, þeahhton covered; p. of þeccan.
*Þeah*tynd, geþeahtynd, es; m. A counsellor, an adviser; consiliarius, *Th. An.*
*Þeah*tere, geþeahtere, es; m. A counsellor, adviser; consiliarius:—*Þæs* kyninges þeahteres the king's counsellors, *Bd. S. p.* 616, 25.
*Þeah*than, geþeahthan; p. ode; pp. od [þeah thought] To take thought, to consider, ponder, consult; consulere, consilium capere, conferre, deliberare:—*Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 3. *Þeah*toðeoden ure mod-geþence our lord pondered in mind; deliberavit dominus noster animo, *Ca. 5*: *Bd. S. p.* 512, 11. *Þeah*tedon ongean hys consilium inierunt adversus eum, *Mk.* 3, 6. *Betwih* him þeah-tiende inter se consulentes, *Bd. S. p.* 624, 35.
ÞEARF, e; f. [*Plat. darf*, bedarf m: *Frs. darwe*, terwe f. like the *A.-S.*: *Ger. bedarf* m. nothdurft m. what is necessary, or the necessary provisions: *Old Ger. durft* necessity, what is necessary: *Dan. tarv* c: *Sued. tarf* f. n. what is necessary or required, wants: *Icel. þörf* f. indigentia, opus, necessitas; þurft f. indigentia, necessitas: *Moes. tharf* necesse habeo] *Need*, necessity, cause, want, advantage, profit; opus, usus, commodum, necesse:—*Hwæs* wære, me mare þearf cunus erat mihi magis opus? *Gen.* 25, 22. *Nys* me þæs nan þearf, þæs anes ic ah þearfe non est mihi istius nullum opus, hujus unius ego habeo opus, *Gen.* 33, 15. *God* þe ælces mannes þearfe wat *God* knows the necessity of every man, *Bt.* 39, 10. *Ge* habbað micle þearfe þæt ye have much need that, *Bt.* 42. *For* eowre þearfe pro vestro modo, *Gen.* 45, 5. *We* willað eow eowre þearfe forgifan nos volumus vobis vestra necessaria ministrare, *Bd. S. p.* 487, 15. *Þearf* unleavened, v. þearf.
Þearfa, þærfa, an. *Poor*, destitute, in want of, the poor, needy, a poor man; qui opus habet,

indigena, pauper, egenus:—Hrægles þearfa *destitute of raiment*, *Cd.* 40. Nafa þu nanae þearfan wedd ne habeto tu nullius pauperis pignus, *Deut.* 24, 12. Se þearfa beaŕð æmtige þušan the poor man bears an empty purse, *Col. Monas.* Ða gastlican þearfan *spirituales pauperes*, *Mt.* 5, 3; *Lk.* 6, 20. Gener þearfena *refugium pauperum*, *Ps.* 9, 9. Syllan þearfan *dare pauperibus*, *Jn.* 12, 8. Ic sylle þearfum *ego do pauperibus*, *Lk.* 11, 8.

'Þearfan, beþearfan, geþearfan, þurfan; ic, he þearf, þurfe, þu þearft, þurfe; we, ge, hi þurfon, þyrfon, þyrfen, beþurfon; þ. ic, he þorifte, þu þoriftest, þorfton; sub. þurfe, þurfon [þearf need] *To need, to have need, to want, behove, avail, profit; opus habere, necesse habere, indigere, causam habere.*—Ne þearf ic nor need I, *Bt.* 35, 3; *Cd.* 99. Ne þearft þu ondrædan nor needest thou *dread*, *Cd.* 99; *Bt.* 5, 3. Ne þearf he naenes þinges nor needs he any thing; non indiget ille nullius rei, *Bt.* 24, 4. Hu þearf mannes sunu maran treowe how needs man's son a greater pledge, *Cd.* 163. Þearfende *indigena, pauper*, *Bd.* S. p. 591, 6; *Cd.* 114; *Jn.* 13, 29. Menn ne þurfon þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd.* 30. Ne ic ne þurfe her feccan, *Jn.* 4, 15. Ðu ne beþearft tu ne eges, *Ps.* 15, 1. Eower fæder wat þæt ge ealra þyssa þinga beþurfon, *Mt.* 6, 32. Sam hi þyrfon whether they want, *Bt.* 26, 2.

Þearfednes, se; *f. Poverty, want; paupertas, inopia.*—On wilsunlicre þearfednyse in *voluntaria paupertate*, *Bd.* S. p. 569, 2; 604, 28.

Þearfende needy, in misery, v. þearfan.

Þearf-leáse needlessly, *Job.* p. 166, 22.

Þearf-lic; *adj. Poor, needy, necessary; pauperi similis, pauper, egenus, utilis, necessarius, Wulfst. Par.*

Þearflice; *comp. or; adv. Of necessity, diligently, cautiously; districte, accurate.*—Þencean þearflice *meditari accurate*, *Bt.* R. p. 151. Þearflicor *utilius*, *C. Lk.* 17, 2. *Districtus*, *Bd.* S. p. 490, 11.

Þearflicnes, se; *f. Beggary, poverty, want; mendicitas, paupertas, necessitas.*—On þearflicnyse ip *paupertate*, *Ps.* 30, 13.

'PEARL; *adj. Sharp, heavy, severe, hard; acer, vehementis, gravis.*—Pearl æfter-lean *hard retribution*, *Cd.* 4; *Bt.* R. p. 152.

Þearle; *adv. Very, earnestly, exceedingly, strongly, severely, much, too much; valde, abunde, vehementer, nimis.*—Gedrefed þearle *turbatus valde*, *Ps.* 6, 3. Gewæbt ic eom, and'geadmet þearle *afflictus ego sum. et humiliatus nimis*, *Ps.* 37, 8. Þearle geawent *valde vexatus*, *Num.* 21, 4. Þearle good very good; valde bonus, *Bt.* R. p. 174. Þearle onæled *severely burned; vehementer combustus*, *Cd.* 222. Gehihte þearle *auris vehementer*, *Ps.* 104, 22. Ic þe gemenigfildre swiþe þearle *ego te multiplicabo quamplurimum*, *Gen.* 17, 2.

Þearl-mod *sharp-minded, bold; acrem, strenuum habens animum*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 18, 34.

Þearl-wise *strict-wise, severe; districtus, i. e. rigidus, severus, austerus*, *Bd.* S. p. 599, 35.

Þearlwisnes, se; *f. A difficulty, severity; districtio, i. e. severitas, austeritas.*—Seo þearlwisnes þæs heardan lifes *districtio arctoris vitæ*, *Bd.* S. p. 599, 31.

'PEARM, es; *m. [Lincolnshire tharm, tharn the intestines washed for making hog's puddings, Bailey] An intestine, entrail, the inward part of man or beast; intestinum, ile.*—Þearmes utgang *intestini exitus, ani prociidentia.* Þearmas *intestina, ilia, exta, viscera, fibrae*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71 b. Smæle - þearmas *minuta ilia*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71 a.—Þearm-gyrd, þearm-gyrdel a *bowel-girdle, a truss*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Þearscrashed, beaten, v. þerscan. Þeatr *A theatre; theatrum, Ors.* 4, 1, *Lye.*

PEAW, þeau, es; *m. A custom, manner, habit, behaviour, THEW, rite, endowment, quality; in the pl. manners; mos, ritus, consuetudo, institutum, ratio, lex.*—Swa Iudea þeau ys *sicut Judæorum mos est*, *Jn.* 19, 40. Hit was þeau is *erat mos*, *Gen.* 50, 3. Wæs in þa tid þeau *erat isto tempore mos*, *Bd.* S. p. 604, 15. Anmode þeawes qui *unius moris sunt; unanimes moribus*, *Ps.* 67, 6. Hæfde beteran þeau had a *better habit*, *Cd.* 208. Gif þe heora þeawas liciað if *their manners please thee*, *Bt.* 7, 2. Ðara þeoda þeawas sint *awiðe*

ungelica the nation's manners are very white, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ða was freoþo-þeawas ðæs ea *loving theses* (manners), *Cd.* 4. Swiþe yfel man ean þeawa *valde improbus lea omnia morum, i. e. omnia moribus*, *Ors.* 6, 14. Georne on his þeawum *probus in ejus moribus*, *Bd.* S. p. 554, 5.

'Þeaw a *servant*, *Lea.* 25, 42, v. þeow.

Þeaw-fæst firm in manners, upright, obedient; *morigerus*, *Cd.* 92; 126.

Þeaw - fæstnes Firmness in behaviour, obedientia, disciplina, morigeratio, obedientia, disciplina, *R. Bea.* 7.

Þeawlic *Custom-like, fashionis. figurative; figurativum, Sam.*

Þeawlice, geþeawlice; *adv. According to manners, decency, properly, well, obediently, morigerate, obedienter.* *Ca. Monas. Rite*, *Bd.* S. p. 547, 2. Dec Thee, to thee; te, tibi.—Ne bið þec *mal-met* heow shall not be meal-met; non erit tibi *pastas*, *Cd.* 203. W: þec biddað *we pray thee*: tu te oramus, *Cd.* 183.

'Þeccan, beþeccan; *v. þeac.* beþeachte; *imp. þecce*: þe geþeacht, beþeacht, þeacht; *ca. [Plat. Dut. deken: Ge. decken: Old Ger. decken: Ot. theken, thagan: In dheccan: Ker. daban: T. taban; in Upper Ger. they use dachen, dagen, tagen: cover: Dan. tække to cover with a roof, to thatch; deite to cover, to wrap up, to wrap Swed. täcka, betacka, Cap. Icel. þekja tegja, inter: Sp. tejar to cover with tiles.—þac thatch] To conceal, THATCH; tegere, tectare:—Seome þeccan to cover nakedness, *Cd.* 45; 76. Þ: sylf þeccet lic mid heac: theyself coverest (thy) body with leaves, *Cd.* 42. Seo æas wæstmum þeacht *wicki* *we with fruits covered*, *Cd.* 52. Gefaren hæfdon helmas þe achte had *com* with *helms covered*, *Cd.* 93.*

Þeace cover, v. þeccan. Þecele, þecele. *A heret: in facula.*—Stod se leoma *the of swylice fyren þecele* *cras radius ad eo quasi ignis* *the* *Bd.* S. p. 645, 23, v. þecele. Þecen, e; *q. f. A roof: wic affords a cover, hence a house: tectum, domus.*—Under ean þecene *sub meo tecto*, *Mt.* 4, 8; *Lk.* 7, 6. Ofþecean *supersecta*, *Mt.* 13, 15. Hig þecena *stramen, lectura*, *Ps.*

101, 8: 128, 5: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Decere, es; m. A THATCHER; tector, *Lye.*

Def a thief, *Chr. 1124, v. þeðf.*

Def-þorn [þufian to flourish, þorn a thorn] *A sort of thorn, Christ's thorn, a Bramble of quick growth, dog-rose, wild-brier; spina, rhamnus, vel melius, rosa canina, Cot. 165: T. Pa. 57, 9.*

Deðan Torage; sætuare in animo, *Dial. 1, 9.*

Dege consumed, v. of þeðe.

Dege a taking; sumptio, *Cd. 173, v. win-þege.*

DEGEN, þegu, þægen, þægan, þeng, þen; g. þegnes; d. þegne; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.*

degen m. a sword, but seldom a soldier: *Old Ger. degen,*

thegan servus, dominus, miles; *Ot. uses thegan in all these senses; Ot. Krist. 1. v. c. 20, v. 43, giscéidint sih in ala uár hêroer inti thegan*

thar tunc ibi separabatur dominus et servus; and l. 1. c. 3, v. 26, speaking of the accusers of the holy virgin, says, that uuarun éðil thegana

erant domini nobiles; l. 1. c. 3, v. 48, St. John is called Christ's minister, lohannes thegan

siner minister ejus; l. iv. c. 22, v. 19, speaking of Pilate's soldiers, thes hérizoben thegana; and l. iv. v. 17, c. 17, Hómilinge thegana, satellites caelestes, speaking of angels.

Olaus Wormius, in monumentis Danicis, p. 264, gives in a Runic inscription, herden guden dígen exercitus boni ductoris; icel þegn m. subditus, homo liber; pion m. servus, minister. Perhaps the termination of the Eng. chieftain, and the Fr. capitaine may be derived from þegn, v. þenian]

1. Generally A servant, an attendant; servus, minister. 2. It was then used to denote a particular attendant, as A disciple, scholar; abijt tandem generalis hæc vocis significatio in particularem, ut per eam denotaretur etiam Christi serrus, discipulus. 3. A soldier, knight, a military honour; servus militaris, miles, satelles, eques. 4. A servant of the king, A THANE, nobleman, Baron. A king's Thane, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, was inferior in rank to an eorl and ealdorman; he was afterwards denominated a baron, *L. Wilk. p. 250: 276.* There was an inferior Thane in the Conqueror's

time, called a knight, who attended the king's Thane or Baron. The rank of a Thane, as well as the other titles of dignity among the A.-S., was not inherited, but was personal, hence it was attainable by all, even by the servile; but, before any one could be elevated to the dignity of an inferior Thane, he must be in possession of five hides of his own land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a judicial seat at the burgh gate, and a seat in the witenagemot. Whoever by his industry and talent obtained these, became a Thane by right, *L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 112, 3, 4, 5, 6.* Quum autem ministri et satellites regnum plerumque de primoribus regni essent; inde evenit ut þegn etiam acciperetur pro princeps, optimas, primas, satropa, dominus, Thanus. Thanus autem fiebat qui habuit quinque hidas terræ, ecclesiam et culinam, turrim sacram, et atris sedem, ac officium distinctum in aula regis, *L. Lund. W. p. 70, § ult.* Ejus proinde capitis æstimatio erat, apud Anglos, 2000 thrymæ, sive, ex lege Merciorum, 1200, s. id. p. 72, *L. Athel. W. p. 64, § 13.* Unde etiam Twelf-hund-man dictus est. Regis Thanus, i. e. apud A.-S. superioris ordinis Thanus, et Comiti gradum proximum, quem hodie Baronem regis appellamus, v. *Wilk. gl.:*—l. Gif þu heora þegen beon wilt if thou wilt be their servant, *Et. 7, 2: Jn. 18, 18.* Pharaones þegnas Pharaonis servi, *Ex. 10, 7.* To þinra þegna husum in tuorum servorum domos, *Ex. 8, 3.* 2. Þegn unforcuð godspelles gleawe, gaet on sende, Mathewus Mathewo, a blameless disciple, skilful in the gospel, gave up the ghost, *Menol. F. 338.* Hwa þegna quismam discipulorum, *Et. R. p. 193: 183: C. Mk. 4, 34.* 3. Ic hæbbe þegnas under me I have soldiers under me, *Mt. 8, 9: Jn. 19, 2: Et. 38, 1.* Sealdun þam þegnum micel feoh dedorant militibus multam pecuniam, *Mt. 28, 12.* Minnum þegnum secgean meis militibus narrare, *Bd. S. p. 477, 19.* 4. Cyningas mid miclon geferscipe hiora þegna kings with a great company of their Thanes, *Et. 37, 1.* Hwæt wille we secgan be þam þegnum what shall we

say of the Thanes, *Et. 29, 2.* Cyninges þegn a king's Thane, *Bd. S. p. 511, 22: 591, 6, 8: 632, 8.* Mid unrim þegna and eorla with innumerable Thanes and Earls, *Et. R. p. 186.* Cyninges þegnas the king's Thanes; regis Thani, *Chr. 755.*—Þegen-boren one born of a Thane, one of good birth; generosa sive nobili familia oriundus, *L. Wal. 5.*—Þegen-hyssas, þegn-hyssas a Thane's attendants, clients; clientes, *Cot. 43.*—Þegen-lagu the law or privilege of a Thane; Thani jus, privilegium, *L. Eccl. Cnut. 6.*—Þegen-ræden, þegn-ræden Thaneship, the state or relation of a client to a Thane; clientela, *Cot. 58.*—Þegen-riht thane-right or privilege of a Thane, *L. Athel. W. p. 64, § 11.*—Þegen-scipe, þegn-scipe Thaneship, the dignity, order, or office of a Thane, valour, service, duty; Thani dignitas, ministerium, &c.; servitium, officium, *L. pol. Edg. 3: Ors. 3, 9: Cd. 39.*—Þegen-scolu, þegn-scolu a Thane's attendants; clientium turma, clientela, *Cot. 43.*—Þegen-were, þegn-were a Thane's were or fine; a Thani capitis æstimatio, *L. Æth. W. p. 120, § 3, v. wer.*

Þegenlice; adv. Thanelike, nobly, bravely, manfully; fortiter, viriliter:—Beo þu huru ge-hyrt and hig þegenlice esto tu modo fortis et conare viriliter, *Jos. 1, 18.*

Þegn the thigh, v. þeoh.

Þegn a thane, soldier, *Bd. S. p. 590, 33, v. þegen.*

Þegn a thane, minister, servant, *Menol. F. 338: Bd. S. p. 511, 22, v. þegen.*

Þegnað, þegnaðes serves; ministrat, *Bd. S. p. 605, 31, v. þegnian.*

Þegnian; p. ode to serve, *Cd. 28, Th. p. 87, 6: Bd. S. p. 555, 7: 583, 14, v. þenian.*

Þegn-scipe service, valour, v. þegen-scipe.

Þegnung service, duty, *Cd. 112, v. þenung.*

Þegon took, v. þicgan.

Þeh Thee; te, tibi, *C. Mt. 4, 6, for þe; ac. of þu.*

Þeh though, although, yet; etai, quamvis, tamen, *Ex. 32, 11: Mt. 11, 18: Jn. 20, 5, v. þeah.*

Þeign a servant, thane, *C. Mt. 8, 9, v. þegen.*

Þell What is boarded, a story; tabulatum:—Þell-fæsten storied hold; jell e tabulatis compacta, *Cd. 73.*

Þen, es; m. [contracted from

þegn, þegen *A minister, servant; minister, servus:—* Sy he eower þen, *Mt.* 20, 26: 23, 11. *De sylle þam þene te tradat ministro, Mt.* 5, 25. *Þa þenas ministri, servi, Ex.* 6, 10: *Mt.* 14, 65: *Jn.* 2, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 567, 21. *Sendon hyra þenas miserant eorum ministros, Jn.* 7, 32.

þenade served, *Bd. S.* p. 566, 28, v. þenian.

DENGAN, **þepencan**, **geþencan**; *p.* þöhte, *þepöhte*, *geþöhte*; *imp.* þenc; *pp.* þepöht, *geþöht* [*Frs.* *thinxia* to think, believe; *Plat. Dut. Ger.* *denken*; *Ker.* *denchen*; *Ot.* *thenken* *bigonda* *thaton* *he begun to think*; *Moez.* *thagkjan cogitare*; *Dan.* *tænke*; *Swed.* *tänka*; *Icel.* *þenkia cogitare, meditari*] 1. To THINK, reason, meditate, consider, imagine; cogitare, sentire, considerare. 2. To think of, remember, purpose, meditate, conclude, determine; reminisci, statuere:—1. *Þa agunnon þencan þa boceras fusc ceperunt cogitare scribae, Lk.* 5, 21. He ne mæg witan hwæt he þencð he cannot know what he thinks, *Bt.* 39, 9. *Þencað dagis and nihtes, T. P.* 1, 2. Ne þence we nanes yfeles nor think we of any evil, *Gen.* 42, 31. *Þencende meditating, Gen.* 24, 63. 2. *Þæt þu bringan þencast that thou rememberest to bring, Cd.* 140. *Wit þencað bidan we think (determine) to abide, Cd.* 111. *Þe Hælende heran þencðð who to the Saviour shall remember to be obedient, Cd.* 221. *Gif ge willað þone fruman sceafst geþencan if ye will remember the first creation, Bt.* 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 19.

þencean to think, v. þencan.

Denden; *adv.* While, whilst, meanwhile, as long as, how long; dum:—*Denden þu her leohtast while thou here livest, Cd.* 43. *Her þenden lifde here while (he) lived; hic dum vixit, Cd.* 131. *Denden he on þysse worlde wunode whilst he in this world remained, Jðh.* 22, 18: *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Þenede overthrew, *Ps.* 105, 25, v. þenian.

Þenestre [*þen a servant*] *A female servant, waiting-maid; ministra, cultrix.*

Þeng *a minister, servant, Bd. S.* p. 518, 17: 591, 38, v. þegen.

Þengel King, lord, prince; rex, dominus:— *Manna þengel prince of men, Cd.* 161.

þenian, **þenigan**; *ic* þenige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, *geþenod*; v. a. [*Plat. denen: Frs.* *thiania: Dut. Ger.* *dienen: Old Ger.* *thionon, thion: Ker.* *deonan: Lip.* *thionda seruiuit; thianin wi seruiamus nos: Ot.* *thionan: Isd.* *dheonan: Dan.* *tjene, betjene: Swed.* *tjena, betjena: Icel.* *þiena, þiöna seruire. Some derive this word from the Grk. *δαινω* to work; others, among whom is *Adelung*, from the *Old Ger.* *deo, deon low, humble: Ker.* *deolich humilis; deohelit humilitas; dienen seruire, therefore properly means to humble, to subject one's self; which, in the earlier state of barbarism, could only be shown by compulsive personal services, or services done in socage: Ker.* *however uses theonan to subject, to subdue, to humble, to make serviceable. The Icel.* *þia in seruitutem redigere, fatigare, of the same signification, may perhaps be considered as the root.—þen a servant, v.**

þegen] 1. To serve, minister; seruire, ministrare, administrare. 2. To reach to, to extend, stretch out, overthrow; extendere, intendere, prosternere:—1. *Drihten, nys þe nan caru þæt min swustur let me ænlypige þenian, Lk.* 10, 40. *Gif him sceoldan men þenigan if men should serve him, Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 9. *Þena me ministra mihi, Lk.* 17, 8. *Se þe þenað ille qui ministrat, Lk.* 22, 27. *Wenð þæt he þenige Gode putabit quod ille cultum præstat Deo, Jn.* 16, 2. *He þenode him ille ministrabat ei, Mt.* 8, 15: *Mk.* 1, 31: *Lk.* 4, 39. *Gyf hwa þenige me si quis ministrat mihi, Jn.* 12, 26. *We ne þenedon þe nos non ministravimus tibi, Mt.* 25, 44. *Þe him þeniað qui ei ministrant, Bt.* 37, 1. *Þenigende ministrans, Mt.* 27, 55. 2. *Þu þenodeat palm-twigum heora tu extendisti palmites eorum, Ps.* 79, 12. *Þene mildheortnyse þine extendende misericordiam tuam, Ps.* 35, 11. *Þenydon bogan intenderunt arcum, Ps.* 10, 2. *Þæt he þenede hig ut ille prosterneret eos, Ps.* 105, 25.

Þening *a service, supper, Bd. S.* p. 566, 6, v. þenung.

Þening - man *a serving-man; ministrator, C. R. Ben.* 48.

þenode served, *Gen.* 39, 4, v. þenian.

Þenung, **þening**, **þegung**, **þening**, e; *f.* 1. *Duty, of service, attendance, use; seruitium, officium, ministeria. usus, obsequium, 2. What a served, Food, a repast, supper, feast; cibarium, cena, convivium. 3. Those who serve, Attendants, servants, a retinue; train; famulitium, comitatus, satellitium, clientium turba.—1. Sacerdlice þenung wordote officium, Bd. S.* p. 57.

4. *Þenunga dagas ministrans dies, Lk.* 1, 23. *lc was e-gesett to minre þenunge eam restitutus me ministrans Gen.* 41, 13. *To his neþ-bearflicre þenunge ad ius necessarium usum, Bd. S.* p. 52.

8. *lc iusticie fram þære þenunge gewite ego liberatus et discedo, Bd. S.* p. 566, 6. *Þæt beforan him on þenung ar-tis eorum eo in ministerio, Dru.* 10, 8. *Æfter þam þam geþencð þine þenunga þa Pharaoh recreavit in materia, Gen.* 40, 13. 2. *Gerwa ure þenunga þes wærcs cibaria, Gen.* 43, 16. *Þ. Drihtnes þenung was geseod, Jn.* 13, 2. *He was his þenunge, Ja.* 14, 4. *R.* 26, 17. 3. *Seo belle ead a deað, and heora arlitas þenunga hell and death and wicked attendants, Nic.* 2.

Gif him mon ofihð þan þenunga and þæs arweald; one deprive him of the realm and of the power, Bt. R. p. 1.

Þara þenunga ead a deprived of attendants, Bt. R. p. 288, 18.

Þenung - boc *a service-man, ministerialis liber, liber Leviticus sic dictus, Prof. L. Leo.*

Þenung-fata *servings vessels; ministerialia vasa, C. R. Ben.*

Þeo to the thigh; *d.* of þeah.

Þeo grow, increase; *vign.* þeon.

Þeo þe, who, Proe. 2, *calc.* 4.

Þeon, *þiod, e; f.* [*Frs.* *thé*]

thiad, thiade, tiade, thio; deth, deit, diet, deed a genatio, populus: Old Ger. *deut, diet, dheed, deota; thiat, thint, thiod: Nl.*

don diet Judæorum populi. Ker. *deota plebis: Lip.* *thi gens; thiade gent; theogentium; thionon sacer: Tat.* 195, 3, *thint thioza is bisgofa salum thi mir-n-gens et pontifices tradidit is mihi: Moez.* *thiada gro-*

Old Sued. thiaud, thiod, thyd
gens, natio: Icel. þjóð, þjóð *f.*
gens, natio, populus; þýði *n.*
gens, natio: Wel. Arm. Bret.
 tud, tut *f.* *natio, gens*: Ir.
 Gael. tuath *f.* *country people,*
tenantry; the aggregate number
 of any land proprietors,
 farmers or peasantry] 1. *A*
nation, people; gens, natio,
 plebs. 2. *A country, province*;
 provincia:—1. Deod winð on-
 gean þeode gens contendet in
 gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 13,
 8. Cham ys fæder þære Can-
 aneiacre þeode, Gen. 9, 18.
 Ic deme þa þeode ego iudicabo
 utam gentem, Gen. 15, 14. Ma-
 negra þeoda fæder multarum
 gentium pater, Gen. 17, 4, 5.
 Beo gemenigfyld on þeoda
 esto multiplicatus in gentes,
 Gen. 35, 11. Lærað ealle
 þeoda doctæ omnes gentes,
 Mt. 28, 19. Ic þe getsete
 on þeodum ego te ponam in
 gentibus, i. e. faciam in gen-
 tibus, Gen. 17, 6. 2. Diran
 beton se was on þære þeode
 þe swa hatte (they) call
 Dura, which was in the pro-
 vince so called, Cd. 180, Th. p.
 226, 15.—Deod-cyning a na-
 tion's king, a great king; gen-
 tis rex, Cd. 90: 92.—Deod-
 feond the people's enemy; po-
 puli inimicus, publicus hostis.
 —Deod-ford *Theftord, Nor-*
folk, Chr. 870, v. Deod-ford,
 after þeoden. — Deod-guma
 a man of the nations, a man,
 Jdth. p. 24, 25.—Deod-herge
 a popular army, Cd. 98.—
 Deod-land, þeod-lond a peo-
 ple's land, country, province,
 Bd. S. p. 588, 1: Cd. 84.—
 Deod-lic people-like, popular,
 national; gentilis, Eif. gr. Som.
 9, 45.—Deod-licetere [licce-
 tere a hypocrite] a deceiver of
 the people, a general or great
 deceiver; publicus, i. e. sum-
 mus hypocrita, Tract. de Spir.
 septif. — Deod-loga [loga a
 liar] a common cheat, a liar;
 publice mendax, gentium de-
 ceptor, impostor publicus,
 Tract. de Spir. septif.—Deod-
 nægen a nation's strength or
 force; gentis robur, turma,
 aterva, Cd. 160.—Deod-
 næarc [mearc a boundary] a
 nation's frontier, Cd. 149.—
 Deod-scaða, þeod-scaða
 scaða a thief] a public or
 common thief or robber; pub-
 licus latro, tyrannus, L. Eccl.
 iud. 26.—Deod-scipe, es; m.
 scipe office, state] people, na-
 on, discipline, manner, fashion,
 w, system; gens, Jn. 11, 48;
 disciplina, C. Ps. 2, 12: Cd.

169: Bd. S. p. 527, 33; sys-
 tema vel codex discipline,
 testamentum sacrum, Bd. S.
 p. 494, 29; testimonium, C.
 Mt. 24, 14.—Deod-wita [wita
 a wise man] a national wise
 man, a philosopher, a senator;
 publice sapiens, i. e. cuius
 sapientia nota est ac pervul-
 gata, philosophus, histori-
 cus, scientia demum quacun-
 que præstans, senator, Lup.
 I. 21: Bridfr. p. 128: Jud.
 p. 161.

Deodan to join, associate with,
 serve, Bt. 16, 3, v. geþeodan.

DEODEN; g. þeodnes; d. þeod-
 ne; m. [Old Ger. theada rez:
 Ot. githiuto princeps: Krist.
 l. 1, c. 1, v. 101, uuelitit er
 githiuto mánagero luto imper-
 rat eorum princeps variis na-
 tionibus: Icel. þjóðkóngur m.
 monarcha, (principaliter) rez
 universa gentis; tiggi m. rez,
 (poetis): Ir. Gael. tuathachd
 f. a sovereignty, a lordship:
 Moes. thiudans rez: Arab.

[j tha; ۛۛۛ wíwd a friend,
 because a lord is a friend to
 his dependants.—þeod people]
 The people's ruler, the king,
 prince, chief, lord, Supreme;
 rez, dominus:—Him was
 þeoden hold to him was (the)
 Lord gracious, Cd. 60. On
 þæs þeodnes byrig in that
 prince's city, Cd. 181. Deod-
 nes dom the Lord's decree,
 Cd. 181. Deodne þeowian
 serve (the) Lord; Domino
 servire, Cd. 14. Comon to
 þeodne foran came before the
 prince; venerunt domino cor-
 ram, Cd. 176: Jdth. p. 21, 9.
 Deonas þeodne sægdon minis-
 ters to (their) lord said; thani
 regi dicebant, Cd. 182. Pin-
 ga for þeodne pray before (the)
 Lord; supplica coram domi-
 no, Cd. 203. Se þeoden wið
 Abrahame spræc the Supreme
 with Abraham spake, Cd. 106.
 —Deoden-madmas [madm a
 jewel] princely treasures, Cd.
 22.

Deod-ford, Deot-ford [Hunt.
 Brom. Tedford: Matt. West.
 Thedforde. — þeod people's,
 ford a ford, or Deot the river
 Ther] THEFTORD, Norfolk;
 Sitomagus, Chr. 870: 1004:
 1010.

Deodisc *A people, nation, lan-*
guage; populus, gens, lingua:
 —On manig þeodisc in many
 a language, Bt. 19, Card. p.
 106, 10.

Deodnys a joining, R. 99, v. ge-
 þeodnes.

Deof, þef, þyf, es; m. [Plat.

deef m: Dut. dief m: Frs.
 tiaf m: Ger. dieb m: Old Ger.
 thioh, diuf, thiuh, theob:
 Moes. thiubs fur: Dan. tyvr
 m.: Swed. tjuv m: Icel. þjófr
 m.] A THIEF, robber; fur, la-
 tro. A thief was punished
 severely; he forfeited three-
 fold, L. Ethelb. 10; or he was
 to lose his life, unless he
 could redeem it by paying
 his were, L. Wiht. W. p. 12,
 30. Ina's laws define three
 sorts of offenders. They
 were called thieves to seven
 men; from seven to thirty-five
 a band; and afterwards an
 army.—Deofas we hatað oð
 seofon men, from seofon hloð
 oð fif and prittig, and sibban
 bið here fures nos occamus ad
 septem homines; a septem, tur-
 mam, ad quinque et triginta; et
 deinde eol exercitus, L. In. 12.
 Se þeot toward were, Mt.
 24, 43. Gif man þone þeof
 finde, Ex. 22, 7. Deofas fu-
 ras, latrones, Mt. 6, 19, 20:
 Jn. 10, 8.—Deof-gyld a pay-
 ment for theft; furti compen-
 satio, L. Ethelr. 1. — Deof-
 man a man who is a thief, a
 thief; fur, malefactor, Mt.
 27, 16.—Deof-sceol [sceol a
 shoal, gang] a gang of thieves;
 latronum cætus, Bt. 14, 3.—
 Deof-scip a thief-ship, a ship
 used by pirates; piratica na-
 vis, Cot. 130.—Deof-alege a
 slaying of a thief; furis occi-
 sio, L. In. 16.—Deof-slyhte a
 striker or slayer of a thief;
 furis occisio, L. In. 35.

Deofian To THIEVE; furari:—
 Deofad stolen or taken by theft,
 Som.

Deoðe, þyfð, e; f. q. [þeofian
 to thieve] *A theft, robbery*;
 furtum, surreptio:—Deoðe
 gewita a witness of theft, L.
 In. 7. An or on þeofbe in
 theft, L. Wiht. W. p. 12, 28.
 Onsacan þære þeofbe to clear
 (himself) of the theft, L. In. 46.

Deoþingc [þeo þingc] *A thriv-*
ing, increase, profit; profec-
 tus, Scient. 35, 76, Som.

DEOH; g. þeos; d. þeo; m. [Plat.
 dee n: Dut. dy, dye f: Frs.
 thiach, deth, tiach n: Ger.
 dickbein n: Old Ger. deich m.
 thigh n: Rab. deoh: Iud.
 dhech: Wil. tiehe, diehe:
 Icel. þjó nates, clunes glutos
 ansa falcis vel curvatura ansa]
 The thigh; femur, coxa:—
 Eif. gl. Som. p. 71. Inne-
 ward þeoh femur, id. Utan-
 ward þeoh femur, id. Un-
 der min þeoh sub meo femore,
 Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29. Under
 Abrahames þeoh sub Abra-

hami femore, Gen. 24, 9. On his peo in ejus femore, Gen. 32, 25. On Iacobus peo in Jacobi femore, Gen. 32, 32. Ofer peoh þinum super femore tuo, Ps. 44, 4.—Deoh-ece THIOH-Acne; femoris dolor, Som.—Deoh-scanca thigh-shank or bone; femoris os, coxa, Cot. 163.—Deoh-seax, peoh-sex a thigh-knife, a sword, dirk; gladius vel securis femori aptatus, semispatha, pugio, Cot. 169.

ÐEON, geþeon; ic, þeo, geþeo, he geþbyð; p. þeah, þáh, þag, geþeah; we þugon; sub. geþeh, geþeo; pp. geþogen, þungen [Ray, North Country words, to daw or to dow to thrive: Plat. dyen, deihen, gedeihen proficere: Dut. gedyen to prosper, succeed: Frs. dina to rise, to grow thicker: Ger. gedeihen: Old Ger. gedeichen: Not. gediehen: Ot. thihan, kedihan proficere, vigere: Moes. thihan proficere, vigere; thaih proficiebat: Icel. tíá prætare, ezhidere] To thrive, flourish, grow, increase, proceed, accomplish, perfect, gain, profit; proficere, vigere, pollere, pubescere, adolescere.—Se Hælend þeah on wísdome Jesus proficiebat sapientia, Lk. 2, 52. His yl-drum þah to frofre to his parents grew for a comfort, Cd. 55. Sunu weox and þah (the) son waxed and throve, Cd. 105. Cniht weox and þag (the) boy waxed and throve, Cd. 132. Peah hwa þeo on eallum welum though one increase in all riches, Bt. 19. Deonde growing, Dial. 1, 10: Cd. 169: L. Lund. p. 71, 19.

Ðeonde [part. of þeon to grow] Increasing, growing, powerful; vigens, pollens, potens:—Dial. 1, 10. Þeonest [þeonde] men most powerful men, nobles; optimates, Chr. 656.

Ðeonden a lord; dominus, Cd. 94, q. for þeodne.

Ðeonen, þeonen thence, Chr. 656, v. þanon.

Ðeor An inflammation, a blistering heat; morbus quidam ita dictus apud Saxones. Inflammatio, impetigo, phlegmona:—Ðeor on fet an inflammation in the feet, L. M. 1, 47. Ðeor adle in eagum an inflammatory disease in the eyes, Som.

Ðeorcung, scilicet leothea. Twilight; crepusculum lucis, R. Conc. 2, Lye.

Ðeor-drenc a drink used in inflammations; potio in mor-

bum þeor dictum, L. M. 3, 30, Lye.

ÐEORF, þærft, þerft; adj. Unleavened, unleavened bread; azymus, sine fermento: forsan a þearf; pauper, q. d. Tenuis, jejunus, aridus; vel is qui non nisi a pauperibus comeditur quibus non suppetit pecunia ad fermentum emendum:—Boc þeorfne hlaf carit azymum panem, Cot. 208. Þeorfne hlaf þu scealt etan azymum panem tu edes, Ex. 34, 18. Þeorfe mettas azymi cibi, Ex. 12, 17: Lev. 8, 2: Jos. 5, 11. Þeorfe heorð-bacene hlafas azymi foco cocti panes, Ex. 12, 39. And etað þeorf seofon dagas, Ex. 12, 15, 18.

Ðeorfing What is unleavened; azymum quid, Cot. 16.

Ðeorfnys, se; f. Without leaven, sincerity; fermenti absentia, sinceritas:—On þeorfnyssum sifernysæ and soðfæstnyse in clean meats of purity and truth; in non fermentatis (panibus) sobrietatis et veritatis, Elf. Pasch. Hom. p. 12, 3.

Ðeorf-symbel feast of unleavened bread; azymorum festum, Ex. 23, 14.

Ðeorc-wold a threshold, Bt. 21, v. þerscold.

Ðeor-wærc an inflammatory disease; theor morbus, Som.

Ðeo-wenne an inflammatory wen; quoddam verrucæ genus, theor dictum, L. M. 3, 59.

Ðeor-wyrn an inflammatory worm; theor vermis, impetigo vermicularis, herpes, L. M. 1, 47.

Ðeor-wyrt A kind of liver wort; herba quædam contra impetiginem valens, L. M. 1, 32: 3, 30.

Ðeos; s. nom. f. of þea. This, she; hæc, illa:—Fægre þonne þeos folde fairer than this earth, Cd. 218. Ealla hu egealc þeos stow ya, Gen. 28, 17: Mt. 14, 15: 24, 34. Ðeos bið geciged fæmne, Gen. 2, 23: Mk. 12, 44.

Ðeossum to this; huic, Cd. 215, for þisum; d. s. of þes.

Ðeosterlic Obscure, dark; tenebrosus, obscurus, Som.

Ðeosternys, se; f. Darkness; tenebræ, Ora. 6, 2.

Ðeostor-full Dark; tenebrosus, Ps. 17, 13.

Ðeostre dark, Bt. 7, 4, v. þystre.

Ðeostrian to darken, v. aþystrian, þystrian.

Ðeostru darkness, Gen. 1, 2, 4, 5: Cd. 215: Bt. 6: 35, 3, 6, v. þystru.

Ðeostrung Twilight; crepusculum, Som.

ÐEOTAN, þiotan, he þyt; p. þeat, þuton; pp. þoten [Flut. tuten, tuten: Dut. toeten: Ger. düten, tuten to wind or blow a horn; tosen to make a rattling bustling noise, to row: Old Ger. diozan to sound in: noisy manner; dot the mix, sound: Dan. tude: Sweed. tjuta to howl like a wolf: Icel. þiota ululare, fremri, eridere, þyt p. þaut pp. þotid] To howl; ululare:—Þem þonne hi spræcan æcolde howled when they should speak. Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 11. Deotende howling, Martryd. 21, Oct.

ÐEOTE, an; f. [Plat. tute, tite a pipe, tube] A conduit or pipe to convey water, a fall of water, canalis, fistula:—Cot. 85: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. Deota caracte, Cot. 31. Orgna, Cd. 147, 177. Deotynt cataracta. C. Ps. 41, 9.

Ðeot-ford Thetford, Norfolk, Cr. 952: 1094, v. Ðeod-ford.

ÐEOW, þear, es; m; þeow, an; m. [Old Ger. in the Sax laws, they servus: Lip. three ancille: Ot. this ancilla Moes. thiwe famulus: Isl. þyr m. servus; þjón m. servus minister] A servant, bondman, slave; servus, mancipia. A large portion of the Æl population was in a state of slavery. This unfortunate class of men were bought and sold with land, and were conveyed in the grants of it promiscuously with the cattle and other property upon it. They are frequently mentioned in wills, charters and laws. Ælfhelm bequeathed his mansion at Grysthorpe, with all the property that stood thereon, both provisions and men, Test. Ælhelmi, Lye's Dict. App. 11. Chart. 1, 30:—Nis nan man Moises geclice mines þeow: non est nullus homo Meus servus meo servus, Num. 12, 7. Se min þeowa eða iða man servus, Gen. 44, 17. Se þeower þeow sið ille restor servus, Mt. 20, 27. Þeowra þeowa serworum servus, Gen. 9, 25. Ðæs þeowra hlaford iastius serwi dominus, Lt. 12, 46. Wurpað þone man þeowran eþicite inastilem servus, Mt. 25, 30. Þu goda þeow tu, bone servus, Lt. 19, 11. Goda þeow and getryw: a bone serve et Adhæri, Mt. 21, 23. An þæs discipolo

þeowena quidam sacerdotis
servorum, *Jn.* 18, 26. Bead
his þeowan præcepit ejus ser-
vis, *Gen.* 50, 2. Ða cwæð he
to hys þeowum tum dixit ille
ejus servis, *Mt.* 22, 8. Clyp-
ode he hys ty þeowas voca-
rit ille ejus decem servos, *Lk.*
19, 13. Ealle þeowan Driht-
nes Omnes servi Domini, *Ps.*
133. 1: 134, 1.

þeow; *adj.* *Servile, obedient,*
like a slave, slavish; servilis:
—Ða oðra gesceafta þeowe
sint the other creatures are
servile, Bt. 41, 3, *Card.* p.
378, 17. Ealla gesceafta he
hæfde getiohhod þeowe buton
englum and monnum all crea-
tures he had appointed servile
but angels and men, *Bt.* 41, 3,
Card. p. 378, 15. ¶ Þeow
man or mon a *servile man, a*
slave, L. In. 3: *L. Ethelr.* 3:
L. Cnut. 29.—Þeow esne a
servile man, a slave, L. Eccl.
Af. 17: *L. Wiht.* *W.* p. 12,
§ 6.—Þeow mennen [mennen
a handmaid] a *bondswoman,*
L. Eccl. Af. 21: *Cd.* 101:
102.—Þeow-had a *state of*
slavery, servitude, Bd. S. p.
561, 42: 627, 25.—Þeow-
weorc *servile work, L. Wiht.*
W. p. 11, § 3.

þeowæt a *servant, servitude; ser-*
vus, L. pol. Cnut. 66. *Servit-*
us, v. þeowet.

þeowa-man a *slave-man, a slave;*
manceps, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 56, v.
þeow.

þeowat-dóm *service, Past. v.*
þeowdóm.

þeow-boren *slave-born; servus*
natus, R. Ben. 2.

þeowdóm, þeowdóm, es; *m. Ser-*
vice, servitude, thraldom, use,
worship; servitus, servitium,
mancipatio, famulatus:—Ne
wolde þeowdóm þolian would
not thraldom endure, Cd. 102:
103. Wyrt þeowdome man-
na herbas *servituti hominum,*
Pa. 103, 15. Mid gælcen þeow-
dome cum *omnigena servitute,*
Ex. 1, 14. For lufan þæs
godeundan þeowdomes pro
amore *domini famulatus, Bd. S.*
p. 593, 30.

þeowe, an; *f. A female ser-*
vant, maid-servant, a female
slave, famula, serva, ancilla:—
Seo Godes þeowe Dei famula,
Bd. S. p. 578, 5. Seo Crista-
ste þeowe Christi *famula, Bd.*
S. p. 577, 13.

þeowe-mennen a *bondswoman,*
v. þeow, adj.
þeowen, e; *f. A female ser-*
vant, maid-servant, a female
slave; ancilla, famula, serva:
—Seo Godes þeowen *Dei*

famula, Bd. S. p. 576, 14. Se
fæder hire sealde ane þeow-
wene pater *ei dedit quandam*
ancillam, Gen. 29, 29. Ic
hæbbe þeowas and þeowena
ego *habeo servos et ancillas,*
Gen. 32, 5, v. þinen.

þeowet, þeowett, es; *m. Servi-*
tude, bondage; servitus, ser-
vitium:—De eow utalædde
of þeowetes or þeowettes huse
qui vos eduxit e servitutis domo,
Deut. 6, 12: 13, 10. Bigan to
þæs cynges þeowette emere *ad*
regis servitium, Gen. 47, 19.
Of þeowete or þeowette utal-
lædan e *servitute educere, Ex.*
6, 6: *Deut.* 5, 6.

þeowetlic *Servile, like servitude;*
servilis, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 28.

þeowetling *A little servant or*
slave; servulus, L. Const. Ethel.
W. p. 113, 52.

þeow-hád, es; *m. Servitute, the*
condition of a servant, service,
ministry; servi conditio, ser-
vilis status, servitium:—Ha-
lig ryfte onfeng, and Godes
þeowhade sanctum habitum
suscipit, et Dei ministerium,
Bd. S. p. 587, 42.

þeowian; ic þeowige; *p. þeow-*
wode, geþeowade; pp. þeow-
wod, geþeowod; v. a. [þeow
a servant] 1. To serve, minist-
ter; famulari, servire. 2. To
enslave, to sell or give over to
slavery; mancipare, in servi-
tutem redigere:—1. Ne mæg
nan þeow twam blafordum
þeowian, Lk. 16, 13: *Mt.* 6,
24. Hu ne þeowode ic þe
nonne *ego servioi tibi? Gen.*
29, 25. Ic þeowode þe ego
servioi tibi, *Gen.* 31, 41. Ic
þe þeowode, *Lk.* 15, 29. Him
anum þeowast ei soli *servies,*
Mt. 4, 10: *Lk.* 4, 8. We
þeowiað bliðlice þam cyngre
nos *serviemus hilariter regi,*
Gen. 47, 25. Þeowigende
servig, *Lk.* 2, 37. Þeowien-
de, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 13: 582,
23. 2. Ðæt he us sylfe þeow-
wige ut ille nos sibi *mancipet,*
Gen. 43, 13.

þeowin a *maid-servant, C. Ps.*
85, 15, v. þeowen.

þeow-man a *slave, v. þeow,*
adj.

þeow-mennen a *female slave, v.*
þeow, adj.

þeowen, e; *f. a female servant*
or slave, T. Ps. 115, 6, v. þeow-
wen.

þeow-ned, þeow-nyd [ned need]
Necessary servitude, thraldom,
slavery; servitus, Cd. 94:
188: 189.

þeowot *servitude, Ors.* 3, 7, 9,
v. þeowet.

þeowotlic *servile, v. þeowetlic.*

þeowracan *To threaten, menace;*
comminari, Ps. 102, 9.

þeowrace *A threatening; com-*
minatio, R. Ben. 27.

þeowrigende *Threatening; mi-*
nax, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 60.

þeowt *servitude, Jud.* 3, 8, v.
þeowet.

þeowtlic *servile, Elf. gr. Som.* 9,
28, v. þeowetlic.

þeowtling *a little servant, Hymn.*
v. þeowetling.

þeowwédóm *servitude, L. Ps.*
104, 16, v. þeowwédóm.

þeowwédóm *servitude, Past. in*
pref., v. þeowwédóm.

þeow-weorc *slave-work, v. þeow,*
adj.

þer, þere *there, where, Num.* 20,
1, v. þær.

þerf unleafened, *R. Mt.* 26, 17,
v. þeolef.

þerflicnes *beggary, v. þearflic-*
nes.

þerh through, *C. Mt.* 27, 18, v.
þurh.

þerh-giended *finished, perform-*
ed; perfectus, factus, effectus,
R. Lk. 1, 45.

þerh-tryman *to affirm; perhi-*
bere, C. Jn. 3, 28.

þer-inne *therein, Th. An.*

þer-riht *forthwith, immediately,*
v. þærrihte.

þersc *A stroke, beating; plaga,*
Som., v. geþersc.

þerscan; he þerscð; *p. þærsc,*
we þurscan; pp. þørscen, ge-
þørscen; v. a. [Plat. dröschén,
döschén, drosken, dosken:
Dut. dorschen, derschén, dars-
chen: Ger. dreschen: Not.
drašćan: Mon. gidrosan
uuiridit triturabitur: Moes.
thrascan triturare: gatrask
area: Dan. tærake: Swed.
tröska: Icel. þreskia triturar-
re: Bohm. trasti: Pol. trzasc:
Wend. drashem. Ihre and
Wachter derive this word from
the Ger. treten to tread, as the
oldest method of thrashing] To
THRASH, beat, strike; percu-
tere, ferire, verberare, pul-
sare, Dial. 1, 2: *Past.* 20, 5.

þerscel, þerscol. *A thrashing*
instrument, a flail; Lanc.
THRASHSEL; tritorium, tri-
bula, flagellum, Elf. gl. Som.
p. 56: *Cot.* 29.

þersc-old, þersc-wald, þersc-old,
þersc-wold, þersc-wald, þersc-wold,
þersc-wald, es; *m. [Plat. Dnt. drem-*
pel m. from the Ger. trampeln
calcare: Fra. dreple, dorpel f:
Old Ger. drisc-uvili, dirsguc-
filii, driscuulle, driscuuel, trus-
cheufel: Dan. tærskel c: Swed.
tröskel m: Icel. þreskiöldr,
þröskuldr m. limen.—þerscan
to beat, wald, weald, wood, Lye]

A THRESHOLD; limen, *Cot.* 122: *Ex.* 12, 22: *Deut.* 6, 9.
PES m; f. *peos*; n. *pis*: g. m. n. *piæ*; g. f. *piæ*: d. m. n. *pium*, *piisum*, *piysum*; d. f. *piæ*, &c.; *pron.* [*Plat.* *dese*, *diæse*, *diæse*, *deæse* m. f. *hiç*, *hæç*; dit n. *hoc*: *Dut.* *deze* m. f. dit n.: *Frs.* *this* m. *thjus* f. *thit* n.: *Ger.* *dieser* m. *diese* f. *dieses* n.: *Iad.* *dheser* m. *hiç*; *desiu* f. *hæç*: *Ker.* *thiez*, *thiz* n. *hoc*: *Ot.* *dicz*, *ditz* n. *hoc*: *Dan.* *denne* m. f. *hiç*, *hæç*; *dette* n. *hoc*: *Swed.* *denne* m. *denna* f. *deta* n.: *Icel.* *þessi* m. f. *hiç*, *hæç*; *þetta* n. *hoc*: **THIS**; *hiç*, *iste*; *ovros*: — *Hwanon* ys *þysum* þes wisdom and þis mægen *whence is to this (man) this wisdom and this power*, *Mt.* 13, 54. *Wenst þu hwæt byð þes cnapa?* *Lk.* 1, 66. *Nys þes Iosepes sunu nonne est hic Iosephi filius?* *Lk.* 4, 22. *Pes is Godes sunu hic est Dei filius*, *Jn.* 1, 34: *Mt.* 27, 54. *Pes is min leofa sunu hic est meus dilectus filius*, *Lk.* 9, 35. *Peos stow ys waste this place is desert*, *Mt.* 14, 15. *Dis tacen eow byð hoc signum vobis erit*, *Lk.* 2, 12. *Dieses hi wundriað at this they wonder*, *Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 330, 8. *Geornfullnes þisse weorulde sollicitudo huius sæculi*, *Mt.* 13, 22: *Deut.* 1, 35. *On eallum þissum in omnibus his*, *Lk.* 16, 26.
PEtrian to be obscured, darkened; *obscurus fieri*, *Chr.* 1140, v. *bystrian*.
PEt *that*, *Chr.* 666, v. *þæt*, *æe*.
PEudóm, þewdóm *service*; *servitus*, *Chr.* 676, v. *þeowdóm*.
PEwian to serve, *Chr.* 963, v. *þeowian*.
PI the, to the, with the; *τῶ*; *Bd.* S. p. 548, 42: *Chr.* 616, *Ing.* p. 31, 22: *Ps.* 2, 12, v. *þy*.
PIC; *def.* se *þicca*; *seo*, *þæt* *þicce*; *comp.* ra, re; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *dik*: *Ger.* *dick*: *Old Ger.* *thicco*, *thicko* *thick*: *Ot.* *Wil.* *Not.* *nes* *diccho*, *thiko*, *thicco* and *dikke* as an *adverb*; *often*, *many times*: *Dan.* *tyk*: *Swed.* *tjock*: *Icel.* *þyckr* *densus*, *crassus*: *Arab.* دكح dchy *density*, *dark-*

ness]

Dense, **THICK**; *densus*, *refertus*, *frequens*: — *Se* *þicca* *mist* *the thick mist*, *Bt.* R. p. 155: 35, 4. *Læst me hider and pider on swa þicne wudu ledest me hither and thither in so thick a wood*, *Bt.* 35, 5. *Sio eorðe is hefigre*

and þicre þonne, &c., *the earth is heavier and thicker than*, &c., *Bt.* 33, 4.
PICce; *adv.* 1. *Thickly, closely*; *dense*. 2. *Frequently, often*; *frequenter*: — 1. *Picce* *gewefen hrægel dense contexta vestis*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Picce gefylled thickly filled*; *dense impletus*, *Cd.* 98. 2. *Hio spræc him þicce to she spake to him often*, *Cd.* 32. *Feollon picce fell thickly*, *Cd.* 95.
PICcetu, *piccettu*. *Thicket*; *locus condensatus*, *dumeta*, *Ps.* 28, 8.
PICcian **TO THICKEN**; *densare*, *condensare*, *inspissare*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37.
PICnes, *se*; f. [*þic* *thick*] **THICKNESS**, *depth*; *densitas*, *profunditas*, *caligo*, *locus condensatus*: — *Næfde eorðan piccnesse non habuit terræ profunditatem*, *Mk.* 4, 5. *Piccnes caligo*, *Ps.* 96, 2. *Piccny locus condensatus*, *L. Ps.* 28, 8.
PICcol, *piccul*. *Thick, gross, fat*; *corpulentus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
PICGAN, *þigean*, *geþigean*, *þigan*; *p.* *þah*, *geþah*, *we þigdon*, *þygedon*; *v. a.* *To receive, take, partake, take as food, taste, to eat*; *accipere*, *sumere*, *scilicet cibum, edere*; *plerumque vero jungitur cum voce hlafe, mete, &c.*: — *Naht fules ne þigce nihil immundi ne comedat*, *Jud.* 13, 4. *Þigean þa foresetenysse hlafas accipere propositionis panes*, *Bd.* S. p. 496, 14. *Mete þigcan to take meat*, *Bd.* S. p. 588, 12. *Swæsendo þigean cibum sumere, vesci*, *Bd.* S. p. 617, 14. *Swæsende or swæsendo þeah cibum sumpsit*, *Bd.* S. p. 553, 30: 600, 16. *Mæte þygde, id.* 617, 11. *Urum lichoman cymð eall his mægen of þam mete þe we þigcað to our body comes all its strength from the meat that we eat*, *Bt.* 34, 11. *Wit twa eaples þigdon we two of apples ate*, *Cd.* 222, 7a. p. 290, 7. *Ge beod-gereordu eowre þigcæð ys your table meals take*, *Cd.* 74. *Þonne hig mete þigcæð quando illi cibum sumunt*, *Mt.* 15, 2. *Hyra hlafe þigcæð eorum panem edunt*, *Mk.* 7, 5. *Mete þygedon cibum acciperunt*, *Bd.* S. p. 553, 28. *He forbead blod to þigenne he forbade to eat blood*, *Elf. T.* p. 9.
PIClice; *adv.* **THICKLY**, *often, oft*; *dense*, *frequenter*: — *Heo spræc þa to Adame ful*

þiclice she spake then to him full oft, *Cd.* 33.
PICnæz, *picnys* *thicknest*, *thick*, v. *þicnæz*.
PIDde *pressed*, v. *þydan*.
PIDer *thither*; *illuc*, *istuc*. *Bt.* 25: *Bd.* 8 p. 532. *Gen.* 39, 1: *Deut.* 1, 57: *P.* 131, 18: *Cd.* 151, 7a. p. 190, 9, v. *þydr*.
PIDer-ward, *þider-wardes*, *þyder* - *ward*. **THIRTLWARD**; *illorsum*, *istorsum* — *Behæaldan þyder-wardes* *picnæz istorsum*, *Gen.* 19, 2. *Tiohhian þider-wardes enducere, aggregati ut præter istorsum*, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* 334, 14. *Faran þider-wardes ire illorsum*, *Joc.* 10, 7.
PIe *Gain*, *proft*, *spæruc* *lucrum*, *parimonia*, *Sm.*
PIeþe-feoh, *þiefe-feoh* *Stolen property, stolen goods*; *furtum præda*, *res furto sublatæ*, *Sm.*
PIeþf *theft*, v. *þeoff*.
PIendi *thriving*, *for þende*, v. *þeon*.
PIenra *a maid-servant*, *Ps.* 123, v. *þinen*.
PIestru *darkness*, v. *þystru*.
PIg the, *Ex.* 18, 13, *for þam* of *se*.
PIgdon *ate*, v. *þigcan*.
PIgan *to take food*, *Cd.* 222, 7a. p. 290, 7, v. *þigcan*.
PIgen, *e*; f. [*þigean* *to take food*] 1. *The eating*; *comestura*, *esusa*. 2. *Food*; *cibus* — 1. *Lactuca is bitter on þigean a lettuce is bitter in eating*, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 12. 2. *þ halgan þigene onfon the food to take*, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 13, 23.
PIgenra *a maid-servant*, *C. L.* 22, 56: *Bd.* S. p. 536, 1a. v. *þinen*.
PIll, *þill*. *A stake, board, plank, joist*; *stipes*, *tabulatum*, *samentum*, *Cot.* 175. *Item temo, quem hodie cum THILL vocamus*, *Lyc.*
PIlla *The famous island so called*.
THULE: — *Þonne he westnorþan Ibernia is þæt læstmeste land þæt man her þæl* (*Thila*), *Ora.* 1, 2, *Sm.* v. *Dyle*.
PI læz *lest*; *ne*, *Som.*
PIDdigende *Patient, refrænt*, *patiens*, v. *geþyldgian*.
PILian, *billian*. *To plank, board, tabulare*, *contignare*, *Sm.*
PILing, *þilling*, *e*; f. *A hacking, planking, what is hewn*. *tabulatorium*: — *R.* 58. *Bræþilling a joining of boards*. *floor*; *tabularum comparata area ad tritrandum truncatum*, *R.* 57.

lic the like, *Bt.* 8: *Num.* 2, 30, v. þyllic.

niana *A perfuming, incense*; affitus, *Num.* 16, 47.

1. *thin, Bt. R. p.* 156, v. þyn. 1; *g. s. of þu. Of thee*; tui:—Nan þin gelica none like hee; nullus tui similis, *Bt.* 13, 4, *Card. p.* 198, 10.

1; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re*; *adj.* vna. THINE; tuus:—Si þin ama gehalgod, to-become in rice, gewurðe þin willa it tuum nomen sanctificatum, docuit tuum regnum, fiat tua voluntas, *Mt.* 6, 9, 10. *Lk.* 11, 1.

Þines fæder God tui patrius Deus, *Gen.* 31, 29: 46, 3.

Þidde þinne fæder ora tuum atram, *Mt.* 6, 6. Be þinum genum wille ex tuo proprio ore, *Gen.* 31, 30. Of þinre ærðe a tua cognatione, *Gen.* 2, 1.

Hig wæron þine hi rent tui, *Jn.* 17, 6. Ealre mine synt þine, and þine ynt mine omnia mea sunt tua, et tua sunt mea, *Jn.* 17, 10.

Þat þu me bereafodest þinra oðtra quod tu me privares servum filiarum, i. e. tuis filiarum, *Gen.* 31, 31.

an, þynan. To vanish, to make vanish, to consume, devour; vanescere, facere ut evanescat, aliquid, destruere, devorare, depasci:—Hy þynde ipseam spatus est, *C. Ps.* 79, 14, *Lye. c. a thing, Ely. T. p.* 4, 20, v. ing.

ican, þincean to think, imagine, conceive; cogitare, sentire, *Bt. R. p.* 161, v. þencan. can, het þinceð, hi þinceað; p. et þáhte, hi þáhton; pp. geðht; v. impera. To seem, to appear; videri:—Hi woldon siðe bitere þincan they would try bitter seem, *Bt.* 22, 1, *ord. p.* 118, 13. Dis þinceð crisse this seemeth sitting, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 149, 17. Egealic uhte dreadful seemed, *Cd.* 23, *Th. p.* 292, 1. Ealle him simu blodige þuhton to them waters seemed bloody, *Cd.* 170, *h. p.* 214, 20. This verb becomes personal by admitting the object in the objective case; as,

þe þinceð me thinks, I think; ði videtur, *Bt.* 24, 3. Me þuhte it seemed to me, I ought; mihi visum est, *Lk.* 3: *Mt.* 18, 12. Swa me neð so I think; ita mihi detur, *Bt.* 33, 1: 36, 3. Ie þæt riht ne þinceð to me at seems not right; mihi id etum non videtur, *Cd.* 15, *h. p.* 19, 11. Hwæt þinceð þæt þu sy wæt seems to thee that thou art, what think-

est thou that thou art? *Jn.* 8, 53. Þe þinceð it seems to thee or thou seemest; tibi videtur. Swa longe swa þe þinceð so long as thou seemest; tam diu quam tibi videtur, *Bt.* 38, 2.

Þynceð him þæt he seems, it seemeth to him; videtur ei quod, *Bt.* 33, 2. Deah us þince þæt though it seem to us that, we think that; quantum nobis videatur quod, *Bt.* 39, 8. Hu þinceð eow quomodo videtur vobis, *Mt.* 21, 23.

Þinceð him genog to them it seems enough; videtur iis satis, *Bt.* 14, 2. Manegum men þinceð þæt to many a man it seems that; multo homini videtur quod, *Bt.* 29, 1.

Þingc a thing, *Lk.* 23, 22: *Jn.* 16, 28: *Mk.* 11, 33: 12, 17, v. þing.

Þinceð honour, top, v. geþingð. Þinceþenes, se; *f.* Top, height, honour, dignity; promotio ad culmen, honor, dignitas, *Lye.*

ÞINDAN To swell; tumescere:—Þindan ongeau intumescere. Etatod se stream and ongan to þindenne ongean adstitit flumen et cepit intumescere. Þindende tumescens, *Prov.* 26, v. aþindan, to-þindan.

ÞINEN, þinnen, þienen, þignen, e; *f.* [þen a seruant] 1. A maid-servant; ancilla, serva, famula, ministra. 2. A midwife; quæ ministrat parturientibus, obstetrix:—1. Balan suna Rachele þinene Bilha filii, Rachele ancilla, *Gen.* 35, 25. Sunu þinnenre þine filius ancilla tue, *Ps.* 85, 15: 115, 6. Heo hæfde ane þinene illa habuit quandam ancillam, *Gen.* 16, 1. Sende heo ane hire þinena þider misit illa quandam ejus ancillarum illuc, *Ex.* 2, 5. Sette þa þinena collocavit ancillas, *Gen.* 33, 2. Agynd beaten þa cnihtas and þa þinena cepit cadere servos et ancillas, *Lk.* 12, 45. 2. Þa þinena obstetrices, *Ex.* 1, 17, 21. Egypta cyning cwæð to þam þinenum Egyptianorum rex dixit obstetricibus, *Ex.* 1, 16, v. þeowen.

ÞING, þingc, þinc, es; *n.* [Fr. ding, dinge *n.* thing *f. res, causa judicialis*: *Plat. Dut. Ger. ding *n. res, causa*: *Not. Ot. Wil. Tat.* thing, ting, dinc, ding, geding, keding, göding, gūding, lodding, all in the sense of res, ens, spes, causa, controversia, judicium, forum, comitia jus, jurisdiction, pactum, negotium, verbum, sermo: *Dan.**

Swed. ting *c. res, ens, &c.*; ting *n. judicium, forum*; storing ting *n. the present Norwegian Parliament*: *Icel.* þing *n. forum, conventus, res pretiosa, utensile familiare*; þing *n. pl. parochia*; þinghá or þingá *f. tribus, pagus*; þingi *n. colloquium, consultatio, concubinatus*] 1. A THING; *rea.* 2. Gift, office; munus, officium. 3. Cause, sake, place, state, motive, reason; causa, gratia. 4. Council; concilium:—1. An þing þe is wana una res tibi est deficiens, *Mt.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Donne beoð hit eall an þing, and þæt an þing bið God then it is all one thing, and that one thing is God, *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card. p.* 190, 1. Anes þingc ic þe wolde ærest acsian of one thing I would first ask thee, *Bt.* 34, 1. Dyde þas þing fecit hanc rem, *Ex.* 9, 6. Þæt ge don þa þing ut vos faciatis has res, *Deut.* 32, 47. Efter þisum þingum secundum has res, *Lk.* 6, 23, 26. Ælc þing þe lif hæfde of omnis res que vitam habuit, *Gen.* 7, 23. Nan þing none thing, nothing; nulla res, nihil, *Bt.* 34, 9. Nan þing grenes nihil viridis, *Ex.* 10, 15: *Lk.* 9, 36. Nyste ic nan þing þises nescio ego nihil hujus, *Gen.* 21, 26. On eallum þingum in omnibus rebus, *Gen.* 24, 1. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, *Mk.* 7, 8. 2. *C. Mt.* 2, 11: 5, 23. 3. For minum þingum for my things, for my sake, *Bt.* 7, 3. For minon þingon, *Jn.* 12, 30. For mines wives þingum mea uxoris causa, *Gen.* 20, 11: *Jn.* 11, 15: 12, 30. On þisum þingum in this state, *Apol.* For hwilcum þinge pro qua causa, quamobrem, *Lk.* 8, 47. Forlegnyse þingum scortationis causa, *Mt.* 5, 32. For ænegum þinge quavis de causa, *Mt.* 19, 3. 4. Faran to þinge to go to a meeting; ire ad conventum, convenire, *Cod. Ezon.* 21 b, 4, 5, v. geþing.

Þingere, es; *n.* An interceder, mediator, advocate; intercessor, orator, advocatus:—Mid þam gife his þingeres cum gratia ejus intercessoris, *Ed. S.* p. 608, 3. Noldon nænne þingere secan would not any advocate seek, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card. p.* 322, 9. Þingeras advocates, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card. p.* 320, 1. ÞINGIAN; *p. ode*; pp. od, geþungen [Fr. thingie to plead

at the bar, to have a lawsuit, to go to law: *Plat. Dut.* dingon to cheapen, to higgie, to go to law, to plead at the bar, to aspire after a place: *Ger.* dingon to cheapen, higgie, hire: *Old Ger.* thingon, dingon, gi-thingon, gidingson, dingan to speak, transact, hire, to go to law, to plead at the bar: *Lat. mid.* thingare judicialiter tradere, donare, promittere: *Dan.* tinge to cheapen, higgie, bargain for something: *Swed.* tinga to agree, bespeak, engage, hire; tingta to hold or keep the assizes: *Icel.* þinga agere, deliberare de re.—þing a thing] To address, speak, to hold a council, to supplicate, pray, to intercede, ask forgiveness, to plead; loqui, concionem habere, supplicare, intercedere:—To Gode þingian ad Deum orare, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 40. For hi þingian þæt pro iis supplicare ut, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 36. For hine þingian pro se supplicare, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 43. Butan he þingian wille except he will ask forgiveness, *L. pol. Alf. 2.* Ic eow þingade I for you interceded, *Cd. 224, Th.* p. 296, 29. Satanus þingaþ Satan supplicates, *Cd. 223, Th.* p. 292, 28. Ða þingeras þingiaþ þæm þe þær man yflað, and ne þingiaþ þæm þe þæt yfel doþ. Ðæm wære mare þearf, þe þa oðre unsyldige yfelaþ, þæt him mon þyngode to þam ricum the advocates plead for those who suffer injury, and do not plead for those who do the injury. To them were more need who injure others innocent, that for them one pleaded to the powers, *Bt. 38, 7, Card.* p. 320, 15.

• *Ping-ræden*, e; f. *Intercession*; intercessio:—Heora synna þurh his þingrædene forgeaf eorum peccata per ejus intercessionem remisit, *Job.* p. 168, 14.

Ping-stow A council place, a place where courts were held, a court of justice, town-hall; concilii locus, forum, *C. Mk.* 7, 4.

Pingþ A condition, dignity; conditio, *R. Ben.* 34, &c., v. geþingþ.

Pingung, e; f. A pleading, intercession, mediation; oratio, intercessio, interventus:—Þurh his þingunge per ejus intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 30. Þurh þa broðorlican þingunge per fraternam intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 22. Þurh þingunge his þære ea-

digan meder per intercessionem ejus beatae matris, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 42.

• *Dinnes thinness*, *Herb.* 36, 3, v. þynnea.

Dinnian To THIN; tenuare, rarefacere, *Som.*

Pinnul, þynnul. *Thin, lean*; macilentus, *R. 89: Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Pinnung, e; f. A thinning, making thin; attenuatio, maceratio, *Som.*

Dinra more thin; comp. of þin.—of your; g. pl. of þin your.

Pinþ honour; honor, honoratus, *L. Const. W.* p. 117, § 3, v. geþingþ.

Pio to a thigh, v. peoh.

Piod a nation, people, *Bt. 38, 1: 19: Ex.* 15, 17, v. peod.

Pioden ruler, lord, *Bt. R.* p. 165, v. peoden.

Piod-fruma a nation's founder; gentis princeps, rex, dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 196.

Piodisc a people, nation, *Bt. R.* p. 162, v. peodisc.

Piof a thief, v. peof.

Piofende By stealth; furtive, *Som.*

Piofento, þiofunta, þiofunto thefts; furta, *C. Mt.* 15, 19, v. peofþ.

Pioflan to thieve, *Prov.* 9, v. þeofian.

Piof-sceole a gang of thieves, *Bt.* 14, 3, C., v. þeof-sceol.

• *Pioh* the thigh, v. peoh.

Piohte full of potter's clay; argillosus, v. þoht.

Pion to flourish, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þeon.

Pios this, she; hæc, ista, *Bt.* 5, 3: 39, 6, v. þeos.

Piostr dark, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. þystre.

Piostran to obscure, dim; obscurare, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þystrian.

Piostrig Dark, blinded; tenebrosus, caligine obductus, occultatus, *C. Mk.* 8, 17.

Piostro darkness, *Bt.* 35, 6: 36, 2: 38, 5: 39, 3, v. þystru.

Piotan to howl, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. þeotan.

Piow a servant, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. þeow.

Piowen a maid-servant, *T. Pt.* 122, 2, v. þeowen.

Piohw servitude, v. þeowet.

Piowian to serve, obey, *Bt.* 39, 13: *Bt. R.* p. 196, v. þeowian.

Pirel a hole, *L. Ethelb.* 50, v. þyrel.

Pirel Pierced, bored through; perforatus:—Gif þa ban biþ butu þyrel si ossa sint utraque perforata, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. Gif butu þyrele sien si ambe perforata sint, *L. Ethelb.* 48, *Lye*, v. þirlian.

• *Pirlian*, þyrdian; ic þirige: a ode; pp. od [þyrel a hole]; THIRL, THIRILL, drill, pore, bore; perforare, terere, penetrare:—Þurh his earmid anum ædel perforat eorum cum quadam melle, *Ex.* 21, 6. Þirlige his eare mid ale, *id.*, *Lev.* 25, 10. Þyrces perforatus, petrus, *Pat.* 4, 4.

Pirlung a drilling, boring; þyrelung.

Pirsec -flór, þyrcel-flór. A THRESHING-FLOOR; ara triturandum, *Gen.* 50, 10.

Pis, þys; s. nom. ac. s. of þis. 1. THIS; hoc. 2. It is so found in the m. and in the pl. nom. and ac. *Th. s. these*; hic; hi, hæc, hæc:—1. *Pis word hæc verbum.* *Bt.* 18, 15. *Pis cýn her geas.* *Pis tacen hoc signum.* *Lk. 2, 12.* *Pys godpef hæc wægelung.* *Mt.* 24, 14: 25, 17: *Mk.* 14, 9, &c. *Pis wærd drihtne geworden hæc est domino factum.* *Mt.* 12, 11. Ða he þis sæde quam dicitur dixisset, *Lk.* 11, 27. Þæt he þis do ut tu hoc facis. *Lk.* 11, 28. Hig begunn to wircanne illi incipere facere, *Gen.* 11, 6. Hæc wat ic þis ande scire. *Lk.* 1, 18. 2. *Hu is þis þe nonne est hic ille quidam?* 25: 9, 8. *Pis synd þæt he þe hi sunt dies qui.* *Lev.* 2, 2. *Pis synd or syndon þæt he þe hæc sunt jura que.* *Ex.* 1: 1. *Lew. Guk.* 1. *Pis synd þa bebodu and þæt et jura et leges que.* *Lev.* 46. *Pis bodian hæc mæra.* *Lk.* 1, 19.

• *Pisrl* [*Plat.* diessel, diessel, estel m: *Dut.* diessel m: deichsel f: *Dut.* dyssel] beam or shaft of a wagg; constellation *Charli's* wæstemo, pertica curra, *Ursa* constellation:—*Elf. Som.* p. 55. *Wænes þæt he temones.* *Bt. R.* p. 12. *Tunglu þe we hatuð wæstmo þisla sidens que nos temones.* *Bt. R.* p. 12.

Pis-lic this like, v. þys-be.

Pisne, þyane; s. ac. m. of þis; hunc:—*Hwa sear þisne anweald.* *Mt.* 23: 37. *Mk.* 11, 28: *Gen.* 19, 7: 32, 32: 45, 15: 47, 48: *Jos.* 10, 8: 11, 4: 29, 4. *Gen. Jos.* 4, 9;

Pison To this, *Jn.* 11, 7: *Th. sum*; d. of þes.

Pissa Of this, *Cd.* 96, 6: *Th. þes.*

Disse *Of or to this*, *Lk. 11, 50, 51: Deut. 4, 35; g. d. f.* of þes.
 Dissum *To this*; hule, *Mt. 17, 20: Mk. 12, 31: 8, 4; s. d. m. n.* of þes.
 Dissum *To these*; his, *Lk. 16, 26; pl. d.* of þes.
 DISTEL; *g. bistles [Plat. Dut. Ger. distel f: Tat. thistilo. Dan. tisdal c: Swed. tistel m. thistle, a pole in a waggon, &c.: Icel. þistill m. carduus, tribulus] A THISTLE; carduus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Distles blom cardui fos, pappus, R. 44.*
 distel-trwig *A thistlefuch, a linen; carduelis avis, Cot. 160.*
 DISTRU *darkness, v. þystru.*
 Disum, þissum, þysum, þyssum *To this*; hule, *Mt. 21, 21: Mk. 11, 23: Bt. 35, 4; d. s.* of þes.
 Dit hour, *C. R. Mt. 8, 13, v. tid.*
 DUA *a maid-servant, C. Mt. 26, 71, v. þeowe.*
 Diwan *to threaten, reprove; minari, Scint. 31: R. Ben. 27, v. þywan.*
 Diwen *a female servant; ancilla, v. þeowen.*
 Diw-wracan *threats; minæ, Som. Mix the beam or shaft of a waggon, v. þial.*
 DO *[Ger. thon m. argilla: Old Ger. tahn, ton: Icel. tó f. cespes graminosus: Ir. Gael. tod m. a clod, a sod. Perhaps related to the Grk. χθων earth] Clay, potter's clay; argilla, Cot. 11, Som.*
 DOCKERIAN, þocrian *[Dut. keeren: Fra. kera: Plat. keren, all signify to turn, twist, wind, stop. The Plat. tokeren, signifies to give, offer, to turn to: Ger. kehren to clean, sweep: Ot. kerren: Monæ. cheron: Grk. kopw to turn, turn about: Ot. Wil. cheren. The Ger. zukehren, like the Plat. tokeren: Dan. kere, kære to turn; kiøre to go, ride or be carried in a coach, to drive a coach, to carry goods in a waggon or cart] To run up and down, to be carried, borne or conducted; cursare, curaitare, verti, ferri:—Cot. 48, 178. Þocrigge him on minne weg (let) him be conducted in my way, Bt. 86, 1, Card. p. 268, 29.*
 ODEN *A noise, din, whirlwind; turbo, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 3: Past. 18, 2.*
 ofta, þofsan. *Seats in a boat; transtra, juga, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73: 77.*
 ofþeipe, es; *m. Companion-ship, friendship; contubernium, familiaritas, amicitia;*

vinculum:—*Se him was geara on gastlicre þofþeipe gearþeodod who was formerly joined to him in spiritual friendship, Guthl. Vit. 8.*
 Ðoht *thinking, thought, v. geþoht.*
 Ðohte, þohton *thought, v. þencæan.*
 Ðoht [po potter's clay] *Full of potter's clay; argillosus, Cot. 11, Som.*
 Ðol *The THOLE, a piece of wood to support the oars; scalmus, a quo pendet remus, Lye.*
 Ðole-mód, þolmód. *Bearing, patient; patiens animi:—C. R. Ben. 58. He gewelgaþ þa þolmodan ille locupletat patientes, Job. p. 167, 30.*
 Ðolemódnes, þolomódnes, se; *f. Patience, forbearance; patientia, C. R. Ben. 11.*
 ÐOLIAN, þoligeaþ, aþolian, geþolian; *p. ode; pp. od [Chas. tholed suffered: Dut. Ger. dulden to suffer, tolerate: Ot. thulten. It is the intensiowm of the old verb dolen, used by Ker. doleen, kedolen, fardoleren, doln: Moes. thulan pati, tolerare; thulains patientia, tolerantia: Dan. taale to suffer, tolerate; taal n. patientie: Swed. tåla to suffer, tolerate: Icel. þola tolerare, ferre; þol n. tolerantia: Fr. tolerer: It. tollerare: Sp. Port. tolerar: Arab. ثل thl to destroy] 1. To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; pati, tolerare, sustinere. 2. To lose, forfeit, to be fined; perdere, multari, plecti. 3. To want; carere, egere:—1. Ðæt he wolde faran to Hierusalem, and fela þinga þolian fram yldrum, and bocerum and ealdor-mannum þæra sacerda, Mt. 16, 21: Mk. 8, 31. 2. Þoligeaþ, Lk. 24, 26, 46. 3. Þeowdom þolian thraldom endure, Cd. 102. Swa lange ic eow þolige quamdiu ego vos tolerabo? Mk. 9, 19: Lk. 9, 41. Fela þinga þolode multas res passus est, Mk. 5, 26. 2. Þolige his hyde, oððe his hyd-gyldeþ plectatur tergo, sive ipsius tergi pretio, L. In. 3. 3. Þolige his freates multetur libertate, id. Þolige a his þegenscipes perdat in perpetuum ejus Thani-dignitatem, L. pol. Edg. 3. 3. Ic þolige sumes þinges I want something, Elf. gr. Som. 26, 2. Ic þolige mines feos I have want of my money, Elf. gr. Som. 41. 4. Þolihydrays, se; f. Patience, sufferance; tolerantia, Som. 5. Ðolmód patient, v. þole-mód.*

Polobyrd *Suffering; patiens, Scint. 2.*
 Ðolomód patient, *Scint. 2, v. þole-mód.*
 Ðolomódnes *Patience; patientia, tolerantia, R. Ben. 7, v. þolemódnes.*
 Ðolung, e; *f. A suffering; passio, Lye.*
 Ðon, *used chiefly in adverbial expressions for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—For þon þe propterea quod, eo quod, Gen. 2, 3: Mt. 7, 13. On þon þæt de eo quod, ob id quod, Bd. S. p. 527, 28.*
 Ðon then, when, *Ps. 117, 9: 55, 9, v. þonne.*
 Ðona *Hence; hinc, C. R. Lk. 4, 9.*
 Ðonan *thence, whence, from the time that; inde illic, deinde, unde:—Ðonan mæst cymeþ thence most come, Bt. R. p. 187. Ðonan gewitan inde abire, Bd. S. p. 601, 34. Up þonan up from thence, Cd. 227. Ðonan he ær com unde prius venit, Bd. S. p. 600, 13: Bt. 25. Ðonan þe . . . þonan whence . . . thence; unde . . . inde, Bt. 26, 2, v. þanon.*
 Ðonc, es; *m. will, wish, mind, choice, thanks; voluntas, gratiæ, Bt. 8: 16, 3, 4: Bd. S. p. 513, 23, v. þanc.*
 Ðonc-full *thankful, content, R. 115: Bd. S. p. 572, 33, v. þanc-full.*
 Ðoncol, þancol, þancul, geþancol; *adj. Thoughtful, meditating, cautious; meditans, cogitabundus, providus, prudens, cautus:—Hete-þoncol hate meditating, hatred; odium, nequitiam meditans, Jdth. p. 23, 4, 28.*
 Ðoncol-mód *a thankful mind, wise, Bt. R. p. 172, v. þancol-mód.*
 Ðoncung *a thanking, Bd. S. p. 641, 2: Ors. 1, 5, v. þancung.*
 Ðonc-wyrþ *acceptable, thank-worth, worthy of thanks, pleasant, Jdth. 11, 19, v. þanc-wurþ.*
 Done the, that, him; *ac. m. s. of se.*
 Donecan *When; quando:—Donecan þe whensoever, as often as, how often soever; quando-cunque, quotiescunque. Donecan þe hit wære whensoever it was; quotiescunque id factum esset, Bt. 18, 3: 25.*
 Ðongade, *for þancode thanked, gave thanks, R. Mt. 26, 27, v. þancian.*
 Ðonges *of thanks, with thanks, Chr. 897, v. þances.*
 Ðongung, *for þoncung thanking, R. Mt. 15, 36.*
 Ðonne, þæne; *adv. Then, im-*

mediately, when, since, whilst, afterwards; tunc, tum, quum, quando, dum:—And þonne cum þu syððan and bring þine lac, *Mt. 5, 24*; 12, 29. Eadige synd ge þonne hi wryðð eow, *Mt. 5, 11*; 6, 5, 6, 16; *Gen. 40, 14*. ¶ Þonne þonne then when, when; tunc quum, *Bt. 13*.

^a Þonne; conj. connecting a conclusion with the preceding reasoning, &c. Therefore, wherefore, but, than; ergo, sed, autem, vero, quam:—Hu mæg þonne his rice standan how therefore can his kingdom stand, *Mt. 12, 26*. Þonne is þeaw sed est mos; mos est autem, *Bd. S. p. 489, 5*. Gif þonne si vero, si de, *Lk. 14, 32*. Betera þonne melius quam, *Mt. 6, 26*. Ma þonne plus, plus quam, *Lk. 12, 23*. Twyfealdlycor þonne duplo magis quam, *Mt. 23, 15*. Strengra, strengre þonne fortior, validior quam, *Ex. 1, 9*; *Nam. 14, 12*; *Mt. 3, 11*; *Lk. 3, 16*. Ða welan beoð hliceadigan and leofstelan þonne þonne hie mon selð, þonne hie beou þonne hie mon gadrað and healt the riches are more honourable and more estimable when any one gives them, than they are when he gathers and holds them, *Bt. 18, Card. p. 58, 13*.

^b Þonon thence; inde, illinc, *Bd. S. p. 543 a, 25 b, 26*; *Bt. 39, 5*; *Cd. 223, v. þanon*.

Þonon-weard thenceward; inde, isthinc, *Bt. 35, 6*.

Þor, Þur, es; q. m. [*Mr. Turner remarks, Hist. A.-S. vol. 1. p. 213 "as Thor (tor) means a mountain, his name may have some connexion with the ancient eastern custom of worshipping on mountains or hills. He was called the god of thunder, hence his name Thuner. The word seems to imply the mountain deity;" but it may be from Heb. ׀ר tr, thr, thor to go round, circulate; hence Thor who presided over the heavens in circulation. Lye says, Vox Celtica dewr erat fortis, ferax, audax; unde forsan: Grk. θουπος, θουπος, bellicosus, strenuus, impetuuosus, temerarius; et A.-S. proinde Þor eadem etiam significans, cui necnon affinis plane nostra, dare. Inde autem nomina propria Thorismund, fortis manibus, &c. Habuerunt etiam Cimbrī et Islandi suam Thor, vel Þor, audax, audacia; quas etiam in*

compositis difficultatem, arduitatem, molestiam denotavit; ista scilicet qua non nisi Thorī vel strenui alicujus, Herculeo quidem labore, superanda essent. Exemplis sint ista, Tor-aere anonon difficultas: Tor-foera iter difficile: Tor-feinginn difficilis acquiritu: Tor-goetur difficilis inventu: Tor-kennast difficulter agnoscī: Tor-leide arduum iter: Tor-nemur difficilis captu: Tor-synt quod facile discerni nequit: Tor-virki arduum opus, &c., v. *Wacht. Gl. Thor, Hicckes's Gr. Icel. p. 71 m, 2*] THOR, one of the principal idols of the Saxons, Germans, &c. He was the same as the Roman Jupiter. Thor, being the most powerful of the gods, was set in the midst, and higher than the rest; formed like a naked man, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left seven stars or planets. He presided in the air; caused thunder, winds, showers, fair weather, &c. On the fifth day of the week sacrifices were offered to Thor, that he might protect the people from thunder and storms. Hence Þors-ðæg Thursday; Saxonum et aliorum veterum Septentrionalium Jupiter sive Hercules; numen scilicet in aëre praesidens, cui, peste vel fame imminente, sacrificiis humanis supplicabatur. Huic sacra quinta feria hebdomadis dicebatur. Þors-ðæg Thursday; dies Jovis, *Lye*.

^c Þor, in composition, signifies Utility; in compositione, utilitatem denotavit, *Lye*.

Þor-ferst Useful; utilis:—Ne on eorðo ne on feltune þor-ferst is neque in terram neque in sterquilinum utilis est, *R. Lk. 14, 35*.

Þor-fende wanting; egens, pauper, *C. R. Mt. 11, 5 v. þearfan*. Þorfe ic, he; þu þorfeast; we, ge, hi þorfton, þorftan needed, wanted; opus habuit; indigebat:—Ne þorfeast þu no need hast thou, *Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 72, 1*; *Chr. 938*. Ðe ma þe ær þorfe the more than before needed; magis quam prius indigebat, *Bt. 35, 3*. Menn ne þorfton þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd. 30, v. þearfan*.

Þorh through, v. þurh.

Þorh-leas [þor useful] Useless; utilitatis experta, inutilis:—*C. Mt. 23, 30*. Þor-leos, *td. C. R. Lk. 17, 10*.

^d ÞORN, þyrn, es; m. [*Plat. Du. doorn m. s. thorn: Ger. dorn m.: Ker. Not. dorn: Ol. thorn. Dan. torn c.: Sued. torne s. Icel. þorn s. spina, sentis: Fr. Gael. dreas m. a brier, thorn. Bramble: Wel. draen a thorn. Bret. drean, draen m. a thorn. Pol. taru] A THORN; spina dumus, tribulus:—Þornas spinae, sentis, *Gen. 3, 18*; *Pt. 57, 9*; *Mt. 4, 7*; *Lk. 4, 7*. On þornas in spinae, inter spinas, *Mt. 13, 7*; *Mt. 4, 7*. Cyne-helm of þornum coronæ ex spinis, *Mt. 27, 29*.*

Þorneþ, þora -eie, þora -eþ, þorn-ig [þorn thorn, ig an island; thorny island] 1. THORNEY, Cambridgeshire, in agro Cantabrigiensi, et orientali parte insule Eboracis; ubi Saxulphus, pater abbas Petroburgensis, regnante Mercie, monasterium potentius eremitarum destruxisse perhibetur. Hic tandem a Danis everto restauravit Æthelwoldus copus Wintoniensis, a. d. 972. 2. The ancient name of Westminster, which came to disuse because of Thorney in Cambridgeshire; nomen insularis fluvio Thamei circumdatus, ubi, quum prima Christianæ fidei dogmata apud Britones recipere fundata est Ecclesia, quæ proinde etiam ad regiam sepulchram, regaliumque repositorium specialiter designabatur. Dejectis nam Christianis, sævientis Daciani imperatoris persecutione, in templum Apollinis convertebatur. At tandem fidem evangelicam amplexus est Sebertus, regis Saxonum Saxoniae rex. Hic hoc funditus Apollinis templo, ecclesiam demum construxit, a. d. 610, in honorem S. Petri apostoli; cui necnon inditum est, ut et tota pagæ circumjacenti, a situ suo Lordinium versus, West-Monasterium:—1. *Chr. 1049*; 1184; *Mon. Angl. 1. 242*, *Torp. not. p. 39*. 2. *Chr. 1049*, *Inq. p. 229, 5*; 231, 20.

Þornht THORNY; spinosus, *Cot. 198*; *R. 48*.

Þorn -þifel A great bramble, blackberry-bush; rubus, *Na. Angl. 1. 223, v. þyle-þorn*

Þorof unleavened bread, *C. Vt. 26, 17, v. þeorf*. ÞORPE, es; m. [*Plat. Fr. dorp n.: Frz. therp a. calceolage; torp, terp n. calceol.*

ground: Ger. dorf n: *Tat.* thorp, thorf: *Ot.* thorf: *Wit.* dorf: *Dan.* Sued. torp n: *Icel.* þorp n. oppidum, pagus. *Adehung* says that the most reasonable derivation of this word is from the Ger. trupp a troop, from a gathering together, a heap; and he refers, in proof, to the *Icel.* þyrping f. congregatio, turba; at þyr-paz congregari; the *Wel.* torf a multitude, troop; the *Lat.* turba; the *Grk.* δορυβος] A THORP, village; *Thorp*, near *Kettering*, Northamptonshire; vicus, villa, fundus. *Migravit* tandem apud nos hoc vocabulum in nomen proprium, cujus frequentia occurrunt exempla in omni fere comitatu; ut *Bishop's-thorp*, episcopi (scilicet *Eboracensis*) villa, in agro *Eboracensi*, &c. &c.:—*Porpes villes*; *pl. Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 155, 10.

Jorcen beaten, thrashed; *pp.* of þerscan.

Dot-hundes hound's dung; *fi-* mus caninus, *Med. ez. Quadr.* 11, 8, 9.

Weteran To howl, cry out; clamare, ululare, *Hymn.* v. þeotan.

Weterung, e; f. Howling, mourning, wail, lamentation; ululatus, ejulatus, gemitus:—*Elf. T. p.* 37, 11. *Potorung*, *id.* Mt. 2, 18.

ðð though, *Chr.* 1125, 8, v. þeah. ober, þoðor, es; m. A ball; *pl.* sphaera, *Cot.* 155: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Worung a mourning, *Mt.* 2, 18, v. þeterung.

Writan to howl, *Cot.* 50, v. þeteran.

Wra of the brave, *Cd.* 160.

Wracian, þracian. To dread, fear; horrere, timere:—*Præ-* cende timens, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 50.

Wrac [Icel. þrek n. gravis labor, molestia, tolerantia, robur animi] Force, brunt, strength, boldness; robur, fortitudo, audacia:—*Prymmes þrac þlorie robur*, *Cod. Exon.* 16 b, l. Occurrit autem præcipue in compositis. *Þrac* v. wiges brunt of war, *Cd.* 151. *Guð-* þrac hostile force; militare robur, duellum, prælium, *Cd.* 93. *Hild-þrac* martial valence, *Cd.* 98. *Wæpen-* þrac weapon's force; armamentum robur, bellum, *Cd.* 104.

Wra-wald a threshold, v. þerscan.

Wra, þred [Plat. Dut. draad *Fra.* treed f: *Ger.* draht Upper Ger. traat; in some

provinces it is n: *Old Ger.* thrad, trat: *Dan.* traad c: *Sued.* tråd, trå m: *Icel.* þrádr m. filum: *Bohm.* drat: *Pol.* drut. *Frym* the *Ger.* drehen to turn, twist. *Thread* was also in *Ger.* called vinster, from winden to wind, turn. *The Ger.* wire, *Eng.* wire, are also derived in the same manner from wiren to turn, twist] **THREAD**; filum:—*Scint.* 80. *Hangað* be smalan þræde hangeth by a small thread, *Bt.* 29, 1.

Þrægian [þrag a course] To run; currere, *Bt. R. p.* 192.

Þræging A checking, chiding; increpatio, correptio, *T. Ps.* 17, 18.

ÞRÆL, es; m. [Old Dut. drille f. mulier vaga, levis, meretrix: *Old Ger.* trulle f. id: *Eng.* trull, trill m. a servant: *Dan.* træl m. a slave, bondman, serf: *Sued.* trål m. a slave, bondman: *Icel.* þræll m. servus; þræla servire] A slave, one in thraldom; servus, *R. Mk.* 10, 44: *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 112, 4.

Þræs A hem, fringe, border; instita, limbus, *Cot.* 120, 125, 145: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Þræst Dregs or lees of wine; fæx, *Ps.* 74, 8.

ÞRÆSTAN [Plat. trasse f. trosje n. a thin rope in a vessel: *Old Ger.* trassen to draw, pull: *Icel.* þrista cogere, urgere: *Fra.* tresser to twist, weave] To rack, torment, twist; torquere:—*Ongan* his limu þræstan cæpit ejus membra torquere, *Bd. S. p.* 536, 16. *On þam fyre bærdon and þræston in ignibus torrebant et torquebant*, *Bd. S. p.* 648, 48. *Þræste wæron torti erant*, *Bd. S. p.* 628, 4. *Grimme sare ongan þræsted beon acri dolore cæpit tortus esse*, *Bd. S. p.* 632, 18.

Þræsting A twisting, affliction, trouble; afflictio, castigatio, vexatio, *Past.* 48, 9.

Þræstnes, se; f. Trouble, pain, grief; tormentum, vexatio, *Som.*

Þræwen thrown; tortus, for þrawen; *pp.* of þrawan.

Þræwung a chiding, *T. Ps.* 38, 14, v. þræung.

Þrafan; *pp.* gefrafod. To urge, compel, correct, press, blame; urgere, *R. Ben.* 64: *Past.* 21, 1.

Þrafung chiding, v. þræung.

ÞRAG, þrah, e; f. [Icel. thrauk n. diurnus labor; þrauka diurnare] A space or course of time or events, a season, time,

space; cursus, decursus temporis, cursus eventuum, ordo rerum:—*Þon* seo þrag cymeð when the time comes; cum ordo temporis advenit, *Cod. Exon.* 52 b. *He þy wrys meahthe þolian þa þrage, þa hio swa þearl becom he could the worse bear the event when it became so heavy; ille eo pejus potuit tolerare istum ordinem rerum, quando ipse tam gravis incidit*, *Bt. R. p.* 152. *Þrage* in time, for a while; in tempus, diu, *Cd.* 132. *Þrage siððan a while after; diu exinde*, *Cd.* 62. *Lange þrage* for a long space; in longum tempus, diu, *Cd.* 71. *Þragum* in courses of time; temporis cursu, temporibus interjectis, *Cd.* 215.

ÞRAG a season, *Cd.* 203, v. þrag. Þrall A servant, servitude; servus, *C. Mk.* 10, 44. *Servitus*, *Lye.*

Þrang thronged, pressed, *Cd.* 8; *p.* of þringan.

Þrang A throng; turba, *Som.*

Þrauno *Witty sayings, subtleties, quirks; argutie, Som.*

ÞRAWAN; *pp.* gefrawen. 1. To throw, cast; jacere, jactare. 2. To throw, wind, as to throw silk; crispare, torquere. 3. To wheel, turn round; circumrotare, *Som.*

Þre three, *Chr.* 1135, v. þry.

ÞREA; f. Correction, chiding, infliction, punishment, chastisement, afflictio; correptio, invectio, correctio, pœna, inflicto, vindicta:—*Heah þrea high or capital punishment; alta vindicta*, *Cd.* 119. *On strengo þeodscipes and þrea to wlaec in vigore discipline et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus*, *Bd. S. p.* 492, 18. *Þrea* uþlecan þrea sweopon supernæ districtionis flagella, *Bd. S. p.* 507, 2. *Þoliað* we nu þrea on helle suffer we now chastisement in hell, *Cd.* 21.

Þrea and þeowdom þolian chiding and thraldom to endure, *Cd.* 108. *Æfter þære þrea post istam castigationem*, *Bd. S. p.* 611, 1. *Mid he-ardre þrea hi onspræc cum aspera iniectione illos corrigebat*, *Bd. S. p.* 527, 11.—*Þrea-* nied penal suffering; afflictio inevitabilis, *Cd.* 183: 188.

Þrea-ned, *Cod. Exon.* 72 b, 5.

Þrea reprove, cez, v. þrægan, &c.

Þreacs rottenness, v. þreaha.

Þread blamed, v. þrægan.

Þread A handful, a THRAVE of corn; manipulus, *Som.*

Þread pain, v. þrea.

PREAGAN, preagean, prean; *p.* preade; *pp.* pread; *v. a.* [v. drefan to which it is related: *Plat.* dröven, bedröven: *Dut.* droevig, maken, bedroeven: *Fra.* bedroaßen: *Ger.* trüben, betrüben: *Old Ger.* truoben, trouben: *Tat.* 180, 5, gituobit ist min sela unz in tot tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem: *Moes.* draiban vexare, affligere; drobian turbare: drobian turbari: *Dan.* bedröve: *Swed.* bedröfwa: *Icel.* þraungva premere; þrengia urgere, coercere] 1. To chide, blame, reproach, reprove, reprehend; corripere, castigare, increpare, oburgare, arguere. 2. To vex, torment, punish; vexare, torquere, affligere.—1. Preagean, *Mk.* 8, 32. Ic hyne preage ego illum castigabo, *Lk.* 23, 22. Ic preage þe arguam te, *Ps.* 49, 22. Þu preadest þeoda tu increpuiti gentes, *Ps.* 9, 5. Þu preadest ofermod tu increpuiti superbos, *Ps.* 113, 21. Prea hine openlice corripito cum libere, *Lev.* 19, 17. Abraham preade Abimelech mid wordum Abrahamus reprehendit Abimelechum cum verbis, *Gen.* 21, 25. He preade þæne wind oburgavit ventum, *Lk.* 8, 24. Hi preageað illi castigant, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 17, 18. Preadon hig oburgarunt eos, *Mt.* 19, 13. Pread corruptus, castigatus, *Ps.* 89, 12, *Bd. S.* p. 508, 24: 634, 10. 2. Prea hig afflige eam, *Gen.* 16, 6. Ðæt þu me ne preage ut tu me ne torques, *Mk.* 5, 7: *Lk.* 8, 28. Come þu hider ser tude us to preagenne oeristit tu huc ante tempus nos ad vexandum, *Mt.* 8, 29.

Preaging, preaging, *e*; *f.* A checking, chiding; correptio, castigatio, *Scint.* 36.

Preahs Rottenness; caries, *Cot.* 49.

Preal a servant, discipline, correction; servus, disciplina, *R. Ben.* 32, 33, 34: *Prov.* 29, v. þæl.

Prealic Severe, dire; afflictionis plenus, severus, calamitosus, *Cd.* 66.

Pread to chide, torment, *v.* preagan.

Preadian to **THREAP**, reprove, afflict, *v.* preagan.

Preadung, *e*; *f.* A checking, chiding, **THREAPING**; correptio, increpatio, *Som.*

PREAT, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* trupp *m.*: *Allemanic* Loos troppus: *Dan.* trop *c.*: *Swed.* tropp *m.*: *Fr.* troupe *f.*: *It.* truppa *f.*:

Sp. tropa *f.* The *Ger.* trupp is an intensivum of trabon to trot, still preserved in vortrab *m.* the van, and nachtrab *m.* the rear] 1. A host, assembly, multitude, swarm, company, band, troop; turba, cæsus, turma, multitudo, collectio, cohors, examen, caterva. 2. As a band or company is used to intimidate, hence, A threatening, **THREAT**; comminatio, minæ:—1. Ængla preat a host of angels; angelorum cæsus, *Cd.* 215: 216. Mægen preat a great band; ingens multitudo, *Cd.* 174. Wyrma preat a swarm of serpents; colubrorum examen, *Cd.* 221. Se preat þara Godes þeowa caterva Dei ancillarum, *Bd. S.* p. 574, 34. Gegaderodun ealne þone preat coegerunt universam cohortem, *Mt.* 27, 27. Gesomnadum preate arwurðra bisceopa collecto cætu venerabilium episcoporum, *Bd. S.* p. 585, 12. Degen mid preate prince with a band, *Cd.* 222. Engla preatas hosts of angels; angelorum turmæ, *Cd.* 222. Mid engla preatum cum angelorum cætibuz, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 12. 2. Mid swiðlicum preate with a severe threat, *Elf. T.* p. 43, 18: *Cod. Exon.* 72 b, 5.

PREATIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* gepreatod, gepreat [*Plat.* drauen, drouwen, droen: *Dut.* dreigen: *Fra.* trua, druwa: *Ger.* drohen, dräuen: *Old Ger.* drocn, dron: *Ker.* dreuuan: *Ot.* threuuen: *Dan.* true: *Swed.* truga to force by threatening: *Icel.* þraungva premere.—*Plat.* verdreten, verdröten: *Dut.* verdrieten: *Ger.* verdriessen: *Old Ger.* driessen: *Ot.* firthriezen: *Not.* irdriezen, pedriezen: *Wil.* bedruzen: *Moes.* ustrhrutan molestum esse, negotium alicui facessere; ustrudian to grow tired, weary: *Dan.* trætte to tire, fatigue, to make weary, to harass; trættes to grow tired, to have a quarrel, strife; fortryde to repent a thing, to resent, to envy, grudge: *Swed.* trötta; *v. a.* to tire, weary; tröttna; *v. n.* to grow weary; förtreta to offend, vex one; förtryta; *v. n.* to grudge: *Icel.* þræta contendere: þröta, prota deflere (þryt, þraut, at þrota, þröta) þrit þretæsus, imminutus, used *Num.* 21, 4; translated in the *Plat. Ger. Bible*, of 1578, vordraten; in the *Dut. Bible* verdrietig; in the *Ger. Lutheran Bible* ver-

drossen] To urge, *p.* **THREATEN**, reprove, chide: *rect.* admonish, disquiet, vex, torment; urgere, arguere, increpare, reprehendere, minari, terrorem incutere—Mid þære bisne men þreate by the example to wit *v.* *Bl.* 38, 3, *Card.* p. 308. Ðæt hio hine þreatege ðæt: admonish him, *Bl.* 40, 1. *Ps.* p. 360, 12. Preatode þe reprehendit te, *Gen.* 31, 1: 10. Mid yfele gepreat *d.* 8, 6. Preatode ugra, *v.* *lentus*, *C. Mt.* 11, 12.

Preat — mælum in tropis *v.* swarms; turmatim, multitudine, *Som.*

Preatung, *e*; *f.* As *urgere* correction; correptio, castigatio:—To preatunge ðæt lare for correction mid learning, *Bl.* 40, 1: *Card.* p. 3.

Preadung, þrawung, *v.* *e*; *f.* *Reproving*, chiding, threatening; increpatio, correptio, castigatio, minæ:—Preadunga þinre ob increpatio tua, *Ps.* 17, 18: 103, 5. Preadunga andwlitan þæc increpatione uultus tui, *Ps.* 17, 17. Hit gewarod ðæt ge wið heora preadung wið oleungia it forswore against their threats against allurement, *Bl.* *Card.* p. 28, 8.

Pread-weorc punishment; correctionis poena, dolor, *Cd.* 6.

Preadwian To reprove, reprehendere, arguere, *v.* *pere*:—Na ic þreawie þu ego reprehendam tu, *I. A.* 9.

Preadung a chiding, *Ps.* 74, v. þrawung.

Prece Wearisomeness; *træctus* *Ps.* 118, 28.

Precewald a threshold, *Bd.* 618, 34, *v.* prece-wald.

Pred thread, *v.* þrad.

Prengde forced, pressed, *v.* þreagan.

Preo, þrio; *f. n.* of þry. *Thres*, *tria*:—*Preo* he sceapa tres grege *man.* 29, 2. Gif he þas þreo þe ne deð si ille has tres non fecerit, *Ex.* 21, 11. Se þreo heoð he uio ha tres, *Bl.* 14, 2. *Preo* twentig þusenda tria centum millia, *Ex.* 32, 28. *Preo* or hundred threes, *Gen.* 23: 6, 15. *Preo* gearum; in tres annos, *Lk.* 13, 7. *Preo* and þry gearum 224. *Preo* and hundreð gearum wintre tres et octoginta

Ex. 7, 7. *Þreo eardungstowa tres mansiones, tria tabernacula, Mt. 17, 4: Mk. 9, 5: Lk. 9, 33. On þreo toðelde in tres partes divisit, Bd. S. p. 627, 21. Þreo nyht tres noctes, Mt. 12, 40. Ymb þreo niht about three nights; circiter tres noctes, Cd. 222.*
Þreo-dæglic every three days; triduanus: — Þreo - dæglic fasten triduanum jejunium, Bd. S. p. 600, 8.
Þreodian To think, deliberate; cogitare, statuere, deliberare: — On his mode þohte and þreodode in ejus animo statuit et deliberavit, Bd. S. p. 521, 27.
Þreodung, e; f. Consideration; deliberatio, Bd. S. p. 497, 23.
Þreo-leald THREEFOLD; triplex, Som.
Þreo-hyrne, þreo-hyrned three-horned, three-cornered; tricornis, triangularis, Herb. 173, 1.
Þreora of three; trium, Ex. 3, 18, v. þry.
Þreot a crowd, R. Mk. 5, 27, v. þreat.
Þreotteða, þreotteoða m; f. n. þreotteoþe. The thirteenth; tertius decimus: — Þæs þreotteþan gearas of the thirteenth year, Chr. Gid. p. 207, 31, v. þritteoða.
Þreoutyne THIRTEEN; tredecim, Bd. S. p. 485, 23: 596, 26.
Þreowan To strive for; agonizare, Cot. 140, 194.
Þrepel [þreapian, þreagan to afflict]: — Unhela þrepel an instrument of torment; equuleus, R. 15.
Þre-reðre A trireme, a galley with three oars on each side; triremis, Bt. 38, 1.
Þres a hem, frill, v. þræs.
Þreacian to thresh; verberare, ferire, v. þeracan.
Þres-wald a threshold, v. þerscold.
Þreste; q. for þræste twisted, tortured; tortus; Bd. S. p. 479, 13, v. þræstan.
Þresting affliction, v. þræsting.
Þreung a ehiding, Bt. 40, 1, MS. C, v. þreauung.
Þri three; tres, Ex. 2, 2: Gen. 6, 10: 40, 12, 18: 42, 17: Jsa. 9, 16, v. þry.
Þri-bedded THREE-BEDDED; tres habens lectos, triclinium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.
Þrican; pp. geþricced to tread on, to oppress, v. þryccan.
Þrida, þrydda m; seo, þæt þridde. The third; tertius, tertius, tertium: — Se þrydda, oð þone seofothan, Mt. 22,

26. *Se þridda dæg tertius dies, Gen. 1, 13: 40, 20. To þam þriddan dæge in tertium diem, Ex. 19, 11, 15. On þone þriddan dæg ad tertium diem, Gen. 22, 4. Oð þone þryddan dæg usque ad tertium diem, Mt. 27, 64. On þam þriddan dæge, Gen. 31, 22. Þære þriddan ea nama tertii suminis nomen, Gen. 2, 14. Oð þa þriddan cneorysse ad tertiam generationem, Gen. 50, 23. On þam þriddan monþe in tertio mense, Ex. 19, 1. On þære þryddan wæccan in tertia vigilia, Lk. 12, 38.*
Þriding, þrydung consideration, Cot. 62, v. þreodung.
Þrie-feald, þrie-feald. THREEFOLD; triplex, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 61: Bt. 33, 4.
Þrie-fæt, þrie-fet a trivet; tripod, Cot. 37, v. þry-fæt.
Þrie-reðre a vessel with three rows of oars; triremis, Ors. 3, 1: 5, 13.
Þrie-ste bold, v. þriate.
Þrietan to threaten, Bt. 40, 2, v. þreatian.
Þri - feoðor a three-cornered figure, a triangle, triquetrus, triangularis, Som.
Þri-fylðan To put in three folds, to triplicate, triple; triplicare, Elf. gr. Som. 24.
Þrig three, Herb. 6, 3, v. þry.
Þriga thrice, three times; ter: — Ettio þriga cyninga Ælthio ter consuli, Bd. S. p. 481, 42, v. þriwa.
Þri-hæmed thrice married; tri-gamus, Som.
Þri-heafdede three-headed; tri-ceps, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 55.
Þrihing the third part of a province; tertia pars provincie, L. Edw. Conf. 34. Trithinga. — Þrihing-gerefa a governor of the third of a province; trithingus gubernator, L. Edw. Conf. 34.
Þri-blidede, þri-ledede opening three ways; tripatus, Som.
Þri-lefe THREE-LEAF; trifolium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.
Þrilic Of three, third; trinus, Som.
Þrim to or with three; tribus, Gen. 9, 19: 38, 24: Mt. 13, 33: 27, 40; d. of þry.
Þrim glory, v. þrym.
Þrim-håd the Trinity; Trinitas, Som.
Þri-milchi May, v. þry-milchi.
Þrimsa, þrymsa. The Thrimsa was silver money, or a coin about the value of three pence; but it is reckoned by Hickeys to be the third part of a shilling, or four pence, Hickeys's Diss. Epis. p. 110. Lye says,

thrymsa, moneta argentea apud Anglo-Saxones recepta; scilicet Orientales, Occidentales, et Australes; raro etenim aut nunquam apud Mercios in usu fuit. Valebat autem tres denarios. Quum enim Thani capitis æstimatio erat 2000 Thrymsarum, (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 11) apud Mercios autem 1200 solidorum (W. p. 72). Patet 2000 Thrymsas æquales fuisse 1200 solidis, et proinde æqualem fuisse unam Thrymsam tribus quintis partibus solidi: valebat autem tunc temporis solidus ipse quinque denarios. Denique quum 266 Thrymsæ æquales erant 200 solidis (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 12) erat una thrymsa æqualis tribus quartis partibus ipsius solidi quam proxime. Valebat autem solidus isto tempore quatuor denarios. Universim itaque Thrymsa fuit trium denariorum nummus, v. Wilk. et Som. Gl. Hickeys's Diss. Epist. p. 110, omnino autem Clarke's on Sax. Coins, p. 229.
Þrines, þrinis, þrinis, þrynes, þrynnes, se; f. THREEENESS, Trinity; Trinitas: — Seo halige þrinis the holy Trinity, Elf. T. p. 2, 25. Heofoncund þrynes heavenly Trinity, Cod. Exon. 13 a, 17. We andettað, æfter haligum fæderum, swæslíce and soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and haligne Gast, þrynnesse in annessæ es-spediglice nos cønstemur es-cundum sanctos patres, proprie et ueraciter, Patrem, et Filium, et Sanctum Spiritum, Trinitatem in Unitate cønsubstantialem, Bd. S. p. 585, 35. Þæt we þa þrynnesse on annessæ weorðian that we the Trinity in Unity adore, Athan. 3.
ÞRINGAN; p. þrang, we þrun-gon; pp. geþrun-gen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. dringen: Ger. also drängen: Ot. thringan: Moes. threihan comprimere: Dan. trænge: Swed. tränga: Icel. þringia urgere, coercere, comprimere; þraungra preme-re; þraung f. a throng; turba compressis] 1. To press, to crowd, THRONG; premere, comprimere, constringere. 2. To rush, to rush on or upon; irruere: — 1. Das menego þe þringað turba te constringit, Lk. 8, 45. Þrun-gon hyne comprimebant eum, Mk. 5, 24. Þu gesyhat þas menig þe þringende tu oides turbam te comprimentem, Mk. 5, 31. 2. Þrang þystre genip a dark

- cloud rushed on; irruit tenebrosa nubes, Cd. 8. Drihten let wille-burnan on woruld bringan (the) Lord let (well-brooks) fountains rush on the world, Cd. 69, Th. p. 82, 35. Þringð on þa þiastro rush into the darkness, Bt. 3, 2. Þrang on irruit in, Ors. 5, 12.*
- * **Prinnis the Trinity, Elf. T. p. 2, 25, v. princa.**
- Prio three, Bt. 33, 4: 35, 6, v. þreo.**
- Prio-dogor the space of three days; trium dierum spatium, triduum, Som.**
- Prio-feald threefold, Bt. 33, 4, v. þrie-fald.**
- Prio-fealdlice, prio-feldlice in a threefold manner, threefold; tripliciter, Som.**
- Prisc A THRUSH; turdus, v. þroale.**
- PRISTE [Plat. driest: Ger. dreist: Old Ger. turstig, duratig bold; thurati boldness: Dan. Swed. dristig: Icel. dreiss n. superbia, insolentia; dreissugr insolens, superbus] Bold, daring; audax, temerarius:—Womma þriste daring in crimes; criminibus audax, Cd. 64. Synnum þriste bold in sins; peccatis audax, Cd. 91. Þristum wordum with bold words; audacibus verbis, Cd. 193.**
- * **Þriste Boldly; audaciter, Cd. 102, Th. p. 135, 10.**
- Þristfull Full bold, presumptuous; audacis plenus, præsumptuosus, Pref. R. Conc.**
- Þrist-hydig [hydig heedful] Unbelieving; fidei parvus, confidendo cautus, incredulus, Menol. 431.**
- Þristian To dare, presume; audere, Som.**
- Þrist-læcan, þrist-læcan. To dare, provoke; audere, provocare:—Þristlaht provoked, Som.**
- Þristlice; comp. or; adv. Boldly, rashly; audaciter, temerarie:—Cod. Exon. 20 b, 10. Þristlicor confidentius, Gen. 44, 18.**
- Þristnys, se; f. Boldness, stubbornness; audacia, Scint. 8. Pertinacia, W. R. p. 343.**
- Þrit [v. þreantim] Weary, discouraged, diminished; pertæsus, imminutus, Num. 21, 4.**
- Þrið a threat, crowd, v. þryð.**
- Þrið-full, þryð-full. Full of threats, threatening; minax, Cod. Exon. 66 a, 3.**
- Þrið-gesteald, þryð-gesteald [gesteald a station] A camp station; turmarum, cohortum, legionum statio, Cod. Exon. 12 b, ult.**
- * **Þritig, þrittig. THIRTY; triginta:—Þrittig feðma on heahnisse triginta cubitorum in altitudine, Gen. 6, 15. Swylce twentig furlanga oððe þrittig quasi viginti stadia aut triginta, Jn. 6, 19. Wæs þritig wintre erat triginta annorum, Gen. 41, 46. An and þritig unus et triginta, Jos. 12, 24. Þreo and þritig tres et triginta, Gen. 46, 15. Þritig þusend þriginta millia, Jos. 8, 3. Twa læs þrittiga duo minus triginta, duo de triginta, viginti octo, Jos. 31, 22. Þridde eac þrittigum tertius additus triginta, tricesimus tertius, Bd. S. p. 476, 17. Þrittigum siða mare triginta vicibus, i. e. tricies major, plus, Bd. S. p. 556, 22.**
- Þritteoða, þrytteoða m; seo, þæt þritteoðe. The thirtieth; decimus tertius, Rubr. Mt. 11, 20.**
- Þrittig-feald THIRTY-FOLD; trigecuplus, triceni, Mt. 13, 8: Mk. 4, 20.**
- Þrittigaða m; seo, þæt þrittigaða. The thirtieth; tricesimus:—Þy þrittigaðan geare tricesimo anno, Bd. S. p. 647, 29. On þam twam and þrittigaðan geare in the two and thirtieth year, Chr. Gib. p. 21, 4.**
- * **Þriwa, þrywa; adv. Three times, thrice; ter:—Þriwa on gere ter in anno, Ex. 23, 14, 17: 34, 23: Mt. 26, 34, 75: Mk. 14, 30, 72: Lk. 22, 61: Jn. 13, 38: 21, 14.**
- Þri-winter Three winters, three years; tres annis natus, triennis, Gen. 15, 9.**
- Þroc, es; s. A table; mensa:—Mynetera procu summulariorum mensa, Mk. 11, 15.**
- Þroh-brogden Thrust through; trajectus, transfixus, Som.**
- Þrokonholt TROKENHOLE; vicus in insula Eliensi, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 3, 4.**
- Þrop a meeting of cross-ways, a country village; compitum, vicus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67, v. þorpe.**
- ÞROSLÉ, þrostle [Plat. droesel f; Ger. Dan. droesel f. and in some Ger. provinces, drostel, droschel, trostheil: Dan. fieldtroat: Swed. trast m; Icel. þróstr m; Wel. treglen; Gael. truid m. a thrush, starling; liathruisig, liathroeg f. a fieldfare; turdus iliacus Lin: Bret. drusk, draalk m; Slav. or Russ. Pol. drozd, drozd. Turdus or Thrush is the generic name according to Lin. The most common species**
- in England are turdus vulgaris mistle thrush; turdus pilaris fieldfare; turdus musicus thrush; turdus merula blackbird. The Icel. þróstr is turdus iliacus.] A THROSTLE: merula, plara, turdus, Cd. 130: R. 38: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*
- * **Þrosim Vapour, smok, a chace, heap; vapor, fumus, chace:—Þrosim and þýro con- and darkness, Cd. 18. Þrosme beþeahste fimo eðer. Cod. Exon. 9 b, 8. Unar-nendlice fulnes wæs mid þý-fyres þrosime upp aweallac: incomparabilis (insiderabili) factor erat cum ignis super ebulliens, Bd. S. p. 62, 2. Atogenum þara fyra þrosim retractis ignem superius, Bd. S. p. 628, 24: Ps. 10, 7.**
- Þrote, an; f. [Dut. uit is prefixed to, strot m: Ger. droesel f: in some Ger. provinces, stroes f. m: Old Ger. droesel: Dem. strabe e: Sæd. strupe m: It. stroza f.] THE THROAT; guttur:—On þa þrotan in the throat, Bt. 2, 1. On þrotan heora in re-ture corum, Ps. 149, 6. Þrote the throat, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70. —Þrot-bolla the throat-gurgulio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70. L. pol. Alf. 40.**
- * **Þrowend A scorpion, a sign of the zodiac; scorpio, Som.**
- Þrowere, es; m. A martyr; qui patitur, marty:—Circius tid þæs þrowere Ciricii festum martyris. Chr. Gib. p. 104, 17.**
- ÞROWIAN, þrowigan; p. ob- pp. þeprowod; s. a. [Fris. troren, trören, truren: Þy-treuren: Ger. traunen: O. Ger. traunen, troren: Ot. troren: Tat. thruenan to driven, vezed, to suffer pain In an old Fragment on Char-magne, it is used adverbially, einen troren to mourn: a. A.-S. drymanian to make sad, the Moec. drobian verb. drobian turbare; drahan to are, affligere, are all vic- to this word. The Ger. troren is an intensification, formed by the final syllable em. In the old tramen, thruenan, which Tat. and the old Scythian poets often use, and which are formed from Ot. ruman to cry, lament, to howl: v. þreksing t. Aðlung, in Ger. trüben to trouble, &c. observe that the etymology of this word is often mistaken. It is properly distinguished the Old Ger. v. a. druban, troeben, 22**

modern trüben, turbare, (which like triben to drive, signify to plague; the Moes. draiban the A.-S. drefan, the Lat. turbare) from the old v. n. thruu-uen to bedriuen, vexed, plagued, the A.-S. prowian, and from which, the Ger. trauren to mourn, is the intensivum] To suffer, endure; pati, luere penas, agonizare:—Pæt we sceolon susel prowian that we must torment endure, Cd. 213: 222. Ne wolde torn þrowigean would not anger suffer, Cd. 111: 183. Ic þrowige I suffer; ego patior, *Elf. gr. Som.* 29. Ic þrowode I suffered; ego passus sum, Cd. 224: Bt. 31, 1. Hungor hi þrowiað famem illi patientur, Pa. 58, 7. Ys to þrowigene est passurus, Mt. 17, 12.

Þrowiendlic, þrowigendlic. Passus, suffering; passivus:—Þrowigendlice word passioe uoic; passiva uox, passiuum uerbum, *Elf. gr. Som.* 19, p. 35, 12.

Þrowing, þrowing, e; f. A suffering, agony, instrument or manner of suffering; passio, martyrium:—Pæt he recenust to þrowunge become ut ille occisime ad martyrium perueniret, Bd. S. p. 478, 12. Ongan arweorðian þa þrowunge haligra martyra inceptit honorare eadem sanctorum martyrum, Bd. S. p. 479, 1. Be Cristes þrowunge de Christi passione, Bd. S. p. 598, 13.—Þrowing-reading a reading about martyrs; martyrii lectio, recensio, martyrologium, R. Conc. 1.

Þrowystre She who suffers, a female martyr; quæ patitur, martyr femina, Lye.

ÞRUB, þryh; f. [Ger. trube f. a trunk, chest; todtenrube f. a coffin. In the common Upper Ger. Dialect. truche, druche, drube: Bohm. truhla: Pol. truna a coffin: Icel. pró f. cavernæ excisum; þruh is visibly related to trog a trough] A grave, sepulchre, coffin; loculus, locellus, sarcophagus:—Gemetton þruh of hwitum stane fægere geworhte inuenerunt locellum de albo marmore pulcherrime factum, Bd. S. p. 588, 30. Ða þruh to þam mynstre gesealdum locellum ad monasterium retulerunt, Bd. S. p. 588, 34. On niwe þruh in novo locello, Bd. S. p. 580, 25. Hyme on hys nywan þruh alede laid him in his new sepulchre, Nicod. 11. On treowene þruh

in ligneo locello, Bd. S. p. 588, 21. On þa stænanan þruh gesetton in lapideo sarcophago posuerunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 40.

Drum to three; tribus, Chr. Gib. p. 107, 11, v. þrim, þry. Þrut a crowd, v. þreat.

DRY, þri m. f.; n. þreó; g. þreora; d. þrim, þrym. [Plat. dree: Dut. drie: Frs. three, thria, tree: Ger. drey: Icel. dhrie: Ot. thri, dria: Moes. thrin, thrins: Dan. Swed. tre: Icel. þrir: Krimean Tartars, tria: Pol. trzy: Wel. Arm. Bret. Ir. Gael. Bohm. Wend. Russ. tri: Grk. τρεις]

THREE; tres:—Ða eorlas þry the three earls, Cd. 95. Ða hyssas þry the three youths, Cd. 197. Twegen oððe þry duo aut tres, Mt. 18, 20. Dry on twegen, and twegen on þry tres aduersus duos, et duo aduersus tres, Lk. 12, 52. Dry hlafas tres panes, Lk. 11, 6. Dry dagas tres dies, Mt. 12, 40. Þreora daga færeld trium dierum iter, Ez. 3, 18: 5, 3: 8, 27: Num. 10, 33. Þreora geara wæstmas trium annorum fructus, Lev. 25, 21. Hwilc þara þreora quatuor istorum trium? Lk. 10, 36.

On þreora gewitnyse trium testimonio, Mt. 18, 16. On þreora sestra gemette quasi trium amphorarum, Jn. 2, 6.

On þrim dagum in tribus diebus, Mt. 27, 40: Mk. 15, 29: Jn. 2, 20. Binnan þrim dagum intra tres dies, Jn. 2, 19. Efter þrym dagum post tres dies, Mt. 26, 61: 27, 63: Mk. 8, 31: 14, 58: Lk. 2, 46.

Ðam gingum þrym to the three youths, Cd. 176. Betwuh þam þrim amongst those three, Bt. 42. Geseah þri weras widdit tres viros, Bt. 18, 2.

Of þisum þrim ex his tribus, Gen. 9, 19. On þrim gemetum melewes in tribus mensuris farina, Mt. 13, 33. To þrym hund penegum pro trecentis denariis, Mk. 14, 5. Wið þrym hundred penegon pro trecentis denariis. On þisum þrym hundrydam in istis trecentis, Jud. 7, 7.

Dryæ three, Bd. S. p. 490, 14, v. þry.

DRYCCAN; p. þrycte; pp. þrycced; v. a. [Plat. drücken: Dut. drukken: Ger. drücken: Upper Ger. drucken: Ker. Not. drucchen: Tat. thrucken: Dan. trykke: Swed. trycka: Icel. þryckia premere: Arab. طرق trk retinuit, pro-

hibuit] To tread on, to trample,

thrust, oppress; trudere, conculcare, premere, comprimere:—Under heora fotum þrycað under their feet trample, Bt. 4. Ðe me þrycton qui me premebant, Bd. S. p. 536, 37. Mid þæs unclenan gastes inswogennisse þrycced immundi spiritus inuasiōne pressus, Bd. S. p. 507, 4.

Þrycnes, se; f. Tribulation, affliction; tribulatio, C. R. Mt. 23, 21.

Þrydda the third, Mt. 20, 19: Lk. 20, 12, v. þridda.

Þrydge bold, Cd. 93, q. þriste.

Þry-fet, þry-fet. A triest, an earthen vessel with three feet; tripos, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 26.

Þry-feald threefold, v. þrie-fald.

Þry-fealdlic Threefold; triplex, L. pol. Alf. 35.

Þry-fered, þry-fyred. Three-edged, three-forked; trisulcus, Som.

Þry-finger three fingers broad, &c.; tres digitos crassus, longus, latus, L. Ia. 49.

Þry-gyld a triple payment; triplex solutio, L. Alf. Guth. 3.

Þryh a sepulchre, grave, Bd. S. p. 580, 14, v. þruh.

Þry-hyrned three-cornered; tri-angulus, Lye.

Þrylen Three threads; tria licia habens:—Þrylen hrægeltitlis vestis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Þryl-hus A turner's house or shop; tornatoris domus, tornatorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.

Þrym to or with three; tribus, Mt. 26, 61: Mk. 14, 5: Jud. 7, 7, d. of þry.

ÞRYM; g. þrymmes; m. [Icel. þrymr m. gigas, tonus] 1. A multitude, a body of men, an assembly, a heap, mass; multitudo, turba, turmas, coetus, magnitudo, immenitas. 2. As magnificence is shown by many attendants, hence Magnificence, majesty, grandeur, glory, greatness; magnificentia, maiestas, gloria, magnificum quid:—1. Ðer is þrym micel there is a great assembly, Cd. 228. Þrymme micle with a great multitude, Cd. 92.

Þenden lago hæfde þrymme geþeahte þridda eþyl while the water had covered with its mass a third of the country, Cd. 73. Herga þrymmas bands of armies; exerituum turmas, Cd. 97. 2. Ealra þrymma þrym glory of all glories; omnium gloriarum gloria, summa maiestas, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 6. Hie þanciað þrymme they praise greatness, Cd.

193. *Prymmas dugrða glories of (the) good, Cd. 4, Th. p. 5, 32.* Preatið eall moncynn mid hiora prymme they frighten all mankind with their greatness, *Bl. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 9.* Heagum prymmum with high majesty, *Cd. Th. p. 1, 16.* On prymme unbesondlic in majestate incomprehensibilia, *Bd. S. p. 552, 16.* Prym-cyning glorious king, *Bl. R. p. 179.*—Prym-fæst glory-fast, glorious, majestic; gloria fixus, gloriosus, magnificus, illustris, *Cd. 161.*—Prym-full full glorious; gloria repletus, gloriosus, *Cod. Eson. 101 a, 7.*—Prym-lic glory-like, magnificent; magnificus, *Jdth. 9.*—Prym-lice gloriously, magnificent; magnifice, *Cod. Eson. 12 a, 7.*—Prym-sæl *A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, V. Pa. 88, 29.*—Prym-sæl *A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, cathedra.* Godes prym-sæl Dei thronus, *Mt. 5, 34; 23, 22; Ps. 9, 4.* Pæt ge syttor ofer prym-sæl ut vos sedetis super thronos, *Lk. 22, 30.*—Prym-wealdende Ruling in glory, magnificent; majestate potens, augustus, *Whel. Bed. p. 65.* Pry-milchi, pry-milchea, prymlyce. Three - milk - month, *May, when the cattle were milked three times a day; Maius mensis.* — Forþam swyke genyhtsumnys was (geo) on Brytene, and eac on Germania - lande, of þam Englaþeod com on þas Brytene pæt hig on þam monðe þrywa on dæg hig meolcodon heora neat, *Waal. Cat. p. 107.* Prymas silver money, about the value of three pence, v. prima.

Prynen *Of three; trinus.* — Þæne prynenne on annesse and ænne on prynnesse we andettað quem trinum in unitate, et unum in trinitate nos confitemur, *Waal. Cat. p. 292.* Prynes the Trinity, v. Prinea. Pryng a crowd, gutter; turba, canal, v. þrang. Prynnes the Trinity, *Bd. S. p. 585, 35, v. Prinea.* Prysom a vapour, chaos, *Hymn. v. þrom.* Pry-reðra a galley, trireme; triremis, *Lye.* Pry-scyte Three-cornered, triangular; triquetrus, triangularis, *Ors. 1, 1.* Prysmian To press, disquiet, chafe; premere, *Ors. 3, 2, 11.* Suffocare, turbare, *Som.*

Pry-snece, pry-snece. *Having three edges; trisculus, Som.* Pry-spræc Three-tongued, knowing three languages; trilinguis. Pryste daring, bold, v. priste. Pryst - hydig unbelieving, v. prist-hydig. Prystglice Rashly; temere, *Lye.* PRYD [Plat. driet, dröt, dreet, verdreet n: *Dut. verdriet n: Ger. verdross m. drusse f: Old Ger. druss molestia, fadissim: Mons. urdreoz molestia; druzsime molestia: Not. urdruzzi, urdruzedo: Wil. overthrus, thirro uuerelde lædissim mundi: Lip. farthroza lædissim: Dan. trætte c. quarrel; fortræd c. spite, grief; fortrydelse c. displeasure, resentment; træt weary, tired; træthed c. weariness: Swed. fortret m. fortrytelse f. trött, trötthet f. all like the Dan. Icel. þræta liu, contentio] 1. *A threat, contumely; invecio, contumelia. 2. A company, multitude, band; turma, coetus.* — 1. Hige pryðe wæg bore contumely in mind, *Cd. 102: Cod. Eson. 109 b, 10. 2. Folca þryðum comon folk in crowds came, Cd. 160: Cod. Eson. 22 a, 11, v. þreat.* Prywa thrice, v. þriwa. PU; g. þin; d. ac. þé; pron. [Plat. *Ger. Dan. Swed. du: Ker. Isd. Ot. du, thu: Moes. Icel. þu: Bret. te: Ir. Fr. It. Sp. Port. Lat. tu: Arm. te, to, hu: Pers. tu, tou: Hindoo tu] THOU; tu:—Ne þu ne swere þurh þin heafod, forþam þe þu ne miht senne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt. 5, 36.* Þu sylf or sylfa thou thyself, *Lk. 6, 42.* Þu ana thou alone; tu solus, *Ex. 18, 14, 18.* Puelas Women's head-bands, fillets, garlands, &c.; tennæ, vittæ, *Som.* Puenegu phylacteria, *C. Mt. 23, 5.* PUVE, es; m. *A standard; vexillum, scilicet quod Romani Tufa, Angli vero appellabant Tuuf:—Bd. S. p. 2, 16.* Bæron þufas bore standards; sustulerunt vexilla, *Jdth. p. 24, 22: Cd. 149; 160.* Pufe [Icel. þufa f. grumus, tuber terra] *A branch of a tree; germen, frons. Inde forsau nostra TUFT, Lye.* Pufe-þistel *A sow-thistle; herba in cancrum valens, L. M. 3, 8. Sonchus, lactuca leporina, Som.***

Pufian To shoot forth, to put forth shoots; frutescere, triticare, *Col. 90.* Pufig Shooting forth, full of green boughs; frondosus, *Col. 90.* Pugon throve, grow; p. of þra. Puhte seemed, *Cd. 14, v. þincz.* PUMA, an; m. [Plat. *dum n: Dut. duim m: Fra. thura thumma m: Ger. dumme, daum m: Upper Ger. dumme m: Old Ger. tum, tumes, tumen, dümking: Dan. tum c. en inch; tommelinger: pollez: Swed. tum m. mæ: tumme m. the thumb; þuz-finger m. pollez; þumal a dactylothecca, unguis pollicis, þumlungur m. spatia pollicis, pollez, unguis] *Te THUMB; pollez:—Gut se þuma bið ofsalagen if the skæ: be cut off, L. Aff. 90. Et sehtan his cwifan þuzas ille tetragit ejus dextram pollicem, Lev. 8, 23. Ofer h7 handa þuman sepe erit manuum pollicem, Ec. 2, 24.* PUMLE The bowels, the intestines, or umbles; viscera, *Som.* Dundende rattling, v. þum. Punder thander, v. þuner. Punder-alsæge a thander-cop, tonitrus ictus, *Som.* Pundian, þunian, þunan. *rattle, din, thander; crepitare, tonare:—Þun crepian standards rattles, Cd. 149. Dundende crepitans bombosus, Col. 198. Þun: atomitus, Som.* PUNER, þunor, es; m. [*Þun thunner: Dut. donder n. Frs. thunre m: Plat. Gr. donner: Lat. tonare: Na. tonnir: Poem m. St. A. dunuir: Dan. torden: Swed. tordön, dunder n; Icel. þun f. thunder, lightning: Fr. duna f. dunt, dunt m. c. n. tonitru, fremitu: Fr. dwdndwr noise: Gæk. turr: torrann, torrann, turren: or toirneach m. thander: Lat. f. a great noise, mund. Þ. toran m. thunder: Fr. tonnerre m: It. tuono m: Sp. trueno m: Pers. تندر تندر* dur, v. þor: *Arab. طر* thander] 1. THUNDER; tonitru, fulmen, 2. Jupiter, heathen god who preside over thander; Jupiter, quasi tonitrua vibrans, v. Þor: — 3. Dunres bearn tonitru, *Mt. 3, 17.* Dunres sleep clap of thander, *T. Ps. 36, 4.* Nic. p. 18, 3. Sendan þunra*

to send thunders, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 253, 28. Pures dæg the thunderer's or Jupiter's day, *Thursday*; Jovis dies, *Rubr. Mt.* 15, 21: *Mk.* 16, 14; *Lk.* 4, 38: 9, 1: *Jn.* 5, 17: 7, 40. Pures modur the thunderer's mother; Jovis mater, *Latona, Cot.* 124.

JUNERIAN, punorian, punrian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To THUNDER; tonare:—Hit þunrað is thunders, *Bt.* 39, 3. Hit on wolenum oft þunrað is in clouds of thunders, *Bt.* R. p. 193. Punerode intoussi, *T. Pa.* 17, 15. Sædon þæt hyt þunrode dixerunt quod intoussi, *Jn.* 12, 29.

lung, es; m. The herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, hellebore, mandrake: aconitum, *R.* 43: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Helleborus, *R.* 71. Mandragina, *R.* 137. Pungas aconita, *Cot.* 6.

lung increased, *Cd.* 169; pp. of þeon.

lunian rattled, *Cd.* 149, v. þundian.

lunnan to rattle, v. þundian.

lunnung, e; f. A noise, din, thundering; strepitus, sonus, *Som.*

lunor thunder, *Ex.* 19, 16, v. þuner.

lunor - bód A foreboding of thunder, a sort of fish; tonitru præagrus, sparus piscis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

lunorian to thunder, v. þunorian.

lunor-rad, þunur-rad e; f. [þunor thunder, rad a road] Thunder-path or going, a thundering; tonitru, tonitrua:—Biddað drihten þæt his þunorrada gewiscon oðre dæge domimæ ut ejus tonitrua cessent, *Ex.* 9, 28. Ða þunorrada gewiscon tonitrua cessaverunt, *Ex.* 33, 34. Fram stefne þunorrade þinne a voce tonitrus tui, *Ps.* 103, 8.

lunor-wyrt House-leak; tonitru herba, sedum majus, barba Jovis, *L. M.* 1, 47.

lunrian to thunder, v. þunorian.

lunring A THUNDERING; tonitru, *Chr. Gib.* p. 137, 37.

lunung A noise, creaking; crepitus, strepitus, *Cot.* 51.

in-wang, þun-weng, þunweng, e; g. f. [weng the cheek] The temples; tempora capitis:—Gif ic sylle reste þunwengum minum si dedero requiem temporibus meis, *Ps.* 131, 4, 5. Gealoh þa mid anum bytle bugan his þunwengan percussit tunc cum

malleo ambo ejus tempora, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 32.

þur Thur, Thor; Jupiter:—Pures or Pura dæg Thur's day; dies Jovis, *Rubr. Jn.* 5, 30, v. Þor.

Durch through, *Jud.* 7, 21, v. þurh.

Purfan; ind. sub. indf. ic, þu, he þurfe; we, ge, hi þurfon [Ger. bedürfen to be in want of, to want; indf. ich bedarf; p. ich bedurfte; pp. bedurft. Ger. dürfen to dare; indf. ich darf; p. ich durfte; pp. durduft. Wel. dawr, tawr it behoves, it concerns, v. þearfan] 1. To have need, to need; to opus habere. 2. To want, to be in want; indigere, carere:—1. Ne ic ne þurfe her feccan neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire, *Jn.* 4, 15. Ðæt ic oleccan þurfe that I need to cringe; ut ego adulari opus habeam, *Cd.* 15. Leng þonne þu þurfe longer than thou needest, *Cd.* 193. Hwæt þurfe we nu ma sprecaþ what need we now more to speak? *Bt.* 24, 4. Ge ne þurfon her leng wunian vos non opus habetis hic diutius manere, *Ex.* 9, 28. 2. Ma þonne þu þurfe more than thou wantest, *Bt.* 14, 1, 2. Swa welig þæt he nanes þinges maran ne þurfe so rich that he of no thing more has need, *Bt.* 24, 2. Sam hi þurfon, sam hi ne þurfon whether they want, or they have no want, *Bt.* 26, 2; v. þearfan, þorste.

þurh a coffin, grave; sarcophagus, v. þruh.

PURH; prep. ac. [Plat. dör: Dut. door: Fra. truch, thruch: Ger. durch: Ker. duruh, durich: Isd. dhurah: Ot. thuruh; in an old Law of Louis and Lothar in the year 840, thurube: Wil. durh: Tat. thurah: Moes. thairh per: Gael. troimh through, from side to side: Wel. trw, trwy, þurh may be related to þuru, duru a door: Ger. thür, as the Grk. τρυπώ to perforate] THROUGH, by; per, extensionem spatii et temporis denotans; trans, ultra, propter, ob:—Þurh ealle Iudeam per omnem Judæam, *Lk.* 23, 5. Þurh þa ceastre and þæt castell per oppida et vicus, *Lk.* 8, 1. Þurh twegen dagas per duos dies, biduum, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 2. Þurh ænþlie nihta per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. Þurh his willan per ejus voluntatem, *Gen.* 45, 8. Þurh innoðas ures Godes per viscera nostri

Dei, *Lk.* 1, 78. Þurh fæsten, and þurh wopas, and þurh gebedo per jejunia, et per fletus, et per preces, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 25. Ic swerige þurh me sylfne juro per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Ne swerion, ne þurh heofon, ne þurh eorðan, ne þurh Hierusalem, ne þu ne swerie þurh þin heafod ne jurate, neque per calum, neque per terram, neque per Hierosolymas, neque tu ne jures per tuum caput, *Mt.* 5, 34, 35, 36. Þurh nan þing through or on account of no thing; propter nullam rationem, nullo modo, *Dial.* 1, 2. Þurh hæse propter mandatum, *Bd. S.* p. 594, 29.

þurh - beorht THOROUGH-BRIGHT, transparent; perpicuus, præclarus, *R. Ben. interl. in prol.*

þurh - bitter thoroughly bitter, perverse; per-amarus, per-versus, *L. Ps.* 77, 10.

þurh-blawan to blow through; perflare, afflare, *Pref. R. Conc.*

þurh-bringan to bring or lead through; perducere, *L. Ps.* 77, 16.

þurh-brucan to enjoy fully; perfrui, *Col. Monas.*

þurh-creopan to creep through; repere per, perrepere, *Bt.* 34, 11.

þurh-cuman to come through, to happen; venire per, pervenire, evenire per, *Lk.* 17, 1.

þurh-delfan to dig through; perferere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *C. Lk.* 12, 39.

þurh-don to do through, to make pass through; penetrare, perforare, *Job.* p. 167, 38.

þurh-draf exclaimed, *Cd.* 216, v. þurh-drifan.

þurh-drifan to drive through; perforare, *L. Eccl.* 21.

þurh-faran to go or pass through, to pierce; pertransire, pervagari.—penetrare, trajicere, *Ps.* 38, 9: 102, 15: 123, 4.—*Bt.* 13: *Ps.* 104, 17: *Lk.* 2, 35.

þurh-farennys a going over, an inner room; transitio, penetrare, *Ps.* 104, 28.

þurh-faru A THOROUGHFARE, a place into which you enter, a chamber; via pervia, locus ad quem penetratur, penetrare, conclave, *Mt.* 24, 26.

þurh-fer a thoroughfare, v. þurh-faru.

þurh-feran [feran to walk] to walk through.

þurh-fleön to fly through; per-volare, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 17.

þurh - forfærð; g. þurh - for

- passed through; or *durh-herb* passes through, *Ps.* 123, 4.
- *Durh-gán, durh-gangan* To go or gang through, to pervade; ire per, perambulare, permeare, *Ps.* 8, 8: 90, 6.
- Durh-gedoen, durh-gedon* to do through, to perform; perficere, *Som.*
- Durh-geotan* To pour all over, to cover; perfundere, *Ps.* 88, 44: *Bd. S.* p. 620, 18.
- Durh-gledan* [gled a burning coal] To glow through, to be quite hot; vehementer calefacere, *Cd.* 186.
- Durh-hælan* to fully heal; penitus sanare, *Herb.* 29, 2.
- Durh-halig* thoroughly holy; penitus sanctus, *Wan. Cat.* p. 79.
- Durh-heft* thoroughly or very heavy; prae-gravis, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- Durh-holod* pierced, passed through; perforatus, *Lye.*
- Durh-hwit* thoroughly white; penitus albus, *Cot.* 2, 3.
- Durh-læred* thoroughly learned, skilful; penitus doctus, peritus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Durh-læð* [læð unpleasant] thoroughly unpleasant; penitus odiosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
- Durh-leoran* [leoran to pass] to pass through or over; pertransire, pervagari, *C. Ps.* 102, 15: *V. Ps.* 76, 17.
- *Durh-locung* prohemium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
- Durh-sceotan* [sceotan to shoot] to shoot through; trajicere, transfigere, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- Durh-sceine* a shining through, transparent; pellucidus, transparentia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.
- Durh-sceinendlic* Thoroughly bright, excellent; praeclarus, prae-illustris, *L. Ps.* 15, 6.
- Durh-secan* To seek through, to search; perquirere, *Scint.* 78.
- Durh-seon* To see through, to perceive, to know fully; perspicere, *Bt.* 32, 2: 41, 1.
- Durh-slean* To smite through, to strike; percutere, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 27.
- Durh-smeagan* To search thoroughly; perscrutari, perlustrare, *Scint.* 7.
- Durh-smitan* to smite through, to strike; percutere, *Som.*
- Durh-smugan* To creep or slide through; perrepere, percurrere, *Som.*
- Durh-spedig* thoroughly rich; praedives, *Som.*
- Durh-sticecan* to strain through; percolare, *Cot.* 201.
- Durh-stingan, durh-styngan* To sting or stab through, to pierce; perforare, confodere, transfigere, *Dout.* 16, 17: *L. Ethelb.* 33.

- Durh-swegdan* to prevail; prevailere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 21.
- Durh-swiðian* to prevail, excel; prevailere, *L. Ps.* 51, 7.
- Durh-teon* To pull through, fulfil, perfect, finish, accomplish, obtain; perficere, exequi, impetrare, obtinere, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 30: 647, 2: *Ors.* 4, 4.
- Durh-þian, durh-þyan* to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *L. Ps.* 21, 16.
- Durh-þyrelan, durh-þyriian* To bore through, to pierce; perforare, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 11: *Pol.* 40.
- Durh-tion* to perfect, finish, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. *durh-teon.*
- Durh-tryman* To give, confirm, show; perhibere, exhibere, *C. Jn.* 10, 26.
- Durhung* A crowd; turba, *Som.*
- Durh-wacol, durh-wacul* thoroughly watchful; pervigil, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
- Durh-widan* To wade through, to penetrate, to traverse; pervadere, pertransire, *Cod. Exon.* 24 b, 9: *Cd.* 197.
- Durh-werod* [werodan to grow sweet] thoroughly sweet; prae-dulcis, *Col. Monas.*
- Durh-witan* To see through, to understand fully; perspicere, *Cod. Exon.* 27 a, 21.
- *Durh-wrecan* To thrust through, to insert; immittere, infigere, *Cot.* 187.
- Durh-wundian* to thoroughly thrust or wound; transfigere, penitus vulnerare, *L. pol. Alf.* 40.
- Durh-wunian* [wunian to dwell] p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To persist, persevere, remain, continue; permanere, continuare, durare, persistere.—Se þe on þam geseðþum burhwunian ne mot he who in prosperity could not remain, *Bt.* 2. Se þe burhwunað oð ende ille qui perseverat ad finem, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Mk.* 13, 13. Ge synt þe mid me burhwunedon vos estis qui cum me permansistis, *Lk.* 22, 28. Ða hig burhwunedon hyne axiende quom perseverarent cum interrogantes, *Jn.* 8, 7.
- Durh-wunigendlice* Constant, continued; perseverans, permanens, *Lye.*
- Durh-wunung* Constancy; continuatio, perseverantia, *Scint.* 22.
- Durh-yrnan* to run over or through; percurrere, *Æqu. Vern.* 14.
- Durscon* thrashed, v. *þeracan.*
- DURST* [Plat. dōrst, dōst, dorst, dost m: *Dut.* dorst m: *Ger.* durst m: *Os.* thurst: *Not.*

- durste:* *Moes.* thurstjan thirst: *Den. c. Smad.* turst a *Icel.* þurst m: *Ir. Gael.* turst m. thirst, drought, parched.—*Icel.* þurr aridus, arid. THIRST; sitiis.—Nu sit m hunger and þurst see þang; and thirst teer me, *Cd.* 23. Drihten asent hmgro on: e and þurst dominus misit/raia eos atque sitiit, *Deut.* 2: 48. Ofalcan mid þurst sendere cum siti, *Ex.* 17, 3. On þurste minum in siti meo, *Ps.* 68, 28. On þurste heora siti coram, *Ps.* 103, 12.
- Dursteg, þurstig; seif. Thurst* greedy; siticulosus, avidus cupidus, *Scint.* 3: *Bt.* 12: Þurstige þrac-wiges thref for (the) brunt of war, *Cd.* 15.
- Duru* a deer, v. *durra.*
- Duruh* A canal, gutter; canalis, *Som.*
- Duruh* thorough, *Dout.* 21, 21: *durh.*
- Dus;* adv. *Tuos, so; se, in.*—*Dus* was ita facti, *Mt.* 1, 1: *Dus* is awriten ita et eratum, *Mt.* 2, 5: *Lk.* 24, 46. *Dus* gerad such of this world, talis, hujusmodi, *Jn.* 8, 5: *Dus* unc gedafen ita decet, *Mt.* 3, 15. *Leað þu sinite huc uaque, Lk.* 22, 31.
- *DUSEND, es; n.* [Plat. duend. *Dut.* duizend: *Ger.* tausend: *Os.* thoust: *Wil.* duer: *Salic.* *Leasa.* thocund: *Mo.* thusund: *Den.* tusind: *Jrd.* tusend: *Icel.* þúsund þusdrud milla. *The A.-S.* þusend, *the Eng.* thousand; it is nothing but the word *Moes.* tigras hund or talas hund, namely ten times hundred; the *Lat.* decies centum: *Not.* has this derivation from the vulgar *Lat.* decies or decies centum] A THOUSAND; mille.—*Dusend* gas mille annorum, *Ps.* 68, 3. *Þu sendes ealdor a leader of thousand; chiliarchus, Elf. Som.* p. 66. *Twa þusenda þusendo duo milia, Jn.* 1: *Mk.* 5, 13. *Twa and twer þusenda duo et viginti milia, Num.* 3, 39. *Tyn þu þusenda decem milia librorum, Mt.* 18, 24. *Mid twerend þusendum cum viginti milibus, Lk.* 14, 31.—*Dusend-hw* thousand hoes or shops; milliformis, *Col. Monas.*—*Dusendlic* thousand-like, of a thousand millenar, millinaris. *Som.*—*Dusend-man* e thousand-man a ruler of a thousand; perfectus mille, chiliarchus, *Tribunus, Ex.* 18, 21, 24.—*Þusend-mærum* in a thousand

parts, by thousands, *Cl.* 151.—
*P*usend-rica a governor or
 ruler of a thousand; millena-
 rium, i. e. chiliarchus, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 56.
*u*licia of this sort; hujusmodi,
R. Mk. 7, 13.
*u*sa thus, *Gen.* 2, 16, v. *pu*a.
*u*tan to howl:—*P*utende howl-
 ing, *Col.* 26, v. *peotan*.
u-piatel a saw-thistle, v. *pu*fe-
 piatel.
*u*ton howled, *Bi.* 38, 1, v.
peotan.
*u*ui a banner, ensign, v. *pu*fe.
*u*wal a washing, v. *pu*weal.
*u*wagena, se; *f.* *A* washing;
 lotio, *Som.*
*u*wal, es; *m.* *A* ribbon, gar-
 land; vitta, v. *pu*selan.
*u*wan, *pu*wan. *To* soften;
 mollire, *Herb.* 2, 8:—*P*wende
 mollit, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 41.
*w*ene *An* instrument used by
 dyers to beat and turn their
 cloth; tudicula, malleolus,
Som.
*w*ang phylacterium, *R. Mt.* 23,
 5.
*w*er agreeable, mild, *Solil.* 8,
 v. *gepu*er.
*w*erlacan; *p.* *pu*erlachte to
 consent, *Th. An.*
*w*ahl Ointment; unguentum,
C. In. 12, 3.
*w*ang, *pu*wang, es; *m.* [*Plat.*
tung f. the thong or latchet
 of a shoe by which the buckles
 are fastened: *Ger.* zwange *f.*
 is mining a kind of screw or
 spike to fasten the fellies or
 spokes of a wheel, &c.] *A*
thong, a leather string; cor-
 rigia, ligamentum:—*Ic* ne
 underfo anne *pu*wang *ego* non
 accipiam unam corrigiam, *Gen.*
 14, 23. *Sceop*wang a shoe-
 thong or latchet; calcei liga-
 mentum, *Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1,
 27, *Sceona pu*wang calceorum
 ligamenta, *Mk.* 1, 7.
*u*ur mild, v. *pu*wex.
*u*urian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To*
 temper, moderate, tame; tem-
 perare:—*He pu*warat ille tem-
 perat, *Bi.* 39, 8.
*u*rez, *pu*weah *I* wash; lavo, v.
*pu*wean.
*u*real, es; *q. n.* [*Plat.* dwe-
 len, dweideln to clean and
 wash with a mop; dweel *f.*
 a mop: *Dut.* dweilen to mop;
 iweil *f.* a soap, mop] *A* wash-
 ing, a place for washing, a
 bath; lotio, ablutio, lavacrum:
 —*Dat* wæter his bana *pu*wea-
 ce ista aqua *ejus* osium lava-
 ri, aqua qua *ejus* ossa lota
 unt, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 6. *P*we-
 la lotiones, *R. Ben.* 53.
*u*wælu, *id.* *P*weala ceaca
 nd calica lotiones sextariorum

et poculorum, *Mk.* 7, 8. Dela-
 mentum, *R.* 115.
***P*WĒAN**, *ap*wean, *be*puwēan, *ge*-
*pu*wēan, *ic* *pu*wēa, *pu*wēah, *pu*
*pu*wyhat, *he* *pu*wihþ, *pu*wēhþ; *p.*
*pu*woh, *we* *pu*wogon; *imp.*
*pu*wēah, *pu*wēh þu, *pu*wēah
ge; *pp.* *pu*wegen, *ap*wē-
gen; *v. a.* [*Ger.* zwagen to
 wash, particularly the head,
 only used in the southern pro-
 vinces and in Switzerland:
Old Ger. duahan, twahan:
Tat. 156, 2, gonda thuahan
 fuozzi *capit* lavare *pedes*;
*u*uasgan, *u*uasgan to wash, has
 in *Old Ger.* the same significa-
 tion: *Ot.* l. iv. c. xi. v. 37,
 Quad tho zi imo druhtin
 Krist, thór man ther githua-
 gan ist, thle fúzi reino in
 uuára, ni thárf er *u*uasgan
 méra tunc dirit ad eum
 Dominus Christus, homo qui
 lotus est, pedes mundos profecto
 non opus habet lavare amplius:
Moss. twahan lavare; twahan
 fotuna lavare *pedes*: *Dan.* toe,
 tvætte to wash, rinse: *Sweed.*
 twá, twátta to wash: *Icel.* tvæ
 lavare (*þvó* or *þvodi*, hefi *þve*-
 gid, at *þvo*) *þvætta* *vointando*
perluere, opinari] *To* wash;
 lavare, abluere, rigare:—*Gyf*
*ic þe ne pu*ea si *ego* te non
 lavero, *Jn.* 13, 8. *Gif ic þw*oh
eowre fet si ego lavi vestros
pedes, *Jn.* 13, 14. *P*weah
 þine ansyne lava tuam faciem,
Mt. 6, 17. *Ne þweh þu na*
mine fet ane ne lava tu non
meos pedes solos, *Jn.* 13, 9.
Ne þwyhst þu næfre mine
fet non lavabis tu nunquam
meos pedes, *Jn.* 13, 8. *Handa*
his he þwehþ or þwihþ manus
ejus ille lavat vel lavabit, *Ps.*
 57, 10. *Ne þeaparf buton*
þæt man hys fet þwea non
opus est nisi ut quis ejus pedes
lavet, *Jn.* 13, 10. *He þw*oh
ille lavit, *Lev.* 8, 6: *Mt.* 27,
 24. *Hí þw*ohg *ipsam lavit*,
Bd. S. p. 584, 13. *P*weahþ
eowre fet lavate vestros pedes,
Gen. 19, 2. *Buton hí hyra*
handa þwean nisi illi eorum
manus lavent, *Mk.* 7, 3. *Hig*
pwogon hira fet illi laverunt
eorum pedes, *Gen.* 43, 24.
*P*wenan to soften, v. *pu*wenan.
***P*WĒOR**, *pu*weorh, *þw*ir, *þw*yr,
*þw*er, *þw*ur, *þw*urh; *adj.*
 [*Plat.* dweer, dwars, dwas
 perverus, contrarius: *Dut.*
 dwars oblique, cross, crooked:
Frs. thueres, tueres, thwers,
 dwars oblique, cross: *Ger.*
 þwerschoblique, athwart, across;
 quer, queer, formed from
 wersch, and the same in its
 significations: *Old Ger.* twerh:

Moss. thwairs iratus: *Dan.*
 tver, tvert, tvært, tværtis, tværa:
Sweed. twár, twára, twárt, twer,
 twera, twert: *Icel.* þver trans-
 versus, contumax; þvers trans-
 versus; þvert trans. *The Wel.*
 gwyr awry, crooked, askew;
 gwrog crooked, perverse;
 gwyro to bend, grow crooked,
 to swerve; *Lat.* curvus, are
 given by *Wachter* as the best
 words to refer to for a deriva-
 tion; he defines *pu*weor, the
Ger. zwersch, by; id quod a
 recta linea declinat] *P*erverus,
 crooked, froward, cross, de-
 praved, wicked, THWART;
 flexuosus, sinuosus, curvus,
 perverus, pravus:—*Mægð*
*pu*weor generatio prava, *Ps.* 77,
 10. *Gif he ær þreowes winde*
þætte if he ær þrest perverus
wind restrain, *Bi.* 41, 3. *Ge*-
cyrde synd on bogon þweorne
conversit sust in arcum pravus,
Ps. 77, 63. *On þweorh spre*
cun perverose speak; in pra-
 vum, i. e. prava, perverse lo-
 qui, *Cl.* 169. *Mid þweorum*
cum perverso, *Ps.* 17, 28.
***P*WĒORH-FYRO** [*pu*weorh crooked,
 bending, feor far] *The* turn-
 ings or bendings of a way;
 via propter curvaturam longi-
 or, anfractus, ambitus, flex-
 us, *Col.* 2.
***P*WĒORIAN** *To* thwart, oppose;
 adversari, repugnare, perver-
 sus sive pravus esse, *Lye.*
***P*WĒORLICE** *P*erverosity; prave,
 perverse, *Som.*
***P*WĒORSCYPE**, es; *m.* *P*erverse-
 ness, depravity; pravitus, per-
 veritas, *Som.*
***P*WĒORTEME**, *pu*weortyme; *adj.*
Unquiet, fierce, perverse, wick-
ed, also a brawler; inquietus,
 ferox, rabidus, rabula:—*Do*-
ne reþan þe bið þweorteme,
þu scealt hatan hund the
fierce (man) who is a brawler,
thou shalt call a hound, *Bi.*
 87, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 2. *Im*-
 probus, *R. Ben.* 2: *Past.* 37,
 4.
***P*WĒOTAN** *To* cut off; excinde-
 re:—*Of þære ilcan styþe*
sponas þweotan cut off chips
from the very column, *Bd. S.*
 p. 544, 48.
*D*wer perverus, crooked, heavy,
Conf. Pecc.: *L. Ps.* 4, 3, v.
þweor.
***P*WĒWINAN** [*Plat.* dwinen, ver-
 dwinen: *Dut.* verdwynen:
Old Dut. dwynen: *Frs.* tuina
 decrescere: *Ger.* schwinden;
Dan. henvinde: *Sweed.* twi-
 na: *Icel.* dvina desimire, detu-
 mescere, v. *A.-S.* dwinan] *To*
 decrease, lessen; decrescere,
 minui, *Herb.* 2, 4, 17.

ƿwir, ƿwyr perverse, wicked, *Elf. gr. Som. 38, v. ƿweor.*
ƿwires Of perversity, perversely; perverse, *Jud. 8.*
ƿwiril A churn-staff, *flail; verberatorium, Cot. 168.* Bacillus quo agitur coagulum, *Som.*
ƿwitan; pp. gebwot to cut off, *Bd. S. p. 524, 31, B., v. ƿweotan.*
ƿwogen, ƿwogon, ƿwoh washed, v. ƿwean.
ƿwong a thong, band, shoe-latchet, *C. R. Mk. 1, 7: C. Mk. 6, 9, v. ƿwang.*
ƿwur, ƿwurh perverse, crooked, *Lk. 3, 5: 9, 41, v. ƿweor.*
ƿwyhat washeth, v. ƿwean.
ƿwyhtō washeth, v. ƿwean.
ƿwyr, ƿwyrh perverse, v. ƿweor.
ƿwyrca Of perversity, perversely, across; perverse, oblique, *Ors. 4, 6, 8, v. ƿweor.*
ƿwyrca fura the turnings or bendings of a way, *Cot. 181, v. ƿweorb-fyro.*
ƿwyrrian to oppose, thwart, *Elf. gr. Som. 25, v. ƿweorian.*
ƿwyrlic [ƿweor perverse, lic like] Perverse, bad, opposed, adversus; perversus, pravus, adversus: — ƿwyrlic Crist adversus Christus, anti-christus, *Elf. pref. lib. Hom.*
ƿwyrlice Frowardly, badly; perverse, praviter, *Scint. 9, 49.*
ƿwyrriys, se; f. Frowardness, perversity, adversity; perversitas, pravitas, *Scint. 9.* Adversitas: — On ƿwyrriyssum in adversitate, *R. Ben. interl. 7.*
ƿwyrre, for ƿwyrre, across, a-thwart; ex transverso, trans, *Bd. S. p. 480, 19.*
ƿwyrperian to oppose, thwart, v. ƿwyrrian.
ƿy, ƿi. The, with the, that, which, &c., used as ƿe, but more particularly in the d. or ablative; hoc, to; eo, ƿe; *Lye says, usurpatur pro omnibus casibus articuli et pronominis, præcipue vero pro ablativo singulari, ƿam: — ƿy slæpe tobrad somnum excussit, Bd. S. p. 596, 5.* Bið ƿy heardra is the harder, *Cd. 80.* Æfter ƿy briddan dæge post tertium diem, *Bd. S. p. 580, 1.* Mid ƿy biscop with the bishop; cum episcopo, *Bd. S. p. 486, 35.* Mid ƿy earmæ with the arm; cum brachio, *Bd. S. p. 528, 26: 537, 34, 38.* For ƿy sare propter dolorem, præ dolore, *Bd. S. p. 525, 4.* ƿy ma the more; eo magis, *Cd. 42.* A ƿy ma ere the more; unquam eo magis, *Bt. 40, 2.* ƿy læsse the less; eo minus,

Bt. 33, 4. A ƿy betera ere the better; unquam eo melior, *Bt. 13.* A ƿy unweorðra ere the unworthier; unquam eo minus dignior, *Bt. 27, 2.* ¶ Mid ƿy with the, it, &c.; when, while, sv ƿe; in eo (tempore quo), quum, quando, *Bd. S. p. 491, 21: 497, 19.* Dum, *Bd. S. p. 513, 33.* Quandoquidem, quando, siquidem, *Bd. S. p. 474, 19.* — ƿy læs leat; ne. — For ƿy for that, wherefore; pro eo, propterea, ea de causa, ideo, *Ja. 7, 22: 12, 18.* For ƿy ƿe for that which, since; pro eo quod, propterea quod, quoniam, *Ja. 7, 22: Bt. 34, 7.*

ƿy; conj. For, because, therefore; nam, quia, ideo, quoniam: — ƿy ic ƿe hyran ne cann therefore I thes cannot obey, *Cd. 26.* ƿy is a to wilnianne therefore, is ever to be desired, *Bt. 36, 7.* — ƿy . . . ƿy, ƿy . . . ƿe therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, *Bt. 34, 1: 34, 7.* — For ƿy . . . for ƿy, *Bt. 19.* For ƿy . . . ƿe, *Bt. 34, 1.* For ƿy . . . for ƿam. For ƿi . . . for ƿam ƿe, *Bt. 33, 4.* For ƿam ƿe . . . for ƿy therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, *Bt. 27, 3.*

ƿYDAN; p. ƿyde, ƿidde [Plat. duwen, douen: *Reineke de Foa. 2b, 2, Scheller's Ed. Brunswick, 1825, Ik. duvede den Kanyu so twishende orn I pressed the rabbit so betwist the ears, (duvede is p. of duwen or douen): Dut. douwen, duwen to push, press: Frs. duwa, dubba, like the Dut.] To press, thrust, stab; comprimere, confodere, transfigere, comprimere: — ƿyde mid his fet pressed with his feet; compressit cum ejus pedibus, *Vit. Swith. Didde hia hlaforðes fot þearle to ƿam hege compressit ejus domini pedem vehementer ad maceriem, Num. 22, 26.** Hine hetelice ƿidde cum valide transiit, *Jud. 3, 21.*

ƿyder, ƿider. ТИТНЕР; illuc, iustic ibi, quo: — Efst ardllice ƿyder, for ƿan ƿe ic nan þing ne do ær ƿan ƿe þu ƿyder cume festina sine mora istuc, eo quod ego nihil faciam priusquam tu istuc perveneris, *Gen. 19, 22.* Com ƿyder venit illuc, *Ja. 18, 2, 3.* ƿyder faran illuc ire, *Ja. 11, 8.* He ondred ƿyder to faranne ille timuit illuc abire, *Mt. 2, 22.* ƿyder urnon illuc concurrebant, *Mk. 6, 33.* ƿyder burgan illuc recedere, *Gen. 19, 21.* ƿyder gegaderud illuc

congregati, *Lk. 17, 37.* ƿyder ic fare quo ego vado, *Ja. 8, 21, 22.* ƿyder þeod æ genealecō quo far un oppingnat, *Lk. 12, 33.* ƿyder þe istuc quo, quo. ƿyder ic fare quo ego vado, *Ja. 13, 33.*

ƿyder-weard thitherward, *Gen. 19, 27, v. ƿider-weard.*

ƿyfe a thief, *L. Land. p. 69, f. 2.* — ƿyfe-feoh stolen property, furto surrepta suppellex, *L. h. 25, v. ƿeof, &c.*

ƿYFEL, æs; m. A shrub; frutex. *Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.* Sparcum frutex, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.* Spina, sentis, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.* ƿyfelas fructuosa . . . fructuosa, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.* ƿyfe-þorn a Bramble, dog-rose, wild briar; sentis qui preberdit, rhamnus, sentis urina, rosa canina, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 65: 68, v. ƿefe-þorn.*

ƿyð a thief; furtum, *Ok. Lan. 7: L. In. 73, v. ƿeð.*

ƿygan to take, v. ƿigra.

ƿyðð thrice, v. ƿeem.

ƿyla, ƿyle. An orator; orator — *Scint. 32.* ƿylen, ƿyl Cot. 144, Som.

ƿyde the like, *Mt. 7, 8, v. ƿyde.*

ƿydelic Patient, suffering; patientis, *Bt. 18, 4.*

ƿyldian to be patient, v. ƿyldgian.

ƿyldig suffering; patientis, *Sa.*

ƿyle The famous island in which Pliny took it for Iceland. Camden thought it was the land; Thule insula: — ƿæt ƿæt iland ƿe we hatað ƿy ƿæt is on þam norðwestra þinnes middanæardes, þe ƿ bið nawðer ne on sunne niht, ne on wintra dæge ƿæt is on the north-west of this middle earth, where there is neither night in summer, nor day in winter, *Bt. 29, 4, Cr. p. 166, 1, v. ƿila.*

ƿylian to plant, board; tabulare, v. ƿilian.

ƿyling, ƿyling a boat; story; tabulatum, v. ƿilian.

ƿylic, ƿylic, ƿyle, ƿylic, ƿylic; lec; adj. [by the like] THE LIKE, such; similia, hujusmodi: — ƿy hwearfung, ƿylic mæra such change, such error, &c. 8. Dices hi vultus est manies ƿylicales of this wonder and at many hujusmodi, *Bt. 39, 3.* ƿy hwylc swa anne ƿylicæ þe ling onfeðð ƿanigis aþma talem parvulum excepit, *18, 6.* Neftre wu ær ƿy ne geawon unquam ær

antes tale non vidimus, *Mk. 2, 12*. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, *Mk. 7, 8: Lk. 9, 9*.

þi-modig quiet-minded; patiens animo, v. til-modig.

þymel *A thumb's breadth*; unius pollicis crassus, *L. In. 49*.

þn, þin; *g. m. n. þynnes; g. f. þynre; comp. þynra, þynre; sup. þynnest; adj. [Plat. dunn: Dut. dunn: Ger. dünn: Ker. dunna: Schw. dunn: Dan. tynd: Sued. tunn: Icel. þunnr tener, gracilis, dilutus: Wel. tenau thin, slender: Arm. tanau: Bret. tanar, tanao, tano thin, slender: Gael. tana, tanadh: Ir. tanaidhe thin, slender: Slav. tenky: Grk. τυνος.—Ger. dehnen to extend, so the Lat. tenuis from tener to extend] THIN; tenuis.—He herfe midmycele neosu þynne *lle habuit medicem nasum tenuem, Bd. S. p. 519, 34*. Mid þynre tyrf bewrigen cum tenuis cespitis obiectus, *Bd. S. p. 619, 20*. Er se þicca mist þinra we-orbe before the thick mist becomes thinner, *Bt. R. p. 165*. Þynnest thinnest, *Bd. S. p. 589, 19*.*

þnæc to seem, v. þincan.

þnec devoured, *C. Ps. 79, 14*, v. þinan.

þn-hæne Thin and lean, feeble, rotten; tenuis propter maciem. Strigosus, *Som.*

þnian to reek, rattle; crepitare, *Cot. 50*, v. þundian.

þnyys, þinnæ, se; *f. [þyn thin] THINNESS; tenuitas.—Þnyysa geiðþæs tenuitas viscus, Herb. 36, 3*.

þn-wefen THIN WOVEN; le-viter textus:—Þyn wefen *a thin woven garment; levidensis vestis, Cot. 127*.

þ for þryn, þorn a thorn, *Cot. 165*; also for þyrel a hole.

þREL, þyrl, es; *n. [The southern Ger. uses still thürle as the diminutive of thür a door, hence the name of Thurle, an alley in Oxford] A hole, aperture; foramen, orificium, apertura:—On þam wage þyrl geworht in pariete foramen actum, Bd. S. p. 570, 17*. Þurh-crypþ elc þyrel runs through each hole, *Bt. 34, 11*, *Cord. p. 236, 22*. Gif þirel veorb if there be a hole, *L. Ethelb. 50*. Nædle þyrel a needle's eye, *Mk. 10, 25*. Þyrc, þyrin; *pl. holes, Bd. S. p. 144, 32*.

þrelung, e; *f. A THIRLING,*

drilling, boring; perforatio; Past. 21, 3.

þyrf need, v. þearf.

Þyrfen, þyrfon have need, want; opus, necesse habere, indigere:—Leng þonne we þyrfen longer than we need; diutius quam nos necesse habemus, *Bt. 34, 2: Cd. 27*. Sam hi þyrfon whether they want; sive illi indigeant, *Bt. 26, 2*, v. þearfan.

Þyrh - hlæne [hlæne lean] thoroughly lean, sabby, dead; penitus consumptus, marcidus, *Cot. 133*.

Þyringas *The Thuringians; Thuringi, Ora. 1, 1*.

Þyri-hus a turner's shop, *R. 109*, v. þyri-hus.

Þyrlian to bore, pierce, v. þyrlian.

Þyrn a thorn, *Es. 3, 3*, v. þorn.

Þyrn-cin thorn-kind, a thorn; sentium genus, tribulus:—Of þyrn-cinnum ex tribulis, *Mt. 7, 16*.

Þyrnen; *adj. THORNEY; spineus.—Hym onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne ei imposuerunt spineam coronam plexam, Mk. 15, 17*: Wundon þyrnenne cynehelm contexerunt spineam coronam, *Ja. 19, 2*.

Þyrniht Full of thorns; spinosus, *Som.*

ÞYRR [Plat. dorr: Dut. dor, dorre: Ger. dürr, dorr dry: Ot. thurr: Not. durri: Old Poem on Charlemagne, thuorre: Moes. thaurus aridus: Dan. tör: Sued. torr: Icel. þurr aridus, siccus: Old Lat. according to Festus, torrus, hence torrere, torridus: and the Grk. τρῆρ, τρῆρ to dry, θερῆρ to warm, θερῆρ heat, θερῆρ summer, the hot season, may be related to þyrr] Dry, withered; aridus, siccus, *L. M. 2, 27, 51*.

ÞYRS, es; *m. [Icel. þuss m. blite, bipes bellua, gigas] 1. A giant, spectre, hobgoblin, Lanc. THRUSS, hell; gigas, cyclops, spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus, cacus. 2. A wolf, robber, thief; lupus et inde etiam, rapax quivis, latro, prædo, fur:—1. Cot. 145: Beo. 6. Þyras cyclopes, Cot. 52. 2. Þyrs æcal on fenne gewunian latro in palude manebit, Menol. 532*.

Þyrcel a threshold, also a stall; limen, tribula, v. þercel.

Þyrcel-flor a threshing-floor, *Mt. 3, 12*, v. þirc-flor.

Þyrceþ thrashes, v. þerscan.

Þyrcwold a threshold, *Bt. R. p. 165*, v. þerc-old.

Þyrst thirst, v. þurst.

ÞYRSTAN [Plat. dorsten, dorsten, dosten: Dut. dorsten: Ger. dürsten, dursten: Lat. thurstan, durstan: Moes. thaurjan: Dan. torste: Sued. törsta: Icel. þyrsta: Moes. thaurjan crescere, siccare.—Þurst thirst] To THIRST, to be thirsty; sitire, ponitur autem plerumque impersonaliter in tertia persona: ut, Me þyrste sitit me, i. e. sitio, *Ja. 19, 28*. Þæt me ne þyrste ut me non sitiat, i. e. ut non sitiam, *Ja. 4, 15*. Se þe hyne þyrste qui se sitit, qui sitit, *Ja. 7, 37*. Ne þyrst þone næfre non sitiet hunc nunquam, i. e. hic nunquam sitiet, *Ja. 6, 35*. Hwænne gesawe we þe þyrstendne quando vidimus nos te sitientem, *Mt. 25, 37, 44*.

Þys this, *Mk. 6, 3: 14, 9: Mt. 24, 14: 26, 13*, v. þes.

Þys-lic THIS LIKE, such, of this sort; huiusmodi, *Bd. S. p. 516, 13: 531, 37*.

Þysne; *s. ac. m. of þes. This; hunc, Ja. 6, 34: Mt. 11, 23: 16, 18: 27, 8*.

Þyson to these, *Mt. 6, 29*, for þysum; *pl. d. of þes*.

Þysere of or to this, *Mt. 26, 34: Ps. 31, 7*, for þisse; *s. g. d. f. of þes*.

Þysere of this, *Ja. 11, 26*, for þises; *s. of þes*.

Þystel a thistle, v. þistel.

Þyster - full full dark, dark; tenebrosus, *Mt. 6, 23*, v. þeoster-full.

Þystrernes darkness, v. þystru.

Þystre, þeostre; *adj. [Plat. düster: Dut. duister: Frs. Ger. düster: Sued. dyster: Icel. dockur niger, nigricans] Dark, obscure; tenebrosus, caliginosus, obcurus:—Eall þin lichama byð þystre, Lk. 11, 34*. Þonne wæs se oðer dim and þystre then was the other dim and dark, *Cd. 24*. Hit wearð þa þystre sebat autem tenebrosus, *Ja. 6, 17*. Under þa acwæn þere þystran nihte sub umbra tenebrosa noctis, *Bd. S. p. 628, 14*. Sume þara þystra gasta quidam obscurorum spirituum, *Bd. S. p. 628, 40*.

Þystrian; *p. ode; pp. od. [þystru darkness] To darken, to grow dark; caligare, tenebrecare, obcurus fieri:—Geseah ic onginnan þystrian vidi ego incipere tenebrecare, Bd. S. p. 628, 10*. His eagan

bystrodon ejus oculi caligant, Gen. 27, 1: 48, 10.

¹ *Dystrig dark, obscure, blinded, v. piostrig.*

DYSTRU, þeostru, þyastro, þiostru; *n. pl. it has no s. Dark-ness; tenebræ, caligo:—*And þæt leohht lyht on þystrum, and þystro þæt ne genamon, *Jn. 1, 6.* **Dystra** anweald *tenebrarum dominium, Lk. 22, 53.* On þa ytemestan þystro *in extremas tenebras, Mt. 8, 12.* On þa utteran þystro or þystru *in exteriores tenebras,*

Mt. 22, 13: 26, 30: Bl. 3, 2. Onlihte þystra mine *illumina tenebras meas, Ps. 17, 30.* Ðu settest þystru tu *posuisti tenebras, Ps. 103, 21.* Men lufedon þystro *homines amaverunt tenebras, Jn. 3, 19.* Of þystrum e *tenebris, Ps. 106, 14.*

Dysum *To this; huic, Mt. 13, 54, 56: 26, 29; s. d. n. n. of þes.*

Dyssum, þysum. *To these; his:—*On þyssum twam *on these two, Mt. 22, 40: 26, 40.*

Antum of þysum to one of these, Mt. 25, 46; s. pl. of þes.

Dyt *howls, v. þeoðan.*

Dyðer *thither, v. þyðer.*

Dyðel *es; n. d. caput; tr. bustum:—* **Dyðelan** *arise. L. Ps. 79, 11.*

DYWAN, þiwan. 1. *To drive, urge; agere, ducere. 2. To threaten, reprove, rebuke; arguere, increpare:—* 1. *Col. Monas. 2. Se þyðe ðe s-guæt, Jn. 16, 8. Increpabit. L. Ps. 140, 6.*

Dywen e *maid-servant, v. þeoðan.*

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TO THE ENGLISH WORDS.

References to which [†] is appended, are derived immediately from the Anglo-Saxon.

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 Bleak (a fish), 18a.
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B L O

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 bleat, to, 18v†.
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 lin, 19c†.
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 lind, 19c.
 lind, to, 1n, 18†, 46p.
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 ood-letter, 19h.
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 oodwort, 19h.
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 esom, to, 19†, 19k.
 †, 44d, 66m.
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 Boaster, 32p.
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 Boat, a small, 60d.
 Boatswain, 12x†, 71r.
 Boder, 19†.
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 Body, 12t, 19p, 25z, 26d, 42d, 42g, 94t.
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 Bog, 45q, 46z.
 Boil, to, 4v, 62v, 88h, 89h.
 Boil up, to, 84i, 84m.
 Boiled, 11r.
 Boiling, 30x, 88i.
 Bold, 9g, 12†, 18b, 19s, 21x, 24d, 27f, 28a, 65k, 68q, 68r, 73c, 81o, 81r, 83g, 83m, 99g, 101r, 102a.
 Boldly, 13b†, 21x, 24d, 25s, 83z, 90l, 101s.
 Boldness, 14t, 21i, 24d, 101e, 101s.
 Boll, of a tree, 67l, 68f.
 Bologne, 21c.
 Bolster, 13r, 19†, 87p.
 Bolt, 19†, 35v, 50u, 61k, 93k.
 Bond, 22i, 34s, 57l.

B O U

Bondage, 100b.
 Bondman, 21y, 27c, 48p, 49a, 99y.
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 Bore, to, 19w†, 100a.
 Boring, 103g.
 Boringholm, 21d.
 Born, 21l, 21n.
 Born, to be, 85u.
 Borne, to be, 100v.
 Borough, 21e.
 Boroughship, 21e.
 Boroughwards, 21f.
 Borrow, to, 19u†.
 Borrowed, 4j.
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 Borstal, 21d†.
 Bosham, 19w†.
 Bosom, 13g, 17q, 19x†, 33i, 89h.
 Bosom, the, 25s.
 Boss, 21c, 54n, 56g.
 Bote, 19x†.
 Both, 3e, 3g, 10x, 12x, 14d†, 28u.
 Bottle, 4j, 7c, 18q, 21g, 21m, 22a, 23b, 26e, 40n.
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BR A

Boundary, 19t, 21i, 29i,
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44z, 57a.
Boundless, 33n.
Bounds, 29 l, 42w.
Bounteous, 82u.
Bountiful, 32n, 89g.
Bountifully, 56 l.
Bountifulness, 23f.
Bounty, 45c, 56j.
Bourn, 21ft.
Bow, 19qt.
Bow, to, 17p, 21bt, 37d,
43h, 51o.
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Bow under, to, 81j.
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Bowels, 81, 12h, 13z,
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Bower, 21d.
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Box, 19st.
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Brain, 20c, 34g.
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36k, 37p.
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Bramsbury, 20i.
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Branch, 18u, 19q, 22j,
41y, 52o, 67b, 76h, 79r,
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Branches, 75h.
Brand, 20d.
Branding-iron, 20d.
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BRI

Brass-work, 9y.
Brave, 25b, 46a, 56e,
65k, 67r, 68a, 69r,
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Bravely, 44w, 99 l.
Brawl, to, 22c.
Brawler, 102y.
Brawny, 42q.
Bray, to, 19z, 30c, 53b,
53m, 53a.
Braying, 30a, 54o.
Brazen, 4c, 20ct.
Brazil, 9 l.
Breach, 3h.
Bread, 20ct, 22f, 36g,
66q.
Breadth, 20b.
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19z, 20u, 26k, 26p,
26v, 26w, 30c, 32z,
50e, 58e, 76u, 77r,
77s, 78o.
Break out, to, 85a.
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Breaker, 20 l.
Breaking, 20f, 20 l, 20y,
30n, 76w, 78o.
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Breast, 12t, 20j, 25z,
26m, 37z, 56n, 70e,
76m.
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25m, 52b, 52i.
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Breeches, 20ct.
Breed, 21 l, 70f.
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Breeze, 20c.
Brentford, 20g.
Brew, to, 20c.
Brewer, 24 l.
Brewing, 24k.
Brewing-vat, 92d.
Brewis (pottage), 20ct.
Brick, 75x.
Bricklayer, 88i.
Bridal, 20w.
Bride, 20vt.
Bride-ale, 20v.
Bridegroom, 20w.
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Bridge, 20vt.

BRO

Bridgenorth, 20 l.
Bridle, 12o, 20mt, 26w,
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Bridle, to, 12o, 20mt.
Brief, 20ct.
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Brier, 20c, 20i.
Bright, 15jt, 32, 32,
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Brightness, 13g, 15,
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59w, 59z, 76f, 77t.
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20mt, 50c.
Bring forth, to, 1t, 2i,
75n, 88t, 88u.
Bring to, to, 4a, 13a,
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Brink, 20k, 20z, 24v,
50d.
Brisk, 38t.
Bristle, 21 l.
Bristly, 38c.
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British, 20z.
Briton, 20yt.
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Brittle, 10a, 23y.
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56k, 56 l, 63f, 91h.
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Broken, 20p, 26a.
Brooch, 21c, 26w, 37a,
63m, 65j.
Brood, 20mt, 37b.
Brooding, 20q.
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Brook (a badger), 20yt.
Brook (a stream), 13a,
20pt, 21f, 32a.
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Broth, 20rt, 56g, 95a.
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BUL

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 74i.
 Brotherhood, 20a, 27z,
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 Brotherhoodship, 27z.
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 Brotherlyness, 20a.
 Brothers-german, 91w.
 Brow, 20d†, 37d.
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 Broyl (a deer park),
 20q†.
 Bruges, 20l.
 Bruise, to, 1q, 20k, 20x,
 23a, 26k, 26p, 33l,
 74d, 76u, 78o.
 Bruisedness, 26k, 76u.
 Bruising, 20y.
 Brunt, 101e.
 Brush, to, 28u, 71a.
 Bustle, to, 20e†.
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 Bubble, to, 78a.
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 Bucket, 4j, 21a†, 36p.
 Buckingham, 21a†.
 Buckle, 23k, 26b, 39b,
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 Buckler, 13b, 19u, 37x,
 42o, 54n, 61e, 74x.
 Buckthorn, 54l.
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 Budget, 12k.
 Buff (a fish), 48t.
 Buffalo, 84t, 90o.
 Buffet, to, 28n, 99b.
 Buffoon, 32x.
 Bug, 44u.
 Bugbear, 20g, 24x.
 Bugloss, 95z.
 Build, to, 10f, 11d, 17h,
 21i, 21m, 22p, 31a,
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 Build up, to, 31a.
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 Building, 21m, 31a, 38o,
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 Bulgarians, 53r.
 Bulge, 12k.
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 Bullock, 21c†, 46c, 53z,
 68o.
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BUT

Bulwark, 25r, 90k, 91p.
 Bunch, 22j, 22a.
 Bundle, 21i, 27y, 46k.
 Bundles, 21c.
 Bunting-bird, 57d, 62j.
 Bur, 22g, 22h.
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 Burdensome, 71o.
 Burford, 15h.
 Burgcastle, 22 l.
 Burglary, 21e.
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 Burgundians, 21d.
 Burial, 21k, 41p.
 Burier, 21j.
 Burin, 19t†.
 Burn, to, 12m†, 16d,
 20e, 21k, 26v, 50x,
 72c.
 Burner, 18w.
 Burning, 3m, 3p, 12m†,
 18v, 20e, 20i, 20x, 25z,
 27k, 41w, 51w, 72e,
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 Burrow, 16i†.
 Burst, to, 15y†.
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 Burthen, 21 l†, 36q, 40p,
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 Bury, to, 13m, 13t, 14z,
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 Bushel, 21h, 23a, 46p.
 Business, 2j, 4c, 14c,
 18k, 21u, 21v, 22a,
 23e, 31b, 40e, 44o,
 49p, 60f.
 Buskins, 12a.
 Busy, 21 l.
 But, 1a, 6b, 21g†, 25i,
 38r, 38s, 48r, 51r,
 66e, 89o, 93u, 99d,
 101a.
 But yet, 66d.
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 86z.
 Butt, to, 37e, 50p.
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CAL

Buttermilk, 64a, 74d.
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 Button, 22j, 26b, 39b,
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 Buxom, 19o†.
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 Buy, to, 1k, 21h, 21u,
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 Buying, 17q, 21h, 21v.
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 102 l.
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Cabbage, 20e, 64 l.
 Cabin, 21y, 22b, 38i.
 Cable, 7i, 12o, 22v, 60e,
 85x, 88z.
 Cæn, 40m.
 Cæsar, 21s.
 Cæsaring, 21a.
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 Cage, 34f.
 Cake, 21i.
 Calamity, 35h, 38t, 41h,
 93b, 95u, 98g.
 Calendar, 55v.
 Calends, 14d, 22j.
 Calf, 21c, 21u†, 69e.
 Calf, of leg, 66 l.
 Call, to, 21w, 22h, 22j,
 23b, 23f, 34w, 48r, 68h,
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 Call to, to, 76v, 77e.
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 Calm, 65f.
 Calm, to, 42u.
 Calmness, 65g.
 Calumniate, 22 l, 32b,
 35h, 51n, 74m.
 Calumniating, 37f.
 Calumniator, 35h, 96u.
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Calumny, 42e, 74o.
 Calve, to, 21o†.
 Cambridge, 22x†, 33h.
 Cambridgeshire, 33h.
 Camel, 21p, 50v.
 Camelford, 27p.
 Cammock (a herb), 21p.
 Camomile, 9f, 21d.
 Camp, 21p, 26b, 26i, 27k,
 36a, 57j, 90w, 91b,
 91m, 101a.
 Camphor, 96g.
 Can (a jug), 21q.
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 Canal, 40p, 87b, 102a.
 Cancer, 18p, 21p†.
 Candle, 18a, 21p, 22n,
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 Candle-bearer, 21q†.
 Candle-light, 21q†.
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 Candlestick, 18a, 21q,
 41r, 41w.
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 Cankerworm, 25d, 43y.
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 55a.
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 Canonical, 21q, 55a.
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 Cap, 21o†, 21r, 22n, 34h,
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 Captivity, 28q, 33m, 34a,
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 Carbuncle, 8d, 14g, 23k.
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37h, 39y, 52h, 54v,
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 Care of, to take, 13m,
 14h, 21v.
 Careful, 14q, 16h, 21r†,
 21v, 30a, 37g, 66a.
 Careful, to be, 14n, 25d.
 Carefully, 14q, 21r†.
 Carefulness, 21r†.
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 54w, 82v, 94n.
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 Carelessness, 21a, 29a,
 33u, 36h, 40m, 50j,
 54w, 66b.
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 Carlock, 22b.
 Carnage, 86f.
 Carol, 40n.
 Carpenter, 38d, 65d, 78m.
 Carpet, 15e, 20b, 63a.
 Carriage, 86j.
 Carried, to be, 100v.
 Carrier, 12m.
 Carrion, 47v.
 Carrock, 21s†.
 Carry, to, 15r, 20n, 25z,
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 Carry to, to, 76a, 77a.
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 Carved, 33g.
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 Casket, 23f, 60a, 75x.
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 Cast against, to, 93a.
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C E L

Cast out, to, 6k, 9r, 11a,
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 Cast up, to, 84m.
 Caster, 22n.
 Casting, 69n, 77p.
 Castle, 21d, 21s†, 21w,
 25r, 53l, 90w, 91a.
 Castrate, to, 5q, 14w,
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 Cat, 21s†.
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 Catalogue, 49 l, 55v.
 Cataract, 22b, 87h.
 Catarrh, 2k, 33w.
 Catch, to, 22a, 23x, 30r,
 79p.
 Catching, 49q.
 Cathchise, to, 22a.
 Caterpillar, 33k.
 Cathedral, 47r.
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 Cattle, 3i, 21u, 22g, 25v,
 38g, 48n, 49u, 52e.
 Caul, 35i, 35x.
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 Cause, 7v, 23t, 40c, 51a,
 92u, 100o.
 Caution, 86o, 86t, 87t,
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 Cautious, 27i, 27a, 27x,
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 Cavalry, 35y, 37a, 52z,
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 Cave, 21p, 22m, 22c,
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 Cavern, 35u, 37i.
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 17p.
 Ceasing, 19c, 31f.
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 Celebrate, to, 9m, 20h,
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 Celebrating, 44c.
 Celebration, 90c.
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C H A

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 Cells, 21x.
 Cement, 7v, 42m.
 Cemetery, 21j.
 Censer, 54x, 55n.
 Censure, to, 74m.
 Centaur, 21y, 94k.
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 Cerdicashore, 22a.
 Ceremonies, 23s.
 Ceremony, 30r, 51a.
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 Certainty, 31v, 66d, 66e, 38y.
 Certificate, 73k.
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 Chafer, 21t†.
 Chaff, 3z, 21t†, 22n, 92k.
 Chaffer, to, 21u.
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 Chain (for neck), 72h.
 Chains (ornaments), 91p.
 Chalice, 21o†.
 Chalk, 20t†, 49q.
 Chalk, (name of a town), 21u.
 Challock, 21u.
 Chalk-stone, 66g.
 Chamber, 22g, 40a, 45u, 55z, 64j, 84n, 96k, 102n.
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 Chamberlain, 13v, 21g.
 Champion, 13j, 21x†, 23b, 31c, 52e, 95m.
 Chance, 29c.
 Chance, by, 62k, 88r, 89j, 89o, 96v.
 Chancellor, 21p.
 Change, 7v, 11o, 14p, 28v, 38u, 38w, 38x, 51o, 66p, 89 l, 89n, 95t.
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C H E

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 Changing, 7v, 38x, 39c, 95u.
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 Chant, to, 28e.
 Chaos, 24c, 101v.
 Chapel, 13t.
 Chaplain, 21r.
 Chaplet, 12k.
 Chapman, 21v†, 22a.
 Chaps, the, 89r.
 Chapter, 21r.
 Character (a letter), 44x, 67k.
 Chardford, 22a.
 Charge, 60f, 75z.
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 Charger, 61a.
 Chariot, 22q, 53z, 56q, 59t.
 Charioteer, 60r.
 Charitable, 43d.
 Charity, 21r, 66c.
 Charles, 21r.
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 Charm, 27p, 56n, 66p.
 Charm, to, 13w, 14b, 16f, 51g.
 Charmer, 27n, 51h.
 Charmfully, 27i.
 Charms, 55w.
 Charter, 19n, 98d.
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 Chary, 21v†.
 Chase, 38n.
 Chase, to, 24c, 24z.
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 Chasm, 22g, 24c.
 Chaste, 22f, 22v, 28r, 55b, 68k.
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 Chatter, to, 21v, 32r, 33u, 37a.
 Chatterer, 97o.
 Chattering, 30a.
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E N T

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 Weaken, to, 11g, 16m,
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 Won, to, 96j.
 Wonder, 26m, 26n, 86a, 95g, 96ht.
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 Wood-elves, 95z†.
 Wood-hen, 94f.
 Wood-hewer, 96s†.
 Wood-pigeon, 95x.
 Wood-rowel, 95y.
 Wood-thistle, 94f.
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 Woodland, 95x†.
 Woodmint, 95x.
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 Woodpecker, 26b, 36b,
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 Woody, 78k, 95x, 96a.
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 Work-day, 89v†.
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 22q, 32c, 34u.
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 World, the, 27u, 30o, 38v,
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Worm, 7f, 44u, 90v, 96wt,
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 Worn, 11p, 26y.
 Worse, 96z†.
 Worse, to become, 97a.
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 Worse, to wax, 97a.
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 Worship, to, 9m, 14d,
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 Worshipful, 9m.
 Worshipper, 14c, 21h,
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 Wort, 33o, 44v, 90mt†,
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 Worthily, 32k, 90a, 98v.
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 Worthship, 90bt.
 Worthy, 30j, 45b, 45c,
 62i, 90a, 97c†, 98v.
 Wot, to, 92a.
 Wound, 15c, 23s, 96g†.
 Wound, to, 26y, 96bt.
 Wounded, 39 l, 96h.
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 Wounds, 17z, 96g.
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 Wrack, 85o.
 Wraick, 85o.
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 Wrap, to, 25u.
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 Wreak, to, 95kt.
 Wreath, 95ft.
 Wreathe, to, 95r†.
 Wreathed, 10x.
 Wren, 36e, 95n.
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 Wrestle, to, 95jf.
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 Writer, 19m, 95r.
 Writhe, to, 32h, 7s,
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 Wrongfully, 5b, 11z.
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 Yarmouth, 24n†.
 Yarn, 27uf, 49y.
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 Ycleped, 13of.
 Ye, 33w.
 Yea, 27s, 93u.
 Yean, to, 24 lt.
 Yeanned, 28z.
 Year, 27uf, 46o, 92e.
 Yearly, 27u, 30k.
 Yearn, to, 30bt.
 Yeast, 15k, 32af.
 Yell, to, 33c.
 Yellow, 29bt, 29l.
 Yellow, to make, 9r.
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Yet, 33w, 38n, 71m, 99d.
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 Yielding, 97n†.
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 Yokefellows, 63v.
 Yokelet, 40f†.
 Yolk, 29x†.
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 Younger, 32q.
 Youngership, 29z.
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SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ANY of the words in the Supplement are from *Som. Ben. Lye*, and *Mann*, the orthography and meaning of which are given solely on their authority. Such words were previously omitted, as a reference sanctioning their use could not be discovered. They are now inserted, with the view of supplying every assistance, as they may possibly have been found in this form by these Lexicographers, though it must be confessed that some of them appear to be only infinitives and nominatives improperly formed from other words. The inflection and meaning of all other words are confirmed by precise references.

In addition to the list at the end of the Preface, the following contractions and marks claim especial attention in the Supplement.

-dl denotes that the *preceding word or words*, from the commencement of the article, or paragraph, from *-*, are to be erased.

dl- that the *following word or words*, to the conclusion of the article, or to *-*, are to be erased.

* that the *word or words immediately following* are corrections, and that, therefore, the printed work must be corrected to accord with what follows the asterisk.

l with a numeral following, denotes the *line* from the commencement of the article or paragraph.

Thus: *p. x. l. 18*, *Getæ* or *-dl* denotes that in page x. line 18, the words *Getæ* or are to be erased. *Eddra, ædra -dl*. * *Æddre, ædre*, an; *f. a vein, drain*, etc. shews that *Æddra, ædra*, found in the alphabetical order, are to be erased, and the words following the asterisk are to be substituted in the Dictionary. *Ab* * *the woof*; denotes that *the woof* must be substituted in the Dictionary for the erroneous explanation *a beam*. *Æfen-tid, l. 4*, *Seo* * *æfen-tid*, shews that in the 4th line of this article, the notation must be *Seo æfen-tid þæs*, etc. and not *Seo æfen-tide*. *Æra, l. 4* * *Former*, denotes that in the 4th line of the article *Æra*, *Formerly* must be altered to *Former*.

p. x. l. 38, *Getæ* or *-dl*.
p. xiv. l. 4, the chief * writings which are a translation of Sidore, and of Willeram's *Canticorum*, v. p. cxxiii. 6, 4.

p. xvi. l. 15, to leave * Anglen.
p. xviii. l. 7, see FRIEISIC § 58 in longer Preface, p. lvii. and in the author's *Origin of the Germanic and Scandinavian Languages*, etc. p. 57.

p. xx. l. 48, Oxon. 1705, * 12 L.
p. xx. l. 60, insert.—14. *Hun-* *ter's A.-S. Gram.* 8vo. 1832.

The following corrections refer only to the longer Preface.

p. xxxiv. l. 37, mode of treatment.

p. xxxv. l. 45, Dr. Epkema.

p. xlii. l. 29, * into éa.

p. xlv. l. 22, [*Coren van* * *der* *at. l. 36*. * *Freckenhorst* near *Warendorf*.

p. xlvii. l. 30, * *Rustringer*.
-l. 43, de * *Vaderl*.

p. xlix. l. 25, on the * right, 26, on the * left.

p. li. l. 30, * *asi a sword*.

p. lii. l. 47, * *tap-toe*.

p. liii. l. 33, *dus* * *onteert*.

p. liv. l. 51, *Winsemius* * *Frie-* *seke*.

p. lv. l. 38, *de* * *l'imprimerie*,
l. 39, du * *Renard publié*.

p. lvi. l. 2, * *l'orthographe*.—*l. 4*,
un * *jour à*.—*l. 44*, * *Ceolwulfo*.

p. lvii. l. 10, * *wuldor-fæder*.

p. lix. l. 3, * *Goth. gaskop*.—
l. 48, the pronoun * *we*.

p. lxiii. l. 9, *hi* * *hus barne*,
l. 5, (*wards*) * *again to*.

p. lxiv. l. 11, *wit[h] liude*.—*l.*
14, *hac[h] andre*.

p. lxxv. l. 18, * *vnscheldigen*.—
l. 26, *friundem* * *nen*.—*l. 27*, (on
the contrary) * *also not give*,
by way of legacy, any possession.

p. lxxvi. l. 10, here, * *Tha*.—*l.*
17, *North* * *liudem*.

p. lxxvii. l. 26, *noerd* * *wr. l. 31*,
bihelpa. * *Dioe*.—*l. 28, col. 2*,
forsette in * *forkéap-je*.—*l. 41*,
* *Hi* * *it him*.

p. lxxviii. l. 5, col. 2, de * *tsjú-*
tere.

p. lxxix. l. 7, *hit* * *onjerich*.—*l.*
46, have * *behalda*.

p. lxxxii. l. 19, *rede* * *with*
father.—*l. 24*, *gêar scoe*.—*l. 41*,
* *kljerje*.

p. lxxxiii. l. 13, * *Setts*.—*l. 22*,
woo * *with thee*.—*l. 27*, * *Hindelo-*
pen, A.-S. fæmna.—*l. 38*, * *Gab-*
bema, p. 30.

p. lxxxiv. l. 31, *a seaman*, (* *ma-*
telot.)

p. lxxxvii. l. 26, *joy*, * *seal'd*.

p. lxxxix. l. 28, Dut. * *lijf, l. 36*,
6 in * *wördum*.

p. cix. l. 4, *O* * *vloeibaar*.—*l.*
22, *thou* * *blest tie*.

p. clxxxiii. l. 2, even verbs in
* *igau, -igeau*.

p. clxxxiv. l. 3, being the * *dia-*
lect.

p. clxxxvi. l. 25, * *J. S. Car-*
dale.

p. clxxxviii. l. 11, have the *nom.*
s. in * *-a, l. 32*, * *þh*.

p. clxxxix. l. 11, s. nom. ac. *
smið.

p. cxcii. l. 49, *Complex verbs*.

* Many verbs which become mono-
syllables, after casting away the
infinitive termination, and all
those making the *p.* a mono-
syllable, are called complex,

p. cxciii. l. 15, as * *delf-an to*
dig.—*l. 20*, also * *change*.

† Aalgewer a fire steel, also
siador; igniarium, Som. v. al-
 geweorc. Aam a searing iron;
 cauter, Som. Aan defectus,
 Ben. †Aast love; amor, Ben.
 v. eat.

Ab* the woof; trama, R. 63, v.
 ob. Abæligan to be angry,
 Cd. 217, Th. p. 276, 27, v. bel-
 gan. †Abbandun,* e; f. *Abing-*
don, etc. Abbodesse, an; f. an
 abbes, Ben. v. abbadiisse. Ab-
 botrice,* es; n. abbuddóm, es;
 m. an abbacy, etc. Abbutdóm,
 es; m. an abbacy, Bd. 5, 1, 21,
 Lye, v. abbotrice. †Abbuðisse,
 an; f. an abbes, Ben. v. ab-
 badisse. Abeced abecedarius,
 Wan. p. 88, Lye. Abelgan v. a.
 * to anger, etc. †Abæogan to
 bow, depart, Beo. K. 1544, v.
 abugan. †Abifian to tremble:
 tremere, Th. An. v. bifian.
 Abigian to exasperate, provoke;
 exacerbare, Ben. v. abelgan.
 †Abisegian prepossess; di-
 abisegian. Abigian; p. ode;
 pp. od to busy, to engage one's
 self, Th. Apol. v. bisgan. Abis-
 gung, e; f. employment, Som.
 v. abysgung. †Abigny, se;
 f. an offence; offensæ, Ben.
 †Ablongne, ablongne angry;
 indignati, C. Mt. 26, 8, Lye,
 Ben. v. gebolgen. Ablunnes,
 se; f. a rest; cessatio, Ben.
 v. bliunne. Abot-ricæ an ab-
 bacy, Th. An. v. abbotrice.
 †Abreda coarse tow, hard;
 stupa, Ben. A-bredwian? to
 send abroad, to banish; exulare,
 pellere, Beo. K. 5235. †Abroden
 plucked; vulsum, Ben.
 Abrurdan compungere, Ben.
 Abryttan exterminari, Ben.
 Abudiise, an, f. an abbes,
 Th. An. v. abbadiisse. Abyl-
 gean to offend, anger, vex; of-
 fendere, vexare, Som. v. abel-
 gan. Abyrgan to taste, Th.
 An. v. abyrgan.

†Ac, aac, e; f. an oak. Acear-
 fan, etc. -dl. * Acearf cut
 off, p. of aceorfan. * Ace-
 mannes-burh; g. -burge; d.
 -byrig, -byrih, -byri, -beri; f.
 also -ceaster, e; f. Bath. †Ac-
 leac quernum, R. 46. †Acnian
 percutere, Ben. acnised * per-
 cussus, Lye. †Acwecan; p.
 acwachte to shake, brandish,
 Th. An. v. cwacian. †Acwen-
 can, *acwincan; p. acwanc,
 we acwuncon evanescente, Gm.
 I. 898, 17. Acwylan to die,
 -dl. *Acwylð dies, v. acwe-
 lan. Acyppan to buy; emere,
 Ben. v. acëpian. †Acyðan
 to make known, to show, Bt. 16,
 3, R. p. 35, 18, v. gecyðan.

†Að, aad, es; m. [Old Ger.
 eit ignis, rogus; v. eitar

scalis, virus, Graff's Spoch.
 p. 152.] a pile, a funeral pile.

†Adder a vein, Th. An. v. Spl.
 æddre. Ad-fyr a pile fire, fire
 of the funeral pile, Cd. 162, Th.
 p. 203, 4. †Adilegian, *adil-
 gean, adylegian to abolish, dl-
 †adilgean. †Adranc quenched,
 Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 18, p. of
 adrican, v. Spl. †Adre-
 mint feverfew. Adrican;
 p. adranc, we adruncon to be
 drowned, to quench, Th. An.
 †v. drincan, adrencan. †A-
 duneastigan, adunestigan to
 go down; descendere, P. 71,
 6: 87, 4, Lye. Adustrigan
 detestari, C. Mt. 26, 74, Ben.
 Lye.

†Æ; f. l. 7 * God set them a
 law, that is, a plain direction.
 †Æbed, æbod, es; m. pragma,
 R. 12, Lye. Æbiligne, se;
 †f. anger, Th. Apol. †Æbreda
 a kind of marl, or clay; naph-
 thra, Cot. 138, Som. Lye, v. Spl.
 abreda.

†Æcelma, an; m. a chafing
 of the feet with walking; pe-
 dum intertrigo, Som. †Æcin
 tabetum, MS. forte tabes Som.
 Lye. Æ-craet, es; m. law-
 craft, a legal institute, Cd. 173,
 Th. p. 217, 7. †Æ-craetigo
 pharissæ, C. Mt. 12, 24.

Ædra, ædra -dl. * Æddre,
 ædre, an; f. a vein, drain,
 water course, Gm. II. 134, 8:
 III. 407, 26: Mone A. 196.
 Æddre suddenly, Th. An. v.
 ædre. †Ædra -dl. * Ædre
 a vein, Mone A. 196, v. Spl.
 æddre. Ædwines-clif, es; n.
 Edwin's cliff, Edwinstow, Notts.
 Chr. 761.

†Æfen-grom, es; m. evening
 rage, or plague, Beo. K. 4143.
 Æfen-leóht, es; n. evening
 light, Beo. K. 821. †Æfen-
 ræst, e; f. evening rest, Beo.
 K. 2504. Æfen-spræc, e; f.
 an evening speech, Beo. K. 1511.
 †Æfen-tide, -dl. †Æfen-tid,
 e; f. æfen-tima, an; m. even-
 tide, l. 4 Seo * æfen-tid þæs,
 †e. †Æfestful envious, jealous,
 Th. Apol. v. æfest: †Æfestig
 a contender, -dl. †Æfista,
 æfæst, æfest, æfst, dl-æfestig,
 †æfestig. †Æfnung, e; f. even-
 ing; Gen. 8, 11, v. æfen. †Æf-
 terlic after, second; secundus,
 Cot. 191, Lye. †Æfter-sin-
 gend, es; m. an after singer;
 succentor, R. 33, Lye. †Æf-
 teward afterward, Gen. 33, 2,
 v. æfteward. †Æf-þunca, an;
 m. weariness, dislike, disgust;
 tædium, aversio, Beo. K. 999.

†Æg-flota, an; m. a sailor;
 nauta, Cod. Ferc: Beo. K. apz.
 480. †Ægewritere, es; m.

a law writer. Æg-gemang,
 gemenced æg ocastrum, oga-
 strum, Cot. 145: 163, Lye.

†Æghwylc every, all, Mt. 6,
 34, v. æghwylc. Æg-læca,
 æg-leca, an; m. a wretch, mis-
 creant; miser, Cd. 216, Th.
 p. 274, 28: 214, Th. p. 269,
 14. Ægles-burh, *Egeles-
 burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f.
 †Aylesbury, Bucks. †Æg-byri,
 es; n. [eage an eye] an eye
 hole, a window, Th. An. v. eagh-
 byri.

†Æhte a-gewald, æhta -gewe-
 wald property power, property,
 possessions, Cd. 212, Th. p. 263,
 5: 189, Th. p. 235, 15.

†Æine any, Th. An. v. ænig.

†Ælda-cyn, nes; n. the hu-
 man race, Cod. Ex. 19. Æle
 oil, Th. An. v. ele. †Æled,
 es; m. [Dun. lld c. Swed. eld
 m. Norw. eldr m.] fire. Æled-
 leóma, an; m. fire light, a blaze;
 flamma, Beo. K. 6244. †Æl-
 fet-ét [æl an eel, fet a vat,
 receptacle, ea water] Adling-
 feet, Yorkshire, Chr. 763.
 †Ælf-scieno ælfes beauty, Cd.
 86, Th. p. 109, 23: 130, Th.
 p. 165, 11. †Ælf-scine ælfes
 bright, Th. An. Æl-fyle forþign
 folk or people, Beo. K. 4737.
 Ælmas, etc. -dl. †Ælmesse,
 ælmesse, ælmysse, an; f. alms,
 etc. Ælmes-man an alms man,
 Th. An. †*Altæwe; comp. m.
 ra; f. n. re; adj. good. †Æl-
 þeodung, e; f. a going abroad,
 Som. v. æl-þeodigne. Æl-
 timbred strangely built; pere-
 grine structus, Beo. K. 2612.

In sheet C, from page 9 to 16,
 some A.S. words begin with
 the capital D, instead of P.

†*Æmete, æmette, an; f. an
 ant. Æmetgian, Lye, æm-
 tegian, Gm. II. 88, 23: to be at
 leisure; v. æmtian. Æmetta,
 an; m. an ant, Gm. I. 254, 13.

†Æned a duck, Mone, A. 8,
 v. ened. †Æng narrow, Cd.
 18, Th. p. 2, 8, 9. Ængwæta in
 any way, any how, Th. An.
 †*Ænote; adj. [æ without,
 *notu use] useless.

†*Æpeningas fructus, vel fru-
 ges quasdam stomachio præ-
 scriptæ, L. M. 2, 2 Som. Æpl,*
 æpel, æppel; g. *æples, æp-
 les, m. [Swed. *æple n.] an
 apple. †Æppel-fealwe apple-
 fallow, apple -gray, Beo. K.
 †4325. †*Æpse, æspe an asp
 tree, Gm. I. 251, 11, 12.

†Æra; l. 4 * Formæ. Ærbenu-
 ma, an; m. an heir, Th. An.
 v. yrfeunuma. †Ær-dæd, e; f.
 an offence. †Ær-dæg early
 day, early morn, Beo. K. 252,
 v. æra. †*Ærend, e; f. also

serende, es; n. an errand, mes-
sage, *Th. An.* ^aÆrendra, an;
m. a messenger, *Cd. 111, Th.*
p. 147, 4. ^bÆrend-seeg, es;
m. an errand man, an envoy, *Cd.*
30, Th. p. 41, 17. ^cÆrend-
scip, es; n. an errand ship, a
skiff; scafa, *Mons A. 80.*
Æren-geat [q. earn an eagle,
gæt, e; f. a goat] ^aa goat eagle;
arpa, *R. 17, v. Spl.* earn-geat.
Ær-fæder, es; m. a forefather,
a father, *Beo. K. 5241.* ^bÆr-
fæst pious, religious, *Th. An.*
v. æfest. ^cÆrfe, erfe, es; n.
succession; hereditas, *Th. An.*
v. Spl. yrfe. ^dÆr-gescod brass-
shod, shod with brass, *Beo. K.*
5551. ^eÆrgestreon brass trea-
sure, wealth, treasure, *Cd. 98,*
Th. p. 129, 22; Beo. K. 3511:
4460. ^fÆr-geweorc, es; n.
brass, or metal work, *Beo. K.*
3356. ^gÆrian to plough,
Th. An. v. erian. ^hÆr-
merien, es; m. early morn,
dawn, *id.* ⁱÆAN, ern, es; n. a
place. ^jÆrran ðage on the
former day, on the day before;
pridie, *Som.* ^kÆr þam þæt ere
that; antequam, *Som.* ^lÆr-
wacol early awake, *Th. Apol.*
wela, an; m. old wealth, Beo. K.
5491. ^mÆryst, ærist, ærest,
arist, es; m. a resurrection.
Æs, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.*
ass n. Old Ger. ass, as, ase;
*Swed. as n.] dead carcass, car-
rion; cadaver, Th. An.* ^aÆs
food, meat, bait; esca, cibus,
pabulum, *Sciut. 28, Som.* ^bÆ-
scapo Spared, etc. ^cÆsc-bora,
an, m. a spear, or lance-bearer,
Gm. II. 448, 9. ^dÆ-herc, es; m.
a naval band, *Th. An.* ^eÆ-stede,
es; m. a battle place, *Cod. Ex.*
83, b. wert ash-wort, vervain;
verbena, Mons E. 3. ^fÆ-wiga,
an; m. a lance fighter, a cham-
pion; pugil, *Beo. K. 4079.*
Æamzelo mordus quidam ocu-
laris, *L. M. 3, 26. Som.* ^gÆ-
smogu the skin or slough;
senectus, *Lye.* ^hÆsne, æsne-
mon a man. ⁱÆspethe asp tree,
v. æpæc. ^jÆ-spring, es; m. a
water spring, a fountain. ^kÆ-
swicnis reverentia, *Ben.* ^lÆ-
swiseste jurisperitia, *Ben.*

before, *Th. An. v. utforan.*
Ætfore-sceawian to provide,
id. ^aÆ-gifan to restore; reddere,
Beo. K. 5751.
^bÆðan to deluge, overwhelm,
Cd. 64, Th. p. 77, 24. ^cÆð-
cundnes, se; f. nobilitas, *Ben.*
^dÆðel -dl. ^eÆðele adj.
noble. ^fÆþelingadenu, e; f.
[the nobles' valley] *Alton,*
Hants, Ch. 1001, Ing. p. 173,
30. ^gÆþele alu ale boiled to
the third part; carenum, *Som.*
Ben. v. Spl. ealu. ^hÆþelferð-
ing-wyrth herba genus plagam
sanans et carbunculos, *L. M.*
1, 33, 38, Som. Ben. Lye.
ⁱÆþelo, æþelu, e; f. nobility;
nobilitas.
^jÆþ-hrine a touch; tactus, *Mons,*
A. 154, v. Spl. hrine. ^kÆ-
þung, aþung, e; f. breath,
Th. An. ^lÆt-hwerfan to turn
to; to return; aggredi, *Beo. K.*
4953. ^mÆtren poisonous, *Ps.*
Th. 189, 3, v. Spl. ætren.
ⁿÆt-spranc sprung out, *Beo. K.*
2236, p. of æt-sprincan, v. sprin-
-standan, p. -stod to
stand out; exstare, id. 1776.
^oÆt-stappan, p. -stop to step to,
approach; aggredi, progredi,
id. 1484. ^pÆtterne enwomed,
Th. An. ^qÆttræn, ættryn poi-
sonous; venenosus, *Beo. K.*
3283; Th. An. ^rÆtrene, æt-
tern, atter, -dl. ^sÆttor, atter,
ater, es; n. poison. ^tÆttryn
poisonous, enwomed, *Th. An.*
v. ætren. ^uÆt-wegan, p.
-wæg to take, or bear away,
Beo. K. 2397. ^vÆtwist sub-
stances, ^wfood, *Hickes's Thes. i.*
185, 14; Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 21.
Ætwtan to twit, reproach, *Th.*
An.
^xÆw, e; f. a wife. ^yÆwisc-
mód a disgraced mind, *Cd. 42,*
Th. p. 55, 18. ^zÆx, eax; e,
ask an ar. ^aÆxian, p. ode to
fast, *Pa. 136, 3, v. æcsian.*
^bÆfen, Afene, e, an; f. *Avon.*
Afeng received, p. of afon.
^cÆfirran; p. afirde to banish,
æspil, Cd. 219, Th. p. 282, 9:
214, Th. p. 269, 3. ^dÆfrigen
frizum, *Cot. 86, Lye.* ^eÆfyrdum
effeta, *Cot. 75, Lye.* ^fÆfyrd,
afyrd as eunuch; eunuchus,
spado, *Cot. 189, Som. Lye.*
^gÆfyra, afyrida. ^hÆfyrtian,
p. afyrite to affright, *Cd. 223,*
Th. p. 295, 1, v. afortian.
ⁱÆfyrted ^jdebarred, *Cd. 19,*
Th. p. 24, 17, v. afyrran.
^kÆfysan to hurry, hasten, rush;
Th. An.

dominium, *Gm. III. 512, 9.*
^lÆgeted strowed, *Chr. 938, pp.*
of ageotan. ^mÆgneras, heah
hyrne yrgru, voluos dicimus an-
gulos oculorum, *Lye.* Agnes of
his own, v. agen. ⁿÆgniden sie
^odefricabitur, *Cot. 63, Lye.* ^pÆ-
gol sang, *Beo. K. 3042, p. of*
gagan, v. Spl. ^qÆgrafenice
that which is carved. ^rÆgroetto
clisit, *C. R. Lk. 9, 42, Lye.*
^sÆgyt pours out, *3s. indf. of*
ageotan.
^tÆheft lifst up, *Ps. Th. 3, 2.*
æhefð leaves, v. æhebban.
Aheran to hear, *Som. v. hyran.*
^uÆh-mæca a wretch, *Beo. K.*
1286, v. aglæc. ^vÆ-hlog laugh-
ed, *id. 1454, p. of hlian.* ^wÆh-
nian part, ahniende to own,
Gen. 14, 22, v. agnian. ^xÆh-
ræcan, p. ahræhte to reach,
Th. An. Aht, L 9, ^yMk. 16,
18. ^zÆhwa, ahwam any one;
aliqua, aliquem, v. hwa. ^aÆh-
weorfan, p. ahwearf, we ah-
wurfon [a, hweorfan to turn]
to turn away, to bend, *Cd. 206,*
Th. p. 255, 26. ^bÆhydan to
hide, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 184, 30,*
v. hydan. ^cÆh-yrded hardened,
Beo. K. 2919, v. aheardian.
^dÆidlian to render vain, *Th. An.*
^eÆ-læg ceased, failed, p. v. lic-
gan. ^fÆ-lamp happened,
occurred, *Beo. K. 1238, v.*
Spl. limpan. ^gÆldor, e; f.
life, *Cd. 124, Th. p. 158, 29,*
v. ealdor. ^hÆldor-bealo, es;
m. life bale, *Beo. K. 3350, v.*
balew. ⁱÆ-burh; g. -burge; d.
-byrig [ealdor a chief, burh
a city] a chief city. ^jÆ-caru,
e; f. life, or fatal care, *Beo. K.*
1806. ^kÆ-dæg, lifs-day, time of
life, life; dies vitæ, *id. 1429.*
^lÆldr, ealdr, -dl. ^mÆldor; g.
aldre; f. ealdor; g. caldres,
life, v. ealdor, *Spl.* aldor.
ⁿÆle with an owl, v. æl. ^oÆle-
gean to lay down, attach, *Cd.*
127, Th. p. 162, 21, v. aleo-
gan. ^pÆ-leh belied, p. of
aleogan, *Beo. K. 159.* ^qÆ-
leoðian, p. ode [a, leoð a
limb] to dismember, *Cd. 9, Th.*
p. 11, 19. ^rÆlf-walda, an; m.
a ruler of elves, God; alforum
dominus, Deus, *Beo. K. 2628.*
^sÆlh, es; m. [*Moes. alh f.*
templum, Mt. 27, 5, 51]
a temple, Lye, Gm. III. 428, 11.
Almes-lond land given or
granted in frankalmoin; fun-
dus in ecleosynonam datus,
Som. ^tÆlotyn falling down
prostrate; provolutus, *id. v.*
alutan. ^uÆloð; ^vealu, es, n.
ale. ^wÆlybban, l.8, Heo wolde
^xælibban.
^yÆmbyto, e; f. a message; of-
ficium, *Cd. 25, Th. p. 33,*

10, v. ambeht. *Ameldian
 *to inform, announce, Th. An.
 *Amore a kind of bird; avis
 genus, scorellus, Col. 160,
 Som. Lye. Ampulla a bottle,
 Th. An. v. ampella.
 *Anbidan to abide, Th. An.
 *Anbyme-scriptrabaria [navis]
 R. 103, Lye. Anbyht-scealc,
 es; m. a servant, attendant,
 Th. An. v. ambiht-scealcas.
 *Ancenned only begotten.
 *Ancer, ancor, oncer, es; m.
 an anchor. *Ancer-setl, -sed, *
 anchor-seat, fore castle, or
 ship, the prow, Mone A. 138.
 *Ancg-mod, sad. An-cnawan
 to know, C. R. Ben. Lye, v.
 on-cnawan. jAncra, an; m.
 an anchorite, hermit; solitari-
 us, Th. An. Ancra a radish;
 raphanus. Ancre, þæt is
 rædic, Mone A. 493. jAndæt-
 tan to confess, Th. An. v.
 andettan. *Andfenga, an;
 m. a receiver, an undertaker;
 susceptor, Ps. 45, 7. *Andgiet-
 tacen a sensible token, Cd. 75,
 Th. p. 93, 8. Andgit, es; n.
 understanding, Th. An. v. and-
 get. *And-leofen, -lifen, -ly-
 fen; g. e; f. food, sustenance.
 *Andryslic terrible, Lye, v.
 andrysn. Andrysn, *ondrysn,
 fear. *Andrysne, ondrysne,
 terrible: l. 10, gedon *and-
 rysne. *Andsæc, ansæce-dl.
 *And-sacu, -sæc, an-sæc, e;
 f. [sacu, e; f. contention; sæc,
 e; f. war] enmity, contention,
 resistance, denial. Andswar,
 -dl. *And-swaru, e; f. an
 answer. -swerian to answer,
 Th. Apol. v. andswarian.
 *Andwealcan to roll, Th. An.
 v. wealcæn. And-wlit -dl.
 *And-wlita, an; m. -wlite; n.
 a face, countenance. -wyrd
 -dl. *And-wyrde, es; n. an
 answer: l. 6, *Andwyrde
 seogan. *Ane -hyrned one
 horned, v. *an-hyrned. jAn-
 gan began, p. v. onginnan.
 *Angsum difficult, narrow, R.
 Ben. 5, Lye, v. angsum. Ang-
 eat poured out, fell, Beo. K.
 2583, p. of geotan. -gehwylic
 every, Th. An. *Angel; g.
 angles, m. a hook. *Angen-
 gea, angenga; an, m. [an
 alone, genga a goer] a soli-
 tary, one who goes alone;
 solitarius, Beo. K. 328: 892.
 Angil a hook, Th. An. v. Spl.
 angel. *Angin, angyn, es;
 n. a beginning. Angitan to
 get, Beo. K. 2583. *Angnes,
 l. 5, *Angnes modes. *Ang-
 gol, es; m. English, an English-
 man, Th. An. v. Engle. *An-
 haga, an; m. a hermit, Beo.
 K. 4731. -horna, an; m. an

unicorn, Ps. Th. 91, 9. *A'n-
 hydig one or single minded;
 sincerus, Beo. K. 6380. An-
 hyrn, -hyrne-deor an unicorn,
 R. 18, Som. *Anlædan to
 lead on, Cd. 151, Th. p. 190,
 5, v. lædan. jAnon singly, Cd.
 158, Th. p. 197, 26. An-paþ,
 es; m. one path, a narrow path
 or pass, Cd. 145, Th. p. 181, 8:
 Beo. K. 2819. *An-stapa, an; m.
 one going, or stepping alone, a
 hermit; solitarius, Cod. Ex.
 95, b. *Answcep adstarat, Col.
 14, Lye. *A'n-tid, e; f. one
 hour, Beo. K. 436. Antymer
 wood, matter, Som. Ben. v. an-
 timber. A'nun; adv. with one,
 only; solum, unice; Beo. K.
 2156. An-walda, an; m. the
 only ruler, the Almighty, id.
 *2544. *Anwyrgegnys, se; f.
 a revealing.
 *Apulder-tun an apple-garden,
 an orchard, Som. Ben. v.
 æppel-tun. *Apuldre, an; f.
 an apple-tree; malus, Elf. gr.
 Som. 6, 31.
 *AR, ær, es; n. brass, Th.
 Apol. *A'r, aar; g. d. ac.
 åre; pl. nom. ac. ara; g. årna,
 åra; d. årum; f. honour. Aræ-
 can; p. aræhte to relate, Th.
 An. *Aræd, se aræda; adj.
 full of counsel, benefit, patriotic.
 Arædan, -dl. *arædian, aræ-
 dian to read, guess, Th. Apol.
 *Aræsan to rush, Th. An. Aran
 parcere, Ben. Arde, -dl. *Arð
 that which gives honour. *Aref-
 nan to bear, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p.
 104, 20, v. arefnan. Aræo-
 dian to become red, Th. Apol.
 *Arewæ, an; f. an arrow, v.
 ariwe, Spl. aruwe, arwe. Ar-
 fæst *holy, pious, Th. An. q.
 æfest. Arfæstlice *piously, mer-
 cifully, id. q. æfestlice. Ar-
 fæstnes *piety, id. q. æfestnes.
 *Ar-hwæt, ar-hwate bold;
 fortis, Athelst. Gm. II. 550, 18.
 jAr-locu an oar-hole, the notch
 in which oars are placed in row-
 ing; columbaria, Mone, A. 90.
 *Arna for ara of honours, g. pl.
 of ar. jAr-stæf, es; pl. -stafas;
 m. an honour-staff, generally
 used in the pl. for honour, pro-
 tection; honor, Beo. K. 631.
 Aruwe an arrow, Th. An.
 Arwe an arrow, Som. v. ari-
 we, Spl. arewe. *Arwurðnys
 honour, id. v. arweorðnes.
 *Asendan to send, Th. Apol.
 v. sendan. Asaru the herb
 foal's foot; asarum, Som. *As-
 cæfen shaven. *Ascirigendlic
 disjunctively, Gm. II. 689, 22,
 v. ascyrigendlic. *Ascreádan
 to prune, lop, Th. An. Ascre-
 pan; p. ascræp to scrape, id.
 *Aseacð boiled, p. of aseoþan,

seoþan. Asendan to send,
 id. Aseoþan; p. aseacð; pp.
 asoden to boil, scorch, fret,
 vex, id. v. seoþan. *Asettan
 to set, place, propose, Ors. 6, 15,
 v. settan. *Asingan to sing, Bt.
 39, 4, Cord, p. 334, 9, v.
 singan. Aslawian -dl. *As-
 lapian, p. ede, to be asleep;
 torpere, Ors. 4, 13, Bar. p.
 176, 16. Aslepen may sleep,
 Bt. F. p. 54, 18, v. aslupan.
 *Aslydan to slide, slip, err, Th.
 An. Asmeagan to contemplate,
 investigate, imagine, id. As-
 meagang, e; f. meditation,
 investigation, Th. Apol. v.
 smeagung. *Asogen sucked,
 Cot. 193, v. asicyd, sugan,
 sucen. *Assa, an; m. an ass;
 assinus, v. Spl. esol. *Asse,
 an; f. a she ass; asina, Th.
 An. *Astigend, es; m. a rider;
 ascensor, Ex. 15, 1, Thes. p.
 29. Astigie go, for astigie,
 v. astigan. Aswanian -dl.
 *aswamaþ abateth, Cd. 19,
 Th. p. 24, 12. *Aswican *to
 decrease, cease, Th. An. v.
 swican. *Aswyndan to melt,
 decay; tabescere, - Bea. v.
 swindan. Asyndrige assader,
 Som. v. asundran.
 Ate, l. 1, urise, lotium -dl.
 *Ateowan, Ateowan to appear,
 show, Th. An. v. ateowian.
 *Ater, atter, es; n. poison,
 Th. An. v. Spl. áttor. *Ater-
 tán, es; m. a poisoned rod,
 Beo. K. 2918. *Aþelo nobility,
 Beo. gl. v. Spl. æþelu. *Aþrid
 robbed; exiliatus, Bea. v.
 aþryd. Aþrowian to suffer,
 Th. An. *Aþ-sweord, es; n.
 [Old Ger. eitr venenum; Not.
 eittr venenum aspidum; Sæd.
 etter n. venenum aspidum:
 Icel. eittr n. venenum; q. from
 Old Ger. eit ignis; Moes.
 haito febris] poison; venen-
 um, Deut. 32, 33. *Atywian
 to appear, reveal, disclose, show,
 manifest; ostendere, Ps. 77,
 14, Lye. v. ateowian.
 Awácan; p. awác, v. a. to
 awake, take origin, to spring,
 to be born, Th. Apol. v. awá-
 can. Awacened awaked, re-
 wived, Bd. 5, 12, v. awáccnian.
 *Awændnednes a translation,
 Th. Apol. v. awændednys. *Awa-
 rian to curse, Th. An. *Awe-

gapywde *expulit*, *Ors. 6, 36*, v. bywan. *Awendendlic *changeable*, *Som. Ben. v. awendedic*. Awendung a *changing*, v. awendincg. *Awildian to *grow wild*, *Th. An.* Awindan, he *wint 1. to wind, fly, or take*; *intexere. 2. With of or to*; *to fly, put or take off*; *evolare, detrahere, Past. 21, 7: Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 13, v. windan.* *Awirt-walian to *root up*, *Som. v. awyrt-walian.* *Awræc *told, related*, *Beo. K. 4212, v. Spl. wreccan.* Awreht *aroused, pp. of awreccan.* *Awrigan, p. awrah, we awrigon to *reveal, disclose*, *Th. An. v. awreon.* *Awyrgen *discovered*, *Som. v. awreon, Spl. awrigan.* Awrygenes a *revelation*, *Som. v. awrygenes.* *Awyllad-wyn *boiled wine*; *de-frutum, Som. v. awilled.* Awyln, es; m. *source, origin*, *Th. R. § 299.* *Awyrdnys a *blemish, injury*, *Elf. gr. 9, 27, v. awerdnys.* Awyrigian to *curse*, *Th. An. v. awyrian.* *Awyrigednes *wickedness*, *Som. v. awyrgednys.* *Awyrtwalian to *root up*.

b Axan *ashes*; *cinis, Elf. gr. Som. c 9, § 28, l. 236.* *Axigian to *ask*, *Ben. v. acsian.* Axian to *ask, inquire, to be informed*, *Th. Apol. v. acsian.*

B.

*Baca of *backs*, *bacu backs, pl. of bac.* *Bād, e; f. a *pledge.* *Baddan-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. *Badbury, Dorset.* *Bæc; g. bæces; d. bæce; pl. nom. ac. bacu; g. bæca; d. bacum, n. a *back.*

*Bædan, gebædan; p. bædde; pp. bæded to *compel, constrain*; *compellere, Beo. K. 4031, v. beodan.* *Bæl, es; n. a *funeral pile, a burning, id. 2226: 4638.* *Bædede, es; m. a *funeral pile place*, *id. 6188.* -wudu *wood of the funeral pile, id. 6219.* *Bænc, e; f. a *bench*, v. *Spl. bænc.*

*Bær, e; f. a *beer.* *Bær; g. bæres; d. barum; ac. bærne; se bara; seo, þæt bare; [v. *Essentials*, § 21, 24] *adj. bare, naked.* *Bære, *adj. termination denoting bearing, etc. as *wæstum-bære fruit bearing.* *Bærnan, l. 10, Hy *onbærnod. *Bærnete, es; n. a *combustion.* *Bæð, bæðes; pl. nom. ac. bæðu; g. bæða; d. bæðum n. a *bath, Th. Apol. Th. R. Bæðere, es; m. a baptist*; *baptista, Gm. I. 253, 38.* *Bald, l. 2, *Moes.* *batha. Balde, *adv. boldly*; *audenter, Cd. 182, Th. p.*

228, 11. Baldor, bealdor, es; m. a *prince*, *Beo. gl.* *Balew-dl. v. *Spl. bealu.* Balew, *adj. l. 4, Bealu *aið.* Balewa, an; m. *the baleful or wicked one*; *scelustus, satanas, Cd. 224, Th. p. 295, 11, v. Spl. bealu.* *BA'N, es; n. [Plat. *Dut. Dan. been n: Frs. Swed. ben n: Ger. Icel. bein n: Old Ger. pein n: Gm. says, from beinen to bind, unite: Schmitthenner, from pi to stand fast, to be,*] a *bone*, -cofa, an; m. a *bone dwelling, the body, Beo. K. 2789.* *Bancorena-burh, Bancorna-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, *Bangor.* *Bán-fæt, es; n. *the bone vessel, the body, Beo. K. 2225.* *bring, es; m. a *bone-ring, a neck-bone, id. 3133.* -loca, an; m. a *bone inclosure, the skin, body, Gm. II. 506, 16.* *Bar, es; m. a *bear, Th. An. v. bera.* *Bar bare, *naked*, v. *Spl. bær.* Barda, an; m. a *beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron*; *rostrata navis, Mone A. 131.* Barm-clað a *bosom cloth*, v. *bearm-rægl.* *Barroc-scyr, e; f. *Berkshire.* *Baso a *berry*; *bacca, Gm. I. 244, 36.* Baso-popig a *purple poppy*? *astula regio? Mone A. 354.* *Basu, e; f. a *scarlet robe*; *coccinum, Gm. I. 254, 2, v. bæsw.* BA'T, es; m. [Plat. *Flem. Ger. boot m: Dut. boot f: Swed. båt m: Icel. båt m.*] a *boat, Beo. K. 420.*

*Beacen *becen, es; n. a beacon, sign.* *Beadanford Bedford, v. *Bedanford.* *Beado-grime, an; f. a *war helmet, Beo. K. 4508.* -hrægl a *war-garment, coat of mail, id. 1098.* -leoma, an; m. a *war-gleam, a sword, id. 3045.* -run a *war-conversation, a quarrel, id. 996.* -weorc, es; n. a *war work, id. 4592.* -weorca, an; m. a *war worker, a soldier, Gm. II. 449, 34.* Beadu-folm, e; f. a *war or bloody hand, Beo. K. 1973.* -ræs, es; n. a *battle rush, an onset, Th. An. -serce, an; f. a war shirt, coat of mail, Beo. K. 5506.* Beadon *prayed, for bædon, p. of biddan.* *Beag, l. 15, Beagife-dl. *Beag-gyfa, an; m. a *bracelet giver, a prince, Beo. K. 2197.* *BEA'N, beh, bæh; g. bæges; d. beage; pl. bægas; m. a *metal made into circular ornaments, as bracelets, neck-rings, laces, garlands, or crowns. These being valuable, were probably used, in early times, as means of exchange, or as money; hence the origin of*

ring-money, v. *Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acad. and Gent's Mag. April, 1837, p. 372, 373, and May, p. 499.* -gifa, an; m. a *ring giver, alluding to ring or bracelet money, v. Spl. BEAH.* -hord, es; m. a *ring hoard, Beo. K. 1781.* -hroden *adorned with bracelets, Th. An. -sele a ring-hall, Beo. K. 2354.* -pego, e; f. a *ring-service*; *annulorum distributio, id. 4347.* -wriða [wriða a *bride*] a *ringleader, a prince, id. 4032.* *Bealcian to *belch*; *eructare, Gm. II. 282, 32.* Bealoc, es; m. *testicular, id. II. 285, 34, v. beallucas.* Bealo *miserly, Beo. K. 559, v. Spl. bealu.* Bealo-cwealm a *dreadful death, death, Beo. K. 4525.* *heard *deadly hard*; *infense durus, id. 2685.* -hycgende *evil thinking, id. 5126.* *nið, es; m. *baleful, malice, wickedness, id. 3513.* -sið, es; m. a *destructive path, Cod. Ex. 81, b. -spell a baleful story, Cd. 169, Th. p. 210, 5.* Bealu, bealo; g. bealwes, bealwes; bealwes; pl. bealwas, bealwas; g. bealwa, bealuwa, bealwa, beala; m. [Frs. *bael, bal: Moes. belwains f. torment: Icel. belgi n. lamentatio: Heb. בלי bli waasting, destruction.*] 1. BALE, *woe, evil, mischief*; *malum, noxia.* 2. *Wickedness, depravity*; *pravitas, chiefly used in composition.* 1. Bealu eorlum *bale to earls, Beo. K. 3550: 385: 559.* Bealwa *gehwilces of every woe, Cd. 48, Th. p. 61, 9—2.* 2. Bealwes *gast spirit of evil, the devil, Cd. 228, Th. p. 307, 19.* Bealu-ben a *baleful wound, id. 154, id. p. 192, 27.* Bealwas *evils, v. Spl. bealu.*

*BEAM, l. 12, Se *beam. *Beam-dun, e; f. *Bampton.* -sceado, es; m. a *tree's shade, Beo. gl.* *Bearan-byrig -dl. *Bearan-burh; g. -burge; d. burig, etc. *Beahrtme *suddenly*; *subito, Jdth: Th. An. p. 132, 27.* *Beam, es; m. a *bosom, l. 2, Moes.* *barms n. *Bearn-lufe, an; f. *love of children.* *Bæarruc-scir, e; f. *Berkshire, v. Spl. Baroc-scir.* Bearw -dl. *Bearo, bearu. *Bebeorgan to *defend one's self*; *sebe defendere, cavere, Beo. K. 3490: 3513.* Be-bicgan; p. be-boht? to *buy*; *durè emere, id. 5594.* *1Bebugan to *bow, bend, surround, Th. An. v. bugan, onbugan.* *Bebycgean, l. 1. to *sell, 2. Som. says also, to buy*; *emere, v. Spl.*

be-bigan. Bebyrgean, *l. 4*, v. *birgan. *Bedelian to entirely divide, to deprive, *Th. An.* Bedæle partly, but little, *Th. An.* *Bedd-redda, an; m. one who is bedridden; clinician, *Elf. gl. 9: Vit. Swith.* *Befæran, v. a. to go, or travel over, *Th. An. q.* befæran. Befæstan to put in trust, *Som. v.* befæstan. *Befulan to BEFOUL, defile, pollute, disdain; pollure, *Som. v.* befylan. Begga of both, *Beo. gl. g. pl.* of begun. *Begrindan, p. de to begird, *Th. Apol. v.* begyrdan. *Begnornian; p. ode; pp. od to lament, mourn for; lamentari, *Beo. K. 6350.* Be-gong a course, *id. 721*, v. be-gang. *Begyded-dl. *begylded. *Behæot, *Th. An.* for behet promised, threatened, p. of behatan. *Behold beheld, v. behæaldan. Behreafian to bereave, plunder, *Th. An. v.* be-reafian. *Belroren deprived, *Beo. K. 5520*, v. hreosan. *Behð token, sign, proof? *Th. An.* *Behydan to hide, conceal, *Th. An. v.* hydan. Behyht beholds, observes, *id. v.* behæaldan. *Beladigend, es; m. one making excuses, a defender; excusator, *Elf. gl. 23, Ben.* Belæfan, p. de to leave, from belifan, v. *Th. R. § 347.* Beleaf, for be-laf left, *Th. An. p.* of belifan. *Belifon remained, p. pl. of belifan. *Bell sounded, p. of bel-lan. Bell -dl. *Belle, an; f. [*Plat. Flem. belle f. Dut. bel f. Old Ger. bella, pella: Swed. bjellra f. Icel. bialla f.*] a bell. Belôge reprehend. sub. of be-lan. *Th. An.* *BE'N; g. d. ac. benne f. [*Plat. bede, beë c: Dut. bede f. Dan. bön c: Swed. bön f. Icel. bæn præcatio, bön f. rogatio: Old Ger. petaf. peton to pray*] a prayer. BEN; g. d. ac. benne; f. a wound; vulnus, *Beo. K. 5445, 5803.* Ben-geat, es; n. a wound's gate or opening, *id. 2235.* *BENC, e; f. [*Frs. benke f. Old Ger. pank m. Middle Ger. banc f. Dan. bænk, banke m. f. the bank: Swed. bank m. Icel. beckr m. oceanum sedile: It. Sp. banco m. Fr. banc m. Lat. mid. banca, bancha, banchus: Wel. banc a table*] a bench, table, *Beo. K. 651: 979.* Benc-sittende sitting on benches, or at table, *Th. An. Th. R. § 118.* -þelu, e; f. a benched floor, *Beo. K. 966.* Bend, e; f. also bend, es; m. a band; vinculum, *id. 1947*, v. bænd. Be-

nemnan; p. de to engage, *id. 2188.* Benn -dl. *Benne of or to a wound: g. d. ac. of ben, v. *Spl. 4°* Beo; g. beoan, bean; pl. nom. beoan, bean, beon; g. beoena, beona; f. a bee. *Beod, es; m. [*Frs. beth, bethe f. Moss. biuds, g. biudis, m. Lk. 16, 21*] a table, *Ps. Th. 22, 6.* *Beod-geneat, es; m. a table, or domestic servant, *Beo. K. 633.* *Beogan to bend, *id. 651*, v. bugan. *Beorc, e; f. a birch tree. *BEORN, *l. 5, Fra.* *birgh m. *l. 6, Moes.* *bairgs m. Beorh save, imp. of beorgan. Beorh-ham -stede, es; m. *Berkhampstead, Herts. Chr. 1066, Ing. p. 264, 11.* Beorhny, se; f. a rampart, citadel; munimentum, *Som.* Beorht, bryht, *adj. *Beorhtian to make a noise; strepere, *Beo. K. 2315.* Beorhtlice brightly, clearly; lucide, *Som.* *Beorn, es; m. [*° Dan. Swed. Icel. biörn m. a bear; but Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. baron a nobleman, one free-born: Old Ger. baro, bar m. superior; dominus; Old Ger. bar free: Bret. barner m. a judge; bar, barr m. the summit, top: Wel. barwn m. a baron, lord: Gael. baran m; barn a nobleman, judge: Ir. barn m. a judge*] a prince, etc. Beorn-cynning, es; m. king of men, *Beo. K. 4291.* *Beor-sealc, es; m. a beer-servant, *id. 2481.* Beorset-dl. *Beorsele, es; m. a beer-hall, *Cd. 170, Th. p. 214, 2.* Beorþego, e; f. a beer service, *Beo. K. 1228.* *Beot, es; n. a threat, promise, *Th. An. Beo. K. 159.* -word a threat-word; minz, *id. 6016.* *Beotian to promise, vow, threaten, menace; intentare, minari, *Bd. 2, 2: Som. Lye.* Beotne invited, pp. of beodan, biddan -dl. Beran-byrig -dl. *Beranburh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. *Banbury, etc.* Bereafigend, es; m. [*part of bereafian*] a robber, spoiler, *Th. Apol. v.* Berg a hill; mons, *Som. v.* beorg, beorh. Berga, beria, -dl. *Berie, berge, an; f. [*Plat. bere f. Dut. bei, bea, bezie f. Ger. beere f. Old Ger. peri f. Moes. basi n: Dan. bær n: Swed. bär, ber n: Fr. baie f. Sp. baya, bacaf: Port. baga f.*] a berry, grape, etc. v. win-berie. Bergyl -dl. *Bergylys, es; m. a soap-chire, *Th. An. v. Spl. byrgels.* Berian to bare, make naked; nudare, *Beo. K. 2478.* *Bernan,

ic berne, þu byrnost, *Elf. gr. 35, Som. p. 33, 5: Beo. K. 5134*, v. byrnan. Berstan to evade, escape from, as æt-berstan, *Th. An.* *Berynde bearing, breeding; foetuous, *Beo. v. beran.* *Beargian *to console with, to compassionate, *Th. An.* Beacead sprinkled, strewn, shed; conspersus, *Som.* *Beaceaden clothed. *Beeah looked about, viewed, p. of be-seon. *Beasægen cut off, *Cd. Th. p. 121, 15*, v. sægan. Bealo herof, *Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 17*, v. bealean. Besmired besmeared, *Ben. v.* besmyred. *Be-smiðian; p. ode; pp. od to forge, *Beo. K. 1543*, v. smiðian. Be-nyðede cut off, *id. 5844*, v. smiðan. Beorgian; p. ode; pp. od to sorrow for, *Th. Apol. v.* sorgian. *Bestandan to stand on, occupy, *Th. An.* *Be-stymed reeked; circumfusus, *Beo. K. 967*, v. bestemed. Be-swælan; pp. ed to burn, consume; urere, *id. 6078*, v. swelan. *Beswic, etc. * es; n. decit. Beswigan; p. beswang, we beswungan, etc. to whisper, *Th. An. v.* swingan. *Besyrian; p. ode; pp. od to ensnare, *Th. Apol. v.* beyrgan. *Betæcan to assign, appoint, *Th. Apol.* *Betenge heavy; gravis, *Gm. L. 225.* *Betimbran; p. ode; pp. od to build, *Beo. K. 6312*, v. timbran. *Betlic, adj. excellent; eximius, *id. 3346.* *Betweoh between, *Th. An. v.* betwuh. Betweox betwixt, *Som. v.* betwuh. Betwunan between, *Th. An. v.* betwyznan. Betwuh betwixt, *Den. v.* betwuh. *Bewændan to turn, *Th. Apol. v.* bewendan. Bewærian to defend, *Som. v.* bewærian, wærian. Bewarigan to ward off, *Cd. Th. p. 35, 31*, v. wærian. Beweorcan to encompass, *Th. An.* Beweorpan to cast, beat, *Th. An. v.* weorpan. *Bewisian to rule; regere, *Ben.* Bewitan, ic, he bewät; p. he bewiæte to instruct, act as a tutor to, *Th. An.* Bewitian; p. beweoetede to provide, *Beo. K. Apr. 3590.* *Beworht worked round, surrounded, *Beo. K. 6316*, p. sur-be-wyrcan. *Biburiged buried, *Th. An. v.* bebyrgean. Bicgan, bigcean to buy, pay for, *id. v.* bycgan. Bicyppan to BECLIP, embrace, *id. v.* beclyppan. *Bicumian to come, happen, *id. v.* becuman. Bidslan to deprive, *id.* Bidan *to enjoy, *id.* *Bidytt shut up, *id. v.* dyttan.

'Biegian; p. ode to crown, Ps. 8, 6. 'Biga a corner, v. byge. Bigan to buy, Th. An. v. bycgan. 'Big-cwide a rooerb, Gm. II. 720, 29. 'Biggeng, es; m. 'tillage, culture, Th. An. 'Bigongenne 'or begangenne from begangen o exerciss, id. 'Bigð buys, d. v. bycgan. Bihæffian to behead, id. v. beheaffian. Bihleaman l. 9, 'scire geceafte. Bihidillice headfully, anxiously, id. v. behydelice. 'Bil, g. billes; n. a bill, knife, etc. 'Billee an image, Gm. II. 523, 27, v. bilit. Bilge bold, hardy; auck, Som. Ben. Bilewitnys meekness, Th. An. v. bilewitnes. Billhat art wry; bilhð is angry, v. selgan. 'Binne, an, f. a bin, a manger, v. bin. Bio, l. 2, ll.-Mt. 9, 21. Bion to be, Th. An. v. beon. 'Bird, es; n. a birth, Th. Apol. v. gebyrd. Birgen l. 2, 'e; f. Birhat defendet; birhð defendeth, 7m. l. 901, 36, v. beorgan. Birig d. of burh a city. Birne a coat of mail, v. Spl. byrne. Bisregian to lament, leplore, Th. An. 'Biseo, id. or beseo see, v. beseon. Bisettan to beset, cover over, d. 'Bisgian to busy, occupy, d. 'Bisgu, e; f. business, occupation, labour, etc. Bisung e; f. occupation, anxiety, etc. Bisig busy; activus, Th. pol. v. Spl. bysig. 'Bismerial shameful, blasphemous, Th. sn. Bismerialian to mock, Som. v. bysmerian. 'Bismor-leoð efamatory verses, a satire, bel, id. Bismorian to mock, insult, ill treat, Th. An. v. ismrian. 'Bisian to give an example, Som. v. bysian. Bislician, TO STALK, proceed, arch, Th. An. v. stælcian. Biswican to deceite, Ben. v. eawican. Bisys busy, Th. pol. v. Spl. bisig. 'Bite, s; m. a bite; morsus, Beo. K. 4115. Biter, l. 2, 'Moes. aitr; Icel. bitr. Bitre, adv. latterly; amare, Gm. III. 102, l. Beo. K. 4656. 'Biwarian defend, Th. An. v. bewean.

an; f. a bladder, etc. 'Blanc adj. white; albus, Gm. l. 732, 36. Blanca, blanca, an; m. [Old Ger. Mons. planchaz a pale horse] a horse; equus, Beo. K. 1706. 'Bland [Moes. blands mixtio; Icl. bland n. mixtura] a mixture, etc. Blatesung a flaming, Som. v. blatesung. 'Bleate destroyed, deadly; delectus, Beo. K. 5643. Bleat adj. slow, sluggish; segnis, Cod. Verc. i. 406; Beo. gl. Bleat adv. slowly, segniter, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 17. 'Bleripittel, bleri-pyttel a mouse-killer, a screech-owl; soricarius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 46; Mone A. 65. Bletsian to bless, Lye, Gm. I. 908, 10, v. bletsian. 'Bliccettan to shine; fulgere, Som. Bliccetan to shine; fulgurare, Gm. II. 218, 24. Blidisan, p. ode; pp. od to rejoice; letari, Th. An. l. 908, 11, v. bliissian. 'Blisa a torch, Som. v. blase. Bliigere an incendiary, id. v. blasere. 'Blisse - mód cheerful-minded, kind, well disposed, Cd. 86, Th. p. 108, 2. 'Blod-egesa, an; m. a bloody storm, Cd. 166, Th. p. 298, 3. -fig blood-stained, Beo. K. 4116. Blod-gian; p. ode; pp. od to bleed, to run with blood; sanguinare, Gm. l. 908, 13. 'Blod-hreow blood cruel, bloody, Beo. K. 3456. 'Blostme, an a blossom, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 25, v. blomma. Blostm-geld days of amusement devoted to Flora; Floralia, Som. jBlot, es; n. blood; sanguis, Gm. III. 398, 28, v. blót.

'Bóc l. 4, Moes. boka f. 'Boc-cist, e; f. a book-chest, book-cass, Th. Apol. 'Boc-stæl, es; m. a letter, etc. 'Bodig, 'es; m. height of body, etc. 'Bog, boh, es; m. an arm, shoot, branch, bough; armus, lacertus, ramus, etc. 'Boga, an; m. a bow, arch, an arched room, a corner, bending, band, anything that bends, a horn, tail; arcus, angulus, 'fornix, cauda. 'Bogilt, adj. bowed, crooked; arcuatus, Gm. II. 381, 2. 'Boh, es; m. a shoulder, arm, shoot, v. Spl. bog. 'Bolca, an; m. 'a balk, beam, ridge, a ridge of earth; trabe, spatium inter sulcos eminentes, Mana. Bold, es; n. a house, hall, palace; domus, atrium, Beo. K. 1987; Cd. 216, Th. p. 273, 19. Bold-agende possessing a house, Beo. K. 6218. Bolgen-mód angry minded, wrath of mood, Cd. 183, Th. p. 228, 26. Bolstar, bolstr, -dl.


'Bolster, g. bolstres; n. a bolster, etc. Bona, an; m. a slayer; occisor, Beo. K. 352. 'Bon-gar a fatal spear, id. 4067. Bora, an; m. 'a ruler, bearer, Cd. 224, Th. p. 296, 10. Bórd, es; m. 'a board, what is made of boards, a table, house, shield. 'Bord-hæbbende shield-bearing, or bearing shields, Beo. K. 5785. Bord-wuldru shield-wood; lignum clypii, id. 2486. Borg money borrowed, a loan, Th. An. v. borh. Borgan, an; m. a surety; fidejussor, Gm. II. 288, 54. Borgen saved, pp. of beorgan. 'Borsung a corruption, spoiling, Ben. brosnung. Bós, es; m. a cow-stall; præsep, Gm. II. 264, 12. 'Bór, 'e; f. [Swed. bot m] a compensation, etc. 'Botel; g. botles, n. a dwelling, Gm. II. 100, 29, v. botl. 'Botm, 'es; m. a bottom, etc. Bótú, e; f. a compensation. Gm. III. 484, 3, v. Spl. bót.

'Brac adversarius, Ben. 'Bræd-ax a broad-ax, Gm. II. 1015, 34. Bræd, bred, -dl. 'Brædo; g. d. ac. -e; pl. som. ac. -a; g. -ena; d. -um; g. breadth, etc. Bræda lombi, Ben. 'Brædenu, e; f. [bræd broad; denú a valley] BRADON, etc. 'Bræd-panne, an; f. a frying-pan, v. Spl. panne. 'Brægen, es; n. the brain, etc. 'Brand, brond, 'es. m. ['Norwe brandr, m: Fr. tran-don m] a torch, etc. 'Brantian, l. 5, 'crepare. 'Bræd, bread, es; n. a bread, etc. Bræw-ern, es; n. a brewing-place; coquina cereviale, Gm. II. 338, 3. 'Bræcst bræw; fractus, Beo. K. 340. Iréd, es; pl. nom. bredu; n. a sole, plank, etc. 'Bregu-róf princely eminent, Beo. K. 3847. Bregu-weard a ruler guard, a ord, Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 13. Bregu-stola royal seat, a thron, Beo. K. 4387. 'Brehntiam, l. 2, 'crepare. 'Brember; bramble, Cd. 142, Th. p. 77, 12, v. bremel. Bremendil, adj. having in honour, ale brated, famous. Bremendil-cum celebrandis, Mens B. v. Bremesbyrig, -dl. 'Breme-barh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; BRAMSURY, etc. jBRæs, 'es; f. the breast, etc. Bræde-earu, e; f. pectoris cura, Cd. Es. 81, b. Bræst-gewmð, es; n. breast clothing, coat of mail, Beo. K. 2422: 439. -weorþung, e; f. breast ornament, id. 5003. -wylm, e; m. breast food, pain, id. 370.

*Breotan; * p. breat, we brutton; pp. broten to bruise, *Gm. I. 897, 9. Breotne Britain, Th. An. v. Bryten. Broowan; p. braew, we bruwon; pp. browen to BREW; coquere cerevisiam, Gm. I. 897, 7, v. briwan. Breane -dl. *Breasen strong, v. brasen. Brigege -dl. 1° Brige, Brycg, Brig, e; f. *Bridgenorth, etc. Bridgifte, -dl. *Brid-gifta; nom. g. ac; d. -um; f. only pl. nuptials, Th. Apol. *Bridgifu, *brydgifu dowry, etc. *Brim-clif, es; n. a sea-rock, *Beo. K. 442. -faro a sea-journey, an ocean way, Cd. 190, Th. p. 236, 17. -lād a sea-way, Gm. II. 450, 29. -leadu, e; f. a sea-going, a voyage, *Beo. K. 2096. -liðend, es; m. -man a seaman, Th. An. *Beo. gl. -stream, es; m. the sea stream, the ocean, *Beo. K. 3817. -wif a sea-woman, siren, Gm. II. 460, 32. -wisa, an; m. a sea-ruler, sea-king, *Beo. K. 5855. -wyllf e; f. a sea-wolf; lupa marina, id. 3011. -wylm, es; m. a sea-wave, id. 2988. *Brimse, an; f. a gadfly; tabanus, *Gm. II. 267, 21. Bringan [*Fra. *branga: Swed. *bringa] this verb occasionally makes, p. klang, we brungon; pp. brungen to BRING; afferre, *Beo. gl. *Brittan; part. brittende c. crumble; conterere, friare, *lsm. *Ben. Lye. v. Spl. gebritan. *Bróc; g. bróce; d. héc, bræc; pl. bróc, bræc *formalia, etc. *Bróc *es; m. a brook, etc. Broc, es; * n. dease, affliction, misery, etc. *Bróc-minte, -mynte, an; f. water-mint, v. *Spl. minte. *Broden-mæl, brogden mæl, e; n. twisted blade; ensis-ortus, *Beo. K. 3231: 3332. Broh-brea ðire calamity, Cd. 16, Th. p. 108, 29. *Bronredra branding - iron; andeda, *Mone A. 325, v. brand-isen. Bronrt? [*Isl. brandr rostrum avis, i. e. pars astuans, *Beo. gl. vol. I. p. 245] streaming, raging, boiling, foaming; torrens, æstuans, *Beo. K. 475: 1130. Brost breast, Th. An. v. broost. Broð, *es; n. broth, id. *Broðor, l. 8, *Moes. *brothar, m; dl- broth, l. 9, *Ir. *brathair m: *Wel. brawd, m. l. 30, * Brðor-ræden. l. 31, -sib, l. 34. -þinen, l. 37, -wif. -wyrft brother-wort, or herb, *Ben. Lye. *Brunanburh, -l. 25, * v. Spl. Bremen-burh. Brūn-ecg brown edged, spoken of a sword, Th. An. *fag brown coloured, *Beo. K. 5226.************************

-wyrft brown wort, *Mone A. 538, v. brune-wyrft. Brurdan compungere, *Ben. Brycg, bricg *e; f. a bridge, etc. *Bryd-caloð, -ealu bride-ale, marriage feast, *Som. *Brydelast a bride step. *Bryden solid, firm, Th. An. Brym *es; m. n. the sea, id. Brymel a bramble, v. bremel. *Bryne-leoma, an; m. a fire's flame, *Beo. K. 4621. -wylm, es; m. a fire wave, id. 4647. *Bryten, Bryton, Breoten, Breoton, e; f. BRITAIN:—Brytene igland Britain's island, *Chr. Ing. p. 1, l. Ealre Breotone of all Britain, *Ed. 5, 33, Sm. p. 645, 5. Brytnian p. ode; pp. od to dispense, *Gm. I. 908, 2, v. bryttian. *Bryttene; g. d. ac. of Bryten, Britain. *Brytta, an; m. a dispenser, *Beo. gl. l. 1, dl- Norse briotur, l. 7. dl- Norse Gullbriottur. Brittian l. 3, dl- Norse briota, brytta a fragment. *Burge saved, p. sub. of beorgan. Buhð far byhð bows, Th. An. from búgan. Bún inhabit, Cd. 35, Th. p. 45, 32: 209, Th. p. 259, 18. Búne, an; f. a cup; poculum, Th. An: *Beo. K. 5547. Búr *es; m. a bed-chamber, *Beo. K. 278. Burg, e; f. a citadel; arx, *Gm. I. 642, 29, v. burh. Burge-weall, es; m. a town-wall, Th. An. Burge-weard a city's guard, Cd. 180, Th. p. 226, 19, v. burh-weardas. Burgh a city, Th. An. v. burh. Burgon saved, pl. p. of beorgan. *Burh-hleoð a mountain height, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 3, v. beorh-hleoð. -hloca, *an, m. a city's inclosure, a city, *Beo. K. 3852. * -atede, es; m. a city place; urbis locus, id. 4524. * -ware, -waras; g. -a; d. -um; m. only used in pl. citizens, inhabitants; cives, incolæ, v. Spl. -ware. * -waru, e; f. seldom used in pl. a city; civitas, v. Spl. -waru. -wela, an; m. city wealth, *Beo. K. 6194. Burigan to bury, Th. An. v. birgan. Burigen a sepulchre, Th. An. v. birgen. *Burna, an; m. a stream, *Gm. III. 387, 25, but? as þa bur-nan is f. Burst a bristle, Th. An. v. byrst. *Buter-gepweor [from þwean to anoint] butter-ointment, butter, Th. An. *Buterice, es; m. a leather bag, or bottle; uter, Th. An. *Butting-tun, es; m. Butting-ton, etc. Butyre, an; f. butter, Th. An.**************

*Bycnan, bycnian to becho *Gm. II. 168, 24, v. bicnan. Byga a corner; angulus, *Gm. I. 231, 35, v. bige. *Bygspecc a supplanting, etc. *Byðows, byhat bendest, Th. An. from búgan. Byðan to bail supply, furnish; instruct. 1° Byð 2182. jByrdian to tinere, *Ben. Byrdinge weaver's tool, *Mone A. 21. *Byre, es; pl. nam. ac. also, e; m. a son, Th. An: *Gm. I. 641, 17: *Beo. K. 2377: 4031. Byrga of woods. Hick. I. p. 155, 8, for byrg g. pl. of borh. *Byrre, e; m. a butler, *Beo. K. 2316. byrle. Byrelian; p. ode; od to serve as a butler; bysonem agere, *Beo. gl. Byrgan to bury, *Beo. K. 5311. birgan. *Byrgels, es; m. sepulchre, *Gm. I. 639. Byrht hwile a moment, 1° Byrht-hwile. *Byrig, e; f. city; civitas, *Beo. K. 4937. *Byrigels a spy; g. byrgels, dl- birgen, gen. *Byrne, an; f. a cuirass, *Beo. K. 79. *Byrhom, es; m. a coat of mail, *Beo. gl. is ham. *Byrges, es; m. a soldier in arms. 1° An. 1° Byrst, e; f. a bristle, id. Byscop-wyrft *Beo. gl. wort, *Mone A. 423, v. byst. Byrgung, e; f. a byrgment; negotium, *Som. v. seg. Bysi, bysig, bysig-pied, *Som. v. bisig. Byst infamy, Th. An. v. byst. Bysmorlic disgraceful, id. *bismorlic. *Bytne, an; keel of a ship; carina, *Beo. is ceol. C. *Cæg, e; f. also. Cæge f. a key, *Nic. 14, Th. p. 11. Cæige a key, *Som. Spl. cæg. Cæster-geard m. a fellow-citizen, *Som. v. dea-burh; g. -burge; dl- rig the Chaldean city, *Beo. Spl. *es; m. [Dan. C. Swed. kam m: *Ger. F. kamm m: Old Ger. kamp m: Mid. Ger. kamp m: kambr m. pecten, cornu, etc. *Camp, e; f. ge-camp, es; m. [Dan. Swed. kamp m. a field: *Fra. camp m: kamp m: Old Ger. kamp m: kambr m: Dan. kamp m: kempa f. pugil: *Ger. kamp m: Ir. camp m. a contest, ect. Candel, es; es; n. a candle, etc. Cd. *wara burige, -dl. *Carn-burh; g. burge, burige; byrig, byri; f. Centurion**************************

* etc. *Cant-ware, -waras, nom. ac.; g. -a; d. -um; m. pl. *Kentish men, men of Kent, v. Spl. -ware, -waru. Capitoll* *mæsse, an; f. *early mass.* Carcern, carcarn, es; n. [carc, ern a place] a prison, etc. Carfull, -l. 2 *solicitus. Carl, *es; m. a male: chiefly used before words to denote the male, as *cwen is the female*;— Carl-cat a male cat; -fugol a male, or cock-bird, *Gm. III.* 318, 35. *Cásering, *es; m. a coin, etc. *CAT; g. cattes; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. kat f: Ger. katze f: Old Ger. chaz, chazza f: Plat. Dut. Ger. kater m: a tom-cat: Dan. hankat m: Swed. katta f: a cat; katt m: a tom-cat: Icel. kisa f: kött m: Wel. cath: Bret. kaz m; kazez f: Gael. Ir. cat m: Fr. chat m; chatte f: It. gatto m; gatta f: Sp. Port. gato m; gata f: Rus. kota: Pol. kot: Per.  kit] a CAT; cattus, etc.

*Céaca, céca, an; m. a CHEEK, jaw; mala, maxilla, etc. Ceahcetung a rebuking, *Som. v. ceahhetung.* Ceacborra anhilus, *Cot. 13, Lye.* Ceafor, *es; m. [Plat. käver, sever, zäver m: Dut. kever m: Ger. kafer m: Old Ger. cheviro m: Old Sax. zever m.] a CHAFER, etc. *Cealc-hyð, e; f. [Hunt. Cealclide: West. Chalchuthe] *Chalk, Kent, etc.* Cealf, etc. es; pl. cealfru n. a CALF, calf. Ceallian to call; vocare, dicere, *Th. An. Cealo, cealwa bald; calvus, Gm. II. 189, 34, v. calo. Cealre calmaria, Cot. 42: 168, Som. CEAP, es; *n. a purchase, Beo. K. 4826.* *Ceap-ealeþu, e; f. [ealu ale, þelu a plank] an ale selling place. *Ceap-scip, es; n. a merchant-ship. Cear anxious, careful; anxius, curis pressus, *Cd. 214, Th. p. 269, 2.* Cear-bend, *Gm. 485, 19, v. Spl. oncear-bend.* Cear-aifð a sorrowful journey, *Beo. K. 4787.* *Cearu, e; f. care, id. 2607, v. caru. Cear-wylm, es; m. a care wave, id. 561. Ceaster, -l. 12, On *þære. Ceaster-esc a sort of ash; quoddam fraxinus genus, *Som. helleborus, N. Lye.* -buend, es; m. a city-dweller, a citizen, *Beo. K. 1529.* *ge-ware, -waras, pl. m. townsmen, citizens. *-waru, e; f. what contains inhabitants, a city, ciadel; arx, v. waru. Céca, an; m: céce, an; f. a cheek, *Gm. III. 401, 9, v. Spl.*

ceaca. *Cecum tortellis, Cot. 191.* Ced a boat, wherry; linter, *H. Cega a key, -dl. Ceahhetung laughter, Bt. 16, 2, Card. 78, 21, v. ceahhetung.* *Celloo keeled, a shield resembling the bottom of a ship, *Th. An. Celung, e; f. a cooling, refreshing; refrigeratio, Som. Cemeargode medullatus, Lps. 65, 14, Lye.* *CE'NE, es, m. n; re f; adj. keen, *Beo. K. 411.* Cenne fierce, ac. s. m. of cene. *Centingas men of Kent, v. *Spl. East-centingas.* Ceocung, e; f. ruminatio, *Ben. Ceole, an; f. the jaws, throat; faux, Som. v. ciolæn.* *Ceorl, l. 7, Ceorla *cyng. Ceorlic, etc., also free-born, *Beo. gl. Ceosel, *es; m. gravel. Ceosel-stan gravel, coarse sand; glarea, Mone A. 119.* *Cerdicesford, es; m. Chardford, etc. *-leah, -leag [hlæw, hlaw, es; m. rising ground] *Cheardesley.* *Cetreh CATTERICK. Child a child, *Th. An. v. cild. Chór, *es; m. choir, quire, id. Cian bracia, Cot. 25, Lye. Cicen, *es; n. a chicken.* *Cidan; p. cad, we cidon; pp. ciden to chide: altercari, *Gm. I. 896, 40.* *Cifese, an; f. a harlot; pellex, id. 646, 18, v. *Spl. cyfes.* *Cild-clað, es; m. a child-cloth, swaddling-cloth, *Th. An. Cild-cradol, es; m. a child cradle, id. Cildes scrud, es; n. a child's garment; prætexta, Lye. Cilebenige Caledonia, Herb. 75, Lye. Cin of kin, Th. An. v. cyn. Cin the chin; mentum, Mone A. 76, v. cyn. Cingberg a covering of the chin, a visor, *Cd. 151, Th. p. 188, 28.* Cinc a king, *Som. Ben. v. cyng.* Cinean to gape, yawm; hiare, *Ben. Cinedóm, es; m. a kingdom, Som. Ben. v. cyne-dom. Cinehelm a crown, Som. v. cynehealm. Cine-stol a metropolis, Som. Ben. v. cyne-stol. Cininc, cining a king, id. v. cyng. Cip a tent, booth, stall; tabernaculum, Som. Cipan to sell, *Th. An. v. cypan.* *Ciptun brought, v. ceapian. Ciric, dl- *Circe, cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd. 2, 7: Sm. p. 509, 5, v. cyrice, l. 9.* *Cyrice is. Ciric, dl- *Cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd. 2, 7, Sm. p. 509, 9: 3, 17, Sm. p. 543, 32, v. cyrice. Ciriclic church-like, ecclesiastical, Th. An. *Ciritan, es; m. a church-yard. Cirman to make a noise, to cry out, *Th. An. v. cyrman. Cirran to return, id. v. cerran. Cira-treow a cherry-tree, v.****

cyrs-treow. *Ciser-æppel, es; m. a kind of dried figs. Ciste a band of soldiers, *Cd. 154, Th. p. 192, 10, 11.* Cistwuce, an; f. purification-week, *Spl. v. Spl. cys-wuce.* Cite a city; civitas, *Lye. Citer a harp, Gm. I. 258, 19, v. cytere. Cifan to wake known, Th. An. v. cyðan. Citte of a bottle, Som. q. bitte, from byt. Ciwung, e; f. a chewing; rumination, *Ben. v. cywung.* *Clæfer; g. clæfre; pl. clæfra; f. cloer; trifolium, *Gm. III. 372, 34.* Clæn-heort clea- *hearted. *Clæð, es; m. a garment; vestia, *Gm. I. 638, 31, v. clað.* *Clæð-scear, e; f. a pair of shears; forfex, *Som. Claster, cluster, clyster, es; n. a cloister, enclosure, etc. CLAW, -dl- clawu, e; f. a claw, etc. Cleaf clove, split, separated, p. of clufan, v. Spl. Cleafa, an; m. a room, cellar, Th. An. v. cleofa, Spl. clyfa. Cleansian to purify, *Som. v. clænsian.* *Cledemuða, an; m. Gladmouth, etc. Clenlice cleanly, *Ben. v. clænlice.* *Cleofa, an; m. a rock, hill, cleft; rupes, fissura, *Cod. Ea. 22a.* *Cleonede talarius, *R. 77, Ben. Clibe the herb agrimony, Som, Ben. v. clife. CLIF, *es; n. a rock, etc. Clifa a bed, couch, Som. v. bedclyfa, Spl. cleafa. Clifian, l. 6, dl- findere. *Climban; p. clamb, we clumbon to climb, *Th. An. v. climan. Clipian to call, id. v. cleopian. Clipung a calling, Som. v. clypung. Clifða a plaister, poultice; plasma, malagma, id. Clufen separated, *v. Spl. clúfan. Clucgge, an; f. a clock, bell, Th. An. Clúfan, he clyfð; p. cleáf, we clufon; pp. clufen to CLEAVE, split; findere, *Th. R. § 250. Clustro cloister, prison, barriers, Cd. 22, Th. p. 22, 11, v. Spl. claster. Clyfa, an; m. a room, cellar, Th. An. v. cleafa. j Clynegan pulvere, Ben. j Clynpigend, es; m. one calling or crying, Th. An. Clynpigende crying, id. *Clyater, es; n. a cloister; claustrum, *Gm. I. 643, 39, v. Spl. claster. Clyð cleaves, splits, v. id. clúfan.* *CNÆP, es; m. a top, etc. *Cnear, *es; m. a ship. Cneord so-lers, *Ben. Cneow-magas relations, v. mæg. -sib; g. -sibbe; f. relationship, a race, Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 13. -wærc knes-pain; genium dolor, Som. -wyrste genicull, Ben. Lye. CNIP, *es; m. a******

a *participle*; *participium, etc.* -nimendlic *participial, Som.* -nimminge *a partaking, id.* Dælydnes, *se*; *f. a division*; *partitio, id. v. dæling.* Dæn-bære *woody vales, id. v. den-bæra.* Dæne-land *a land of valleys*; *convallia, Lps. 59, 6, Lye.* Dæn-marc, *e*; *f. Dæn-merce, an*; *f. DENMARK—To Dæn-marce, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 275, 25. To Dæn-mercan, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 276, 10: 1075, Ing. p. 283, 2, v. Spl. Den-marce.* Dæn-ware, -waras; *g. a.*; *pl. m. inhabitants of valleys*; *valicolæ, Som.* Dærian *to injure, Lye. v. derian.* Dærstende *fermenting, Ben.* Dæð *death, Th. An. v. deað.* Dæðberende *mortal, v. deað-bære.* Dag *what is spread, Som. v. daag.* Daga, dagas, dagum *of days, days, to days*; *pl. g. ac. d. of dæg.* ^k Dalas *parts, Cd. 16, Th. p. 20, 8, v. dæl.* Dalo, *e*; *f. a den*; *caverna, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 21.* Danegeld *Danegell, Danish tribute, Som.* Dar, *e*; *f. destruction, injury, Th. An. v. daru.* Darað, dareð, daroð, ^e *es*; *m. a dart, etc.*

Dead-boren *dead-born, Herb. 63, 2.* Deadsynig *guilty*; *reus, C. Mt. 5, 21.* Deagelian *to hide, Beo. gl. v. diglian.* Deagged, deag-wyrmed *troubled with the goat*; *podagricus, R. 77, Lye.* Deag-telg *ostrum, Cot. 146.* Deapung, *e*; *f. a dipping*; *immersio, Som.* ^l Dearn *dark, Th. An. v. deorc.* Dearn *hidden, Beo. gl. dýrn.* Dearn *loss*; *damnum, Som. v. daru.* Deað-bana *a murderer.* -beám, *es*; *m. death-tree, tree of death, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 13.* -bed, *des*; *n. a death-bed, Beo. K. 5798.* -betecan *morti trader, Mod. Const. Lye.* -cwealm [*cwealm destruction*] *death, slaughter, Beo. K. 3338.* -cwylmmed *mortificatus, Lps. 78, 2, Lye.* -dæg, *es*; *m. death day, day of death, Beo. K. 372.* -den, *nes*; *n. death's den. Cod. Ex. 12b.* -drep *death-swoon, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 6.* Deaðes-witegung, -witung, *e*; *f. a prophesying or divination by raising the spirits of the dead*; *necromantia, Som.* Deað-fæg *death colour, discoloured by death*; *morte discolor, Beo. K. 1693.* -rægl *death-cloth, pall.* -reaf *death-garment, or spoil, pillage, Cot. 77*; *Som.* -scua, *an*; *m. shade of death, death, Beo. K. 318.* ^e -stede, *es*; *m. a death place, Cd. 171, Th. p. 216, 2.*

-sweltan *to suffer death, to die*; *mortem pati, Som.* -werig *death-weary, Beo. K. 4245.* -wic, *es*; *n. death residence, sepulchre, id. 2561.* ^e -wyrd, *e*; *f. destiny, Cot. 89, Lye.* DEAW, *es*; *m. DEW, etc.* ^m Dead-bot *penitence, Som. v. dæd-bot.* Defensic *of Devonshire*; *Defonius, id.* Dehter *daughter, id. v. dohtor.* Deira-wald, Deira-wudu *the wood of Deira, now Beverley*; *Deiorum silva. vel saltus, id.* Delf, *es*; *n. a delving, digging, Th. An.* Delfin *a dolphin, Mone A. 275.* Delfing *a DELVING, digging, v. bedelfan.* Demend, *es*; *m. a judge*; *judex, Beo. K. 360.* Demere, *es*; *m. id. Som.* Denum *loss, Ors. 2, 4, Bar. p. 67, 11.* Den for, denu *a valley, Th. An.* Den-bæra *places yielding mast for fattening hogs*; *valles nemorose et glandiferae porcis pascentis et saginandis idoneæ, Som.* ⁿ Dene ^e *es*; *m. a valley, plain*: *wið þone dene, Gen. 13, 18.* Dene *of a valley, g. d. ac. of denu.* Dene-mearc, *e*; *f. Denmark, Chr. 1004, Ing. p. 178, 25: 1035, Ing. p. 207, 18.* Deng, *On dengum in novalibus, Prov. 13.* Den-marce, -mearc, *an*; *f. Of Den-marcan, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 273, 11: 1119, Ing. p. 340, 30.* To Den-mearcan, *Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 30: 1084, Ing. p. 288, 11: 1087, Ing. p. 296, 33.* Denu, *es*; *n. a den*; *cubile, Beo. gl. v. denu.* Densc *Danish, Th. An. v. Denisc.* Deofan; *p. deaf, we dufon*; *pp. dofen to sink*; *mergere, Gm. I. 897, 5, v. gedufan.* Deofe *perfectus, Ben.* Deofol-scinna *devils*; *dæmonia, Som.* Deoég, *e*; *f. dye*; *tinctura, Beo. K. 1693.* Deoégol *secret, id. 547, v. Spl. dygel.* Deohle *secret, Som. v. deahla.* Deope *deeply*; *profunde, Cd. 130, Th. p. 165, 15, v. deoplice.* ^o Deo-*ra-mægð, Dera-mægð the province of Deira.* Deorby-scir, *e*; *f. Derbyshire, Chr. 1065, Ing. p. 253, 13.* Deorc-græg *dark grey*; *furvus, Som.* Deor-cyn, *es*; *n. a kind of beast, Th. An.* -fald, -tun *a deer fold, a park*; *cervorum hortus, Som.* -hege *a DEER-HEDGE, a hedge against deer, or wild beast*; *sepimentum, Som. Lye.* Deorling, ^e *es*; *m. a P darling, etc.* ^P Deorwurðe, *deorwyrðe, diorwurðe, es*; *m. n. f. re precious, etc.* Dere *damage, Som. v. daru.* Der-

fan to labour, Lye, v. deorfan. Dest *doest, v. don.*

^q Dic, ^e *es*; *m. a DIKE, etc.* ^q Diende *lactantes, R. Mt. 21, 16, Lye.* Digel; *g. digele, digle*; *f. a secret, Th. An.* Digellice *secretly, Th. An. v. digelice.* Digel-writere, *es*; *m. a secret writer, secretary, Som.* Digner-as *foetus, Cot. 93, Lye.* DIHT, ^e *es*; *f. a disposing*. ^r Dile-sealf, *e*; *f. dill-salve*; *medicamentum ex anetho confectum, Cot. 208, Lye.* DIM; *g. m. n. dimmes*; *f. dimre*; *dimgende*; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re, DIM, obscure, Som.* Dim-hof *a dark house, a cave, den, Elf gr. 13, id.* Dimme *dimly, Th. An.* Dincg *dang*; *simus*; *also, fallow land*; *no-vale, Som.* Dinguung, *e*; *f. dunging*; *stercoratio, Ben.* Dinig *dang, Bra. v. dincg.* Dinor *a penny, denarius, Som.* Dinung, *e*; *f. a dinnung, tingling*; *tinnitus, Lye.* Diobul *the devil, Som. v. deofol.* Diogol *secret, Lye. v. digle.* Diolu *secrets, Som. v. diohlu.* Dior-wurðe *precious, v. Spl. deor-wurðe.* Dippan *to dip, Ex. 12, 22: Ps. 67, 25, v. dyppan.* Dirian *to hurt, Som. v. derian.* Dirling *a darling, id. v. deorling.* Dirn-licgend, *es*; *m. a secret-lier, an adulterer, id. v. dýrn, etc.* Dirodin, *scarlet-dye, Lye. v. derodin.* Dirstellice *boldly, Som. v. dýrstig.* Disung, *e*; *f. dotage, madness*; *deliratio, id.* Disig *foolish, id. v. dýsi.*

^{Do} Dobbenge *decepit, very old*; *decrepitus, Som.* ^o Dolg, *doh, es*; *m. a wound, l. 4.* ^o Dolg-bot. *Dolg-drenc, a wound drink, Som.* Dolg-gilp, *es*; *m. foolish boasting, vain-glory, Beo. K. 1012.* Dolg-sealf *wound salve, Som.* Dolh-wund ^e *a sword or dagger wound, Th. An.* Dollic *foolish*; *stultus, Beo. K. 5288.* Dollice *foolishly, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 22.* ^t Dolscipe *folly.* ^t Dóm-eađig *blessed with power, Cd. 63, Th. p. 75, 29.* Dómern, ^e *es*; *n. a judgment-place, etc.* Domige, *etc. -dl.* ^o Domian *ic domige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od. v. a. to give judgment, to exalt, glorify*; *gloriam tribuere, extollere*; *Cd. 192, Th. p. 241, 4: 192, Th. p. 239, 17.* Dóm-léas *powerless, dishonourable, id. 218, Th. p. 279, 13.* -lice *powerfully, effectually, boastfully, Ják. p. 26, 10.* Don *a little fallow-deer*; *damula, Cot. 68, Lye.* Donlica *practicus Cot. 149, id.* Doom *questio,*

R. Jn. 3, 25, *id.* v. dóm. Doonde *laturi*, *Cot.* 197, *id.* Dora of doors, from door, v. duru. ^a Dorlæcan a sort of locusts; attaci, *Som.* Doð does, v. dón.

Dracan gypsum, *Cot.* 97, *Lye.* Dracan-blód dragon's blood; sanguis draconis, cinnabaris, *id.* 210, *id.* Dræf drove, p. of drifan, v. Spl. Draef, *e; f. a drove; * company, assembly, etc. Draged vœctus; dragende vœhens, *Ben.* ^a Dreám-healden, es; m. a pleasure-keeper, *Beo.* K. 2455. ^a Dreacan; p. drehte [dreahite, *Gm.* I. 905, 6] pp. dreht to vex, *Th. An.* Drete; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. muddy; turbidus, *Gm.* I. 735, 4. Drefsiende and safriende rheumaticus, *R.* 77, *Lye.* Drefsiende drying, *Som.* v. drigan. Drehte vœzed, p. of dreacan v. Spl. Drenc *es; m. a drink, drench, *Beo.* gl. v. drinc. Drenigean to drain, *Ben.* v. drehnigean. Dreog modesty, *Ben.* v. gedreog. ^a Dreor, es; m. blood, etc. Dreor-fah blood-stained, *Beo.* K. 964. Dreorig *bloody, *id.* 2833. Dreorig-môd sad of mind, *Cd.* 134, *Th.* p. 169, 24. Dreoriglice sadly; mœste, *Th. An.* Dreorilice drearily, mournfully, *id.* Drepan; p. dræp, we dræpon; pp. drepen to strike; ferire, *Gm.* 897, 23; *Beo.* K. 3487. Drepe, *es; m. * a blow, slaying, etc. ^a Dri; g. m. n. griges; f. drige, *drine*, adj. DRY; aridus, *Jos.* 3, 17, etc. Drias soothsayers, *Prov.* 23, *Som.* v. dreas. Drias a pasture; ager pascuus; deaw drias dew of the field; ros agri, *Lye.* ^a Mr. Thorpe reads deaw-dripas dew-drops, *Cd.* 183, *Th.* p. 233, 17. Driencen-georn a drunkard; vinolentus, *Som.* Drifan; p. dræf, þu drife to drive, *Th. An.* *Beo.* gl. v. n. pelli; v. a. pelere. Driht, dryht, e; f. a company, a band of soldiers, *Beo.* K. 236. ^a Drihten-weard guardian-lord, *Cd.* 201, *Th.* p. 249, 24. Driht-mon a regulator of a wedding, *Som.* v. driht-guma. Drihtscipe, es; m. dominion, lordship, *Cd.* 24, *Th.* p. 31, 14; *Beo.* K. 2939. Driht-sele, dryht-sele a royal hall, a hall, *Beo.* K. 964; 1527. Driht-wurðe a theologian, *Som.* Drinc, drenc, *es; m. a drink, etc. Drinc-lean præmia bibendi honoraria, *L. Cnut.* pol. 78, *Som.* *-fæt, es; n. a drinking vessel, *Beo.* K. 4606.

-laf, -lagu drink-law; assisa potus, *Som.* Drof-denn a den, or valley where droves of cattle feed; armentorum cubile, *id.* -man a drove-man, cattle keeper, *id.* ^a Drohtað, e; f. a sojourn, conversation, *Cd.* 86, *Th.* p. 109, 6; *Beo.* gl. Drohtian, drohtnian to live, pass (time), *Th. An.* versare, *Beo.* gl. Droppetan to drop; stillare, *Gm.* II. 218, 26, v. dropian, dropetan. Droppah stronius, *Cot.* 174. Dropsag sturnus, *Ben.* Dror gore, *Lye.* v. Spl. dreor. ^a Drosen, drosen, e; f. sæces, *Beo.* gl. Druncen-læt lentus, *Cot.* 124, *Lye.* Druncenscipe, es; m. drunkenness; ebrietas, *Som.* Druncenwall man ebrius, *Past.* 17, 8, *Lye.* Drusian, p. ade; pp. od. to subside, settle; sedare, *Beo.* K. 3260. ^a Dryht-bearn, es; n. a noble child, *id.* 4065. Dryhtenlic dominical, lordly, *Th. An.* v. drihtenlic. Dryhtere, es; m. a lord; dominus, *Som.* Dryht-maðm, es; m. a lordly treasure, *Beo.* K. 5681. -wyrda, an; m. one speaking in the name of the Lord, a divine, *Som.* Drying a whispering, susurrus, *id.* Dryn-c-werig drink weary; temulentus, *id.* v. drinc-werig. Drypa a drop, *id.* v. dropa. Dryr, es; m. blood, *Cod. Ex.* 56a, v. Spl. dreor. Dryrines, se; f. sadness, sorrowfulness; tristitia, *Mone* C. 40.

Dufed sunk; mersus, *Ben.* v. duflan.

^a Duguðum with prosperity, prosperously, *Cd.* 86, *Th.* p. 107, 33, v. duguð. Dulh-rune pellitory of the wall, *Som.* v. dolh-rune. Dumle onocrotalus, *Cot.* 23, *Ben.* Duncor dark; obscurus, *Gm.* II. 141, 34, v. deorc. Dúne down, *Th. An.* ^b Dún-græf, es; n. a mountain cavern, *Cod. Ex.* 56; *Beo.* gl. Duolma a chaos, *Som.* v. dwolma. Durelcás doorless, *Th. An.* Dureras wælc, *Cot.* 183, *Lye.* Dust-drenc dust or powder-drink, a powder mixed with liquid, and taken against the jaundice, *L. M.* 3, 12, *Som.* Duðhama, Duðhamor papyrus, *R.* 43, *Lye.*

^a Dwæ; g. m. n. dwæses; f. dwæsse dull, etc. Dwelan to deceive; decipere, *Beo.* K. 3468. Dweomere a juggler, ^c *Som.* v. gedwymer. ^a Dweorf, dweorh, *es; m. a dwarf. Dweorge-dwosle pennyroyal, pudding-grass; pulegium, *Herb.* 49, *Lye.* Dwis stupid, *Som.* v. dwæa. Dwosle pule-

gium, *Ben.* Dwyld sin, *Th. An.* v. Spl. ge-dwilt. Dwyge-dwosle pudding-grass, *Elf.* gl. 16, *Lye.* v. Spl. dweorge-dwosle.

^a Dwyderung, e; f. a transfiguration, phantom, delusion; transfiguration, illusio, *Som.* v. dyderung. Dydest didst, p. of dón. Dydring, es; m. [Plat. dojer, dôl, m; Dut. dojer, doojer, door, doir; *Kil.* doder, m; *Ger.* dotter m. in Upper Ger. totter, toter; Old Ger. tutiro, tuturo, dodero] a yolk; ovi vitellus;—Dydring æges a yolk of an egg, *L. M.* 1, 38; *Gm.* III. 363, 28. Dygel hidden; secretus, *Beo.* K. 2714, v. Spl. deogol. Dygle deeply, *Cd.* 178, *Th.* p. 224, 2, v. digle. Dyglyce secretly, *Som.* v. diglice. Dyggyl hidden, *id.* v. digle. Dyggylens secrecy, *id.* v. digelnes. Dyhle hid, covered, *id.* v. digle. Dyhtnere a steward, *id.* v. dihtnere. Dyle a dill, *id.* v. Spl. dile. Dylste, an; f. matter, corruption; tabum, sania, *L. M.* 2, 29; 1, 31, *Som.* Dylstithe purulent, matter; suppurati, saniosi, *L. M.* 1, 29, *Som.* Dym dim, *id.* v. dim. Dynege novale, *H.* Dyne *thunder, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 7, 27. Dyneras folles, *R.* 106, *Lye.* Dynian; p. ede; pp. od, to make a din, to rush; strepere, irruere; dynege, *Jath.* 10, *Th. An.* p. 131, 45; *Chr.* 938, and Wharton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry* by Price, vol. 1. p. xci. note. ^a Feld denode sega swate the field rushed with warriors' blood; Athelstan's Victory, *Ing.* p. 142, 5. ^a Dyr, deor, dior dear, precious, *Th. An.* Dyrawudu Deirorum sylva, *Bd.* 5, 2. Dyre; adv. dearly; care, *Beo.* K. 4606. Dyrn -hæmend, -licgend, es; m. an adulterer, fornicator; adulter, *Som.* Dyrste, for durste, dorste durst, p. of dear. Dyrsting-panne, an; f. a frying-pan; sartago, *Ben.* Dyrstete bold, daring; audax, *Som.* Dyrwyrðe precious, v. Spl. deorwurðe. Dysig foolish, *Th. An.* v. disii. ^a Dyst dust, *id.* v. dust. Dyð-homar, dyðhomer a shoot, acion, cutting; malleolus, *id.*

^a Eacan; p. eoc; pp. eacen to eke, etc. *Gm.* I. 896, 4, v. ecan. Eacen increased, quickened, *Cd.* 132, *Th.* p. 167, 15; gifted, honoured, *Beo.* K. 394; *Cd.* 179, *Th.* p. 224, 24, v. eacan. Eacne coheced, *Cd.* 123, *Th.* p. 157, 14, v. eacnian.

Eadan; p. eod; pp. eaden to give, grant, ordain; concedere quasi in possessionem, gignere: swa him eaden wæs as was ordained for them, *Bt. F. p. 139, 18.* *Ead-hreðig exulting in prosperity, or success, *Th. An.* *Eades-burh; g.-burge; d.-byrig; f. *Eddesbury, etc.* *Eadiglic happy, etc. Eadiglice happily; feliciter, beaté, *Beo. K. 199.* Ead-medice humbly, *Th. An.* Ead-modian dignari, *Gm. II. 585, 22.* Eadmodlice humble, respectful; humilis, *Som.* Eadmundes-burh; g.-burge; d.-byrig; f. *St. Edmundsbury, Chr. 1047.* Eadnys, se; f. [ead a possession] happiness; felicitas, *Hick. I. p. 135, 8.* *Eadulfes-næss, es; m. *Walton on the Nose.* Eærfoðu tributatio, *Lye.* ^hEafer-fern oak-fern, wall-fern; radiolus, *Som.* Eafor-fern, eafer-fearn oak-fern, wall-fern, polypodium, *Som. Mone A. 409: 471.* Eagan - bregþ an eye-brow; palpebra, *Som.* Eagan-breohþ a moment of time. v. eagan-bryht. Eagan-spind eye or cheek fat; adeps oculorum. *Eag-duru e; f. eag-þyrl, es; n. a window. Eag-ece eye-ach, *Som.* EAEG I. 4. *oculus. Eagen of eyes, v. eage. Eages-prince the twinkling of an eye, *Som.* Eag-flea a spot in the eye; albugo, *id.* Eag-sealf eye-salve, *id.* Eag-seoung, eag-sioung a disease of the eye; glaucoma, *Som. Lye.* Eah an eye. Eah-mist eye mist, for the other compounds of eah v. eag, etc. Eah-ring pupilla, *H.* Eah-teoð eighth, *Th. An. v. eahtoða.* Eah-te-teone eighteen, *Th. An.* Eahtian; p. ode; pp. od to observe, regard; observare, *Beo. K. 2814.* ⁱEalað-wyrt ale-wort, ale; cerevisia mustea, *Som.* Eald, yld; m. homines, *Beo. gl. v. Spl. yld.* Ealda, an; m. an old man, *Th. Apol.* Eald-awered worn, wasted, old; tritus, vetustus, *R. Ben. 5.* Ealdðóm, es; m. old-age, *Th. An. v. ealdóm.* Ealde-láf, e; f. old inheritance, a sword, *Beo. K. 1584.* -uðwita, an; m. an historian; historicus, *Som. v. Spl. eald-writere.* Eald-fæder a father; pater, *Beo. K. 743.* -gesið, es; m. an old companion, *id. 1700.* -gestreon old treasure, *id. 2761.* -hettende, es; m. an old persecutor, *Th. An.* -metod old or great creator; creator, *Beo. K. 1883.* -mynster, Old

MINSTER; vetus monasterium, opposed to, Niwe-mynster at Winchester, *Chr. 1042.* ^jEaldor-dugub a chief magistrate. -leás princeless, *Beo. K. 30: lifeless, id. 3173.* Eald-Seaxe the old Saxons, v. Eald-Seaxan. -spell, es; m. an old speech, or discourse, a tale, *fable, Bt. 39, 4.* ^k-writere, es; m. an old writer, an antiquarian, *Som.* Eale *of or with ale, v. *Spl. ealu.* Eale-gafol gauel tribute, or excise of ale, *id.* Ealeþe-tun an alehouse; taberna, *Som.* Eal-gearo all prepared, *Beo. K. 154.* -godwebbe all goodweb, all silk, *Cot. 96, Som. -gylden all gilded, Beo. K. 2216.* *Ealh-stede, es; m. hall-stead, a palace, *Cd. 208, Th. p. 258, 11, v. Spl. alh-stede.* Eal-ifer jack in the hedge, ramaons; alliaria, *Som.* -iren all iron, tote ferreus, *Beo. K. 4760.* -lang all along, long, *id. 3414.* Eall-cyn every kind, *Som.* Ealle-ofþung whole offering; holocaustum, *R. 35, Lye.* Ealles of all, totally, *Th. An.* Ealo, ealu; g. ealwes; n. ale, beer; cerevisia, v. aloð. Ealo-benc, e; f. an ale-bench, *Beo. K. 2051: 5729.* -gal an ale drunkard, *Cd. 109, Th. p. 145, 15.* Ea-lond, es; n. water-land, an island, *Beo. K. 4662.* Ealo-wæg, e; f. an ale-cup, *id. 956: 985.* Eal-rihte all right; penitus rectus, *R. Ben. 72, Lye.* Ealtæwe good, sound; bonus, integer, *Gm. I. 248, 25.* Ealþrotbolla claustrum, *R. 72, Lye.* ^lEalu-fæt an ale-vat; lacus, *Som.* ^mEalteawe good, v. ealtæwe, *Spl. ealtæwe.* *Ealu-clyfa, an; m. an alehouse. Ean one, ean-feald, etc. v. an, anfeald, etc. Eapel; g. eaples; m. an apple, *Cd. 222, Th. p. 290, 7, v. Spl. æpel.* Earban pulse, vetches, *Som.* v. earfan. Earbeð trouble, difficulty; molestia, *Som.* v. *Spl. earfoð.* Earbetlice uneasily; difficile, *Som.* Earc, e; f. an ark, chest; cista, *Th. An. v. arc.* Earce-bord ark-board, the ark, *Cd. 70, Th. 84, 26.* Earclænend, es; m. an ear cleanser, a little finger, v. -finger. -coðu parotida, *R. 11.* Eard-lufe, an; f. country-love, beloved country; patria dilecta, *Beo. K. 1377.* Eardigean to dwell, *Cd. 121, Th. p. 156, 19, v. eardian.* ⁿEard-stapa, an; m. an earth-stepper, a man, *Cod. Ex. 76, b.* Eardung-hus a dwelling-house, or abid-

ing place; habitationis domus, *Bd. 4, 28.* Earfan a kind of pulse, or vetch; ervum, *L. M. 1, 8.* *Earfoð, e; f. difficulty, trouble; molestia, *Gm. II. 257, 2: Beo. K. 1062.* Earfoð-fere difficult to be passed; difficilis transitu. -hawe visa, *Lye.* -læte emissu. -recece narratu. -rime numeratu, *id. Gm. II. 550, 9.* Earfoð-aib a painful journey, *Cd. 72, Th. p. 89, 5.* -þrag, e; f. a troublesome time, *Beo. K. 564.* Eargeat a ravenous bird; harpa, *Som.* v. earn-geat. Ear-hring, es; m. an ear-ring; ⁿinauria, *Ex. 32, 2.* *Ea-leppa, an; m. an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear, *Som.* -loccas the fore-locks, hair drawn over the forehead; atrice, *Lye.* -preon, es; m. an ear-pin, ear-ring; inauria, *R. 65.* Earm-gjegirelan bracelets; dextralia, *Cot. 63.* *Eoga an elbow. *heort *merciful, *Dial. 1, 2.* *Earming, es; m. a poor, miserable being; miser, *etc.* Earm-sceapen miserably made, a wretch, *Beo. K. 2702.* *Earmuða, an; m. Yarmouth. Earn-geap-dl. *geat, e; f. [get a goat] the goat eagle, vulture; arpa, g. harpyia, ^o*Mone. A. 2.* *Earpe, an; f. a harp, v. hearpe. Ear-ring an ear-ring, *Som. v. Spl. ear-hring.* Ears, es; m. pedes, v. ærs, es; m. -scrypel ear-scraper, the little finger, *Mone A. 217.* Ears-end the buttock; nates, *id. 251.* Earð-dyne, -styrung an earthquake, *Som.* *Ear-wiga, an; m. an earwig; blatta forficularia. -wreon an ear-ring, *Som. Ben.* East-Ceatingas East Kentians, or men of East Kent, *Chr. 1009, Ing. p. 183, 17.* Easten from the east, *Cd. 27, Th. p. 35, 16, v. East, adj.* *Easter; pl. eastr Easter, *Th. An.* Easteð, es; m. a river's bank, *id.* East-folk people of the east, *Som.* *Eastre, an; f. easter; pascha, *Gm. II. 134, 9.* East-suð south-east, *Som.* -wæg, es; m. east-way, *Cd. 174, Th. p. 220, 11.* Eatan to eat, *Som. v. etan.* *Eað-ben, e; f. a humble prayer. ^qEaþ-þerl an eye-hole, a window, *Som. v. eagh-þyrl.* Eapost most easily, *Th. An. sup. of eaþe.* Eatol terrible, for atol, *Beo. K. 4951.* Eatole Italy; Italia, *Som.* Eatol-ware, waras; pl. m. Italians; Itali, *Som.* *Eawian to shew, *Bd. 2, 6, Sm. p. 508, 24: Beo. gl. Eaxanmuða, an; m. EXMOUTH, etc.*

Eaxel, e; f. a shoulder, etc. *leo. gl.* *Eaxl-gestealla, an; a shoulder or arm companion, bosom friend, *Beo. K. 2652*. ea, an; m. an ebb. *Ebbian; ode; pp. od. to ebb. Ebe-e-morð open murder, manslaughter, *Som.* Eboalan to aspheme; blasphemy, id. Eburðring, v. *Spl. efor-þryng*. Ebylgan to be angry; irasci, *Ben.*

eccean, def. m. for eca, ecan, from ece eternal. Ecg, e; f. an edge, l. 3, dl-2 Applied, etc. - - - to animi: l. 8, -dl. *Cd. 162: Mann.* Ecg-bana, an; m. a sword killer; qui sine intermit, *Beo. K. 2524*. -clif, es; n. a sea-cliff, id. 5781. Ecged edged, sharpened; acutus, *Som.* Ecg-hete, es; m. war-hate, *Beo. K. 3473*. -þræc, e; f. war or savage courage, id. 1185. Ecilma gout in the feet, *Som. v. Spl. scelma*. Ecilmæht one who has gout in his feet, *Som.* *Ec-soðlice but, truly; ac, vere, id.

er, edcir, edcyr, *re; f. also, edcerre, es; m. a return, *Cd. 223, Th. p. 293, 7.* Edcoelnes, es; f. a pleasant coolness; refrigeratio, *Ps. 65, 11, Lye.* Eddyrc household stuff, *Lye, v. yddisc.* Eder-bryce a hedge breaking, *Som. v. edor-bryce.*

Ed-hwyrft, es; m. a return, tumult; reditus, *Beo. K. 2562*. Edignys happiness, *Som. v. eadigneas.* Edisc-weard a parkward, a keeper, *id. Col. 26, Lye.* Ed-iung young, *Som. v. ed-geong.* E-lensende relative, id. v. ed-lensende. -melu holy sacrifices, or ceremonies, id. -mod mild, obedient, *Ben. v. eadmod.* -neow anew, *Cd. 17, Th. p. 20, 25.* -neowung a renewing, v. ed-niw, etc.

*Edre a drain, *Som. v. æddre.* Edulfætæl, family staff, or support, *Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 16.* Ed-wendan to turn again, to escape, *Beo. K. 657.* -wend, es; m. an escape, a reverse; evasio, id. 4372. Ed-wist-full substantial, *Som. v. edwistlic.* Ed-wyrpan to unswarp, ameliorate; meliorari, *Lye.*

en even, *Som. v. efen.* Efelaste the herb mercury, id. v. efen-lesten. Efen-beorhte evenly or equally bright, *Bt. 179, F. p. 88, 8.* -cristan a fellow christian, *Lye. v. emn.* -dyr alike or equally dear. -gemæca, an; m. a companion. -gereord, es; n. an evening repast, a supper, *Som.* -gereordian to sup, *Lye.* -hād, es; m. even-ness, a like condition, *Gm. II.*

635, 20. -hæftling, es; m. a co-captive, *Mann.* -heap, es; m. a fellow soldier, *Som.* -herenis, se; f. a praising together, *Ps. 32, 1, id.* -herian to praise together, id. -hlyta, an; m. a consort, *Som. Gm. II. 635, 21.* -læcestre, an; f. a female imitator; imitatrix, *Som.* -læcung, e; f. a matching.

-lesten the herb Mercury, id. -metan to make equal, compare, id. -mête, es; m. even-meat, supper, id. -nu even now; etiam nunc, *Lye.* -rice, es; n. equal power, *Bd. 5, 10.* -sarig even or equally sorry, *Dial. 2, 1, Lye.* -swediglic consubstantial, *Som.* -þenung, e; f. even-food, supper. -þeow, es; m. -þeowa, an; m. a fellow servant. -þrowung, e; f. a suffering together, compassion, *Som.* -þware agreeing; concurs, *Gm. II. 653, 4.* -towiatlic consubstantial, *Som.* -wege, an; f. even balance or weight, id. -wel even well, equally, *Lye.* -weorcan to co-operate, *Som.* -weorð even worth, equivalent, id. -werod, es; n. a fellow soldier, id. -wiht even weight, id. -wyrcan to co-operate, id. -wyrung, e; f. a co-operating, id. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow worker, id. -wyrðe equally worthy, id. -yrfeward, es; m. a coheir.

Efer a boar, *Th. An. v. eafor.* Efer-fearn oak fern, *Lye, v. Spl. eafor-feru.* Efern evening, late; sero, *C. R. Mk. 6, 47.* Efese, *an; f. eaves. Efest a hastening; festinatio, *Gm. I. 230, 4.* Efn, on efn, on emn even, over against; e regione, contra, *Beo. K. 5801.* Efnæ even, just; *Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 11, v. efen.* Efnæ alumen et stypteria, *R. 41, 56, Lye.* Efnæ-eald even old, coeval, *R. 9, Lye.* -geccerran to turn about, *C. Lk. 7, 9.* -gehaðrigan to restrain; co-angustare, *C. R. Lk. 19, 43.* -gehneawantogres; consentire, id. 23, 5, *Lye.* -gespittan to spit together; conspuere, *C. Mk. 14, 66.* -geþeæhtian to think alike, to agree, *C. Mt. 18, 19.* -geþoncigan to give thanks together, *R. Lk. 15, 9.* -team, es; m. a conspiracy, *C. Jn. 9, 22.* -þegn, es; m. a fellow servant, *C. Mt. 18, 29.* Efnæa, emnes planæ; to emnes over against, *Beo. gl.* Efnæ-licnes, se; f. an equality, *Past 17, 9, Lye.* Efn-þeow, es; m. a fellow servant, *Past 29.* -gedælan to share alike, *Cd. 146, Th. p. 183, 22.* *Ef-

nian to perform, execute, id. 181, *Th. p. 227, 7, 13.* Efor-fearn wall fern, *Herb. 85, v. Spl. eafor-feru.* Efor-þrote the sea-onion, *Som. v. efor-þrote.* *Eft-anwian to renew, restore, save, *R. Mt. 8, 25.* -awacian to reawaken, revive, *Bd. 5, 12.* -awoende dwelt again, returned, *C. Lk. 8, 55.* -colian to recool, *C. Mt. 24, 12.* -cyme, es; m. a return, *Beo. K. 5788.* -cynnes edniwung a renewing of the kind, regeneration, *C. Mt. 19, 25.* -cyrran to return, *Som.* -foerde went again; recessit, *R. Lk. 4, 13, v. faran.* -gan to go again; iterare, *Ben.* -gebetan to make better again, to restore. -gebigcan to buy again, redeem, *Som.* -gecyrran to pursue again, *Bt. R. 164, F. p. 46, 3.* -gelangian to send for again, to recall, *Lye.* -gemyndian to remind, *C. Mt. 26, 75.* -geniwian to renew again, id. 17, 11. -myndig mindful, *C. Jn. 12, 16.* -niwian to restore, *C. Mk. 8, 25.* -onfon to take again, *Bd. 4, 10.* -redan to read often, *Som.* -sceawian to look often, to regard, *C. Mt. 22, 16, Lye.* -selenis a giving back; retributio, *Ben.* -selan to give back, *Lye.* -sið, es; m. a renewed journey, *Beo. K. 2664.* -siðian to go back, return, *Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 31.* -spryttan to resprout, *Som.* -togotan refusal, *Bd. 4, 16.* -wendan to turn back, *R. Mt. 12, 44, Lye.* Eftwyrð afterword, *Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 16, v. æteward.* Efn-ge-metyn comparatus, *Ps. 48, 12, 21, Lye.*

Egen tabescere, *Ben.* Egbuan to inhabit; incolere, id. *Egele troublesome; molestus, *Gm. II. 104, 6.* Egelian to ail, id. 104, 17, v. eglan. Eghuona undique, *C. Mk. 1, 45.* *Egla, an; f. an ear of corn, etc. Egleswurð EYLESWORTH, *Chr. 963, v. Ægleswurð.* Egor, *es; m. the sea, etc. Egor-here, es; m. a water host, *Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 23.* *Egna, an; m. fear, etc. Egþere a harrower, *Som. v. egeþere.* Eg-wearde maris custodia, *Beo. K. Apz. 480.*

*Ehtan -di. *Ehtian; p. ehte, hi ehtað to persecute, *Cd. 193, Th. p. 241, 25, etc.* Ehting *es; m. ehtung, e; f. persecution, etc. Eihwelc every, *Th. An. v. sghwlic.* Eiseg icy, *Cd. 213, Th. p. 267, 10.* Eiðe traba, *R. 1, Lye.*

Elboga, an; m. an elbow, etc.

^a Eldo - gebunden bound with age, *Beo. K.* 4218. Eleberge, eleberie, an; *f. an olive.* Ele-horn an oil-horn, *Som.* Elehtre myrrh; myrrha, *id. Mone, A.* 427. Eleodrisma amurca, *Ben.* *Eleself oil-salve. Eleseocche *faclum, R.* 66. ELP. l. 1. dl. - selfenne. *Elfen, ne; *f. an elfe, a fairy;* lamia. Elfet, elfetu a swan; cygnus, *Mone A.* 5. El-land es; *n. a foreign land, Beo. K.* apz. 6034. Ellebor hellebore, *Som.* *Ellen *g. ellnes, elnes; *n. strength, etc.* Ellen-camp, es; *m. a powerful contest, a fight.* -campian to contend vigorously, *Cot. 4, Lye.* -dæd, es; *f. a powerful, valiant, or good deed, Cd. 24, Th. p.* 31, 13. -gæst, es; *m. a bold guest, Beo. K.* 171. Ellenlice powerfully; potenter, *id.* 4239. -mæroþ, e; *f. great glory, id.* 1649. -spræc, e; *f. bold speech, Th. An.* -þriste boldly, daring, *id.* -weorc, es; *n. bold, or heroic work, Beo. K.* 1315. Eller-seoc deadly sick, *id.* 4503. Elles-hwergen elsewhere; aliorsum, *id.* 1315. -hwider towards another place, *Elf. gr.* 38, *Lye.* Ellor-gæst, es; *m. a strange guest, a stranger, Beo. K.* 2697. -gast, es; *m. [gast a spirit] a strange spirit, id.* 1608. -siþ, es; *m. a strange path, death, id.* 4897. Elmes-hlaf, es; *m. an aim-loaf, Th. An.* Elmese, an; *f. aim, id. v. Spl. ælmesse.* *ELN, e; *f. an ell, Mone A.* 204, etc. *Elne *of an ell, *v. Spl. eln.* Elne boldly, bravely; fortiter, *Beo. K.* 1780. Elnes of strength, *Cd. 47, Th. p.* 59, 32, *v. Spl. ellen.* Elnian to strengthen, comfort, *Th. An.* Elone wild marjoram, *Som. v. ealone.* Elra? strange, foreign; peregrinus, *Beo. K.* 1498. Elþeod, e; *f. a foreign nation, forsigner, Th. An.* Elþeodung, e; *f. living in a foreign land, id. v. elþeodignes.* Eluhre myrrh, *Som. v. elehtre.*

Embe-doen to encompass, *Som.* -hembend circumscriptum, *Cot.* 24. -hwyrfan to go about, environ, *Som.* -hwyrft a circuit, *id. v. ymbe-hwyrft.*

^d -standan to stand by or about, *Lk. 12, 1.* -þanc animadversio, *Pref. R. Conc.* -utanstandan to stand without, *Mk. 14, 47.* Embene, *nom. ac;* *g. -a;* *d. -um, Amiens, Chr. 884.* Emb-faran to go about, *Mt. 9, 35.* -ferte circuitus, *Lye.* Embren bathoma, bathama, *Cot. 24, Lye.* Embrin [emb-

irn an encircling iron, a fetter] balus, *Cot. 203, Mann.* Emb-scrud clothed about, clothed, *Som.* -scredan to clothe, envelop, *Lye.* -settan to set around, to besiege, *Ors. 2, 3.* -syllan circumdare, *Som.* -trynman to fence or fortify around, *id.* -trymning, trymning a fortifying or fencing about, *id.* Em-don to surround, *id.* *Emete, emitte, an; *f. an ant, v. Spl. semete.* Emneccan to be made equal, *id.* Emnes evenness, to emnes, oer against, *v. emnys.* Emnlang equally long, *Ors. 1, 8.* -micl equally great, *Bl. 42.* -scolere, es; *m. a school-fellow, Ben.* -þeow, es; *m. a fellow servant, Lye.* Em-nyht the equinox, *Som. v. emniht.* *Emniþan to cut around, to circumcise, *Ben. Emtrymning, l. 1, dl. -e, f.*

^f Ende-bryrdnes, se; *f. summitas, Gm. 11, 447, 31.* Endebyrdes orderly, *Bl. F. p. 44, 41.* *Endebyrdian to arrange, order, *Th. An.* Ende-dæg the last day, *Som. Beo. K.* 1268. -lean, es; *n. an end reward, punishment, Cd. 181, Th. p.* 227, 15. -men end-men, borderers, *Som.* -rim, es; *m. a last number, a number, Cd. 213, Th. p.* 265, 24. * -sæta, an; *m. an end or border, inhabitant;* limitis incola, *Beo. K.* 479. Endleof eleven, *Som. v. endlufon.* End-mæst endmost, last, *id. v. endemæst.* End-stæf an epilogue, end, death, *id. v. endestæf.* Engen narrow; angustus, *Beo. K.* 2819. *Engla-lagu, e; *f. the English law, or jurisdiction, L. Cnut. pol. 14, Lye.* *Engle *nom. ac;* *g. -a;* *d. -um;* *pl. m. [Ger. anger m: Swed. ång m: Dan. eng c: Icl. engi n; A.S. ing; these words all denote a meadow, low pasture ground; hence, Anglen, and Anglo-Saxon, the land and inhabitants of a low, or flat country, synonymous with Niedersachsen Low-Saxon] Anglen, Angles, etc.* Englic-som an Englishman, *Som.* Engyl an angel, *id. v. engel.* Ent-cyn, nes; *n. giant-kind, giant-race, Num. 13, 33.* Enticse giantish; giganteus, *Beo. K.* 5954.

Eoc increased, *p. of eacan, v. Spl.* Eod granted, *p. of eadan, v. Spl.* Eodor a hedge; eodor-bryce a house-breaking, *L. Alf. pol. 36, etc. v. eodor, etc.* *Eofer, es; *m. a boar, Ps. Th. 74, 13; Beo. K.* 2217, *v. eafor.* Eoforen belonging to a boar; apri-

nus, *Som.* Eoforen-denu, e; *f. a boar vale, id.* Eofores-rude quoddam rutæ genus, *apris, fortasse, gratum, id.* Eofor-searn -sera oak -fern, wall-fern, *v. Spl. eafor-fern.* Eofor-lic like a boar, *Beo. K.* 604. ^b -prote squill, or sea-onion, *Som. Mone A.* 438. -þryng [eofer-þring, from eofer a boar; þrang a throng, crowd] a heap or herd of boars? *Gm. Myth. p. 417, 418.* Eoh, es; *m. [Plat. ehū] a horse;* equus; *Bryth. l. 375, Beo. K.* 1st, *Ed. p. 239.* Eolet, es; *m. or n. trouble, a sailing;* molestia, *navigatio, Beo. K.* 446. Eoih, es; *m. an elk;* alce, *Gm. II.* 311, 2, *v. elch.* Eond-scynan to shine beyond, *Th. An. v. Spl. geond-scynan.* Eorcans-tan, eorcan-stan, es; *m. a precious stone, Cod. Ex. 124, b. Beo. K.* 2416, *v. eorcans-stan.* Eorðling, eorþling some sort of bird, *Mone A. 5: Elf. gl. p. 63, 40.* Eord-rest lying on the ground as a penitent, *Som. v. Spl. eorþ-rest.* Eored-geatwe, an; *f. war apparatus, Beo. K.* 5727. -men horn-men, *Lye. v. eorod-man, rad-her.* Eorl a man, *Cd. 93, Th. p.* 120, 13. Eorl-weorod; es; *n. a troop of warriors, Beo. K.* 5782. Eorm an arm, *Som. v. earm.* Eormen-cyn, nes; *n. human kind, or race, Beo. K.* 3909. -grund, es; *m. the earth, id.* 1711. -lif, e; *f. a great legacy, id.* 4463. -leaf malsa erraticca, *Mone A.* 538: *Beo. gl.* *Eornoste earnestly, vigorously, *Th. An.* Eorodmedehoney-suckte, honey-wort, *Som.* Eorp-werod a legion, host, *Cd. 151, Th. p.* 190, 4. Eorre angry; iratus, *Beo. K.* 2893. Eorrian to be angry, or yeery; irasci, *Som. v. eorsian.* Eors-cripel esnal, *id. v. eorþ-cripel.* Eorþatilia, an; *m. the earth's tiller, a farmer, Gen. 4, 2, v. tylia.* Eorþ-beofung, e; *f. an earthquake, Som. -bigenga, an; m. an earth cultivator; terræ cultor, terrigena, Bd. 4, 3.* -buend, es; *m. an earth dueller, an inhabitant, Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 20.* -cend earth-born, earthly, *T. Ps. 48, 2.* -cund earthly, *Cd. 79, Th. p. 95, 8.* -cyn the earth kind, human race, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 10.* -cynning, es; *m. an earth or great king, id. 189, Th. p. 235, 14; Beo. K.* 2304. -draca, an; *m. an earth serpent, id. 5420.* * -dyne earth-din or quake, *Chr. 1060.* -fæst fast

in the earth, *Th. An.* -fæt, es; *n. an earthen out or vessel, Cod. Ex. 98: Beo. gl.* -gealle, an; *an earth-gall; centaureia major, L. M. 2, 8: Mone A. 373: C. 6.* -hnut an earth-nut, *Som.* -hroernis, se; *f. an earthquake, C. Mt. 27, 54.* -hús, es; *n. an earth-house, a den, *grave, Th. An.* -matu an earth worm, *Som.* v. maða. -mistel earth mistleto, *id.* -nafel the navel or centre of the earth, the herb navel-wort, *id.* -reced, es; *m. an earth house, a cave, Beo. K. 5434.* -rest, e; *f. a lying on the ground, prostration, Cot. 31.* -ryrnes an earthquake, v. -hroernis. -scræf, es; *n. an earth den, a cave, Cd. 122, Th. p. 156, 27.* -sele, es; *m. an earth dwelling, a cavern, Beo. K. 4815.* -sliht, e; *f. slaughter, Num. 22, 4.* -styrenys, -styruung, e; *f. an earthquake, Nicod. 15.* -tylia, an; *m. an earth-tiller, a farmer, Jn. 15, 1.* -tyrewæ, an; *n. earth-tar, bitumen, Ors. 2, 4.* -wæstm, es; *m. earth-fruit, Bd. 1, 14.* -ware, -waras, earth dwellers, *Ors. 3, 5.* -weall, es; *m. an earth-wall, a mound, Bd. 1, 5, 12.* -weorc, es; *n. earth or field work, Ex. 1, 14.* -wicga, an; *m. an earth-wig, or beetle, Ben. Lye.* -witegung, e; *f. earth divination; geomantia, Som.* Eosol, eosul an ass, *R. Mt. 21, 2, v. Spl. esol.* Eostermonað Easter-month, *April, Som.* v. easter. Eóten, es; *m. a giant, monster; gigas, Beo. gl. v. Spl. ent.* Eótenisc gigantic, monstrous, *Beo. K. 3115.* Eow, fíðer-fote fugel gryps, *R. 18.* Eowa of ewes, *v. eowu.* Eowan to shew, *Th. An. v. eowian.* Eow-berge, an; *f. yew-berries, L. M. 3, 63.* Eowed shewn, *Cd. 202, Th. p. 250, 4, v. eowian.* Eowocige of or belonging to a ewe or sheep, *Som.* Eowres of your, *g. s. m. of ewer.* Eowð a flock; grex, *id.* Eowyrstras sheep-folds, *id. v. Spl. eowestre.*

Ep-floð the low flood, *Lye. v. nep.* Erbe an inheritance, *Th. An. v. Spl. yrfe.* Er-blæd, -blead, es; *m. ear-blade, straw, stubble; stipula, Ex. 15, 8, Thub. Note p. 29, 16.* ^k Erdling, es; *m. a bittern, heron; bitorius, ardea palustris, Lye.* Eregend-beow, es; *m. a ploughman, Som. v. erian.* Eren iron, *id. v. iren.* Erend-gewrit a written errand, a letter, *id.* Erend-raca a messenger, *v. xrend-raca.* Erexna-wong paradise, *R. Lk. 23, 43, v.*

neorcscen. Erfe -gewrit an inheritance-writ, a charter; donationis charta, *Heming, p. 120, Lye.* Erfe-land, es; *n. hereditary land, Th. An. v. yrfe, Spl. yrfe.* *Erming-stræt, e; *f. Erming-street.* Erre angry, *Som. v. Spl. eorre.* Ersc a park, warren; vivarium, *Ben. Lye, v. edisc.* Ersen an urchin, a hedgehog; herinaceus, *Som.* Ersc-hæn, a partridge; coturnix, *Mone A. 69.* Erþon þe before, *ere that, Som.*

Esa gescot a spear of the gods; divorum jaculum, *Gm. Myth. p. 17.* Esceapa a patch; commissura, *C. Lk. 5, 36, v. scyp.* ¹ Esel, d. esle a shoulder, *Cd. 228, Th. p. 307, 18, v. Spl. eaxl.* Eane-wyrhta an; *m. male wright, workman, artisan; mercenarius, operarius, L. Alf. pol. 39.* Esot *es; *m. [Plat. Ger. esel m: Dut. ezel m: Ot. esil, m. Moes. asilus, m: Boh. osil: Pol. osiel: Gael. Ir. asal, f.] an ass; assinus: ongan þa his esolas bætan began then his asses to [bit] bridle, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 25.* Est east; est-dæl east part; est-geat east-gate, etc. v. east, etc. Este favouring, mild; favens, mitis, *Beo. K. 1884.* Esterdæg Easter-day, *Som. v. easter, adj.* Eat-fullice devoutly; devoté, *Dial. 2, 16.* Estlice kindly, freely, *Som. v. estelice.* Esul an ass, *Cot. 16, v. Spl. esul.* Esul-cweorn a mill turned by an ass; mola asinaria, *Cot. 16.*

^m Eð-be-gete easy to be gotten; facile adeptu, *Beo. K. 5717.* Eðel, *es; *m. n. one's own residence or property; allodium, etc. *Eðele noble, v. Spl. æðele.* Eðel-cyning, es; *m. a king of a country, Cod. Ex. 22, b: Beo. gl.* -earde, es; *m. a native dwelling, Cd. 92, Th. 116, 33.* -mearc, e; *f. a country's limit, Cd. 85, Th. p. 106, 9.* -riht, es; *m. a land or country's right, Cd. 154, Th. 191, 8.* -seld, -setel, -setl, es; *n. a native seat, an abiding place, Cd. 90, Th. p. 113, 32.* -staðol, es; *m. a native settlement, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 25.* -þrym, mes; *m. a country's dignity, Cd. 79, Th. p. 98, 23.* -turf, e; *f. native turf or soil, Cd. 127, Th. p. 162, 6.* -weard, es; *m. a country's keeper or ruler, a prince, Th. An: Beo. K. 1226.* -wyn, e; *f. inheritance, pleasure; possessionum avitarum gaudium, Beo. K. 4981.* Eðe-

linga-denu, e; *f. Alton, Hants. Lye. v. Eðelinga-denu.* Eð-ge-syne easy to be seen, *Beo. K. 2214.* Eðm vapour, smell, *Cd. 228, Th. p. 309, 4, v. Eðm.*

ⁿ Eðyl-stæf, es; *m. a family staff or support, Cd. 101, Th. p. 134, 11.* Eðyl-turf e; *f. native soil, Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 26, v. Spl. eðel-turf.* Etwian to shew, *Lye. v. eteowian.*

Euen-ece co-eternal, *Som.* -hlytta, an; *m. a companion, id.* -læcan to compare, *id. v. efen, efen-ece, etc.* Euor-fearn wall fern, *id. v. Spl. eaforfern.* Ewede, *es; *n. a flock; grex, Ps. 77, 57, v. eowed.* Ewestre, *an; *f. a sheep-fold; ovile, Gm. III. 327, 27.* *Exan-muða, an; *m. Exmouth, v. Spl. Exan-muða.* *Exel; *g. exle; f. a shoulder, Cd. 142, Th. p. 177, 7, v. id. eaxel.*

F.

^o Faca *of spaces; facu spaces; from fæc, v. Spl. Facan; *p. ade to get, procure; acquirere, Ors. 3, 11, Som. Lye.* *Fæcen; *g. facnes; n. deceit, etc. Fæcen-searo, es; n. a deceitful wile; dolosæ insidiæ, Cod. Ex. 83 b.* Fæcen-stafas, [stæf, es; m.] deeds of treachery, *Beo. K. 2030.* Fæg, es; *n. plaice, a kind of fish; platesia, Elf. gl. Som. 77, 52, v. floc.* Fæc, *fæces; *pl. nom. ac. facu; g. faca; n. a space, etc. Fædem a fathom, Som. v. fæðem.* Fæder-dæd, e; *f. fatherly deed, Beo. K. 4114.* -æðelo, e; *f. a father-nobility, origin, ancestry, Cd. 161, Th. p. 209, 24: Beo. K. 1815.* -eðel, es; *m. a father-land or country, Ors. 4, 9.* -geard, es; *m. a paternal court, Cd. 50, Th. p. 64, 20.* -rice, es; *n. a paternal kingdom, id. 220, Th. p. 238, 22.* -slaga, an; *m. a father slayer. Fæderen-cnosl, es; n. a paternal race, L. Alf. pol.* ^p ^g Fæderlice, adv. fatherly, *Th. An. Fæderyn-cyn paternal kind or race, Cd. 170, Th. p. 213, 29. Fædren-cyn paternal race, Cod. Ex. 11 b. v. fæderen. Fædrunga, an; m. any parental relation, Beo. K. 4251.* Fægan, he fægþe to plant, fix; pangere, *Cot. 179, Ben. Fægerlic violently? Th. An. Fægn fain, glad, Lye. v. fægen. Fægð veengeance, Ors. 6, 3, v. Spl. fæhð.* *Fæhð, e; *f. feud, etc. Fæld-ælbyn, ne; f. [of elfen, ne; f. a fairy] a nymph of the wood, Som. Fælg -dl.* *Fælg, fælg a jolly, *Som. v. Spl. felg.* *Fællan to offend, *R. Mt. 5,*

29. *Fælnis an offence, *R. Mt. 18, 7.* Fælsian; *p. ode; pp. od to purify, atone, recompense; purificare, expiare, Gm. I. 908, 9: Beo. K. 4695.*
 *Fæng-tôð a fang tooth, canine tooth, *Lye. Fæola many, Som. v. fela. Fær, es; m. n? a journey, etc. Beo. K. 2130: 1150. Fær, es; m. deccit; dolus? id. 4015; Gm. III. 481, 36. Færan to go, Elf, gr. 30. Lye. v. faran.* *Fær-coð, e; *f. a sudden disease, etc. Færela penetratia, Scint. 81. Færennys, se; f. a transmigration, passage, Lye. v. færnes. Fær-fyll a sudden fall, Cot. 112. -gripe, es; m. a sudden gripe or contest, Beo. K. 1469. -gyrre, es; m. a sudden horror, id. 346. -nið, es; m. sudden mischief, id. 946. -sceaða, an; m. a fierce robber, Th. An. -searo, es; m. sudden deccit, Cod. Et. 19. Færmo nuptia, Ben.: *C. Jn. 2, 1.* *Fær-tyhted bedridden, *Som. Fær-wyrð death, id. v. for-wyrð. Fæs; g. es; pl. nom. ac. fastu: g. fasa; n. a fringe, etc. Fæsceafnes, se; f. poverty; paupertas, Lye.* *Fæsel, fæsl, es; *m. offspring. Fæste-gepuf fast growing, Som. v. gepuf. Fæsten, es; n. a fortress, *the firmament, Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 27. Fæst-hræd bold, Lye, v. fæst-ræd, **Fæt; *g. fætes; d. e; pl. nom. ac. fatu; g. -a; d. -um; n. a vessel, etc.* *Fæt; *g; m. n. fættes; f. fætre adj. fat, thick, dense; Beo. K. 664, v. fætt. Fæted fattened, thickened, id. 2065. v. fættian. Fæstels *es; m. a bag, etc.* *Fæter, feoter a fetter, *C. Mk. 5, 4, etc. Fæða an army, Som. v. feða. *Fæðm, es; m. a fathom, etc. Fæðer-homa a feather covering, Junius Cd. p. 11, 1, v. Spl. feðer-homa. Fæðmende that hath many bendings; sinuosus, Som. Fæðra an uncle, a relation, id. v. fæðera. *Fáh, gefáh, fág, es; m. a foe, an enemy, Beo. K. 1616, etc. Fáh-mon; -wer, es; m. a foe-man, an enemy, Som. Cd. 64, Th. p. 78, 10. Fahnys, se: *f. enmity, hatred; inimicitia, Som. Falæc [falic] foelike; hostilis, id. Falde to a fold, v. Spl. falud. Falæd -dl. v. id. falud. Fald-soon e; f. the liberty of foldage, or of folding sheep, Som. Gavelk. p. 135, 27. Falu a fallow colour, Som. v. fealo. *Falud, falod, fald, fald; g. faldes; d. falde; n? a fold, etc.***

Fám, es; *n. foam, etc. Fana, an; m. a standard, etc. Fane the white flower-de-Luce; iris alba, L. M. 1, 63, Som. Fang, es; m. a taking, grasp, etc. FANN, *e; f. a fan, etc. Fanu, v. Spl. fane. Far, e; f. a journey, fare, Th. An. v. fær, faru. Fara, an; m? a traveller; viator; Beo. K. 2925. Fare, es; m. a course, family; iter, familia, Cd. 83, Th. p. 105, 1.*
 *Farnea-ealond Farne island, on the northern coast of Britain; insula Farnensis, Som. Faroð, es; m? a shore, strand; littus, Beo. K. 56: 1154: 3828. Farr a wild boar; aper, Som. v. Spl. eofer. Fasterman a surety, Ben. v. fæstingman. Fast-stow, e; *f. a fast or close place, a fold, L. In. 70. Fæðem a fathom, Th. An. v. fæðm. Fax hair, Th. An. v. feax.*
 Feala many. Feala-feald manyfold. -faldan to multiply. -fealdlice manifoldly. -fealdnes multiplying, Som. v. fela. Fealefor a feldfare, id. v. fealefor. Fealga -di.* Fealg, fealh, felh, e; *f. a harrow, etc. Fealh approached, Beo. K. 2563, v. Spl. filhan. Feal-lendlic likely to fall, ruinous, Som. *Fealo; g. m. n. fealwes; f. fealre; se fealwa, etc. fallow, of a yellow colour, etc. Fean to hate; odise, Ben. Fearn, *es; n. fern, etc.*
 *Fea-scaeft, e; *f. misery, distress, Beo. K. 4781. Fea-tid a short time; modicum tempus, Ben. Feaw few, Th. An. v. feawa, Feax, gefeax, *es; n. hair, etc. Feax haired, having hair; crinitus, Gm. I. 732, 43. Feax-eacas, -eacón hair hanging down the forehead, Som. -feallung, e; *f. falling off, or loss of the hair, R. 11, Lye. -gerædian to dress the hair, Som. -nædl e; f. hair needle or pin, R. 4. -net, tes; m. hair net, R. 4. -sceacga a bush of hair, Som. -sceacged comatus, Cot. 54, Lye. Fec a space, Som. v. fæc. Fecle a torch, Som. v. fæcele. *Fedels, es; m. a falling, etc. Feer stupor, Ben. Feser, es; m. a fever, etc. Feser-drifende a pursuing fever, having a fever, C. Mk. 1, 30. -gan to be sick of a fever, Som. -seoc fever sick, sick of a fever, Som. Fesrian to have a fever, id. v. feser-gan. Feging composing, id. Feing a grasp, v. Spl. fang. Feirnes fairness, Th. An. v. fægernes. *Fela-hror very decrepit. -láf, e; *f. what is left by many, a sword, Beo. K.***

2657. Felaw a fellow; socius, *Lye. Felch a harrow, Som. v. Spl. fealg. Feld-beo a feld-bee, a locust; attacus, id. -elfen, ne; f. a wood elf or nymph, id. -ferð a centipede, Lye. -gongend, es; m. a field ganger, a wild beast, Som. -hryðer, es; n. a field ox, cattle, Lye. -minte, an; f. field or wild mint; menthastrum, Mone A. 541: Som. -moru wild parsnip, id. -oxan field or pasture oxen, id. -rude wild rue, id. -swam, meo; m. a field mushroom, a toad-stool, id. -swop bradigaco, Cot. 25, Lye. -westen, es; n. a field waste or desert, Deut. 1, 1, Lye. Feleferð a centipede, Som. v. feld-ferð. Felg,* e; *f. also, felge, an; f. a FELLY, part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 349, 12: p. 340, 8: p. 333, 24. Felh a harrow, v. Spl. fealg. Felian to feel, perceive; sentire, v. felan. Fell *es; n. a skin, etc. Fellan; p. fealde; pp. feled to fell, prosternere. Felle-wærc, es; n. melancholy; atrabilis, Som. Felnys se; *f. sensus, Ben. Fel-terre centauria, Som. Felt-wurra, an; m. organy or wild marjoram, id. Felt-wyrð, feld-wyrð, e; f. gladiolus, id. Femne a virgin, id. v. fæmne. Fencgas the bowels, intestines, Mone B. 178. Fen-fixas fen fishes, Som. -freðða a fenny dwelling or asylum, Beo. K. 1695. -fugelas fen fowls, Som. -gelad, es; f. a fenny way or road, Beo. K. 2717. -hleoð, es; n. a fen cozer or refuge, id. 1634. -hof, es; n. a fen dwelling, id. 1521. -hop, es; n. a fen osier or twig, id. 1521. -land, es; n. fen land, Ors. 1, 10. -mynte, an; f. water-mint, Som. Fenge, es; m. grasp, spaw, hug, embrace; amplexus, Beo. K. 3525. Fengel, es; m. a prince; princeps, id. 2800, v. pengel. Fenn, es; *n. m? a fen, marsh, etc. Fenol the herb fennel, Som. FEON; g. feós; d. feó; n. *1. cattle, property in living animals; pecus. 2. property, goods, riches, etc.; bona. 3. reward, value, money, etc.; pecunia.*
 *Feoh-bot, e; *f. a recompence. -ern, es; m. a money-place, treasury, Som. -gafol, es; m. usury, id. -gearn, -georn covetous, id. -gyft, e; f. a gift of money, Beo. K. 2044. gytsum, e; f. a money getting, avarice, Bd. 2, 12. -hof, -hord, -hús, es; n.***

a money hoard or treasury, *Lye.* -lænung, e; f. a money lending, mortgage, id. -lænsne, se, f. want of money, poverty, *Som.* -spillung, e; f. a money wasting, profusion, waste, *Chr.* 1096, *Lye.* *Feohte, an; f. se feoht, e; f. a fight; pugna, *Beo. K.* 1147: 1911: *Ps.* 143, 1, v. gefeoht. Feol, *e; f. a file, etc. Feolde the earth, *Th. An.* v. folde. Feolheard file hard, as hard as a file, id. Feolif munificence, bounty, *Som.* Feolian to file, *Th. An.* Feolo many, *Cd.* 222, *Th. p.* 290, 26, v. fela. Feolufær a bitter; onocrotalus, *Som.* v. feala-for. Feouðgrap, es; m. a hostile gripe, *Beo. K.* 1265. *Feouð-ræden, ne; a fœd condition, enmity. -ræes, es; m. fiendish violence, *Cd.* 42, *Th. p.* 55, 26. *scipe, es; m. fiend state, enmity. -seocnes, se; f. fiend sickness, demonology, *Som.* Feor-begeondan far beyond, *Lye.* Feor-buend, es; m. far dwelling, a stranger, *Beo. K.* 506. Feoreld cognata, *C. Lk.* 1, 36, *Lye.* Feor-fete; adj. four-footed; quadrupes. Feor-gewitan to prolong, *Som.* *Feorh; g. feores; d. feore: m. etc. 1. life, soul; vita, *Cd.* 162, *Th. p.* 203, 16: because the soul is the man, hence. 2. a man; homo, *Cd.* 161, *Th. p.* 200: 202, 7. 3. the countenance, aspect; vultus, *Bd.* 2, 1, *Sm.* 501, 15, etc.—l. 8. *Feorh-berende.—l. 11, *Feorh-dæg. Feorh-adl, e; f. a mortal disease, *Som.* -bealo, es; m. life bale, mortal affliction, *Beo. K.* 310: 4149. -ben, ne; f. a deadly wound, id. 5476. -cyn, nes; n. the life kind, the living, id. 4526. -ge-niðla, an; m. a life enemy, homicide, id. 1931. -hús, es; m. the life house, the body, *Th. An.* -last, es; m. life's path, the track of life, *Beo. K.* 1686. -lean, es; n. life's gift, *Cd.* 149, *Th. p.* 187, 12. -lege, es; m. a laying down of life, death, destruction, *Beo. K.* 5595. -loca, an; m. life's inclosure, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 42. -lyre loss of life. -seoc life sick, dangerously sick, *Beo. K.* 1633. -stuðu crooked, awry, v. feorstuðu. -wund, e; f. a death or deadly wound, id. 4766. -sweng, es; m. a life or fatal stroke, id. 4974. Feorian to remove, *Lye.* v. feoran. Feor-land, es; n. a far or foreign land, *Guhli. vit.* c. 20. Feorla as far be it, *God forbið*; abait, *Som.* Feor-

-weg, es; m. a far way, a distance, *Deut.* 28, 49. *Feorme, fearme, es; m. 1. food, etc. victus, *Lk.* 14, 12, 16: *Mk.* 6, 21. 2. hospitality, entertainment; hospitium; *Chr.* 775, *Ing. p.* 75, 18: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp. Sm. p.* 489, 7. 3. goods, property, a FARM; bona, *Cd.* 69, *Th. p.* 84, 7: *Cd.* 80, *Th. p.* 99, 21. 4. use, advantage; usus, *Past. pref. Wise.* p. 83, 10. Feorm-riht, es; n. jus in prædio, *Heming. p.* 50, *Mann.* Feorran-cund a far kind, a foreigner, *Beo. K.* 3587. Feort crepitus ventris, *Gm.* II. 38, 42. Feortan crepitum ventris, edere, id. 38, 41. Feorting crepiatio ventris, *Ben.* *Feower-fealdan to quadruple, *Som.* Feo-werða the fourth, id. v. feorð. Feo-wertig-feald forty-fold, id. Feorwit -georn curious, id. -geornes, se; f. curiosity, id. v. firwet -georn. Feos of money, v. feoh. Ferbed a bed for a journey; bajanula, *R.* 66, *Ben.* Ferd a going, journey, an army, v. fyrd. Ferd-faru, e; f. an hostile expedition, *Hem.* 234, v. færd, fyrd. Ferd-wite, fyrd-wite forisfacta belli, *Teat. Raff. Lye.* Ferd-wyrt a herb, *Som.* Fered deluded; delusus, id. Fered gressus, *L. Ps.* 16, 18, *Lye.* Fereld a way, id. v. færeld. Ferennis, se; f. a transmigration, id. v. *Spl.* ferennys. Fere-scæt fare scot, passage money, id. Fere-soca a travelling bag; sibba, *Cot.* 173, v. *Spl.* fæ. Ferh-cwælu, e; f. murrain of hogs; lues porcina, *Som.* v. fearh. Ferh-cwalu internecies, *Cot.* 114. Ferh-ellen, es; n. life or mortal courage, *Beo. K.* 5409. Ferh-weard, e; f. a life guard or keeping, id. 608. *Ferhð, es; m. the mind, spirit. Ferhð-cearig soul anxious, *Cd.* 101, *Th. p.* 133, 28. -frecra, an; m. one bold minded, *Beo. K.* 2285. -gleaw prudent minded, sagacious, *Th. An.* *Jdth.* 10. Ferloren lost, *Cd.* 16, *Th. p.* 20, 1, pp. of leosan; Fernes, se; f. a desert, wilderness; desertum, *Lye.* *Fers, es; *n. a verse. Fersian, fers-wyrcan to make verses; versificare, *Som.* Ferð mind, spirit, life. -wide ferð perpetually, *Cd.* 145, *Th. p.* 180, 26, v. *Spl.* ferhð. Fertino portenta, *Lye.* Ferwernan to refuse, *Th. An.* v. for-wyrnan. Fer-wetful anxious; sollicitus, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 26, v. firwet-georn. Feater foster, fester -bearn

foster-child, etc. v. foater, etc. Feater-mon a surety, *L. North. pres.* 1, *Wp.* 98, 20, v. featen-mon. Fet a vat, *Som.* v. fæt. Feða sluggish; veterosus, id. Fel, felis? es; m. a belt, girdle, chain; balteus, etc. Fel-hilt, es; n. belted hilt, *Beo. K.* 3125. Fetelsian; p. ode. pp. od. to adorn or clothe with a belt; balteo ornare. Feð takes, for fehð from fon. Feðena of foot soldiers, g. pl. of feða. Fêðer; g. feðre; f. a feather, *Gm.* III. 410, 14, v. *Spl.* fyðer, es; n. Fêðer-bed a feather-bed, *Lye.* -berende feather bearing, feathered, *Som.* -cræft the art of embroidering with feathers, id. Fêðer-set four-footed, id. v. feower-set. Fêðer-geweorc feather-work, or embroidery, *Cot.* 145, -homa, an; m. feather covering, wing, *Cd.* 22, *Th. p.* 27, 13. -þorn rhamnus, *Ben.* Fetigan to fetch, *Th. An.* v. fetian. Fetnys, se; f. fatness, *Som.* v. fætyns. Fetor, *fæter, es; n. a fetter, etc. Feter-wræn, e; f. a fetter chain, a fetter, *Beo. K.* 2213. Fett feeds, *Th. An.* v. fedan. Fettian to contend, id. v. fetode. Feuer-fuge feverfew, v. fefer-fuge. Feuer-studu, e; f. destina, *Wan. p.* 287, *Lye.* Fexnes, se; f. a frizzling of hair; capillatura, *Som.*

Fic-adl, e; f. a sore, or scab growing in the body where there is hair; ficus morbus, *L. M.* 4, 145b. -leaf, es; n. a fig-leaf, *Gen.* 3, 7. -treow, es; n. a fig-tree, *Som.* -wyrm, es; m. a fig-worm, id. -wyrt, e; f. the herb fig-wort, *Ben.* Fierd-wic an army station, v. fyrd-wic. Fier-fæt four feet, *Bt. F. p.* 139, 21, v. feower-fet. Fif-boc, e; f. the Pentateuch, *Som.* -ceorla ealdor quinquæ vir, id. -ecged fœe -edging; quinquangulus, id. -falde a butterfly; papilio, id. -feald fœe -fold, id. -gera fœc, -geara fyrst fœe years' space, id. -hund, es; n. fœe hundred, id. -leaf, es; n. fœe-leaved grass; quinquæfolium, id. Fifel [*Nor. Dan.* fioll, fiolle: *Icl.* fið fatuus] insipid, simple; fatuus, *Gm.* I. 230, 30. Fifel-cyn, nes; n. *a sort of monster; genus monstrosorum, *Beo. K.* 208. Fifta-dohter a great granddaughter; adneptis, *Som.* -fæder the fifth father, the fourth from the father; atavus, *Els. p.* 3, Note e. *Fifteoða for fiftigeða, fiftigoða fifty. Fifti

ifty, *Th. Apol.* v. *fiftig*. *Fif-*
figt-feald *iftyfold*, *Som.* -*siðon*
ifty times, *id.* *Fif*-winter, or
 -wintre *five years' old*, *id.*
Fig creber, *Joss. Lye.* *Fih-*
ling, *es*; *m.* a *fighter*; *præ-*
liator, *Gm. II.* 352, 42, v.
fyhtling. *Fic*-beam a *figtree*,
Som. v. *fic*-beam. *Fild*-cumb
 a *sort of vessel*; *vas*, *alveus*,
Som. *Filhan*; *p.* *fealh* to *join*,
approach, *experience*; *seae* *ad-*
jungere, *adhærere*, *Beo. K.*
 2401: 2563. *Fille* the *herb*
savory; *serpillum*, *Som.* *Fil-*
led-flöd a *filled flood*, or *spring-*
tide, *Lye.* *Film*, **es*; *m.* a
husk. *Filstan* to *help*, *Som.*
 v. *fylistan*. *Filt*, *es*; *m.* an
anvil, *Gm. II.* 213, 21, v. *an-*
filt, *es*; *m.* *Filð fish*, *Som.*
 v. *fylð*. *Finc*, **es*; *m.* a *finch*.
 c *Find enemies*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fynd*.
Fiond-geld, *es*; *n.* *fiend*-*ser-*
vice, *possessed with devils*, *C.*
Mt. 4, 24. *Fior* *far*, *Ben.* v.
feor. *Fiorm*, *food*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.*
feorme. *Fird*-socn, *id.*; *f.* an
immunity from service in war,
Som. Gavelk. p. 134, 19. -*we-*
rod, *es*; *n.* a *four square army*
 of 8,000 men; *phalanx*, *Som.*
Fire-gat a *wild goat*, *id.* v. *Spl.*
firen-gat, **Firen*; *g.* *firene*,
firne; *f.* a *crime*; *scelus*, *etc.*
Firen-dæd, *e*; *f.* a *sinful or*
horrid deed, *Cd.* 121, *Th.* p.
 155, 29. -*liger* *fornication*,
 d *Gm. II.* 453, 31. **Firete*,
firet-hróf the *roof of a chamber*
vaulted; *laquear*, *Som.* *Fir-*
gen-beám, *es*; *m.* [*Moes*. *fair-*
guni, *n.* a *mountain*; *Norse*
fiörgyn the *earth*] a *mountain*
tree, *Beo. K.* 2828. -*gæt*, *e*;
f. a *mountain goat*, *Ben.* -*holt*,
es; *n.* a *mountain grove*, *Beo.*
 K. 2786. -*stream*, *es*; *m.* a
mountain stream, *id.* 2718.
Firhted *frightened*, *Som.* v.
forhtian. *Fir*-mest *foremost*,
first, *id.* v. *fyrmest*. *Firna*,
etc. -*ðl*. **Firna* *crimes*; *pl.*
of firen, v. *Spl.* *Firnum* *fear-*
fully, *Cd.* 39, *Th.* p. 51, 26,
 v. *fyrrnum*. *Fir*-scofi a *fire-*
shovel; *batillum*, *Som.* *First*
a rafter, *perch*; *tigillum*, *id.*
Fir-prunges, *se*; *f.* a *fur-*
thering, *desire of promoting*; *desi-*
derium promovendi, *L. Const.*
W. p. 147, 26. *Firwet*-geornes,
se; *f.* *solicitude*; *curiositas*,
Ben. Cot. 60, *Lye.* *Fisc*,
 l. 1, **fiscas*. *Fisc*-bryne *fish-*
brine, *Lye.* -*hús*, *es*; *n.* a
fish-house, *R.* 108, *Lye.*
 -*merc*, *es*; *m.* a *fish-pond*, *Som.*
 -*net*, *tes*; *n.* a *fish*-net, *Jn.*
 21, 8. *Fiscnoð*, *es*; *m.* a
fish-ing, *Th. Apol.* v. *fixoð*.
Fisc-pol a *fish-pool* or *pond*,

Elf. gl. 18. -*þrutas* *little fishes*,
 a *multitude of fishes*, *Som.* -*wel-*
les; *m.* a *fish-well* or *pool*,
Mone A. 296. *Fisting* *fistu-*
latio, *Lye.* **Fit*, *te*; *f.* a *song*,
etc. *Fiter*-sticca, *an*; *m.* *cla-*
vus tentorii, *id.* *Fißele*, **an*;
f. a *saddle*. *Fißelstre*, *an*; *f.*
 a *female harper*; *fidicina*, *Lye.*
Fißer-berende *feather bear-*
ing, *Som.* v. *feðer*. *Fißered*
feathered, *winged*, *id.* *Fißer-*
leás *featherless*, *id.* **Fitte*,
 -*as*, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 124, 33, in
fitte in *fight*, v. *fyht*. *Fiwan*
to hate; *odio habere*, *Som.*
Fixian *to fish*; *piscari*, *id.*
 v. *fiscian*. *Fixoð*, *fixnoð*,
 **es*; *m.* a *fish*-ing.

Flá, *flaa* a *dart*, *etc.* *Flæc*-tawere,
es; *m.* a *flesh* *tearer*, a *butcher*,
executioner, *Lye.* v. *flæsc*. *Flæh*
 a *flca*, *Som.* v. *flca*. **Flæn* a
lance, *sword*, *etc.* v. *flán*. *Flæ-*
ring *earlaps*; *pinnulæ*, *Lye.*
 v. *Spl.* *ear*-læppa. *Flæsc*,
es; **n.* *flesh*, *etc.* *Flæsc*-æt,
es; *m.* *flesh* *food*, *Lye.* -*cwel-*
lere, *es*; *m.* a *flesh* *cweller*,
butcher, *hangsman*, *Som.* -*cyp-*
ping, *es*; *m.* *flesh*-*selling*, a
market, *R.* 55, *Lye.* *Flæsc*ent
fleshy, *fleshy*; *carneus*, *Som.*
Flæsc-hús, *es*; *n.* a *flesh*-*house*;
carnale, *R.* 108, *Lye.* *Flæsc-*
iofan *carnes*, *L. Ps.* 118,
 120, *Lye.* *Flæsc* - *maðu*
 a *flesh*-*worm* or *maggot*, *Cot.* 24,
 e *Lye.* **Flæsc*-mete, *es*; *m.*
flesh-*meat*, *etc.* -*stræt*, *e*; *f.*
 a *flesh*-*street*, *the shambles*, *R.*
 55, *Lye.* *Flæsc*-comb a *stock-*
comb? *pectica*? *Mone A.* 311.
Flæðra *flakes of snow*, *Som.*
 v. *flæca*. **Flan*, *e*; *f.* *pl.*
flana, *flanna* a *dart*, *etc.* *Flán-*
boga, *an*; *m.* a *dart*-*bow*, or *an*
arrow-*bow*, a *bow*, *Beo. K.* 2865.
Flane an *obelisk*; *obeliscus*,
Som. *Flasc*, *es*; *pl.* *flaxas*, *m.*
 a *flask*, *leather bottle*, *Th. An.*
 **Flaxa*, *an*; *m?* a *flask*, *bottle*,
etc. *Fleám*, **es*; *m.* a *flight*.
Fleaming *one fleeing*, a *runaway*,
Gm. II. 351, 11, v. *flyming*.
Fleax, *flex*, **es*; *m.* *flax*.
Fleapan-wyrft, *fleopan*-wyrft,
e; *f.* *float* *grass*; *gramen*
fluviatile, *Som.* **Fléde* a *flow*,
food, *flowing*, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p.
 15, 12; also, *swelled*, *Th. An.*
 **Flegc*, *an*; *f.* a *fly*, *etc.* v.
Spl. *fleoge*. *Fleo* *see*, *ist* *s.*
pr. of *fléón*. **FLEOGE*, *an*;
f. a *fly*, *etc.* *Flenod* a *cloak*;
lacerna, *Ben.* *Fleog*-ryft a
fly-*veil* or *net*, *Cot.* 46, *Som.*
Fleoh *fly*; *imp.* and *Fleohe*,
ist *s.* *indf.* of *fleogan*. *Fleo*-
hnet, a *fly*-*net*, a *net* to *cover*
 a *bed*, *R.* 84, *Lye.* *Fleot*, **es*;
m. a *bay*, *etc.* *Mone A.* 118.

**Fleot*-wyrft *an emetic plant*;
herba *quedam vomitoria*, *Som.*
 v. *flæpan*-wyrft. **Fler* a *floor*,
id. v. *flór*. *Fles* a *fleece*, *id.*
 v. *flvs*. *Fleþe*-camb *pectica*,
Lye. v. *Spl.* *flæpe* - *comb*.
Flet-mon a *sailor*, *Som.* v.
flot-mon. -*pað*, *es*; *m.* [*Cd.*
waðas] a *house* *entrance*, a
vestibule, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p. 155,
 10; *Gm.* II. 453, 36. -*ræst*,
e; *f.* *home* *rest*, *Beo. K.* 2483.
 -*sittend*, *es*; *m.* a *palace* *sitter*,
one sitting in a palace or house,
id. 3573. -*weroð*, *es*; *n.* a
palace or *house*-*band* or *guard*,
id. 947. *Flie* a *flca*, *fly*, v. *flca*,
Spl. *flege*. *Fligan* to *pat* to
flight, *Th. An.* v. *afigan*. *Flint*,
 **es*; *m.* *flint*, *etc.* *Flion* to
flce, *id.* v. *fléon*. *Flis* a *fleece*,
Mone A. 318, v. *Spl.* *flvs*.
Flit, *gefitt*, **es*; *n.* *strife*, *etc.*
Flit-craft, *es*; *m.* the *wrong*-
ling *art*, *logic*, *Som.* *Flit*-full
full of strife, *id.* *Floc*, **es*;
n. a *sort of flat fish*, a *plaice*,
sole; *platissa*, *passer*, *Mone*
A. 285. **Floc*, *ces*; *m.* a
stock, *company*, *etc.* *Floc*-rad,
e; *f.* a *company of soldiers*;
turma, *Som.* *Flóð*, *an*; **n.*
m. *also*, *e*; *f.* a *flod*, *etc.*
Flóð-blac *flod*-*pale*, *Cd.* 167,
Th. 209, 11. -*egsa*, *an*; *m.*
 a *flod*-*dread*, *id.* 166, *Th.* p.
 206, 4. -*weard*, *es*; *m.* a
flod-*guard*, *id.* 167, *Th.* p.
 209, 3. -*weg*, *es*; *m.* *flod*-
way, the *sea*, *id.* 147, *Th.* p.
 184, 12. -*yð*, *e*; *f.* a *flod*-
wave, *Beo. K.* 1078. *Floga*,
an; *m.* *one who flees*; *qui vo-*
lat, *Beo. gl.* *Flooc* a *plaice*,
sole, *Som.* v. *floc*. *Flór*, *e*; *f.*
flóre, *an*; *f.* a *floor*, *etc.* *Th. An.*
Flót *float*, as on *flot* *feran* to
go *afloat*, *id.* *Flot*-here, *es*;
m. a *band of seamen*, *Beo. K.*
 5825. -*smere* *floating fat*, the
scum of a pot, *Som.* *Flótan* to
float, *Th. An.* *Flúd* a *flod*,
id. *Flum* a *river*; *flumen*,
Lye. **Flyg*, *e*; *f?* a *fly*-
ing, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 28.
 **Flyht*, *e*; *f.* a *flight*, *etc.*
Flyna *baiter*, *Som.* v. *flena*.
 **Flys*, *fleos*, *flis*, *es*; *n.* a
fleece, *etc.* *Flyte* **a keel*,
lighter; *pontonium*, *Mone A.*
 84.

b **Fnæd*, *es*; *pl. nom.* *ac.* *fnæ-*
du; *g.* -*a*; *d.* -*um*; *n.* a *hem*,
etc. *Föder*, *fodder*, *es*; *n.* 1. *food*,
FODDER; *pabulum*, *Bl.* 14, 2:
Gen. 42, 27. 2. **a covering*,
sheath-*house*; *theca*: the *cap-*
sule, *husk*, or *theca*, *being the*
shell or husk which covers the

fruit or grain used for food: *flaccas foder flesh's covering, a house, Hic. 1. 135, 49; Gm. Ran. p. 244; Cot. 192; R. 53. Fodder-brytta, an; m. a food dispenser, forager; pabulator, R. 9, Lye. Fofrotad tabes, Ben. Fohð for foð we take, v. fon. *Fola, an; m. [dl-fole] a FOLE; pullus, etc. Folc-agende possessing people, Beo. K. 6221. -bearn, es; n. a child of the people, a child, Cd. 84, Th. p. 105, 28; 100 Th. p. 132, 16. -beorn, es; m. a people's prince, leader, king, Beo. K. 4436. -cyning, es; m. a people's king, a king, Cd. 95, Th. p. 125, 5. -cwen, e; f. a people's queen, popular queen, a queen, Beo. K. 1275. -fíren, e; f. a public crime, Cd. 109, Th. p. 145, 23. -fréa, an; m. a nation's lord, id. 89, Th. p. 111, 7. -geréfa, an; m. a people's governor. -gesetnes, se; f. a law or statute of the people, Som. -gesið, es; m. a prince or noble of the people, Cd. 98, Th. p. 128, 29. -gestealla, an; m. a companion, id. 15, Th. p. 19, 6. -gestreon, e; f. a public treasure, id. 93, Th. p. 119, 17. -getæl, es; n. the number of the people, the populace, id. 154, Th. p. 192, 9. -geþrang folk-þhrong, a crowd, Ors. 3, 9. -getrum, es; n. an assembly or knot of people, Cd. 93, Th. p. 119, 29. -lagu, e; f. folk or public law, Lup. 1, 5. *-lar, e; f. popular instruction, a sermon. -leasung, e; f. common report, Som. v. folc-læsung. -mægen, es; n. people's force, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 31. -mære populous, id. 86, Th. p. 108, 5. -mót, es; m. a popular assembly, Som. v. folc-gemót. -ræden, ne; f. a popular law, Cot. 126. *-scear, e; f. a folk-division, a territory, nation, etc. -slite, es; m. a folk-slit, sedition, R. 15, Lye. *-stede, es; m. a folk-place, a metropolis, Beo. K. 151, a camp, place of battle, id. 2925. -stow, e; f. a public place, Bd. 3, 5. -sweot, es; m. a multitude of people, a multitude, Cd. 171, Th. p. 215, 2. -tal, e; f. folk-reckoning, a genealogy, id. 161, Th. p. 201, 29. -truma, an; m. an assemblage of people, the people, L. Ps. 7, 8, Lye. -weras; pl. m. men of the people, the people, Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 21; 89, Th. p. 110, 30. Fold-æru, es; n. an earth-place, a cave, den; spelunca, Cod. Ex. 18b. *-buend, es; m. a land-dweller, an in-*

habitant, Beo. K. 616. Fole, -dl. v. fola. Folgoð, folgað, *es; m. a train, etc. Folie a multitude; multitudo, Lye. Folm, *e; f. pl. d. folmum: a hand; manus, etc. Folm, es; m. also, folme, an; f. the palm, } open hand; palma, etc. } Font-bæð baptism, Som. Fooging a joining together, id. För fore, before, around; præ, coram, Th. An. For for, notwithstanding, too, very, id. *Fór, e; f. a journey, way, etc. id. v. fær. For-a-gleawlice headfully, cautiously; provide, Ben. Foran-dæg before day or dawn, id. -niht the evening, twilight, Som. -on-settende præclusus, Bd. 5, 1, B. *Fora-sagu, e; f. a foresaying, preface. -scaewung consideration, R. Ben. interl. 34. Forbæned a banished man; exul, Som. For-bærmednes, se; f. a burning; ustatio, Herb. 164, 2. -bearan to forbear, Scint. Lye. v. for-beran. -bernan to burn up, consume, Beo. K. 3231. -betan to recompense; compensare, Som. -bigean to bow, Th. An. v. for-bigan. -blawen puffed up, L. M. 2, 34, v. blawan. -blindad blindad, hardened, Mk. 6, 52, Lye. -bretan, -bretende to break, Som. -bygan, he for-byðð, for-byð to bend, break, humble, Th. An. v. for-bigan. -burnen burnt, v. byrnan. -cnisan to break into pieces, Som. v. for -cnidan. -cypud præcisus, Lye. Ford-bob a herb growing on thyme; epithymon, Som. For-deaðian to kill; interficere, Wan. p. 112. -dician to fence off by dyke, Som. -dimmian to make dim or dark, id. -dit-tynde closing up, Ps. 57, 4, v. for -dyttian. Fore of a journey, etc. g. d. zc. s. of for v. Spl. Fore-ætywian to foresee, Som. -beran præferre, Bd. 4, 11. *-birig; d. of fore-burh a vestibule. -byc-nung, e; f. a foretoken, Som. v. fore-beacen. -byrdig mild, patient, Lye. -cwæde predicted, v. cwæðan. -cwide, Som. -cwide a prediction. -cweden aforesaid, Th. An. -cyn a predecessor, Som. -cynren progeny, offspring, Cot. 145. -eom præsum, Elf. gr. 32. -gegyrde girded about, C. Lk. 12, 35. -geleoran to pass away, id. 16, 18. -gen-dend, es; m. a predecessor, Som. -gesettan to set before, Bd. 4, 17. -geþistrat blinded, hardened, C. Mk. 6, 52. -ge-

witen overpassed, Som. -gige-orwadæ hlafas shew-bread, R. Mk. 2, 26. -gleaw foresceing, headful, R. Ben. 64, Som. -gleawlice headfully, providently, Lye. -gleawnes, se; f. forecast, providence, Som. -gongend, es; m. a predecessor, id. -gripen taken before-hand, v. for-gripen. -heafod a forehead, Som. -hlutan to bend before, C. R. Mk. 1, 7. -iernend, -iernere, -lateow, es; m. a forerunner, Som. -latuu [latw, lateow] one going before, a chief, C. Lk. 22, 26. -lioran to go before, C. Mt. 28, 7. -liornys, se; f. prevarication, collusion in pleading, Som. -mæreat strongest, id. -manod forewarned, Bd. 5, 10, Lye. -mihgtlice, mihgtlice disdainfully, stomachfully, strenuously, Cot. 202, Som. -nyman to take before, anticipate, id. -nyne prepossession, presumption, id. -sæcgednes, se; f. a foresaying, preface, id. -sæd aforesaid, Th. An. -sæge prowidet, Bd. 4, 1, Lye. -sendan to send before; præmittere, Elf. gr. 28. -saga, an; m. a foresayer, v. prophet, Ben. -scaewere, es; m. a foreshever, Lye. -sendan to send before, R. Conc. Lye. -second, es; m. a foreseer; provisoer, Bd. 4, 23, Som. -set forset, preferred, R. 87, Lye. -settendlic set or preferred before, Som. -settennys, se; f. a preposition, proposition, id. -singan to lead in singing, id. -sittan to foresit, preside, id. -smeaung, e; f. premeditation, id. -spræcan to intercede, undertake for, id. -stæp-pung, e; f. a stepping before, anticipation, id. -stal, -steall a forestalling, interception, id. -stallan, -steallan to forestall, id. -stemnian to hinder, Ben. -steord, an; m. a steersman, or rather a boatswain; proreta, Som. -styltan to astonish, Som. v. for-styltan. -þancul forethinking, provident, Past. 41, 5. -þingræden, -þingung, e; f. intercession, intervention, Bd. 4, 3, Lye. -þonclie fore-thinkingly, cautiously, Som. -witan to foreknow, Bi. 39, 5. -witegan to predict, foretell, Lye. -witig forewise, distating, Som. -witol forewise, shifful, -witung, e; f. a foreknowing, presage, id. -word a bargain, id. v. for-word. -wregan to accuse, Bd. 5, 19, Lye. -writan to banish, proscribe, Som. -wyrð a deed done before, id. -yrnð afflictio, Cod. Ex. 32 b,

Mann. For-eldian to delay, defer, Som. Forenspræcen before mentioned, Th. An. For-ēlice precisely, straitly; distructe, Som. Forewerd forward, early, Th. An. Forfela very much, id. For-gæging transgression, excess, Som. -geat, es; n. a gate; porta, Eif. gl. 24. -gedon to destroy, Bd. 1, 11. -gedrefodnes, se; f. confusion, Ben. -geman to neglect, pass by, Prov. 19, v. for-gyman. -gewitnes, se; f. a false-witness, Som. -gifenes, -gytenes, se; f. forgiveness, Th. An. For-gitol forgetful. -glendrad lurcatus, Cot. 124; conglutinatius, L. Pa. 43, 28, Lye. -golden recompensed, redeemed, Som. -gyfan to forgive, id. -gymednes, -gymelasnes, se; f. negligence, id. -gytan to forget, Ben. v. forgitan. -hæfed denied, Cd. 179, Th. p. 225, 1, v. for-habban. -hatena, an; m. one hated, an enemy, Cd. 29, Th. p. 38, 20. -hafa restrain; f. prohibe, L. Pa. 33, 13, v. for-habban. -headen headlong, Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 6. -heawan, p. for-æow to cut down, to slay, mangle, Th. An. -heold kept back, p. of for-healdan. Forhogigendlic contemptible, Som. -hobnes, hogednes, se; f. contempt, Th. An. -hrædic suddenly, Past. 58, 6, Lye. Forht-leās fearless, bold, Som. -leasny, se; f. fearlessness, courage, id. -mōdnes, se; f. faintheartedness, id. For-hwæga at least, leaswise, however; saltem, Som. Th. An. -hwerfian to turn, change, Th. An. -hyccende accusing, R. An. 5, 45. -intingan because, for, in respect of; quia, propter, Som. -lacan; pp. -lacen to give over, to betray, Beo. K. 1800. -lædend, es; m. a misleader, seducer, Som. -leac a leak; porrum, Ben. -legernes, se; f. fornication, Som. -leoran to leave, Th. An. -leornes, se; f. prævarication, Ben. -licgend, -liggend, es; m. a fornicator, Som. -liden shipwrecked, Th. Apol. -lidenes, se; f. a shipwreck, Ben. -ligere, *es; n.; pl. -eru, -ru, fornication; fornicatio, Mt. 19, 9. -liges, se; f. a prostitute, Ben. v. for-legis. -lioran to go before, C. Mt. 26, 32. -liornian to lose, Som. -lire a fornicator, id. v. for-ligere. -liðednes, se; f. a shipwreck, id. -logen belied, pp. of farleogan. *Forma (se); seo, þæt forme; sup. fyrmost early,

etc. *For-rim a preface, Som. v. fore-rym. -rotadnes, *rotadnes, -rotodnys, -rotodnys rottenness, etc. -sæt delayed, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 10, p. of for-sittan. *scæncednys, se; f. supplantation, L. Pa. 40, 10, Lye. -sceadan; p. -sceod; pp. -sceadan to scatter, Th. An. -sceamigean to blush, Ben. Lye. v. for-sceamian. -scea-wudlice provide, Lye. -scea-wung, e; f. providence, contemplation, Som. v. fore-scea-wung. -sceden scattered, Th. An. v. Spl. for-sceadan. -scildian; pp. od to accuse, condemn, Th. Apol. -scrifen proscribed, condemned, Cd. 213, Th. p. 267, 5; Beo. K. 212. -scryncan to shrink, Ben. v. for-scrincan. -scunigean to blush, id. v. for -scunian. -scyppan to miscreate, transform, Th. An. in. for-sceoppian. -scytlican duru uetiferæ, valde, Lye. -seawenes, se, f. contempt, C. R. Ben. 43. -seon, v. reflective, [Ger. sich versehen] to err, sin, Th. An. -seonnes, se; f. contempt, Som. v. for-sewennys. -setnes, se; f. a resolution, continuation, Th. An. -settendlic set before; præpositivus, Som. -sewend, es; m. a despiiser, id. -sewenlic contemptible, id. -sewestre she who despises; cotempratrix, id. -sið -dl. v. Spl. fot-sið. *sittan *to sit before or around, to oppress, Beo. K. 3531. -sliet internecio, Cot. 108, Lye. -slieten sliit, broken, Som. -smorod suffocated, id. -socen forsaken, id. -sogen wearied, weak, id. -sorged sad, sorrowful, id. -spanend, es; m. a seducer, id. -spennend a whore-monger; leno, id. -spenning an allurement, id. v. for-spānc. -speon urged, Cd. 18, Th. p. 22, 34. -spon enticed, p. of for -spanan. Forst, frost, *es; m. frost, etc. -spyllan to destroy, Som. v. for-spillan. -stapan to forestep, precede, Ben. v. for-stæpan, steppan. -steal a forestalling, Som. -steallan to forestall, id. v. for-stalian. -stolen stolen, pp. of for-stelan. -standan to benefit, R. Lk. 9, 25, v. for-standan. -stoppan to stop up, Som. -strodgnys, se; f. presumption, V. Pa. 61, 4, v. for-trugadnes. *swapan; pp. -swapan to sweep away, Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 9. -swilt dies, Bt. R. 31, p. 68, note p. v. sweltan. -swiðan to repress, Past. 50, 1. -sworcennes, se; f. darkness, Som. -sworen FOR-

SWORN, perjured, id. -sworcennes, se; f. a forswearing, perjury, id. -tacn a foretoken, id. v. fore-tacn. Forð-acgyan provocare, Bd. 5, 14. -aræsan to rush forth. Ben. v. forð-ahræsan-æsendan to send forth, id. -asliden passed or gone before, Som. -bærst burst forth, id. v. berstan. -beaccon perspicere, L. Pa. 101, 20. -big-faran to pass by, Som. -blæstan to blow or break forth, Cot. 74. -blawan to belch or break out, Som. -clipping, e; f. a provoking, an appeal, id. -cuman to come forth, Lye. Forð-cure preferred, -dl. -dæges at close of day, Som. -eostrade ob-scuravit, L. Pa. 101, 26. Forðer further; ultra, Lye. v. furðor. Forð-færð goes forth, discharges, v. faran -far, e; f. a going forth, departure, death, Som. -feran to bear forth, to depart, die. -berð born forth, dead, Th. An. -ferednes, se; f. a going forth, transmigration; obitus, Bd. 4, 9. *flegon to fly forth, Jðth. 11. -flowan to flow forth, Som. -for, e; f. a departure, death, Th. An. -fremung, -fromung, e; f. a going forth, growing up, C. Pa. 104, 36, Ben. -gangan to go forth, Bd. 3, 9, Lye. -gebrennan to bring forth or to light, Bt. F. 42, 7. -gecgyan to call forth, Bd. 1, 16, Lye. -gefaran to go forth, Som. -gelædan to lead forth, Bd. 2, 12. -geleoran to go forth, depart, die, Bd. 2, 15. -geong a going forth, Bd. 1, 3, v. forð-gang. -georn anxious to go forth, intrepid, Th. An. -geræht reached forth, Lye, v. geræcan. -gesceaft, e; f. a future condition, death, Beo. K. 3498; Menol. F. p. 54, 3. -gewitenes, se; f. profectio, L. Pa. 104, 36. -gongende going forth, Lye. -goten poured forth, id. v. geotan. -hald, *heald bending forward, Mone C. 11: Lye. -hryst rushes forth, v. hreosan. Forðinan evanescere, R. Lk. 13, 34. -lædnys, se; f. a leading forth, Lye. -leo-rende procedens, Bd. 4, 17. -lic promotus, progressus, pro-jectus, Mann. -locian to look forth, Lye. -lutian to bow down, id. -man one very rich or wealthy. -nihtes far in the night, Som. -ræsan to rise or spring forth, Jn. 4, 14. *riht right forth, direct, plain. *Fort-riht -spræc prose. Forð-ryne, es; m. an onward course,

*Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 8. *siðian to go forth, depart; prodire, Som. -stefnfons, Lye. -teon to carry on, produce, exhibit. Th. An. v. teon. -þringan to rush before, to defend, prejudice, Beo. K. 2160, Lye. -werd forward, Th. Apol. v. forð-ward. For-þy therefore, Th. An. v. forþi. For-þygljan to sustain, Ps. 24, 25, Lye. For-þyrode very dry; peraridus, Som. For-þystrjan to darken; obscurare, Ben. Fortina portenta, C. R. Mt. 13, 22. Fortiohung providentia, Lye. For-tredde knot grass; proserpina, Som. Fortredingc bruising small, contrition, id. -wærian, -werian to wear away, destroy, Mann, v. werian. -wandigende respectful, Th. Apol. -weallen thoroughly boiled, Som. }Forwegen prostrate, Th. An. For-welmed overwhelmed, suffocated, Ben. -wæonian to pine away, Som. v. for-wesnian. -werd a bargain, Hem. p. 598, Lye. v. for-word. -wernan to forewarn, Prov. 30, Lye. v. for-wyrnan. -wernedlice ægre, anguste, Ben. -weryð destroys, Ps. 51, 5, v. Spl. for-wærian. -witan to foreknow, to know before hand, Th. Apol. -witegan to foretell, Som. -witig foreknowing, id. -witignes, se; f. foreknowledge, id. -witolnes, se; f. industry, Ben. -worðenlic damnable, Som. -worð-an to perish, id. -wrecan; p. wræc to injure, wreck, banish, Beo. K. 3835: 218, v. wræcan. -wriġen darkened; obscuratus, R. Lk. 23, 45. -writan p. -wrat to carve, to cut asunder; discindere; q. writan to carve, engrave, write; sculper, scribere, Beo. gl. -wueard capitulum, Lye. -wurð death, Cot. 104, v. for-wyrd. *wyrþ casts away, v. for-weorpan. -wyrðendlic ready to perish, Som. -yldan to put off, id. v. yldan. -yrnere, es; m. a forerunner; præco, id. Foster, *es; n. food, etc. Fosterland land given to find food, as to monasteries for the monks, Som. *Fosterian; p. ode; pp. od, to foster, nourish; education. Fostre, an; f. a nurse; nutrix. Fostering a fostering, nourishing of young; nutritio, C. Lk. pref. *Fôt, nom. ac. f. fôtes; d. fêt; pl. nom. ac. fêt; g. fôta; d. fôtum; m. a foot, etc. Fôt-bret a stirrup; astraba, stapes, R. 3. -cosp a fetter, Lye. -cypsed fettered, Som. -eccc foot-ache, id.

-gemearc, es; n. a foot-mark, length of a foot, Beo. K. 6080. -gemet a fetter, Som. -last, es; m. a footstep, Beo. K. 4572. -mæl a foot-measure or step, Th. An. -râp, es; m. propes, R. 84. *Fôt-sið chlamys, R. 65, Lye. -stan, es; m. a foot-stone, R. 116. *swæðe, es; n. a foot-trace, etc. -þweal a washing of the feet, Som. -wærc, es; n. foot-pain, id. -welma, l. 1, dl-an. -welma sole of the foot, Mone A. 261. Fox-fot spurge wort; xiphion, Som.

Fracednys, fracednys, se; f. vile-ness; turpitude, Lye. Frac-coð a despising, Som. v. Spl. *fræ-cuð. *Fræced vile, Gm. II. 230, 4, v. fraced. Fræ-cendlic dangerous; periculosus, Som. *Fræcene, fræcne dangerous, bold, etc. Fræclic dangerous, Lye. Fræcmase the nun bird; parus ceruleus, Mone A. 38. Fræcne fiercely, severely, boldly; audacter, Cd. 103, Th. p. 136, 22. Fræcnes, se; f. vileness; turpitude, Som. Fræ-cuð a despising; despectus, Som. Fræfele, fræfol saucy, malicious; procar, id. Fræfellice saucily; proaciter, Lye. Fræmde foreign, Som. v. Spl. fremde. Fræ-micel very great; permagnus, Gm. II. 732, 17. Fræne, frænne the bit of a bridle; orea, frænnum, Som. Fræng asked, v. frengan. Fræ-ostelice very hastily, Cot. 178, Lye. Fræp-gian to accuse; accusare, Ben. Frætennes, se; f. destruction; exitium, Som. v. fræcennes. Frætewung, e; f. an ornament, Gen. 2, 1, v. Spl. frætewung. Frætew, frætew, -dl. *Fræt-tu; g. frætewes, frætewes, n. an ornament, etc. Frætewung, e; f. a provision, furniture, ornament, Som. Fræuol saucy, id. v. Spl. fræfele. Frægenlic much spoken of, renowned, Lye. Frægian amplexi, Ben. Fram-abugan to decline, Ors. 2, 5. -acyrran to avert, Ps. 84, 4. -adon to do away, cut off, Lye. -adrifan to expel, id. -ahylan to decline, id. -anydan to repel, id. -ascyrian to cut or shear from, to separate, id. -ateon to draw from or away, Som. -ateran to tear, from, to rob, id. -aweorpan to cast away, id. -bigan deflere, Ben. -bringan to bring from, Lye. -bugan to decline, Som. -cyme progenies, Gm. II. 733, 9. -cynne a descent, lineage; proaspia, id. -færed a departing, Lye. -fleon to flee from, Som.

-onascunung, e; f. an abomin-ation, id. Fram-scipe, es; m. a fellowship; collegium, Lye. -sið, es; m. a departure, id. -siðian to depart, Som. -standan to stand off, id. -swing-an to shake off, id. -weard averse, perverse, id. -wis very wise; persapiens, id. -wise very wisely, id. Franca, an; m. a halbert, pike, lance, javelin; hastile, lancea, Beo. K. 2420. Frato, fratoho an ornament, tapestry, Lye. *Frea, an; m. a lord, master, etc. Frea-dreman to rejoice, id. Frea-drihten, es; m. a lord, Beo. K. 1585. Freaþ free, Som. v. freoh. Freaþ-beorht bright, Lye. Freaþ-ræd speedy, quick, Som. Freaþ to ask, id. v. frengan. Frea-te-wung, e; f. an ornament, id. v. Spl. frætewung. Frea-wraan, e; f. a royal chain, Beo. K. 2901. Frec bold, fierce; audax, improbus, id. 1771. Freca, an; m. one who is bold; qui audax est, Beo. gl. Frec-edlice dangerously, Lye. v. freclice. Frécen; d. frecne danger, perit, uoe; periculum, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 2h. *Frec-co lurco, Cot. 120, Lye. Frecgeng apostacy, Ben. Frec-mase sagitula, avis, Cot. 160, v. col-mase. Frecne dangerous, boldly, Cd. 32; Beo. K. 1912. Frecnes, se; f. [dl-a dormouse] *clammy earth, clay; glis, argilla, Som. Frecnys, se; f. danger, Th. An. v. fre-cenia. Frecne-stig, e; f. a dangerous path, a precipice, Som. Frecdan sentire, Ben. Frecde peace, Som. v. Spl. frife. Frefelice saucily, Lye. v. Spl. fræfellice. Frefe comfot, v. frofer. Frefen problema, Lye. Fremde, fremed strange, foreign, alien, Th. An. Fremdnys, se; f. strangeness, a dwelling abroad; peregrinitas, Som. Freme, *an; f. profit, advantage, v. Spl. fremu. Freme good, advantageous; bonus, Beo. K. 3860: Cd. 12, Th. p. 13, 29. *Fremede, fremde strange, a stranger. Fremeþ, fremeb foremost, formeth, 2, 3, s. indef. of fremman. Fremming, *es; m. a framing, effect, etc. Freme-mu; e; f. usefulness, Gm. III. 484, 3. *Freme the bit of a bridle, Som. v. fræne. Freo one in authority, a lady, woman; mulier, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 28. Freo-bearn *one free or noble born, id. 185, Th. p. 230, 26. -broðor an own brother, id. 160, Th. p. 199, 14. -burh; g. -burge; d. byrig; f. a free

city, *Beo. K.* 1379. Freocen-
nea, se; *f. danger, Som. v. fre-*
cenia. Freoġan [*Moes. fryon*]
to love, honour; amare, honore
afficere, Beo. K. 1889: 6346.
Freo-lac a free-offering, a sa-
crifice, *L. Pa.* 50, 20. -læta
libertus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.
-lætan sunu libertinus, *R. 3:*
Elf. gl. Som. p. 56. Freolec,
freolic, freoluc comely, liberal,
etc. *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 16.
Freols, *es; *m. a festival.*
Freols-brice, es; *m. a break-*
ing or violation of a feast, Som.
Freoma, an; m. profit, id. v.
freomung. Freomian to pro-
fit, Ben. v. fremian. ⁴Freónd-
lár, es; *f. friendly council, Beo.*
K. 4750. -lárðu, es; *f. a*
friendly invitation, id. 2385.
*ræden, e; *f. a friend-condi-*
tion, etc. -sped, e; f. friend-
speed, many friends, Cd. 106,
Th. p. 140, 19. -spedig friend-
rich, rich in friends, *L. Edg.*
96. Freorig freezing, chilly,
Th. An. Freos captives, *Cd.*
174, *Th. p.* 220, 4. Freosan;
p. freas, we fruron; pp. froren
to freeze; gelare, v. Spl. fry-
ran. Freoscipe, es; *m. in-*
genuousness, Th. An. Freos-
lice freely, *Bd. Sm. p.* 631, 17,
v. freolic. Freot-gyfa, an;
m. a giver of freedom, Som-
gyfu, e; f. a freedom-gift, a
manumission, Lye. Freoðe of
or to peace; *g. d. ac. s. of freo-*
ðu. *Freoðu, freoðe, freðo,
friðu, es; *f. peace, etc.* Freo-
ðo-beacen, es; *n. a peaceful*
sign, Cd. 50, *Th. p.* 64, 4.
-burh; *g. burge; f. a peace-*
city, an asylum, Beo. K. 1038.
-muad, e; *f. peace-defence,*
protection of liberty, Lye. -sce-
alc, es; *m. a free servant, a*
minister, Cd. 115, *Th. p.* 150,
25. -spéd, e; *f. a peaceful*
rule, glad sway, id. 60, *Th.* 73,
2. -þeawas; *pl. m. peaceful*
or loving thews or manners, id.
4, *Th. p.* 5, 29, *v. þeaw.*
-wær, e; *f. a peace-covenant*
or compact, a covenant of love,
id. 158, *Th. p.* 197, 13. -web-
be, an; *f. a love-weaver, a*
woman, Beo. K. 3880. -wong,
es; *m. a peace-plain, peaceful*
field, id. 5913. Freot-mon a
freeman, *Som.* *Freþo peace,
Cd. 73, *Th. p.* 89, 28, *v. Spl.*
freoðu, friðu. Fretwian to
adorn, *Som. v. frættewian.*
Fretwung, e; *f. an ornament,*
id. v. Spl. frætzwung. Freun-
dyne, an; *f. [Dut. vriendin,*
f. Ger. freundin f. Wil.
fründina] a female friend;
amica, id. *Fri; *g. m. n.*
friges; f. frigere, frire; adj.

free, Gm. I. 734, 28, *v. freo.*
Frian to free, Ben. v. freon.
Fricca, an; *m. a crier, Som.*
v. fryccea. Friccan-scipe,
es; *m. the office of a crier or*
preacher, id. Frig, e; *f. Friga,*
the Saxon Venus, wife of Odin,
v. A.-S. Gospels by Junius and
Marshall, p. 514. Frigea, an;
m. a freeman, L. In. 74, *W. p.*
26, 16. *Frige dæg, frig-
dæg, es; *m. Friga's day, Fri-*
day, Mt. 4, 11, 22: *L. Athel.*
³ 3, *W. p.* 63, 6, etc. *Frimþ,
es; *m. a beginning, Th. An. v.*
Spl. frymþ. Frind friends,
Th. Apok. v. frynd, pl. of freo-
od. Fringan to hear, *Beo. gl.*
v. frinan. Frio-leta one set
free, *Som. v. frig-læta.* Frica,
an; *m. a bitter; butio,*
id. *Frič, es; *m. peace, etc.*
Frið-að, es; *m. an oath of*
peace, Lye. -brece, es; *m. a*
peace-breaking, id. -burh;
g. -burge; f. a peace-city, city
of refuge, id. -gear, es; *m. a*
year of jubilee, Som. -georn
peace-desirous, peaceable. -ge-
gyld a peace-gild, an associa-
tion, *id.* -land a land at peace,
Chr. 1097. -lice peaceably,
Som. -mæl an agreement, *Gm.*
II. 509, 28. Friðu peace, love,
v. Spl. freoðu. Friðu-tacen
a peace-token, *Cd.* 107, *Th.*
142, 29. -wær, e; *f. a peace-*
condition, Beo. K. 4559. -web-
ba, an; *m. a peace-weaver;*
pacia textor, Cod. Verc. VI.
¹ 174: *Beo. gl.* 'Frittan to feed;
depascere, *Pl.* 48, 14, *v. fret-*
an. Frocx luscina, *Col.*
121, *Lye.* *Froferian, fre-
friar; *p. ode; pp. od, to com-*
fort; consolari, Gm. II. 137,
11. Froman proficere, *Ben.*
From-gewitan to go from, to
depart, *Bt.* 33, 4, *Lye.* -hwe-
aldan to hold from, *id.* -hwe-
orfan to turn from, *Cd.* 45, *Th.*
p. 58, 9. -lad, e; *f. an*
escape from, a retreat, Cd. 97,
Th. p. 126, 20. -locciende
beon respicere, *Ben.* -weard
beon abiturus esse, *Bt.* 11, 2,
Card. p. 52, 21. Frugnon
asked, *p. pl. of fregnan.*
Frumbirdling pube tenu, *R.*
88, *Lye.* *Frum-gyfu an
original gift, a prerogative, *id.*
-hrægel, es; *n. a first garment,*
Cd. 45, *Th. p.* 58, 8. -leoht
first light or dawn, *W. Cat. p.*
74, *Lye.* -meolc, -meoluc,
e; *f. the first milk, nectar, id.*
-ræd, es; *m. the first decree,*
L. Wilk. p. 119. -sceapen
first shaped or created, *Lye.*
-setnung, -setzung, e; *f. first*
setting, foundation, id. -slæp,
es; *m. a first sleep, Cd.* 177,

Th. p. 222, 22. *s-præc, e;
f. an original speech, etc.
-stem the fore-deck or prow
of a ship, *Mone A.* 4. -talu
first accusation, *L. North.* 67.
-weatmas first-fruits, *Elf. gr.*
13. -ylde the elder, of the
first age, *Som.* Fruodan to
grow old; senescere, *Lye.*
Fry-gyld a free-gild or society,
Som. Frymð, es; **m. a be-*
ginning, etc. Fryuca a bitter,
id. v. Spl. friuca. Fryð-georn
peaceable, *id.* -gyld an asso-
ciation, *id.* -gysel; *g. gysles;*
m. [gysel a hostage] a hostage
for peace, id. -mæl an agree-
ment, *id.* Fryðu peace, *Cd.*
74, *Th. p.* 91, 16.

Fugeles leac, es; *m. dog's onion,*
star of Bethlehem? ornitho-
galum, Mone A. 486. -pyse
the larkspur; delphinium, id.
443. Fugel-net, tes; *a*
fowl or bird-net, Som. Fugeloð,
es; *m. a fowling; aucupium,*
Gm. II. 254, 35, *v. fugel-noð.*
-treow a perch for a bird, *Som.*
Fugling a fowling, *id.* Fugo-
lope a fowling, *id.* Fuhtion
moist, *id.* Fuhton fought, *p.*
pl. of feohtan. ¹ Ful, tes; *a*
cup; poculum, calix, Beo. K.
1224. Fulan-beam, es; *m.*
the black alder tree, L. M. 1,
32. Ful-berstan rumpi, *Lye.*
*bet, -bot, e; *f. a full satis-*
faction, Som. -don to fully do;
satisfacere, *Lye.* -eaðe very
easy, *id.* -fule-treow a perch
for a bird, the black alder tree,
Som. v. Spl. fulan-beam. Ful-
feastian to establish, fasten, *id.*
-fremman to execute, accomplish,
perfect, *Th. An. v. ful-fremian.*
-freolic very free or liberal,
Som. -geare full well, *Bt.* 5,
3, *v. ful-georne.* -genitsum
fully abundant, *R. Ben.* 55.
*Full-ham; *g. Fullan-ham-*
mes; m. [Asser. Fulloham:
Hunt. Fulenham: Dum. Ful-
lanham: Brom. Fullenham-
fål foul, dirty; ham a home,
dwelling] Fulham, Middlesex,
Chr. 879: 880. -hræðe full
soon, *Lye, v. Spl. fulraðe.*
Fullan to fill, *Ben. v. fylan.*
Full-bliðe full or very glad,
Jud. 16, 23. -brycc, es; *m.*
plena violatio, scilicet pacis, L.
Wihtr. W. p. 13. -dysig fully
or quite foolish, *Lye.* -endan
to fully end; complere, *id.*
-getreowe fully true, etc.
¹ -slow very slow, *id.* ⁴Fullaht-
nama, an; *m. the baptismal*
name, Som. Full-unrot fully
or very sorrowful, *Bt.* 11, 1.
-welig fully or very rich, *id.*
Ful-nieh full-nigh, *Som. v.*
full-neh. -raðe full, or too

soon, *Bl.* 22, 1. *riht quite right, *Lye.* Fulstan to help, *Ben.* v. fylstan. Fül-stincende foul-smelling, *Nic.* 27. Fulþungen high, noble; celsus, *R. Ben.* 73. Fultum, fultom, *es; m. help, etc. Fultumend, fultumiend, es; m. a helper; adjutor, *Ps.* Th. 17, 3. Fultumleás helpless, *Ors.* 1, 14, *Lye.* Ful-wide full wide, round about, *Cd.* 228, Th. p. 307, 24. Fulwilht-nama, an; m. the baptismal name, *Chr.* 890, v. *Spl.* fulluht-nama. -stow, e; f. a baptismal place, a font, *Bd.* 2, 14. Fül-wín, es; n. foul wine, *Ben.* Ful-worhte fully wrought, *per-*fect, *id.* 1 Fur, furb, *e; f. a furrow, etc. Furh-wudu, es; n. fir-wood, pine-tree, *Som.* Furð forth, *Th. An.* v. forð. Fuse promptly, rapidly, *Th. An.* Fúsic ready; paratus, *Beo.* K. 462. Futigend moist, v. *Spl.* futiend.

Fyhtling, *es; m. a soldier, etc. Fyl a file, *Th. An.* v. feol. Fyl; g. fylle; f. a falling, slaughter, death, *glut.* *Th. An.* *Beo.* K. 2665, v. fyll. Fyld-elfen; g. -elfenne; f. a field or wood-nymph, a fairy, v. *Spl.* feld-elfen. Fyiging, *es; m. *a harrow, etc. Fyilgan to follow, *Cd.* 14, Th. p. 16, 27; *Th. An.* v. fyligean. *Fylle of a falling, slaughter, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* fyl. Fyllan to fill, draw water; haurire, *R. An.* 4, 15, *Lye.* Fylledakinnæd; excoriatus, *Ben.* v. fellen, fell. Fylleð-flod, es; m. a high flood or tide, *Lye.* Fylst, e; f. help; auxiliium, *Ors.* 1, 12; *Beo.* gl. Fyl-werig fell-weary; stragis fessus, *Beo.* K. 1918. Fyndele inventio, *Ben.* Fyndan to find, *Som.* v. findan. Fyne allago, *Ben.* Fynger a finger, *Som.* v. finger. Fyor life, *Cd.* 59, Th. p. 73, 10, v. fior. Fyr-bad a fire pledge; pignus igneum, *Cod. Ex.* 20, 22b; *Beo.* gl. -bend, e; f. fire-bound or hardened, *Beo.* K. 1437. *Fyrð-færeld, -fær, es; m. a military expedition, etc. -gemaca, -gestealla, an; m. a fellow-soldier, *Nathan.* 5; *Cd.* 93, Th. p. 120, 23. -homa, an; m: -hom, es; m. an army covering, a coat of mail; lorica, *Beo.* K. 3007; *Th. An.* p. 137, 9. -hrægl, es; n. an army garment, a coat of mail, *Beo.* K. 3053. -hwæt; g. m. n. hwates; f. hwætre; adj. war-brave, *id.* 3280. Fyrdinga in companies or flocks, *Som.* Fyrðleás armless, defenceless,

Chr. 894. Fyrð-leoð an army song, *Cd.* 171, Th. p. 215, 3. -nest ephibulenta, *Lye.* Fyrdraca, an; m. a fire dragon or serpent, *Beo.* K. 5374. Fyrð-searo, es; n: fyrdung, e; f. an army preparation, *id.* 462. -werod an army host, a phalanx, *Som.* -wic, es; n. sepulchrum, *Beo.* gl. -wyrðe war-worthy, excellent in war, *Beo.* K. 2633. Fyre-beta focarius, etc. v. fyr-beta, etc. *Fyren-gæt, e; f. pl. -gata a wild goat, v. *Spl.* firgen-gæt. -higend a harlot; meretrix, libidini studens, *Som.* -bearf, e; f. evil need; mala necessitates, *Beo.* K. 28. Fires god the fire god, Vulcan, *Som.* Fires lig, es; m. a fire's flame, *id.* Fyrewitnys, se; f. curiosity, *Th. An.* Fyr-fean fiery-haired, *Cot.* 170, *Lye.* -gearwung, e; f. fire preparation, fuel, *id.* Fyrgen mountain, *Beo.* K. 2786: -2828. Fyrgen-holt, es; n. a mountain grove, *id.* 2780, v. firgen-beam, etc. Fyr-heard fire-hardened, *id.* 607. Fyrhtu, *e; f. fear, etc. Fyr-leóht, es; n. a fire light, *id.* 3032. -leoema, an; m. a fire beam, *Cd.* 215, Th. p. 272, 32. Fyrnð, e; f? a reception, etc. Fyrn fire; ignis, -dl. *Fyrnum with crimes, *Cd.* 216, Th. p. 272, 31, v. fyren. Fyrn-gewin, es; n. an old contest, *Beo.* K. 3376. Fyrnlic ancient, *Som.* v. fyrn. Fyrn-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo.* K. 5518. -wita, an; m. an old counsellor, *id.* 4241. =Fyrst, *es; m? 1. first in height, top, ridge; 2. first entrance, threshold, etc. Fyrst, first, e; f. also, es; m. a space, time, etc. Fyrst, es; m. frost; gelu, *Lye.* Fyr-tang a pair of tongs, *Som.* Fyrte a fire-brand, torch; facula, *L. Cnut.* pol. 5, W. p. 134, 27, *Som.* *Lye.* Fyrð-rungnes a furthering, *Lys.* v. *Spl.* firðrungnes. Fyr-wit, es; n. curiosity, *Beo.* K. 463. Fyr-wylm, es; m. a fire wave, *id.* 5338. Fysan, *fysian; p. ede; pp. ed to drive, expel, send forth (arrows), send away, hasten; agere, fugare, festinare, *Th. An.* *Gm.* I. 903, 33. Fysan reciprocal, to hasten, rush, *Th. An.* Fyst, *e; f. a fist, etc. Fyþer, l. 2, pl. fyþeru, *n.

G.

*Gád, gæd, *es; m. a goad, etc. Gadinca mutinus, fascinum ob-scenum, a muto, membrum virile; priapus, *R.* 22, *Lye.*

*Gadrigendlic collective, *Som.* v. gaderigendlic. Gæc, *es; m. a cuckoo, etc. Gædeling, *es; m. a companion, etc. Gædertang continuous, etc. *Ben.* v. gadertang, etc. Gæder-tengan to continue, *Som.* v. gadertengan. Gæignes burh; g. -burge; f. Gainsborough, *Th. An.* v. Gegnes-burb. Gæleð, gæleð a cage to sell or punish bondmen in; catasta, *Som.* Gældan to pay, depend, suspend, *id.* v. geldan. Gæle saffron; crocus, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* geolo. Gæmen, es; n. joy, pleasure; gaudium, v. gameu. Gæmenian, gæmian to play, game; joculari, *Th. An.* *Gm.* II. 170, 7: *Som.* v. gæmian, gamenian. Gæn yet; adhuc, *Ben.* Gændung an end, death, *Som.* v. ge-endung. Gænhwyrft conversio, *L. Pa.* 125, 1. Gæn-ryne, es; m. a meeting, *id.* 58, 5, v. gean-ryne. Gænt Gæmt, *Som.* v. *Spl.* Gent. Gærsame, an; f. a treasure, *Chr.* 1035, *Ing.* p. 208, 10, v. gærsum. Gærs-grene grass-green, green; herbibus, *Som.* Gærst green, like grass; herbeus, *id.* Gærsum, e; f. a treasure, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 275, 3, v. *Spl.* gærsame, gærsame. Gæruwe millefolium, *R.* 40, *Lye.* *Gæsen; g. m. n. gæ-snes; d. gæne; adj. rare, un-common, dear, etc. *Gæt, es; pl. nom. ac. gastas; g. -a; d. um; m. a guest; hospes, etc. v. gæst. Gæstliþe gastliþe hospitable, *Th. An.* Gæten caprine, belonging to a goat. Gæfeluc, gæueloc, es; m. [*l.* gæflok] a javelin, *Elf.* gl. p. 163, *id.* Gæffan to mock; deridere. Gæffetung, e; f. a scoff-þing; derisio, *Som.* Gæf-spræc, e; f. a loud speaking, a babbling, *Som.* Gagat-stan, es; m. the agate stones, *Ben.* v. gagates. Gagel, gagolle gale, gole, sweet-willow, Dutch-myrtle, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gagul-suillan to gargle; gargarizare, *id.* Gafol-rand a compass, *Cot.* 54, *id.* Galdor, *es; n. a charm, etc. Galdor-galan to enchant, foretel, *id.* -galend, -galere, es; m. a soothsayer, *Som.* -leoð, es; n. an incantation song, a charm, spell, *id.* *Galdryge, an; m. an enchanter, *id.* Gale a nightingale; lusciniæ, *Ben.* Gal-freols, es; m. a joyful feast, *Som.* Galga, gealga, an; m. a gallow, etc. *Galg-môd gallow-minded, *Beo.* K. 2554. -treow, es; n. a gallow-tree, a gallows, *id.* 5876. Galluc

*gauls, oak-apple; galla, Cot. 96, Som. Gal-mód lustful or lightminded, lascivious, Jðh. 12. -semere faciliis, Ben. -smere light laughing, giggling; petulans, R. Ben. 7, Lye. Galwan to clap, shout, rejoice; plaudere, Som. v. gilpan. Gal-weala -rice, es; n. the kingdom of Gaul. -wraene lecherous; luxuriosus, Som. *Gamel old, Cd. 154, Th. p. 193, 3, v. gamol. Gamenung, e; f. a gaming; lusus, Som. Gamian to game, play, sport; ludere, id. v. gamenian. Gamol-ferðb, *es; m. *sage spirit, magnanimous, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 26. *Gang-gel-wæfre a spider; aranea, Som. v. gang-wæfre. Gangende going, living, Cd. 129, Th. p. 164, 23. Gangend-seþe, es; m. agmen, R. 7, Lye. Gangewifra, an; m. a spider; aranea, Ps. Th. 38, 12, v. hunta. Gang-geteld, es; n. a travelling-tent, a tent, pavilion; papilio, R. 10, Lye. -feormere, es; m. a jakes farmer; fimaricus, Som. *-pyt, tes; m. -setl, es; n. -tun, es; m. a privy. -wuce, an; f. gang-week, perambulating-week, Jn. 17, 1. Ganot, *es; m. a jaw-duck. GA' r, *es; m. a jawelin, etc. Gar-cæne spear-keen or bold, Beo. K. 3912. -clife agrimony, Herb. 32, Som. -cwealm, es; m. spear destruction, war death, Beo. K. 4081. -Dene Gar-Danes [gar a spear] id. l. -falca, an; m. a spear or gar-falcon, Beo. gl. -far, es; f. a martial way, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 23. -gewin, nes; n. dart or spear-battle, Th. An. -heap, es; m. a spear heap, an armed body, Cd. 160, Th. p. 198, 11. -holt, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, Beo. K. 3665. -ræs, es; m. spear-rush, rush of arms, Th. An. -secc, es; m. the ocean, Cd. 157, Th. p. 195, 24. Beo. K. 97. Garsuma expense, Som. v. gersuma. Garumtol sharp, severe; austerus, id. v. Spl. gearuntol. Gar-wiga, an; m. -wigend, es; m. a spear-fighter, a warrior, Beo. K. 5344: 5278. -wudu, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, Cd. 160, Th. p. 198, 20. GAST, *es; m. the breath, a spirit, ONOT, etc. Gast-bona, an; m. the soul-killer, the devil, Beo. K. 352. -gedal, es; m. soul separation, death, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 33. GA' t, gæt, *e; f. a goat, etc. *Gataloc tutela, Som. Gát-hær, es; n. goat's hair, goat-*

hair, Th. An. -treow, es; n. gaten-tree of Gerard, dogberry tree; cornus fœmina, L. M. 1, 36, Som. Gát-hierd, es; m. a goat-herd, id. v. gat. Gauloc a spear, v. Spl. gae-loc.

Geac also, likewise; item, Som. v. eac. Ge-acnian to conceive; -acnung conceiving, etc. v. ge-eacnian, etc. Ge-acniendlic pregnant, Som. -acsigan to ask, Lye. -acsung, e; f. inquiry, Som. v. acsung. Ge-ador-tengan to continue, id. v. gader-tengan. *Ge-æfenned drawing towards evening, id. -æfnæð me vesperasco, Elf. gr. 35. -æhtan; pp. -æhted to appreciate, praise; appretiare, laudibus efferre, Beo. K. 3766. -æhtendlic that may be valued; æstimabilis, Som. -æhte, an; f? property, riches; possessio, divitiæ, *Beo. K. 735. -ælged coloured, tanned, id. -ænegdu anxia, Cot. 18, Lye. -æswicod scandalized, id. Gea-afle [Lancashire gaule] a lever; vectis, id. Geafof-monung, e; f. toll or custom-house, R. Mk. 2, 14, v. gafol. Ge-aforud lifted up, Som. Geagle wanton, id. v. ge-aglic. Geagl-swile a jaw-swelling, id. v. geagl. Geable dentes molares, Ben. Ge-ahnian to take as his own, Beo. gl. -ahnung owning, id. v. ahnung. Geald Jos. 9, 8, for weald perhaps. Gealdor magic, Th. An. Mr. Kemble says, a sound as of a trumpet; sonitus tubæ, Beo. K. 5883, v. galdor. Gealge lascivious, Som. v. Spl. geagle. Gealgian to defend, Th. An. Geal-mód sad-minded, gloomy, Cd. 84, Th. p. 230, 8. Geana yet; adhuc, Lye. Ge-anbidian to abide, Th. An. *Ge-ane yet; adhuc, Lye. Gean-hwyrft conversio, Gm. II. 755, 6. -þingian to reply, Cd. 48, Th. p. 62, 5. Geapes around, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 16. Ge-spung, e; f. cumulus, Lye. Geara-feng arpaç vel lupus, id. -gewuned long accustomed, Som. Gearcung-dæg, es; m. preparation day, Good-Friday, Mt. 26, 17. Gear-cynung, es; m. a year king, consul, Som. -cynningdóm, es; m. a year kingdom or rule, consularship, id. *Gear-dæg, es; m. yore day, a former time, Cd. 80, Th. p. 99, 36. Geardlic worldly; mundanus, Som. Geare *ready, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 26, v. gearo. Gearewe yarrow, Som. v. Spl. gearwe. Gear-mælum yearly, Bl. F.

p. 5, 10. Geare-wita intellect, Bl. 38, 9, R. p. 190, 9, v. gearowita. Gearn, *es; n. gear. *Gearn-winde, -wind, a yarn-winder, a reel, Mac. 306: Som. Gearnung, etc. merit, desert; merium, etc. *Gearo; g. m. s.; -wes, -wes. f. re; se gearwa; adj. res. etc. Gearo-poncol ready-witted, Th. An. Gearo-yearly or every year gearo or bright, Cd. 76, Th. p. 13. Gearuntol, gearul vere, austere, Som. Geare-made dishes; condimenta. Gearwan leafy-gearwe-ly yarrow, id. Gearwe-gar-an; f. yarrow, Mac. 306. Geareðmodian to hasten, pleased, Th. An. Geare *prepared, ready; paratus Beo. K. 428. Geare to provision, treasure; apparatus id. 6170. Geaxode-donatus sponsa, R. 14, Lye. Geaxodnen oertaken, swara. Geaxworpen cast away, id. Ge-abode, Beo. K. 3236. *Ge-bidan. *Gebærd to be born; nes; indoles, Som. Gebærdstán, es; m. calcina. Gebærsura, R. 58, Lye. Gebærd-barmed, leaved, Som. Gebærgaben, *es; n. a precipice, etc. Ge-beacung, etc. speaking by tropes or figures predicament; categoria. Beo. 57, Lye. Gebælg gearo v. v. gebelg. Gebearþing preserved, p. of gebearþe. Gebecan to boot, Lye. Gebocian. Gebecendlic to becnendlicie figurative, Cd. 1, Som. Gebed, *es. a prayer, etc. Gebedel-pelled, Som. v. gebærd. Gebedigan to pray, Bl. 5, v. p. 622, 21, note. *Gebæræden, ne; f. the first prayer, etc. Ge-begðnes begednes, se; f. exhortation. Som. -begendlic figurative, id. Gebelb as goodly gebelg. Ge-belimpe to happen, Mk. 13, 7, v. Geban. Geben a prayer; offense, Ben. Gebenlic like; vestalis, Som. Geban an edict, Cd. 70, Lye. Geban. Gebeogul acerbity, id. ing, C. R. Mt. 5, 23. Geborg a refuge, Gm. III. 424, v. beorb. Geberlic of cure, Th. An. *Ge-beoðnes promise, vow, threats, id. Geberd-wiglere, es; n. a worlder, R. 4, Lye. Gebere a state, v. gebær. Geberde happened it; accidit. Bl. 14, R. p. 33, note c. Ge-beoðnes competer, C. R. Beo. 57, Lye.

Gebesmed bosomed, bent; sinuatus, *Som.* Gebeten *beaten, Lye, v.* gebeaten. **Ge-beterung, gebetung a bettering, Som. v.** gebettung. ***-bigean to bend, bow, Scint. 62, v.** bigan. **Gebiled that hath a bill or snout; rostratus, Som.** Ge-bilegan to be angry, *id. v.* ge - belgan. ***-biorscipe, es; m. a feast, id. v.** ge - beorscipe. **Gebired clothed; amictus, Ben.** **Ge-bisothed;** amictus, *Ben.* **Ge-bisung, e;** *f. an example, instruction, lesson, Som. v.* bisung. **Gebit a biting, grinding, Lye.** **Ge-blanden finished, spent; also, coloured, id. v.** geblandan. **-blegan to destroy; exterminare, Ben.** **-blegenad blistered, ulcerated, Som.** **-bló-digian; p. ode; pp. od to bloody; cruentare, Beo. K. 5381.** **-bohtréscepa a circuit; ambitus, Lye.** **-bolged dis-dained, swollen, Som.** ***-bol-strod bolstered up, defended, environed, id.** Gebonu a proclamation, *Lye, v.* geban. **Ge-bonnen proclaimed, Mann, v.** ge-bannian. **-bosmed bosomed; sinuatus, Cot. 185.** **-botad bettered, amended, Chr. 1093, v.** ge - betan. **-brac broke, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 32, v.** breacan. **-brac, es; n. a breaking, crash, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 24.** **-bræcœocnes, se; f. the falling sickness, Som.** **-brec profit, gain, id.** **-bredan; pp. ge-broden to braid, twist; torquere, Beo. K. 2886.** **-bredde broiled, R. Lk. 24, 42.** **-bregednes, se; f. fear, Som.** **-bregengan to bring, Ben.** **-brittian, 1. to exhibit, give; exhibere: 2. to break small, crumble; friare, id.** **-brocod boiled; decoctus, id.** **-broc-seoc-man a frantic man, Bd. 4, 3, v.** bræc-seoc. **-broden taken away; sublatus, Som.** ***-brot, es; n. a fragment, v.** ge-brotu. **-brot a barn-keeper; granatarius, frumenti præfectus, Som.** ***-bry-sædnes, se; f. a bruising, id.** **-bryttian to break, Lye, v.** ge-brittian. **-bunden inhabited, id.** **-bunden bound, Som. v.** gebindan. **-bun-land, -bund-land inhabited land, Ora. pref. Som. Lye.** **-burd bearded, v.** Spl. ge-byrd. **-burnen burned, v.** ge-byrnan. **-byldan; pp. -byld to imagine, design, plan, devise, draw, Th. An.** **-bylged disdained, Som.** ***-byrd, es; n. -byrdo, e; f. birth, etc.** **-byrd, -byrded bearded, Som. Lye.** **-hyrdlice orderly, well, Ben. v.** endebyrdlice. **-byrdo, -byrdu an origin, Som. v.** ge-

byrd. **-byrellice beon co-tui, C. Jn. 4, 9.** **-byrgan; p. de to taste, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 10.** **-byr-tid, for ge-byrd-tid nativity. -bysmrung, e; f. a deriding, mocking; derisio, Som.** **-bysanian to give an example, Lye.** **-bytle [botl ædes] a building; ædificium, Gm. II. 738, 25.** **-bytlung, e; f. a building, an edifice, Som.** **Ge-cance a laughingstock, id.** **Ge-capitulod headed; capitulatus, Lye.** **-ceahhetung, e; f. loud laughing, Som.** **-cealfe incalved; lætus, id.** **-cenned-limu genitalia, Lye, v.** gecynd-lim. **-cenenys, se; f. a delight, Som.** **-cennednys, se; f. birth, id.** **-cian, -cigan to call; invocare, L. Pa. 19, 8, Lye. v.** ge - cygan. **-cirred turned, Som. v.** ge-cerran. **-clæmian e to smear, Mann.** **-clænsung, e; f. a cleansing, Pa. 88, 43, v.** ge-clænsung. **-clith gathered together; hand-geclith a clutched hand, a fist, Som.** **-clyflan to cleave or stick to, Lye, v.** Spl. clufan. **-clypian to call, Ben.** **-clyster; g. -clystres; n. a cluster; racemus, Cot. 24, Lye.** **-cneordlic diligent, Th. An.** **-cnilled beaten, sounded, Lye, v.** cnyllan. **-cnuited knotted, tied, bound, R. Jn. 11, 44.** **-cnorndnes, se; f. study, Mone B. 29, v.** Spl. **-ge-cnyrdnys. -cnos collisions, Lye, v.** ge-scænednes. **-cnucian to knock, id. v.** ge-cnocian. **-cnuwan to knead, stamp, grind; pinsere, subigere, Som.** **-cnyceled KNUCKLED, crooked; obuncus, id.** **-cnyclende KNUCKLING; obuncans, Cot. 144.** **-cnyht tied, C. Jn. 11, 44, v.** Spl. **ge-cnited. -cnyrdnys, -cnyordnys study, diligence, Th. An. v.** cneordnys. **-co-caual seasoned, cooked; conditus, Som.** **-cocnian to play the cook, to cook; coquere, id.** **-comp fight, conflict, agony, C. Lk. 22, 44, v.** ge-camp. **-copsend fettered, Lye.** **-corded hacle an outer garment, cloak, id.** **-corenic eligible, Cot. 74, id.** **-corenic choice-ly; eleganter, Cot. 77, id.** **-coस्प fettered, id.** **-cost-nian to tempt, prove, Th. An.** **-crincan; p. -cranc, -cruncon to cringe, fall, die, id.** **Beo. gl. -crupe crept, Lye, v.** be-croopan. **-crympt crimped, curled, Som.** **-crypte tops, sprouts, id.** **♠-cunnian, 1, 2, v.** ***-cunnian. -cwoeþen said, C. Mk. 15, 7.** **-cwelled killed, Som. v.** cwellan. **-cwemlice**

agreeably, pleasingly, Th. An. **-cweþan to say, Ben. Th. An.** **-cwida a word, Ben. v.** ge-cwid. **-cwilman to kill, id. v.** cwyllman. **-cwiþanlic proper, Som. v.** cwiþenic. **-cwoeme pleasant, Lye, v.** ge-cweme. **-cwoeþen said, id. v.** ge-cweþan. **-cwyd a condition, Ben. v.** ge-cwed. **-cyd a controversy, id. v.** gecygd. **-cyd told, Th. An. v.** cyþan. **-cydde declared, said, Som. v.** ge-cyþan. **-cygendlic appellative, id.** **-cynd, -cind, cynd, es; n. also, e; f. nature, etc.** **-cynd-bóc a book of generation; Genesis, Lye.** **-cynd-riht natural right, id.** **-cynd-sprac native speech or language, id.** **-cynde; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. genuine, genial, natural; genuinus, naturalis, Cd. 173, Th. p. 216, 8; Beo. K. 5389.** **-cyndelic-lim the natural limb; membrum genitale, Som. v.** gecynd-lim. **-cyrnad corned, salted, id.** **-cyssan to kiss, Beo. K. 3736.** **-cyþ, þe; f. a country, Bt. *27, 3, v. Spl. cyþ. *°-cyþnisse cyþan to testify, Th. An.** **-dæf-neþ ought; oportet, v.** gedafnian. **-dælednes, se; f. a separation, divorce, Som.** **-dafan; pp. gedafen to become; decere, Gm. II. 42, 37, v.** gedafnian. **-dafenian to be fitting, Th. An. v.** gedafnian. **-dafenlice fitly, properly, id.** **-dafsum agreeing, becoming, Lye.** **Gedal, dæl, es; m. a separation, etc.** **Gedda songs; cantilenæ, Som. v.** ged. **Ge-deaf dived, v. Spl. gedufan. Ge-deafed dead, C. Mk. 7, 10, Lye, v.** gedead. **-deawe dewy, Som. v.** deawig. **-defelic quiet, fit, Beo. gl. v.** defefe. **-delf a digging, Th. An. v. Spl. delf. -deman to judge, id.** **Geden, for gedydon carried, transferred, Th. An. p. 41, 23, v.** don, gedon. **Ge-deof perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v.** ge-defe. **-deþed killed, id. v.** ge-dead. **-diernan to lie hid, id.** **-digan to profit, do good, assist, purify; prodesse, Beo. K. 598: 1316: 4695.** **-diht a dictate, a thing indited, Som. -dihtan to order, id.** **-doefe perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v.** ge-defe. **-doeman to judge; judicare, Ben.** **-dofen dived, ducked, Som. v. Spl. ge-dufan. -dræg, es; n? a tumult; tumultus, Beo. K. 1505.** **-dreas overthrow, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 15, v.** ge-dreosan. **-drecan to vex, afflict, Th. An.** ***-dreme, -dryme harmonious, Gm. II. 747, 43.** ***-dremere melodi-**

ous; consonus, *Som.* -drencté drowned, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 16, v. of-gedrinčan. -dreoh sober; sobrius, *id.* -dreog *drying, rubbing, *Th. An.* p. 80, 12. s-driht *a multitude, host, band of soldiers, *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 26: *Beo. K.* 236, v. *Spl.* driht. -drihpa prudentia, *L. Const. W. p.* 148, § 2, *Manna.* -drimere a knave, villain; nebulo, *Som.* v. ge-dwymmer. -drinc, es; n. drink, drinking, *Th. An.* -dritan cacare, *Med. ex Quadr.* 11, 9, *Lye.* -drucen drawn out; extractus, *Som.* -druncian to sink, *C. Lk.* 5, 7, *Ben.* -dryhta commilito, *Gm. II.* 736, 40. -dryme consonus, v. *Spl.* gedreme. -drüen driven, *Som.* v. gedrifren. *dufan; p. -deaf, we-dufon; pp. -dofen to sink, dive, etc. *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 30. -dweola an error, v. gedwola. -dwerne, se; f. mildness; mansuetudo, *T. Ps.* 89, 12, *Lye.* *dwyld, -dwyld, es; n. an error, heresy, *Th. An.* -dwyldic erroneus, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwollic. -dwmor a phantasy, *Jud.* 15, v. ge-dwymmer. -dwmorlice fantastical, illusorily, *Th. An.* -dwoła, an; m. an heretic, v. gedwolman. *dwołen erroneus, etc. -dwołlic erring; erroneus, *Som.* -dwyld an error, *id.* v. *Spl.* gedwyld. -dwyldic erroneus, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwyldic. -dyppan to dip, *id.* -dyrstlice rashly, *id.* v. ge-dyrstlice. -dyrstnes, se; f. boldness, *Lye.* v. ge-dyrstignes. -eadmettan to worship, adore, *Th. An.* v. ge-eadmedan. -eadmodian dignari, *Bd.* 2, 2. -eaht added; additus, *Prov.* 9, *Lye.* -earwian; p. de; pp. od to prepare, *Th. An.* -eaðmodan to vouchsafe, *Th. An.* -educian; p. ode; pp. od to revive, *Som. Lye.* -edlčan to repeat, *Scint. Ben. Lye.* -edlčan to restore; restituere, *L. Ps.* 15, 5, *Lye.* -edleanend, es; m. a rewarder; remunerator, *Som.* -edlian to renew; renovare, *id.* -edstapelian to re-establish, *Th. Apol.* -edpdrawen twisted again; retortus, *Som.* -edwistode brought up, *L. Ps.* 22, 2. -efenlæcstre, an; f. a female imitator, *Scint.* 13, *Lye.* -efenlæcing an imitation, *id.* -efesod shaved, *Som.* v. ge-efsođ. -efned etened; æquari, *Bd.* 4, 29, v. efn. -efola a little cheek; buccula, *Som.* v. geflas. -efstan to hasten; accelerare, *L. Ps.* 30, 2. -embechtian to serve, minis-

ter, *Th. An.* -emnian to equal, *Som.* -encgd careful; sollicitus, *id.* -endebrednan to set in order, *Lye.* v. ge-en-debyrdan. -ernian to deserve, earn, *Som.* v. ge-earnian. -epian to breathe; spirare, *id.* -euenlæcan to equal, *L. Ps.* 36, 1, v. ge-efenlæcan. -fæder a gaffer, godfather; compater, *Som.* -fæge, we ge-fægon rejoiced, p. of gefegean. -fægen joyful, *id.* -fæger? fair; pulcher, *Beo. K.* 1823, v. *Spl.* fæger. -fægerian to adorn; ornare, *id.* -fælnis, se; f. a passage; transmigratio, *C. Mt.* 1, 12, *Lye.* 1-færny, se; f. a transmigratio, *Som.* -fæstnung, e; f. a fastening; firmatio, *id.* -fætian; pp. od to fatten; pinguefieri, *Lye.* -fallan to fall; cadere, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. ge-feallan. -fana a vane, standard, *Som.* -fandian to try; tentare, *Lye.* -fangen taken [prisoner], *Th. An.* v. fon. -fangennes, se; f. a taking, laying hold of, apprehension, *Som.* -faran *to experience, suffer, *Th. Apol.* -feahť fought, *Th. An.* v. feohtan. -feahť rejoiced, *Beo. K.* 217, v. *Spl.* -fean. -feallice pleasantly; læte, *Lye.* -feallan to fail, *Th. Apol.* -fean; p. ge-feahť to rejoice; lætari, *Beo. gl.* -fearded been to go far off, to withdraw, *Lye.* -feax comatus, *Gm. II.* 745, 38. -feggan, -feggan to fetch, *Th. An.* *federe, an; f. a *god-mother; susceptra. Gefęge; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. fit, adapted; aptus, *Gm. I.* 735, 5. Ge-fegednes, se; f. a figure, shape, joining; figura, *Som.* Gefeg-fæst seam or joint fast, *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 12. Gefęig a rule, manner; formula, *Som.* Ge-feinega compages, *Lye.* fellendlic filling up, *Som.* v. ge-fillendlic. -feb am glad, v. gefeón, *feohť, -fiht, es; pl. u, a, um; n. a fight, battle, etc. -feoll forgetfulness; obliuio, *Som.* -feormian to entertain, cleanse, *to eat up; hospitio suscipere, *vesci, depasci, *Beo. K.* 1482. -fer, es; *n. a company, etc. -fera, an; *m. [fer, fær, hence ge-fer-a] one journeying with another, a companion, etc. -feran to journey, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 196, 4, v. ge-faran. -fereden, *ne; f. an agreement, etc. -ferradnes, se; f. -ferscipe, -ferscype, es; m. society; societas, *Lye.* -ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry, bear, lead, *Beo. K.* 6208: *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 274, 3. -feru of old, *Som.* v. gefyrh.

-fetelsod *belled, adorned with a belt, v. *Spl.* fetelsian. fetian to fetch, *Beo. K.* 4376, v. fetian. -fetigan to fetch, *Som.* v. fetian. 1-fillednes, se; etc. a completion, v. gefeines, etc. -findig cap; catching; capax, *Lye.* -firrad feathered, v. ge-feferz. -fiðode, for ge-fríðode; q. v. -fiace catapula, f. -flæsčámian; p. ode; pp. od to cover with flesh, to incarnate, *Lye.* -fiar nuge, *Beo.* -fiend hæl; cloak; lacerna, *R. II.* 110. -fi fulny, se; f. contentio; contentio, *Lye.* -fiht geom; tentio, *Som.* -fihtig; tentatio, *Col.* 45, *Lye.* -fihtig; by strife, *id.* -fihtig; rent; schisma, *Beo.* -fihtig; percussus, *Herb.* 3, 1. -fihtig; fan, *Ben.* v. ge-fit. -fihtig; grace; gratia, *C. Jh.* 1, 1, *Lye.* Gefol-wifgratnes; *Prov.* 9, *id.* Ge-far; faran. -formian; p. feran to entertain, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 24, v. ge-feormian. *fęgan, 1. to accuse; accusare, *C. Mt.* 12, 1: 2. to reward; revereri, *C. R. Mt.* 11. -frætwian, -frætwian to adorn, *Beo. K.* 191. -frętwian embraced, *Lye.* -frętwian console, comfort, *Th. An.* -frętwian to inquire. -frętwian; m. a redeemer, *Som.* -frętwian to accuse, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* ge-frętwian. -freesť feru; frian to free, *C. Jh.* 8, 12, v. ge-freogan. -frętwian; m. braced, *C. Mt.* 10, 16, v. *Spl.* ge-frętwian. -frętwian; m. quired; p. of freggan, *Som.* -frętwian; m. freed, consecrated, *Som.* -frętwian. -fullian to beget, tumendum, *Ps.* 7, 1, v. ge-fuldian; m. adjutor, *Pr.* 17, 2, v. ge-fuldian; m. tumendum; m. dian to try, inquire; *Beo. K.* 4904. -fyllung, es; f. fullness, *Som.* v. ge-fyllung. -fylstend, es; m. a full adjutor, *id.* -fyrtes, se; m. fairness, antiquity; antiquitas, *id.* -gada? an, *m. a gem; gemma, *Som.* -gaderscipe, es; m. wedlock, conjugium, *M. Ps.* 310. -gaderednes, se; m. -gaderung, e; f. a gathering together; collectio, *Som.* -gaderung; m. arnian mandatum deformans, v. ge-arnian, -gegnung; m. bly; conventus, *Som.* -gaderung, *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 46, 13. -gerwed, -gürwed clothed, *Th. An.* -gerwed, *Lye.* v. ge-gerled. -gerled; m. set with gems, *Som.* v. ge-gerled. -gired adorned, *Th. An.* p. 39, 7. -girde; m.

garment, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-gereia. -girwend, es; *m. one wearing a purple robe*; prætextatus, *Som.* -giuan to desire; petere, *Mk.* 11, 24. -gladung, e; *f. a gladdening, delight*; delectatio, *Som.* -glenced adorned, arranged, v. ge-glæncan. -glendrian to cast down headlong; præcipitare, *Som.* -glengan to adorn, decorate, *Th. An.* v. glengan. -glofed gloved, having sleeves; manicatus, *Solil.* 10, *Lye.* Gegn, gegnes, v. geng -dl. Gegn-cwide, es; *m. a saying again, an answer*, *Beo. K.* 731. Gegn-ryne, es; *m. a meeting*, *V. Ps.* 58, 4, v. gean-ryne. Gegnum forthwith, *Th. An.* p. 135, 21: against; obviam, e, contra, *Beo. K.* 625. Gegoð youth, *Som.* v. geoguð. Ge-grame troublesome; molestus, *id.* -greated enlarged, *Lye.* v. greatian. P-groetan to torment; cruciare, *C. Lk.* 8, 28, *Lye.* -gyman to take care of, regard; curare, *L. M.* 3, 65. -hádoda, an; *m. one ordained, a clergyman*; clericus, *R. Ben. interl.* 62, *Lye.* -hæbban to have, *id.* v. habban. -hæcca, an; *m. what is hacked, stuffing*; sarcimentum, *Som.* -hæftian to capture, catch, *Th. An.* -hæftnian to take captive, *L. Ps.* 7, 5, v. ge-hæftan. -hæftræ waterfalls, *Past.* 41, 9, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* ge-hæftræ. -hæg, es; pratum, *Mone B.* 618. -hælgung, e; *f. a sanctuary*, *Ex.* 15, 17, v. ge-halgung. -hænd near, *Som.* v. ge-hend. -hæp apt, fitting, *Th. An.* -hæpic equal, even, like; compar, *Som.* -hagian opportune facere aliquid, *Lye.* v. on-hagian. -halan to feed; pascere, *C. Jn.* 21, 16. -hald a regarding, *Lye.* v. ge-hæld. -halding, *es; *m. a holding, etc.* -halgoda, an; *m. sanctum*, *Ps.* Th. 4. 4. -halian to heal, save, *C. Mt.* 18, 11, v. ge-hælan. -halsian to beseech; obsecrare, *Lye.* -hat-heortan exardescere, *R. Ben.* 70, *Lye.* -hát-lond, es; *n. land of promise*. *Th. An.* -heafod ringc, es; *m. Samothracius annulus? Lye.* -heah high; altus, *Som.* -heald held, safe; tutus, *Lye.* -heapian to heap up, *Prov.* 28, *Lye.* -heaðerod restrained, *Beo. K.* 6139, v. heaðerian. -heded hidden, *Lye.* v. ge -hydan. -heende humbled, *Ben.* v. gehende. -hefaldad oras, *Cant. Ezech.* v. hefaldigean. -heft, -hefted taken, *Som.* v. ge-hæftan. -heftræ waterfalls; cata-

ractæ, *T. Ps.* 41, 9, *Lye.* -heige a meadow; pratum, *Som.* v. haga. -held a keeping, *Lye.* v. ge-hæld. -helsumnes, se; *f. castitas*, *Mone B.* 428. hened condemned, *Cd.* 217, *Th. p.* 276, 18, p. of ge-henan. -heowan to form, fashion; *plasmare, *Lye.* -hered, herde served, ministered, *C. Mt.* 8, 15, v. hyran. -herian to destroy, *Som.* v. ge-hergian. -hering a hearing, report, *Lye.* -hersumnes, se; *f. obedience*, *Th. An.* -heu hewed, cut, *R. Mt.* 27, 6, *Lye.* v. ge-heawan. -hiowendlic allegorical; simulatorius, *Cot.* 17. -hiran to hear, *Th. An.* -hirlis a report, *Ps.* 111, 6, v. ge-hyrnes. -hiwian; p. ode; pp. od to form, transfigure, appear, *Mt.* 17, 2, v. ge-hiowian. -hladan to laide, draw; haurire, *C. Jn.* 4, 15. -hlænsod made lean; tenuatus, *Som.* v. ge-hlænian. -hlenced tortus, *L. M.* 3, 55. -blood loaded, *Beo. K.* 1784, v. hladan. -hlionian to recline, *C. Mt.* 14, 9, *Lye.* -hlið laughter; risus, *Som.* -hliwan to cherish, *Ben.* v. hleowan. -hlyd covered, *Th. An.* v. ge-hlid. -hlystfull listening, disposed to hear, *L. Ps.* 89, 15, v. ge-hlyst. -hluttrad purified; deſcatus, *R.* 32, *Lye.* -hlyta, an; *m. a companion, etc.* -hlywan to cherish, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* ge-hliwan. -hnægde, l. 3, v. **Spl.* *hnigian. -hnehuade appropinquavit, *C. Mt.* 10, 7. -hnycned bending down; inclinatus, *L. M.* 2, 46. -hnyscan to make soft, *R. Mt.* 21, 45, v. hnescian. -hofe-rod bent, humpbacked; gibbosus, *Lye.* -hoted holed, pierced; perforatus, *Som.* -holpen helped, nourished, *id.* v. gehelpian. -hornung, e; *f. sadness, grief*; mæror, *Som.* -horwigende unclean, vile; sordidus, *id.* -hradian to hasten, *Bd.* 1, 14, *Lye.* -hræcan to guide, *Lye.* v. ge-recan. -hrædnys, se; *f. mediocrity, meanness*; mediocritas, *Mone B.* 11, v. hræred ruined; dirutus, *Som.* -hreaw rued, p. of hreowan, ge-hreowan. -hrecan to tell, publish, *Lye.* v. recan, recan. -hrefian to cover; tegere, *id.* -hremen to cry, *id.* -hrehnung, e; *f. a making up*; confectio, *id.* -hrepod touched, *Gen.* 6, 6, v. hrepan. -hreoan to rue, *Cd.* 225, *Th. p.* 298, 29. -hriered ruined; subrutus, *Som.* -hriſe, -hrofe a house, roof; domus, tectus, *id.* -hringed rang,

Lye. v. hringan. -hrino adificationes, *id.* -hriſeð must; oportet, *id.* -hroered commotus, *Ben.* -hrumpen wrinkled, *Som.* -hrunnen assembled, *Lye.* v. ge-runnen. -hul christmas, *Som.* v. gehhol, geol. -hryred ruined; dirutus, *id.* *husa, an; *m. one in the house, a domestic, id.* -hus-cype, -hus-scipe, es; *m. domus, Lye.* v. bus. -hused housed, *id.* -bused -snægl a housed snail; testudo, *id.* -huslud communicated, *id.* v. huslian. -hwæde, -hwede, g. m. n. es; *f. re little, small*; modicus, *id.* -hwednes, se; *f. sparingness*, *Som.* v. ge-hwednes. -hweorfan to change, return, *id.* -hweorfe an exchange, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwetted whetted, stirred up, *Som.* v. hwettan. -hwlic each, *Th. An.* v. ge-hwylc. -hwilcnes, -hwillicnys, se; *f. quality*; qualitas, *Som.* -hwilum sometime, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Lye.* -hwing a pinnacle, corner, pinnaculum, angulus, *Som.* -hwirfe a changing, translation, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwit white; candidus, *Lye.* v. hwit. -hwitod whited, *id.* v. hwitian. -hwyrfe an exchange, a translation, *Som.* v. ge-hwearf. -hwyrfnian, -hwyrfnian to turn, take, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 122, 2, v. hwearfan. -hwyrpan to convert, *Ben.* v. ge-wyrpan. -hyd a secret place, a recess; abditum, *Cd.* 212, *Th. p.* 261, 27. -hygde hoped for; sperabilis, *Som.* -hyld, *es; *m. guardianship*, *Cd.* 161, *Th. p.* 202, 3: *a protector, favourer, *Beo. K.* 6107. -hyldan to bow down; declinare, *Lye.* v. ahyldan. -hylmd, -hylmed helmeted, covered, shaded with foliage; galeatus, frondosus, *Som.* *Lye.* -hyran *to belong, *Th. An.* -hyrdnes, e; *f. a keeping, Lye.* v. ge-beorndes. -hyrstan to adorn; ornare, *id.* -hyrstende comforting; confortans, *Som.* -hyrsto trappings, *id.* v. hyrat. -hyrsunlice obediently; obedient, *id.* -hyrtan to encourage; animare, *id.* -hyrwed blamed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* hyrwan. -hyscan to mock, deride, *I. Pa.* 79, 7, *Lye.* -hyspan; p. hyspte to mock, anger, *Ps.* Th. 2, 4, v. hyspan. -hyspendlic abominable, *Lye.* hyðlæcan repeter, *id.* -hywed feigned, assumed, hypocritical, *Th. Apol.* -hywian to feign, pretend, *Th. An.* v. hiwian; *Spl.* ge-hywed. -iermed afflicted, *Lye.* -ihtnys,

se; *f. an addition, in pl. epacts, Som.* -incfullian to offend; scandalizare, *Lye.* -inlagode protected by law, *Chr.* 1074, v. inlagian. -inseglan to seal, *Th. Apol.* -irmed contrite, *Som.* v. ge-yrmed. -iuked yoked, *Col. Mon.* v. iucian. -lac, es; *n. a gift, pleasure, Beo. K.* 2335, assembly; collectio, numerus, *Bt.* 178, *F. p.* 83, l. 345, *Lye.* v. lac. -laccian; *p. ode; pp. od to heal, cure; sanare, Som. Lye.* -laccod numbered, *Lye.* -læg lay, *Beo. K.* 6287, *p. of ge-ligian.* -læht taken, *pp. of ge-læccan.* -lænd, es; *m. one accusing, a slanderer, etc.* -lænde, for gelandode landed, *p. of ge-lan-dian.* -læwed a layman, *Som.* v. læwd. -lafian, *p. ode to wash, lave; aqua spargere, Beo. K.* 5441. -lang along, neighbouring, belonging to, own; vicinus, *Beo. K.* 2752. -laþgan to call for; asciscere, *Col.* 169, *Lye.* -laþian, l. 1, *p. ode.* -latian to delay, *Lup. Ser.* l. 20, *Lye.* -leafhris leaved rice, green boughs, *Som.* -leafneas faithless; infidus, *id.* -leafnes, se; *f. confidence, shrewdness; fides, solertis, sagacitas, Beo. K.* 488. -leafnea-word, es; *n. a confidence, or pass word, id.* 488. -leah received, *Cd.* 4, *Th. p.* 4, 8, *p. of ge-lewan, or geolegan.* -leahþrian, *p. ode; pp. od to accuse, corrupt, Lye.* -leagd tossed to and fro; jactatus, *Som.* -leagd laid down; depositus, *id.* -lefan; *p. de to believe, *deliver, Cd.* 218, *Th. p.* 279, 31. -le-ger-gyld days dedicated to Pan; Lupercalia, *Som.* -lendian, -lændian to land, *id. Th. An.* v. ge-landian. -lengde belonging to, own, proper; proprius, *Beo. K.* 5460. -leode, an; *f. a countryman, citizen; popularis, civis, L. In.* 11, *W. p.* 17, 37, v. *Spl.* leode. -leomad radiatus, radiis spectabilis, *Lye.* -leore departure, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f. departure, death, id.* -leþrian; *p. ode; pp. od to lather; ungere, Lye.* -lewend, es; *m. a traitor; proditor, Som.* -liced likened, *Lye.* -licetan, -liccettan to make like, to pretend, flatter; simulare, *Som.* -lic-gemaca a compeer; compar, *id.* -licost a twin, *id.* v. ge-lycote. -licigan to lie down, *Lye.* v. ge-ligian. -ligen mendax, *id.* -ligenod lied; mentitus, *id.* -liger; *g. ligere, -ligre; f. a lying with, fornication, adultery; concubitus, adulterium,*

etc. Ge-liht, -dl. * -lihtan; *p. -lihte, -lyhte; pp.* -liht, 1. to descend, alight, approach, *Cd.* 222, *Th. p.* 291, 16; *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm.* p. 517, 11. 2. to enlighten; illuminare, *Nic.* 34, *Thw.* p. 20, 2. 3. to lighten, mitigate; allevare, *L. Can. Edg. pen. magn.* 2, *W. p.* 96, 59. -limpfulliable to accident, *Lye.* -limp lætan coaptari, *Mone B.* 174, v. geþeodan. -lioma a light; lumen, *id.* -liþian to sail, traverse, move, *Bt.* 192, *F. p.* 125, 43. -locen locked; clausum, *Beo. K.* 5534, v. lúcan, belúcan. -lod-wyrt, e; *f. tormentil, septfoil; hep-taphyllon, Som.* -lomlice often *Th. An.* v. ge-lome. *Gelpan, gelpð to boast, *Bt.* 30, 1, *R. p.* 66, 21; *Gm.* II. 183, 10, v. gilpan. Gelt gilt, gilded; auratus, *Som.* Gelumpþe, -dl. *Ge-lumpe, ge-lumpen happened, etc. Ge-lustfulling, *l. *es; m. delight.* -lutian *to bend, lurk, lie hid, *Cd.* 216, *Th. p.* 273, 2, v. *Spl.* lutian. -lytan to abide, remain; manere, *Beo. K.* 875. -lyfed delivered, *Cd.* 170, *Th. p.* 213, 21, v. ge-lyfan. -lyfed ripe (of age); proventus (metate), *Th. An.* -lyhte enlightened, *Nic.* 34, *Th. p.* 20, 2, v. on-lihtan, *Spl.* ge-lihtan. -lyþen multiplicis peregrinationis experientia omnium terrarum gnarus, *Nathan.* l. *Lye.* -mædla the menses; menstrua, *L. M.* 3, 5, *Som.* -mædrían to descend, *id.* v. ge-mædrían. -mæg; *g. -mægges; pl. nom. ac.* -magas; *m. a relation, kinsman; cognatus, Cd.* 91, *Th. p.* 114, 14, v. mæg. *mægenian; *p. ode; pp. ed to establish, confirm; stabilire.* mæg-feast a glutton; cibo deditus, *Som.* -mægnan to mingle, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-mengan. mægð, *e; *f. power, etc.* -mælde said, *Cd.* 37, *Th. p.* 49, 10, *p. of mælan.* -mænden remembered, recalled, *Th. An.* 2196, v. *Spl.* mænan. -mænigfealdan to multiply, *Th. An.* v. ge-menigfealdan. -mænigfyld multiplied, enlarged, *Lye.* -mænnung, e; *f. a communion, fellowship, familiarity; communio, contubernium, Som.* -mæran to magnify, honour, *Th. An.* -mære, an; *n. a boundary, l. 9. to þæm gemæran to the *border, Cot.* 21. -magas relations, v. *Spl.* ge-mæg. -mang, *es; *m. a mixture, collection, assembly; mixtura, confusio, Beo. K.* 3284. -mangcennys, se; *f.*

confectio, Mone B. 1846. -narian to exhort, *Th. An.* -red enlarged, *Lye.* -marac to celebrate, *Som.* v. ge-marian. Gemed a counsel, confession; consensu. *S.* Gemeh shameless, *id.* v. ger. 1 Gemen people, *Th. An.* -gemenged mixed, *Som.* v. gemengde. -menged mixed, *id.* -menglædan mixed, *Cd.* 181, *Th. p.* 227, v. gemengde. -menigfealdan mixed, *Som.* -menigfealdan mixed, *Th. An.* from gemengfealdan. -Gemot, metes *n. a measure, *mood, etc., l. 2. -dl: l. 16, in the text.* measure; *L. 17, * 2. Ed.* -metane by every way. -metan; *p. tte to find, discover, Th. An.* v. met-discover, *Th. An.* v. met-metegan to measure, estimate, *id.* v. ge-metgian. -metgung, e; *f. temperance, moderation; moderamen, v. met-man a moderate, homo moderatus, Beo. K.* -metung, e; *f. a measure.* -v. ge-meting. * -metnes, es; *m. a pities; misericordia, Ben.* -mindleas unmindful, *Som.* -mind-stow unmindful, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-metstow. Gemisse thou art well; valentibus, *R. M.* 12, *Lye.* Ge-moet joyful, v. gemet. * Ge-moet-ge-nibers, *Beo. K.* 2371, v. gem-nan. Ge-mong a meeting, *Th. An.* Gemot, *es; *f. a meeting, etc.* *Ge-mung mindful, *Th. An.* v. ge-mung. -myclian to extol, *Som.* v. gemiclian. -myltyd melted, v. ge-molten. Gemynd. *n. mind, memorial, etc. -mynd-benimning a numbing; lethargus. -dæg, es; *m. commemorative or birth-day, id.* -leas mindless, witless, rash; impudens. 2. forgetful. -memor, *Som.* -leasnesse witlessness, madness; amens. -id. -stow, e; *f. a memorial, monumentum, id.* -wyrde Gemymnegod remembered, -myngian to remember, etc. -late, admonish, *Th. An.* -lad nailed, *Lye.* v. næg. -næmian, -namian; *p. ode. pp. od to name, Th. An.* -nemnan. Genap *a dead one, 166, *Th. p.* 206, 20, v. ge-Gen-arn [ran again; -arn of yrnan] a meeting; occurs. *Lye.* Gende vast; *init. Beo. K.* 2801, *p. of gan.* Genaf many, numerous, enough. *Th. An.* *Geneh numerous, etc. *id.* v. geneah. Ge-nehst-

once, at last; proxime, *Beo. K.* 1582. -nemnian to name, *Th. Apol.* Genende acta, *Lye.* -nerigan; *p. ode*; *pp. od to save, Cd. 117, Th. p. 152, 22.* -neðdon dard, *Beo. K.* 1912. ¹ v. *Spl. néðan.* -niclede. 1. *carperra.* 2. also, *adj. obuncus, Lye.* -nidde, -nided, -niedde, -nied, -nieded compelled, urged, invited, *Lye.* v. *ge - nedde.* -niderian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to humble, bring low*; humiliare, *v. nijperian.* -nierwed distressed, *Som. v. ge-nearwod.* Genip, *es*; **n. a cloud, *darkness, Beo. K.* 2719. ¹ Genipberung, *e*; *f. subjection, bondage*; *servitus, Mone B.* 2659. ¹ Geniðla, *an*; *m. hate, enmity, malice; malitia, Cod. Exon. 56b, Th. Apol.* Ge-numen taken; *pp. of ge-niman.* -nunga altogether, quickly; cito, *Beo. K.* 5737, *Lye.* w-nyht, -niht, **e*; *f. an abundance, etc.* -nyttan; *pp. ed, od to enjoy*; munere fungi, *Beo. K.* 6088. Geóc, **es*; *n. a yoke, etc.* Geoce -*dl.* *Geóc, *e*; *f. comfort, help*; consoliatio, auxiliium, *Beo. K.* 353. Geocend, *es*; *m. a helper, saviour*; part. of geocian. ¹ Geocian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to keep, save*; servare, etc. Geocre; *adv. harshly, severely*; aspere, *Cd.* 183, *Th. p.* 229, 3, *v. geoc.* Ge-odon, for eodon went, *Th. An. v. gan.* ² Geofon, gyfen, *es*; **n. the sea.* Geofon-yð, *e*; *f. a sea wate, Beo. K.* 1025. ¹ Geofu, *e*; *f. [-dl. geof] a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.* Geogara of old; olim, *Som.* Geogeara now; jam, *Ben.* Geogudþ, geogudþ, geogodþ, geogað, iugudþ, **e*; *f. youth, etc.* Geogudþ-hád, *es*; *m. youthhood, youth.* -teoðung, *e*; *f. a tithing of young, Som.* Geohsa, *an*; *m. a sobbing*; singultus, *id. v. geocsa.* ¹ Geol, geohol, geohhel, gehhol, *es*; *m?* also, ¹ Geola, *an*; *m. yule, Christmas, v. Marshall's A.-S. Glos. p. 521; Junius's Etymol. in yeol: Bd. 4, 19, Sm. p. 588, 6; 163, 4. Geold a payment, Som. v. gild.* Geolewearte a nightingale; luscinius, *Lye.* ¹ Geolna a kind of Egyptian stork; ibis, *id.* Geolewe, etc. -*dl.* ¹ Geolo, geolu; *g. m. n. geolwes*; *d. geolwum*; *adj: l. 6,* ¹ geolo -blac yellow - black; fulvus: *l. 7,* ¹ geolo-adl yellow - disease, the jaundice. Geolo-rand, *es*; *m. a yellow rim, or shield, Beo. K.* 870. ¹ Geolster, *es*; *n. poison, corruption*; virus, tabum, etc.

Geomor-mód sad minded, sorrowful, *Beo. K.* 4083. Geomrian to sigh, groan, *Som. v. geomerian.* Geomrung, *e*; *f. a groaning, lamentation.* ² Geond -blawen blown upon, blasted, *Som.* -cyrrrende turning back, *Lye.* -faran, -feran to pass over, *Som.* -gangan to go through, *id.* -geotan to pour out, suffuse, *id.* -hworfen compassed, *id.* -leccende wetting or moistening about, *Lye.* -leohtend, *es*; *m. a looker round, Som.* -lilitan to enlighten, *Lye.* -sawan to sow about, scatter, *Cd.* 188, *Th. p.* 233, 19. -scinan to shine through, *Som.* -scriðan to travel over. -secan to seek out, examine, *Lye.* -smead anxiously, *id.* -smean, smeagan to search out, investigate, *id.* -sprænged sprinkled or wet through, *Som.* -spurned over spurned, offended, *Lye.* -stredan to spread over, *id.* -swerian to yondawer, answer, *id.* -wlitan to look over or beyond, *Som.* -yrnan to run through, *id.* Geong-cempa, *an*; *m. a young soldier, id.* Geongewifra, *an*; *m. a spider? aranea, Ps. Th.* 89, 10. Geóng went; *ivit, Beo. K.* 1844: 6245 *p. of gan.* Geongor-scipe, *es*; *m. youngstership, minority, service*; *servitium, v. giongorscipe.* ¹ Geongra, *an*; *m. a disciple, pupil; discipulus, Cd. 15, Th. p.* 18, 23: 19, 15. Geon-hweorfan to bring back, *Som.* Geonian to yawn, *id. v. geonan.* Geon-smead made manifest; enucleatus, *id.* Geopenian, geopnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to open, Th. An.* Georfulnes, *se*; *f. industria, Mone B.* 51. Georman-leaf, geormen-letie malva, *Som. Lye.* ¹ Geo-sceaft, *e*; *f. power*; potentia, *Beo. K.* 2467: 2532. ¹ Geow yow, *Th. R. p. 3, v. eow.* Gepicod pitched; picatus, *Som.* Ge -planted planted, *id. v. plantian.* -pricud pricked, goaded, *id. v. priccian.* ¹ Gerade in order, *Beo. K.* 1740. Geradigean rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo, *Lye.* Gerad-spræc, *e*; *f. -word, es*; *n. prose*; sermo solutus, *Som.* ¹ Geræd, *e*; *f. housing, trappings*; phalaræ, *Th. An.* Geræd-man a prudent man, counsellor, *Som.* -spræc prose, *id.* Gerædod taught, instructed, *v. geræde.* Geræhte reached, *p. of geræcan.* Ger-cining a year king, a consul, *Lye, v. gear-cynig.* ¹ Gereaw rued, *Cd. 224, Th. p.* 295, 20, *p. of*

hreowan. Gerecenod explained; interpretatus, *id.* 169, *Th. p.* 211, 12, *v. recan*; *p. rehte, etc.* Gereceny, *se*; *f. a narration*; historia, *Mone B.* 270, *v. gereccednys.* Gereda preparation, furniture, apparel; apparatus, *Som.* Geredu ornaments of a ship; aplustra, *id.* Ge-renod seasoned, tempered, mixed; conditus, *id.* -reocan to smoke, *id. v. reocan.* -reordan to transact, dispatch, come to a conclusion; transigere, *id.* -reording a meal, *Th. An. v. ge - reordung.* ¹ Geres [*q. gers grass, because a fen is grassy*] a fen, marsh; palus, *Som.* Gereðre, gereð-dl. ¹ Gereðor; *g. gereðres*; *pl. gereðru*; *n.* an oar*; remus, *Chr. 891, v. Spl. robor.* Gereðra, **an*; *m. [robor an oar] a waterman, rower, sailor*; remex, nauta, socius remigandi, *Gm. II.* 737, 6. Gerhwamlice yearly; annuatum, *Som.* Ge-ricod enriched; ditatus, *id.* J -rifed, -rifod, -rifod wrinkled, rivelled; rugatus, *id.* -riht, **es*; *n. a right, ceremony, Th. An. v. riht.* Geriht -wisende, *es*; *m. a teacher of the law, a Sadducee, id.* Gerám-cræft the numbering art, arithmetic, matre, *Som. v. riu-cræft.* Ge -rimpan; *p. -ramp, we -rumpan*; *pp. -rumpen to be wrinkled*; corrugari, *v. Spl. rimpan.* -rinad adorned; ornatus, *Lye, v. gerenian.* -rined bið is rained upon; compluitur, *id.* Gerinn labour, *Ben.* Gerisene, *l. 1,* ¹ gerisene, gerysene ft. ¹ Gerst, **es*; *m. grist, Lye, v. grist.* Gersume, *es*; *m. a treasure*; thesaurus, *Chr. 1070, Ing. p.* 274, 30, *v. gersum, gersame.* ¹ Gerum, *es*; *n. room, space, Bt. 21, Card. p.* 114, 3, *v. rum.* Ge-rum roomy, great, *Cd.* 188, *Th. p.* 234, 12, *v. rum.* Ge-rumian to be large, and wide, *Cd.* 35, *Th. p.* 47, 11, *v. rumian.* Ge -rumlicor more roomy; spatiosius, *Beo. K.* 277. Ge-runa, *an*; *m. [run secret] a friend, counsellor*; amicus, ¹ consiliarius, *Lye.* ¹ Ge-ruxl a tumult, noise; tumultus, *Som.* Gerwung a preparation, *Lye, v. gearwung.* Geryd lewis, aquus, planus, *id.* Ge-rysed shaken or stirred together; concussus, *Som.* Ge-saca, *an*; *m. [sacu strife] an adversary, Beo. K.* 3544. -sacan to contend, strive, seek; arguere, increpare, *id.* 2001. -sacen an accuser, adversary; accusator, *Som.* -sacu, *es*; *f. hostility, Beo.*

K. 3472, v. sacu. -sælde had good fortune, happened, id. 1142: 1773: 2500, p. of ge-
^m sælan. ^m-sætednys a situation, decree, Ben. v. ge-sætnys. Gesam-hiwan, l. 2, v. ^o hiwa.
^mGesca, an; m. a stiffness, stretching; tentigo, Som. Ge-scād, *es; n. a distinction, Beo. K. 574. -scad-wyr, e; f. shade-wort; bistorta, L. M. 2, 53, Lye. -scænd confounded, reproached; confusus, Som. -scænden beaten, broken; collisus, fractus, id. v. ge-scænian. -scæp-hwil, e; f. appointed time, day of death, Beo. K. 52.
^o -scaed, *es; n. reason, distinction, etc. v. Spl. ge-scād. -scaedan *to decide, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 25. -scaednys, se; f. confusio, Ben. Ge-scaeft, scaeft, *e; f. a creation, what is created, a creature; formatio, creatio, creatura, Bl. 41, 2, Card. 374, 13: Mk. 10, 6: p. 16, 15. ^pGesceapa pudenda, ^v Som. v. gescapa. ^vGesceorf a gnawing, biting, gripping; rosio, id. Gescet, gescot, *es; n. an arrow, etc. Ge-sceowan to look around; circumspicere, Ben. -scean; p. -scaer to cut, to cut through, Beo. K. 2575: 3052, v. scean. -sceððed læsus, Lye. -scildan to shield, protect, Som. v. ge-scyldan. -scinco, l. suckers; exugia. 2. swine's grease; axungia, Som. Lye, v. gesanco. -scirpla, an; m. clothing; vestitus, Beo. gl. v. ^o sceorp. -smyndan to shend, to put to shame, Th. An. -sycnt confounded, v. ge-scendan. -scypan to form, make, Cd. 65, Th. p. 79, 4, v. ge-scyppan. Gescrydan, l. 2, dl- gescrydde. Gescryfu ceremonies; cæremonie, Som. Ge-scyld indebted, Th. An. -scyldgade due, deserved, Som. v. ge-scyldgian. -smynd confounded, id. v. Spl. ge-scænd. -segen, e; f. a tradition, Beo. K. 1732.
⁴ -segen seen, v. seon. ¹-sel, les; m. a companion, v. Spl. hond-ge-sel. -selda, an; m. [seld a seat] one sitting on the same seat, a companion; qui in eodem transtro sedet, socius, Beo. K. 3963. * -sem, es; n. an agreement, etc. -send sent; missus, Lye. -senian; p. ade to make, sign, v. ge-negnian. -seoc sick, Som. -seowid a little leavened; acrizimus, Lye. -seþan [soð true] *to verify, confirm; verificare, Beo. gl. ²-setnes, se; f. a position, tradition, law, statute, book, Mone B. 33, v. gesetednes. -seup tasted;

gustasset, Lye, v. supan. -sewen seen, pp. of seon. -sib related, of kin, Th. An. -sibsumung, e; f. an agreement, concord; conciliatio, Ben. ^v Gesiehð, e; f. a sight, v. Spl. gesiht. Ge-siewed sewed together, Som. v. ge-siwed. Ge-sigan *to sink, submit, Beo. K. 5314. Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, *e; f. sight, etc. -singal-lician; p. ode; pp. od to proceed; continuare. -singian to sin, do wrong, Th. Apol. -sirwan to lay snares ^w for, id. ^w-slean; p. sloh; pp. -slegen to slay, strike, Th. An. -sliht a killing, slaying; occisio, Som. v. Spl. sliht. -slyht, e; f. a blow, Beo. K. 4791, v. Spl. sliht. -slitgliwe a wrangler; cavillator, id. -smacian demulcere, Lye. -smerian; p. ode; pp. od to smear, Th. Apol. v. smyrian. ^x -smiltan to appease, Ben. v. ge-smyltan. -smirwed, -smyred smeared, id. v. gesmured. -sommnigan to assemble, id. v. ge-sommnian. ^y -spanian to persuade, Som. v. spanan. -spreca, -spreca easy to be spoken to, an affable person; affabilis, id. -speon persuaded, l. 2, *v. spanan. -sporian to investigate, inquire, id. v. spirian. -spowan; p. -speow to succeed, speed, Th. An. v. spowan. ^z-spreca an affable person, Som. v. Spl. -speca. -spring, es; m. a spring, Beo. K. 1689, v. gespring, spring. -springan to rise up, Ben. *Gest, gist, giest, es; m. a guest; hospes, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1: Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 9: 112, Th. p. 147, 15, v. Spl. gæst. ^aGestfeorne, es; m. hospitality, Som. -heal a guest hall, an inn, id. v. gest-ern. -sele a guest hall, Beo. K. 1980. Ge-stænan to stone, Th. An. -staðolian to establish, make good, Ben. Th. Apol. -stealla, an; m. a consort, v. Spl. folc-gestealla. -stened stoned, Som. v. stænan. -steor a steer, bullock, id. -stiht, e; f. a disposition, distributing, ordering, id. *stihitian; p. ode; pp. od to dispose, etc. ^b-stop stepped, gone, p. of steppan. -stragung, e; f. vegetatio, Mone B. 1465. -strinan to gain, Som. v. strynan. ^c-stuncon stank, p. pl. of stincan. -styllan to make quiet, Som. ^dv. -stillan. ^d-sundlið healthy, prosperous, Th. An. v. gesundelic. -sustrenu consobrinii, Ben. -suyan to be silent, id.

v. ge-suwian. -swapa dregs, Lye, v. geswæpa. -swealh swallowed, Cd. 169, Th. p. 210, 9, p. of swelgan. -swel, swell, *es; n. a swelling. ^e-swenednes, se; f. sorrow, v. ge-swenednes. -sweorc, -sworc, es; n. a cloud, etc. -swerian to swear, Th. Apol. ^f-swiccan recipiscere, Ben. Ge-swinc, swinc, *es; n. labour, etc. -swinednis, se; f. sorrow, ^g Ben. ^g-swippennis, se; f. craftiness, Som. v. ge-sweopornes. -sworc a cloud, id. v. Spl. -sweorc. -swungen laboured, scourged, pp. of swingan. -swutelung a manifesting, id. -swylce also, Beo. K. 4510, v. awilce. -swyrcednes, se; f. affliction, Som. v. swenednes. -swynsny, se; f. blandimentum, Mone B. 666. -sybsum peaceable, Ben. v. ge-sibsum. -sybsumian to be at peace, id. -syclod sick, Som. v. ge-sicelod. -syllfred silvered over, id. ^b-syne visible, Beo. K. 2511. -synscipas nuptials, Th. Apol. v. ge-sinscipe. -synto, *e; ^ff. health, Beo. gl. ¹Getan; p. geat to get, take; adipisci: he getan wolde he would take, Beo. K. 5874. Ge-teala happily, well, Som. v. teala. ^j-tegð a purse; marsupium, id. -teled numbered, told, for ge-teald, pp. of tellan. -temmed tamed, Som. v. ge-temian. ^k-temprod tempered, mired, id. pp. of temprian. -tengde went, hastened, p. of tengan. -tenge, l. 4, *Cymeð bægles. -teog, es; n. stuff, matter, implement, utensil, Th. An. -teohian to resolve, id. -teon *to play [on the organ, etc.] Th. Apol. -teona, an; m. an enemy; qui malo afficit, hostis, Beo. K. 1942. -teonan to irritate. -teond injured, wronged, ^lSom. Lye, v. rynan. ¹-teung, e; f. ofer-bæc gateung a crick in the back, cramp, stiffness; tetanus, id. -þafa, an, *m. a favourer, etc. -þanc, es; m. *also n. mind, etc. ^m-þang, -þwang, es; m. a thong, sinew, Th. An. -þauian to consent, admit, v. ge-þaþian. -þeahtha, an; m. a counsellor, adviser, Th. An. -þeahing counsel, Ben. v. ge-þeahing. -þonan æstmar, Ben. Lye. ⁿ-þeo flourish, v. þeon. ^a-þeod, es; n. language, tongue, etc. -þeod-ræden, e; f. society, fellowship; societas, consortium, Lye. -þeon to thrive, grow, Th. An. -þeot joins, v. ge-þeodan. -þelic fit, proper, Ben. v. ge-þælic. ^o-þincg-

stow a meeting place, *Mone B. 16.* Gepingð, gepincð, *be-gepincð, *e; f. honour, etc. Gepingð, gepinþenes honour, *Som. v. gepinoð.* Ge-piodan to join, *Lye, v. ge-þeodan.*
 * -þoſt-ræden, e; f. mutual affection, fellowship, *Som.* -þogen increased, pp. of þeon. -þonc thought, mind, *Lye, v. gepanc.* -þræwen twisted, v. ge-þræwen. -þræwen, *geþræwen twisted. -þreagan to vex, torment, *Th. An.* Geþrec, *geþræc a preparation, etc. -þrecced, -þricced, -þrycced oppressed, depressed, v. þriccan. -þreccednes oppression, violence, *Som. v. þrycnes.* -þregian to blame, rebuke, id. -þreac verbera, *Ben.* -þricced oppressed, id. v. Spl. -þrecced. -þrowung, e; f. a suffering, *Som. v. þrowing.* -þrycced oppressed, id. v. Spl. -þrecced. -þuſte an orchard, a young grove; fruticetum, id. -þugen grows, id. v. Spl. -þogon have pleased, *Lye, v. þeon.* -þungen yld perfect age, youth, id. *þuren struck, beaten; percussus, *Beo. K. 2571.* -þuwild patience, *Ben.* -þwæring agreement, *Lye, v. Spl.* ge-þwernung. -þwean; p. -þwob, þwogon; pp. -þwegen to wash, v. þwean. -þwernung, e; f. an agreement; consensus, *Ben.* -þwian, þian to anoint; ungere, id. -þwyld rejected, unknown; reprobatu, *Som.* -þyded joined, id. -þyged eaten, id. v. geþigcan. -þyhð grows, v. þeon. -þyld, *e; f. patience, etc. -þyldum with patience, patiently; patienter, *Beo. K. 3409.* -þyngð honour, dignity, v. Spl. -þingð. -þywe custom, fashion, manner; mos, morigeratus, officioſus, *Beo. K. 4659.* *Som.* -tide habitus, optus. -tigan, -tigan; p. ede; pp. -tiged, -tigged to tie, bind, v. ge-tian. -tigþode granted, *Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 23.* * -tihtan to persuade; incitare, *Th. An.* -tihtad accused, pp. of tihtlian. -timbre, *es; pl. -timbro; n. an edifice, etc. -tincny, se; f. diſſertitudo, *Mone B. 2257.* -tintregod punished, tortured, pp. of tintregian. -tirged contrite, broken, v. tirian. -togennes, se; f. a convulsion, the cramp; convulſio, *Som.* -trifulad stamped, broken, id. v. trifelan. -trimman to build; ædificare, *Ben.* -trimmncy establishing, *Som. v. trymming.* * -triowian, * -triwian to trust, v. ge-treo-

wian. -trywð faithfulness, id. ge-treo-wð. -trymman, -trymmian to confirm, encourage, *Th. An. v. ge-trymian.* Gettan to get; getton confirmed, *Som. v. Spl.* getan. Ge-twæfan * to divide; separate, *Beo. K. 953.* * -twigan to hesitate, *Ben.* -twynnes, se; f. a conjunction, joining; conjunctio, *Som.* -twysan to twist; torquere, *Ben.* -tydrian to bring forth young, to cherish; parere, *Th. An.* -tyht exercised, practised; exercitatus, *Som.* *Getym, es; n. a team. Geul Christmas, *Som. v. geol.* Geunc young, *Th. An. v. geong.* Geunga, an; n. a young man; juvenis, x *Ge-unwiltigad defamed, dishonoured; addecoratus, Som.* * -waden gone, passed, sailed, *Beo. K. 439, v. wadan.* -wæccednes, se; f. frailty, weakness; fragilitas, *Som.* * -wæde, es; pl. -wædu; n. clothing, garment; vestimentum, *Beo. K. 581.* -wæge a weight; pondus, *Som.* -wæht weary, troubled; fessus, id. -wæmman to pollute, *Th. Apol. v. ge-wemman.* -wæmmodlice corruptly, *Lye.* -wænan, -wændan; pp. -wæned, wænd to turn, *Th. Apol. v. ge-wendan.* s * -wær wary, etc. s-wæscen washed, v. wæscan. -wald power; potestas, *Som. v. ge-weald.* -wand modesty, bashfulness; verecundia, id. * -wætherian to water, irrigate, *Th. An. v. ge-wætherian.* -weada fords, shallows; vada, brevia, *Som.* -wealc, -wile, *es; n. a rolling, etc. -wealcen rolled, id. v. wealcen. Ge-weald, -wald, an-weald, an-ge-weald, e; f; also, es, n; m. power, etc. b -wede a garment, *Som. v. Spl.* ge-wæde. -weder the weather; cælum, id. v. weder. -wedfæst that hath privily given earnest; subarratus, id. -wef a weaving; textura, id. v. weft. -wegan to go out, go; movere, *Beo. K. 4796.* -wen hope, id. c -wemneade, for ge-wemmede calumniated, *Ben.* -wenian to allure, entice; illincere; also, to wean, *Som. v. ge-wænian.* -weorc, worc, es; *n. a work, etc. -weorcan to work, make, do, *Th. An.* -weorpan to throw, *Lye.* -weorpe a throw, cast; jactus, *Som.* -weorþan, -wyrþan, v. imprs. with ac. of person, to agree, settle, seem good or fitting, to be agreed, *Th. An.* -weox increased, v. weaxan. -wepan to weep; flere, *Lye.*

-wepnian to arm, *Som. v. ge-wæpnian.* -werdan to hurt, id. v. ge-wærdan. d -wesan to be; esse, *Beo. K. 3196.* -wetan to moisten, *Lye, v. ge-wætan.* -wif-sælig fortunate, lucky; fortunatus, *Som.* * -wihte, es; n. a weight, etc. -wilcumian to salute, to be welcome; salutare, id. -wieldan to wield, *Th. An. v. wealdan.* * -win, *es; n. labour, etc. -windan to wind, revolve, *Th. An.* -wiof, es; n. the woof, web; subtegmen, *Beo. K. 1387.* -wird corrupted, depraved; vitiatu, *Som.* -wirdelic historical; historicus, id. f -wisny, se; f. certitudo, *Ben.* -wistfull rich, costly; lautus, *Som.* * -wistfullung, e; f. riches, abundance; divitiis, id. -wistlæcan to feast, id. v. ge-wistfullan. Gewitan, etc. to pass over, to go, depart; transire; also, 2. * to proceed, begin; procedere, incipere. Gewitan him þa gangan, literally incipere illos tunc ire, they begin then to go, *Cd. 40, Th. p. 53, 8.* Gewitan on fleam sceacan to begin in flight to withdraw, to begin to fly, *Jdth. XII. p. 25, 34.* Tid gewat sceacan time began to pass away, *Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 1.* Heo þa fleon gewat she then began to flee, *Cd. 103, Th. p. 136, 23.* * Ge-witendnes a departure, *Lye, v. ge-witendnes.* -witenes a witness, departure, death, *Th. An. v. ge-witnes.* -wlecced made warm, *Som. v. ge-wlacod.* b -womian to defile, *Lye, v. ge-wæmman.* -wopen wept for, lamented, *Som. v. wepan.* -wregendlic accusative. -wregendlic gebigednes the accusative case, *Som.* -wrehte accused, v. wrehte, recan. -wripen covered, pp. of wrigan. -wrinclud wrinkled, *Som. v. wrinclian.* -wringan to wring, *Th. An.* l-wrixled exchanged, *Cd. 18, Th. p. 22, 3, v. wrixlan.* -wroeged accused, *Lye, v. ge-wregan.* j -wunnen conquered, *Som. v. ge-winnan.* -wurdlod spoken, id. v. wurdlian. -wyht a weight, id. v. wihht. -wylc a rolling, id. v. ge-wile. * -wyld power, v. gewæld. -wyldan; p. weold; pp. -wealden to rule, govern, *Th. An. v. wealdan.* k -dan. l-wyldor a ruler, *Som. v. wealdend.* -wylded boiled, id. v. weallan. -wynd a circuit, *Lye, v. ge-wind.* -wyriged cursed, *Som. v. wyrigian.* -wyrht, es; n. a deed, custom, desert, *Beo. K. 5310.* -wyrht

wrought, made, Som. v. ge-wyrcean. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow-labourer, id. -wyrhto merits, Cd. 196, Th. p. 244, 7. -wyrhtum deservedly, Th. An. -wyrmed warmed, Som. v. wearman. -wyrms putrid, festered, id. v. gewurms. -wyrtoed win mixed wine; hypocras, id. -wyrtoan a garden; hortus, Lye. -wyscan to wish, Ben. v. ge-wiscan. -wyalice wisely, certainly, for, that is to say, Som. Th.; An. -wy-herod withered, dry. Som. Geuyt a couple or yoke of oxen; jugum: increased; auctus, v. ge-ycan. Ge-yferan to exalt, Lye, v. ge-uferan. -yldian to trifle and dally; tricari, Som. v. yldan.

¹Gicel, °es; m. an icicle, etc. Gicelig icy, cold; glacialia, Som. Gid a song, eulogy, id. v. gyd. Giddung a proverb, id. v. geddung. Giden a goddess, Th. Apol. v. Spl. gyden. Giefa a giver, Som. v. gyfa. Giefu a gift, id. v. gifu. Gieman to regard, id. v. gyman. Gien an abyss, Lye, v. gin. Gierd a yard, Som. v. gyrd. Gierela clothing, id. v. gegerela. Giernan to yearn, id. v. gyrgan. ²Giest-hus a guest-house, an inn, v. gest-hus. Gietsian to desire, id. v. gitaitan. Gifa, an; m. a giver; donator, Beo. gl. v. gyfa. Gife of a gift, v. gifu. Gifelnys, ae; f. largitas, Mone B. 2512. ³Gifer; g. m. n. gifres; f. gifre; comp. gifra, re; sup. gifrost; adj. greedy, voracious, desirous; avidus, Bl. 22: Lk. 16, 14: Beo. K. 2239: 2554, dl. Gifr. Gif-heal, e; f. a gift hall; aula donorum, Beo. K. 1669. ⁴Gifr-dl. Gifra, gifre, °v. Spl. gifer. Gif-sceat, es; m. a treasure-gift, a gift; donum, Beo. K. 753. -stol, es; m. a gift-stool or seat, a throne, id. 334. Gift, e; f. a gift; donum, Beo. gl. v. gyfa. Gift-bur, es; m. a bride-chamber, Som. ⁵Gifelic marriageable, Th. Apol. Gift-hus a bride or wedding-house, Som. Giftian to be given in marriage, id. Giftig marriageable, id. Gift-leoð a marriage song, Ben. Gifu, gyfu, °geofu, °geafu, e; f. a gift, etc. Gifule bountiful; liberalis, Som. Gig a griffin; gryps, id. v. giu. Gigant, °gygant, °es; m. a giant, etc. Gihaman to cover; tegere, Lye. Gihsa a sobbing, Som. v. Spl. geohsa. Gihung, e; f. a sobbing, id. v. geoxa. °Gild,

gield, geld, gyld, °es; n. a payment, offering, etc. ⁶Gilp-wide, es; m. a boasting saying, arrogance, Beo. K. 1273. -geornes, se; f. vain glory, Som. -hlæden pride-laden, proud, Beo. K. 1729. -sceaþa, an; m. a glorious host, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 29. Gilt a fault, Som. v. gylt. Gilte, °an; f. a guilt, etc. Giltend a debtor, id. v. gyltend. Gim, gym, °mes; m. a gem, etc. Gimæcca a mate, Lye, v. gemæcca. Gimnan to govern, take care of, Som. v. gyman. ⁷Gimnian to bud, bloom; gemmare, id. Gind-geotan, etc. to pour out, v. Spl. geond, etc. Gin-fæsten very fast or glorious, Cd. 169, Th. p. 211, 10. Gingre, an; f. [ging young; f. re] a female disciple or attendant, Th. Apol. Ginnis, se; f. a space or distance of place; intercapedo, Som. Gicoc a yoke, also rash, id. v. geoc. Giohð-hád youth, Bl. 38, 5, Som. v. Spl. geoguð -hád. ⁸Giornlice diligently, Lye, v. geornlice. Giotan to get, Som. v. geotan. Giow [Ger. geyer] a vulture; griphus, Mone A. 3. Girdl a girdle, Som. v. gyrdel. Girela clothing, id. v. gryla. Girmes appetite, greediness, id. v. gyrnea. Girstan-dæg yesterday, id. v. gyrstan-dæg. Giscapu decretum, Lye. Gialdu, gisl-hád a giving of hostage or pledge, Som. ⁹Gist-bur a guest-dwelling, an inn, Ben. v. gest. Gist-lipe hospitable, Th. An. v. Spl. gest-lipe. Gitan; p. geat to get, Beo. gl. v. Spl. getan. Gið-corn the herb githe, v. Spl. gyð-corn. Giðwan to wash; lavare, Ben. Gitsere a greedy man, Som. Giung °young, etc.

Gladene, glædene a sea-onion; scilla, Mone A. 500: 527; ¹Som. Gladu glad, nom. a. f. of glæd. Gladung, e; f. a gladdening, comforting; exhilaratio, Som. Gleaw wise, prudent, id. v. gleaw. Glæd; g. m. n. glades; f. glædre; adj. glad, etc. Glæde gladly; læte, Beo. K. 116. Glædma, an; m. joy; gaudium, id. 732. Glængcan to adorn; ornare, ²Lye. ³Glætlic easy to be pleased, mild; placabilis, Som. ⁴Glæstinga-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Glastonbury, etc. Glappe, an; f. a bur; lappa, Th. An. ⁵Glas-hluper glass-clear, etc. Gleam, glæm, °es; m. a gleam, etc. ⁶Gleawlic

skifful, cunning, Th. An. ⁷Gléd, es; m. also, gléd e. f. a burning, fire; ignis, arbor, etc. Glædice gladly, id. v. glædlice. Gléd-sinc, es; m. a fire or glittering treasure, Beo. K. 4042. ⁸Gleo, °es; m. joy, glee, song, id. 421. Gleo-craeft glee craft, the art of music. -dream, es; m. a dream or song of joy, Beo. K. 601. -gomen jubilation. -man, glee-man, a player, id. 201. Glewnes prudence, v. glædlice. Glidhænde tottering, likely to fall; nutant, Som. ⁹Glie glee; gaudium, id. ¹⁰Glig-gamen mermaid gambols; joci, id. Glig-glede, kite, id. v. glida. Glitnian to glitter; rutilare, Mone B. 1233. Glitnian to glitter; coruscare, Beo. K. 1171. Glitnian to glitter; m. Glit. Gm. II. 174, 10. v. glit. ¹¹Gliwere, es; m. a false flatterer; parasitus. ¹²Gliw-stafas wisdom, Cos. 577, Beo. gl. Gloden a gold; caltha, Som. Glod to make gentle, to tame; m. suefacere, id. Glóf, es; m. a glove; chirotheca, Beo. K. 4166, Som. Glóf-wyrta wort, herbane; apollonia, Som. Mone A. 351. Glod-glutton, Th. An. ¹³Glyde, v. glida. Glyfa a polished, fied; interras, Som. ¹⁴Glysing, glysung, gloss, glossing, interpretatio, glossa, id. Glyw-beorn tabret, id. v. glig-beam. Gylmeden a glee maiden, a minstrel, Ben. v. in gliew. ¹⁵Gnafan to gnaw, Som. v. gnæd. ¹⁶Gneadlicnys, gneadlicnes, f. fragilitas, Mone B. 251. ¹⁷Gneðlice sparingly, Ben. ¹⁸gneðlice. ¹⁹Gnom es grief, sorrow, distress; dolor, Beo. K. 5113. Gnom to gnash; stridere, Som. ²⁰God, es; m. God, deus; true God; but, °God, es; nom. ac. u; g. ena; a god; a false god; the pl. nom. ac. m. thus nom. ac. m. godas; goda gods, idols, is as well as the pl. nom. ac. m. godu; g. godena for gods, Gm. III. 348, 31. G. l. 17, dl. In A.-S. God signifies God and good, etc. l. 42, and °egefull. ²¹°God-giddlice.—l. 54. ²²God-spreac. ²³°God-appel. ²⁴m. a quince apple; cydonia, Som. -beara, es; m. a child, Ben. -borh; g. ges; m. a witness, recumbent, -bot, e; f. a fine for a

against God, Som. Godcund-
bot, e; f. a recompense to the
Church, id. -lareow, es; m.
a religious teacher, a divine,
id. Gód-don to do good, id.
Góde, es; m. a good, id. Gódfrem-
mende doing good, Beo.
K. 595. -ful full of good, Th.
An. -gund divine, Som. v. gódcund.
c Gofol a tax, Mann. v.
d gafol. 4 Gold-æht [æht property]
possession of gold, Beo.
K. 5492. *æt a gold-vessel.
-fah gold coloured, or spangled,
Beo. K. 613. -hroden gold
adorned, id. 1221. -hwæte
gold greedy, id. 6143. -maðm,
es; m. a gold treasure, id.
4824. -sele, es; m. * a gold-
hall, treasure-house, id. 1423.
-siowode gold sewed; auro
sutus, Ben. -peof, es; m. a
gold thief; auri fur, Lye.
-wlanc gold proud, Beo. K.
3758. *Gombon, -d. *Gom-
be, an; f. [Plat. gambra; f. a
tax] a tax, tribute, homage;
vectigal, Beo. K. 21; Cd. 93,
Th. p. 119, 11. Gomele-láf,
e; f. old inheritance, a sword,
Beo. K. 5123. Gomen-wað a
pleasant path, id. 1702. -wudu
pleasant wood, a harp, id. 4211.
Gongel-wæfre, -wafre, an a
spider; aranea, phalangium,
Som. Gong-stol a closetool;
lasanum, scaphium, id. Gorst,
f. gost, *es; m. furze, etc. *Goð-
wære - sang harmonia, Ben.
Gowen a first exercise, com-
mencement; tyrociniun, Lye.
Grab a grave, Lye, v. graf. Grad,
*es; m? a step, etc. Th. An.
Grac, es; m. a Greek, v. Gre-
ca. *Græg-gós a grey or
wild goose; ganta, Mone A. 11.
-hama, an; m. *thorax, Gm.
II. 632, 41. -hiw, es; m. a
grey hue; ferrugo, Som. -mæl,
es; n. grey marked, grey spot-
ted, Beo. K. 5360. Græs-groen
grass green, Som. Graftere a
graver, id. v. græfere. *Grame
fiercely, Th. An. Gramian to
anger, Som. v. græmian. Gram-
scape, es; m. anger, wrath; ira,
id. Gramum fiercely, furiously;
sæviter, Beo. K. 842. *Grante-
brycg, *Grantan-brycg, e; f.
Cambridge, etc. *Great-wyrt,
gret-wyrt, e; f. an emetic
herb, Som. Gredignes, etc.
greediness, v. gredignes, etc.
Grest a woven image, Som. v.
græft. Greg, greig, grei grey,
id. v. græg. Grellan to pro-
voke, v. griellan. J Gréne
green, ac. s. m. of gréne.
Groot, *es; m. dust, etc.
Grootan to lament, mourn, Beo.
K. 2684, v. grætan. *Gret-
wyrt enula campana, Som. v.

Spl. great-wyrt. Grife covetous,
greedy, id. Grifode wrinkled,
id. v. Spl. gerifed. Grifull
apt to take, receive and hold,
holding fast; capax, tenax, id.
*Grime, an; f. a mask, visor,
one who is grim, an elf, witch;
larva, cassia. Grim-helm, es;
m. a grim or masked helmet,
helmet, visor, Beo. K. 666; Cd.
151, Th. p. 188, 27. Grimitan
to roar, Th. An. v. grymetan.
Grimme cruelly, grimly; sæ-
viter, Beo. K. 6020. Grim-
spring, es; m. a malignant
ulcer, boile; chironium ulcus,
Som. *Gripa, an; m. a gripe,
handfull; manipulus, Ps. 105,
8. Gripe, gráp, gegrip, es;
m. a gripe, taking hold of;
arreptio, Beo. K. 2289. Gri-
pend, es; m. a griper, seizer;
m. captor, Som. *Gripennis,
*gripnes, se; f. captivity, etc.
Griale gristle, Ben. v. gristle.
Grist, *gerst, *es; m. grist,
etc. Groepe a privy, ditch;
latrina, Som. v. græp. *Grum
grim, severe, v. grim. Grum-
heort grim or severe hearted,
Beo. K. 3362. Grund-buend,
es; m. ground inhabiting, an
inhabitant, id. 2005. -hyrde,
es; m. an abyss keeper, id.
4268. -sceat, es; m. a part
of the earth, Cod. Ez. 8b, 17.
*stanas ground stones, rubbish,
Som. * -swelge the herb
groundsel, etc. -weallan to lay
a foundation, to found. -wong,
es; m. * a ground plain, the
bottom, Beo. K. 2991. -wyrgen,
ne; f. a sea wolf, a siren,
monster, id. 3036. Grymman
to provoke, Som. v. grimman.
Gryn, es; n. a snare, Beo. K.
1853, v. grin. Grynlas waring
kernel, swelling in the jaws;
tolea, Mone A. 193. Gryre,
*es; m. horror, etc. Grynre-
gæst, es; m. a horrid or savage
ghost, Beo. K. 5116. -geatwe,
an; f. terrible apparatus or
armour, id. 645. -leoð, es; n.
a dire song, id. 1665. -sið, es;
m. a dreadful journey, id. 2923.
Grysbitan to gnash the teeth,
Ben. v. grisbitan. Grysenlic
grisly, horrible, Som. v. grislic.
Grytale gristle, Ben. v. gristle.
P Gryð peace, gryðian to pacify,
Th. An. v. grið, griðian, etc.
Gulpon gloried, p. pl. of gilpan.
Gum-cyst, e; f. [cyst excel-
lence] wealth, munificence, Beo.
K. 2971. -dream, es; m.
human joy, life, id. 4933. -feða,
an; m. a troop; turma, id. 2802.
Gumian to forget; oblivisci,
Ben. Gum-man, es; m. a
famous man, a man, Beo. K.
2050. -stól, es; m. a throne;

9 thronus, id. 3900. *Gut, -tes;
m. the gut, in pl. bowels; vis-
cera, viscerum receptacula,
Mone B. 178. Guð, *e; f.
war, etc. Used in composition
as beado, here, hilde to denote
war. Guð-beorn, es; m. a
war-man, a soldier, Beo. K.
626. -cræft, es; m. war craft,
the art of war, id. 253. -deað,
es; m. a war or violent death,
id. 4494. -flaga, an; m. a
warrior, a dragon, id. 5052.
-frec battle eager, ready for
battle, Th. An. -geatawe, an;
f. war apparatus, Beo. K. 786.
-geweorc, es; n. battle work,
id. 1349. -heim, es; m. a war
helmet, id. 4969. -horn, es;
m. a battle horn, id. 2863.
-hreð, es; m. battle cruelty,
id. 1631. -leoð, es; n. a war
song, id. 3043. -mód war-
minded, contentious, id. 619.
-reouw war fierce, id. 115.
-rinc, es; m. a war man, a
hero, id. 2230. -róf war famous,
id. 1209. -scearu, e; f. a war
division or band; divisio, vel
turma militaris, id. 2426.
-aceaþa, an; m. a war enemy,
id. 4630. -sele, es; m. a
battle hall, id. 880. -sweord,
es; n. a war sword, id. 4808.
-werig war weary, id. 3171.
Guð, l. 80, * Guð-wiga, an;
m. a warrior, id. 4219. * -wine,
es; m. * a battle friend, a prince,
id. 3616. -wudu, es; m. war
wood, a shield, Bat. Fins.
Gut-oma, an; m. an ulcer in
the bowels, Som. Guttas the
guts, v. gut.
Gycenus the itch, Som. v. gicenes.
Gyl, ged, gid, des; * n. a song,
etc. * Gyddung, e; f. a song,
parable, poetry, Th. An. also,
divinatio, Mone B. 2492, v.
geddung. *Gydene, an; f.
also, gyden, e; f. a goddess,
Th. An. Gyfan to give, Ben.
v. gifan. Gyfen, es; n. the
sea, Beo. gl. v. geofon. Gy-
fernes rapacity, Som. Th. An.
v. gifernes. Gyvand, es; m.
a giant, Th. An. v. gigant.
Gyldan to gild, Som. v. gildan.
Gylð-ræden, e; f. a guildship,
society, club, id. Gyllan to
yell, cry, Th. An. v. gyllan.
Gylp-georn vain glorious, Som.
-spræc, e; f. a boasting speech,
Beo. K. 1955. Gylpð boasts,
v. gilpan. Gylp-word, es; n.
a bold or vaunting word, Th.
An. v. gilp-word. Gyltan to
make or prove guilty; reum
facere, Som. *Gyldic-spræc,
e; f. blasphemy, etc. Gym-
cyn, nes; n. gem kind, a topaz,
* Som. v. gim. * -stan, es; m.
a precious stone, id. -wyrhta,

an; m. a gem worker, a lapidary, id. v. gim - wyrhta. Gynd-leccincg *leaking through, wetting*; perstillans, irriguus, Som. Lye. Gyngest youngest, v. geong. *Gyrd, gird, e; f. a yard, rod, switch, etc. *Gyrdel - bred writing tables, so called as, in old times, hanging from the girdle; pugillares, Som. -hring, es; m. a latchet lace, a garter; ligula, id. Gyrn desirous, Beo. gl. v. georn. Gyrnendlic desirable; desiderabilis, Som. Gyrnian to yearn, id. v. geornian. Gyrn-wraec, e; f. desirous of vengeance; vindictis anxie petita, Beo. K. 2270. *Gysel a hostage, Th. An. v. gisel. Gystel cistus, herba sic dicta, Som. Gystenlic pertaining to a guest; hospitalis, id. Gystern, es; n. a guest chamber, Th. An. v. gest-ærn. -hús, es; n. a guest house, an inn, Som. v. gest-hús. -sal, es; n. a guest hall, Jdth. 10, v. gystsele. Gystran yesterday; hesternus. Gystran niht yesternight, or last night, Beo. K. 2867, v. gyrstan. *Gytcorn a catarrh, etc. *Gyð-corn the herb spurg, Som. -rife the gum of the herb laserwort; lasar, id.

H.

*Habban, etc. to have, *count, hold, detain, Th. An. *Hacele, haecele, an; f. a garment, etc. *Hadelice personally; personaliter, Som. Hador, *es; m. *serenity, calmness; serenitas, Beo. K. 822. Hadre, adv. serenely, mildly; sereno, id. 3142. Hæcce, es; n. a hook, crook, pastoral staff, Th. An. *Hæcele a garment, a v. Spl. haecele, hæcele. *Hæfe, *an; f. heaven, etc. Hæft, es; m. one held, a captive, slave, Cd. 182, Th. p. 182, 22, etc. Hæft, es; *n. a band; vinculum, Beo. gl. *Hæftmece, es; m. a hilted sword, Beo. K. 2918. *Hægl-scur, es; m. a hail shower, Cod. Ex. 81b. *Hæg - steald, heahsteald, es; m. a bachelor, etc. Hæg-steald-hád, es; m. the state of a bachelor; celibatus, Mone B. 1419. Hæl, *es; n. an omen, Beo. K. 407. *Hæm a dwelling, home, Som. v. ham. *Hæps, *e; f. a hasp, etc. Hær, her, *es; n. hair, etc. *Hærfest, herfest, es; m. harvest, etc. Hærllice nobly, generously, bravely, Th. An. Hær-scearde a falling off of the hair, Som. Hærs, *e; f. a command, etc. Hæspe a hasp, v. hæpsce.

*Hæste, adj. violent, hot, hasty; ardens, violentus, Beo. K. 2669: Cd. 110, Th. p. 146, 2. Hæste, adv. furiously; violentus, Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11. Hæt, *es; m. a hat, etc. *Hæte, an; f. heat, v. hætu. *Hæter; g. es; pl. nom. u; n. clothing, etc. Hæð, *e; f. heath, etc. *Hæð-atapa, an; m. a heath-stepper, *a stag, Beo. K. 2735. Hæwen-hudele, -hyldele, -ydele spoonwort; Britannica, Herbal 30: Mone A. 381. Hafela, hafala, heafola, heofula, an; m. a mail hood worn under the helmet, the head; caput, Beo. K. 2743: 3227: 886: 5319. Hafenan; p. ode; pp. od to take hold of, to grasp; manu tollere, id. 3146. *Hafetan to applaud; plaudere, Gm. II. 218, 29. *Haga, an; m. hage, es; m. a haw, hedge, etc. Th. An.: Beo. gl. *Hagal-scur, es; m. a hail shower, etc. v. scur. Hage a hedge, Ben. v. Spl. haga. Hagol-scur a hail shower, Som. v. scur. Hago-spind, hecga-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks; genæ, Mone A. 174: Elf. gl. Som. p. 70, 74, v. Spl. hagu-spind. *Hagu-swind, eagan-swind, -dl. *Hagu - spind cheek fat; menti adeps. Halan pascere, Ben. *Halga, an; m. a saint, Th. An. Hali holy, id. v. halig. Halig, l. 6, haligra *manna: l. 22. *Halig-munt, es; m. *Hama, an; m. the womb; uterus, v. cild-hama. Hámetan to give a home; domum assignare, Gm. II. 218, 30. *Hámsoen, *e; f. home protection, etc. Hámweard homeward, towards home, Th. R. § 329. Hámweorðung, e; f. home dignity, an honour to home, Beo. K. 5991. *Hand-bona, an; m. one who kills with the hand, a murderer, id. 915. -brád a hand's breadth. -bred, es; n. a palm of the hand, Th. An. -dæd *a creature. *geweorc, es; n. handy work. *gewin, es; n. handy labour. -gripe, es; m. a hand gripe, a grasp, Beo. K. 1923. *preost, es; -m. a hand priest, a priest who is near at hand, Lye. -scalu, scolu, e; f. a troop, company, Beo. K. 2634: 3922. -æceg cidaris, Lye. -scyldig manus reus, id. -stocas manicles; manicae, Ben. -wyrm, es; m. a hand worm, *a swelling at the root of the nail. Hangan to hang; suspendere, Beo. gl. v. hon. Hange mona, Ben. *Hara, an; m. a hare, etc.

*Hare, an; f. an ear. Mann. Hare-foot the hare's foot, v. hara. -hæc the herb hare-bread; marrubium, Mone A. 425. *Haswe l. 5, Haswe culture. Hæes; m. heat, fervor, Beo. K. 5207, v. hætu. Hæt hat, l. 1. *Hat-beort hat-hearted. Hæta an; m. a hater; osor, Beo. K. 5207. *Hatter; g. m. a hatter, raging, poisonous; pestiferus, Beo. K. 5042, v. sner. Spl. attor. Hænoc a hat, Th. An. v. hafoc. Head lifted up; sublimatus. Beo. v. hebban. *Heaf, es; n. sea; equor, Beo. K. 194. Heafde had, for battle; habban. Heafod, l. 16. *Heafod-cyric, an; f. a mother church: l. 85, 1st-meag, es; n. a prince; l. 40. *Heafod-f. a skull. -hoorb, es; m. a defence, a helmet, Beo. K. 207. -gerim, es; n. a chief, the best part of an army, Th. An. -segen, es; m. head orator. Beo. K. 4300. -weard, es; m. a chief guard, v. price, id. 5814. Heafola, an; m. a crown of the head, id. 5319, v. hild. Heafud-bald that hath a bare forehead, head-bald, hild; hiltotus, Som. -hregel a garment, id. Heage; n. high, Th. An. Heage-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks, v. Spl. hagu-spind. *Heah high, l. 32. *Heah-geamung, e; l. 39. *Hæce, es; m. a physician. -fæsten manna cotrum, Lye. -fod high food malina, id. -frels a high great feast, id. -gestreon treasure, Beo. K. 4396. Heah-heald highly, Som. v. beasce. *Heah-sele a high hall, id. l. 12. -sittende high sitting, l. 12. -stede, es; m. a high place. Beo. K. 567. *Healg, e; ac. healle; pl. nom. f. 2. healla; d. heallum; f. a place, a hall, Beo. K. 124. Healc a hook, Som. v. hyl. *Healf, half, *e; f. a hand, a division, Th. An. Beo. K. 124. *Heal-gamen hall or feast, or pleasure, Beo. K. 315. Healic *high, sublime, Th. An. Heall, -dl. *Healle of a man, etc. v. Spl. heal. *Healc, es; m. the neck. Heals-beah -beag, es; m. a neck-ring, neck-lace, Beo. K. 230. 4339. -gebedda, an; m. a bedfellow, id. 126. Heals-tend, es; m. a hall utter, id. 4026. -þegn, es; m. a thane, id. 282. Healtunnes; f. pudicitia, Mone B. 117.

Heal-wudu, es; m. *hall-wood, boarding, floor*, *Beo. K. 2635*.
 *Hean-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, *f. Hanbury, etc.* Heanra vulgus, *Ben. Heap, es*; m. a *heap, etc.* *Heard, l. 14, *Heard-neb, bes; n. Heard-hicgende *hard or brave thinking, brave*, *Beo. K. 783*.
 *Hearg, e; f: also *hearg, es*; m. 1. an *idol*; idolum, *id. 349*. 2. in *pl. heargas temples*; templa, *Bd. 2, 13, Sm. p. 516, 30: 517, 11, 12.* *Hearg-træf, es; m. an *idol's tent or temple*, *Beo. K. 349*. Hearm, es; m. *harm, l. 20*, *Hearm-scearu, e; f: l. 26, *-stæf, es; m. -sceaþa, an; es. an *harmfulness*; maleficus, *Beo. K. 1525*. *Hearpe, hearpe, earpe, an; f. a *harp, Ps. Th. 56, 10: l. 6*, *Hearpe: l. 8, *Hearpe-nægl. -streng, es; m. a *harp-string*, *Th. Apol.*
 *Hearste-panne, an; f. a *frying-pan*. *Heaþo heaþo, heoþo, *e; f. [*Moes. haþhiþa, Gm. II. 245, 19*] *top height*; culmen, *etc.* Heaþo [*Moes. hathus? bellum: O. Ger. hadu* es in *Hadu-prant war-splendid, Gm. II. 460, 19*] a prefix denoting *war, battle*; bellum. Heaþo-bearn, es; n. a *war son, a hero*, *Beo. K. 4129*. -byrne, an; f. a *war coat, coat of mail*, *id. 3103*. -deor, es; n. a *war beast*, *id. 1369*. -fyr, es; n. a *war fire, a flame, etc.* Heaþo [*Moes. hadu* es; n. a *war famous, severe*; sævius, *id. 1090*. -lac, es; n. a *war-offering, warfare*, *id. 1162*. -mære war famous, *id. 5599*. -ræs, es; m. a *battle rush*, *id. 1046*. -reat, es; n. a *war garment*, *id. 797*. -rinc, *es; m. a *war man, hero*, *id. 737*. -rof war famous, *id. 1721*. -sceard, es; m. *war-sheer*, a *sword*, *id. 5653*. -steap war lofty or eminent, *id. 4301*. -swat, es; m. *war-sweat, blood-shed*, *id. 2919*. Heaþo-sweg, es; m. [*in MS. heapu*] a *war blow*; ensis vibratio, *id. 6158*. -torht warlike, loud, clear, *id. 5102*. -wæd, e; f. a *war garment*, *id. 78*. -weorc, es; n. a *war work, war*, *id. 5779*. *-wylm, *es; m. a *battle wave*, *id. 5633*. Heapu, n. *deeps*; profunditates maris, *id. 3721*. Heapu-lipend, es; m. [*in MS. heapu*] *sea's depth*; profunditates maris, *id. 5905*. 1° Hecca-ga-spind *gena, Lye, v. Spl. heago-spind.*
 *Hefaldigean ordri, *Ben. Hefegnes heaviness, Som. v. hefignes. Hefen, hus-hefen the caves of a house*; subgrundia,

1 imbricamentum, *Som.* 1° Hefon heaven, hefon - rice, *etc. v. heofon, etc.* *Hege-clyfe, -rife *hai-reve, clavers, broad-leaved burweed*; xanthum, seu lappa minor, *Smith's Flora, vol. iii. p. 136, Som. Lye.* -hymele the *hedge or wild hop*; humulus, *Lin. Mon. A. 551*.
 *Heh-syn, ne; f. *high or great sin*. Hēlan; *p. hæł, we hælun; pp. hēlen to cover;
 ° celare, *Gm. I. 897, 39.* *Held-ræden, ne; f. *fidelity*. Hele-træh; g. -wages; m. *heel-wall*, *Th. An. Hell, etc. l. 23*.
 *Hel-doru, e; f. *hell-door, door of hell*, *Cd. 19, Th. p. 24, 20*. Hel-brune, an; f. a *witch*; pythonissa, *Mone B. 1906*. Hell-bend, e; f. a *hell-bond*, *Beo. K. 6140*.
 °-dorū, e; f. *hell door*, *Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 8*. Helle [*Dut. hel: Ger. hell*] clear, eminent; clarus, *Beo. K. 3623*, q. for hæle a *brave man*. Helle-gást, es; m. a *hell ghost or spirit*, *id. 2548*. -hæft, es; m. a *hell captive*, *id. 1569*. °-run, e; f. *divination*. Helli-beorte, an; f. *heel hearted, astonished*; exanimatus, *Som.*
 °-sceaþa, an; m. a *hell miscreant*, *Th. An. Helm frondes*, q. H. q Helma, *healma, *an; n. a *helm, etc.* Helm-berende helmet bearing, *id. 5029*. Help, *e; f. *help, etc.* Hel-runna, an; m. a *hell sorcerer*, *Beo. K. 324*. Helur-bleð equally,
 *justa lance, *Som.* *Hende near, *Th. An. v. gebende*. Hengest, *es; m. a *horse, etc.*
 *Heof, *es; m. *mourning, lament, etc.* *Heofing, an orb, spher; orbis, *Som.* Heofon-fugol, es; m. *fowl of heaven*, *Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 16*. °-hean heaven high, *etc.*
 *atol, es; m. *heaven's seat, throne of heaven*, *Cd. Th. p. 1, 15*. -weard, es; m. *guard of heaven*, *Cd. 6, Th. p. 3, 6*. Heofonlic-hlaf heavenly bread, manna, *Som.* -Heof-sang a *mourning song, an elegy*, *id.* Heold, e; f? a *hold, shelter, lurking place, a lair*; latebra, *Cd. 200, Th. p. 247, 30*. Heolfre, -dl. *Heolfer, g. heolfres; d. heolfre; n. *gore, foul blood, etc.* Heolster; g. heolstres; n. a *case, etc.* Heolster dark, obscure, *Th. An. Heolster-costa, an; m. a shady dwelling, secret place, Cod. Ex. 56b.*
 v Heonon - weard hencward, backward, going back, *Cd. 71, Th. p. 86, 15*. Heope, an; f. a *hip, fruit of the dogrose*, *Gm. III. 377, 16, v. hiop.*

Heor, *es; m. or heoro, heora; g. heorwes; m. a *sword hinge*, *Beo. K. 1991*. Heorde, an; f? a *troop, company*; grex, *id. 5856, v. heord. *Heord-clæfer; g. -clæfre; f. the *germander, v. Spl. heort-clæfer*.
 *Heord-ræden, ne; f. *eustody, etc.* Heore mild, gentle, *Beo. K. 2744, v. Spl. hyre*. Heoro, hioro a *sword, hinge*; ensis, cardo, v. *Spl. heor*. Heoro-reor, es; m. *sword blood*, *Beo. K. 968*. -dreorig sword bloody, *id. 1864*. -drinc, es; m. *sword or deadly drink*, *id. 4711*. -grim sword cruel, *id. 3127*. -hocyt sword hooked, *id. 2875*. -sweng, es; m. a *sword swing*, *id. 3179*. -wearh, es; m. a *bloody or severe wolf*, *id. 2534*. Heort-berg, -dl. °-berie, -berige, an; f. a *bilberry*. -brembel a *hurtleberry*, *Som.* Heorra, an; m. a *lord, v. hearra*. Heort hearted, spirited; animosus, *Som.* -Heort-clæfer; g. -clæfre, f. *germander, id. °-coð, e; f. disease of the heart.* x -werc, es; m. *heart work, or pain*, *Som.* Heorð, hearð, es; m. *hearth, etc.* Heorð-geneat, es; m. a *hearth companion, a vassal*, *Th. An.* Heort-læfre, -dl. v. *Spl. heort-clæfer*. Heoru indeed; saltem, quidem, *Th. An.* Heoru a *sword*; ensis, v. *Spl. heor*. Heoru-bunden a *bound sword*, *Beo. K. 2570*. -grim sword cruel, savage, *Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 16*. *Here now, here, *Som.* v. *her*. Here-briga, an; m. *war terror*, *Beo. K. 918*. -byrne, an; f. a *coat of mail*, *id. 2885*. -lyma, an; m. a *desert*.
 *geat, *e; f? l. *Cnut. pol. 68, 69, 71; W. p. 144, 13, 17, 24: p. 145, 11, Beo. K. 6035*; also, here-geatwe, an; f. *Bi. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 8, a military preparation, a general, heriot, etc.* -grime, an; f. a *war helmet*, *id. 787*. °-huð, -hyð, e; f. *army prey, plunder*. -laf, e; f. *remnant of an army*. -net, es; n. a *war net, coat of mail*, *Beo. K. 3105*. -nið, e; m. a *war malice*, *id. 4943*. -pad, e; f. *war garment, a coat of mail*, *id. 4510*. °-rinc, es; m. ° a *host leader, a consul, -sceaf, es; m. a war shaft or weapon*, *id. 667*. -scyrce, an; f. a *war shirt, coat of mail*, *id. 3022*. -spéd, e; f. *war success*, *id. 128*. -stræl, es; m. a *war dart*, *id. 2869*. -wæd, e; f. *war garment, coat of mail*, *id. 3790*. *Herghe an army, *Som.* c v. *herige*. °Hernis obediens, *Herþan testiculū, Mone A. 246.*

^d v. *hærfan*. ⁴Hæ'ts, hate, *es; m. hate, etc. Heto-nið, es; m. hateful malice, *Beo. K.* 303. -sweng, es; m. a hostile stroke, id. 4445. -þanc, es; m. a hateful thought, enmity, id. 945. Heð hangs, for hehð, v. hön.

^e Het-were, pl. m. [hete hatred] hatred men, enemies, id. 5827.

^f Hiabenlic heavenly, *Th. An.* v. heofonic. Hid a hide; cutis, *Mone A.* 223, v. hyd. ^gHi they, *Beo. K.* 2714, v. hi. Hierde-bóc the pastoral book; pastoralis liber, *Som. g.* ^hHierste-panne, an; f. a frying-pan. Hig O! *Th. An.* Hige, hge, *es; m. the mind, etc.

ⁱHige-þihtig mind strong, brave minded, *Beo. K.* 1486. -sorh; g. -sorge; f. mind sorrow, grief, v. *Spl.* hyge - sorh. -þrym mind strength, courage, id. 675. Higera a jay; picus, *Mone A.* 34, v. higere. Hiht, hyht, gehyht, e; f. hope, etc.

^jHihþ height, *Som.* v. heahþ. ^kHild, e; f. battle, fight, war; pugna, *Beo. K.* 899: used as a prefix like guð, and beado, but chiefly in the g. Hilde-bil, les; n. a bill of war, a sword, id. 1108. -bord, es; m. a battle board, a shield, id. 789. -cystum with excellent fight, bravely, id. 5192. -deór, es; n. a war beast, id. 621. -freca, hild-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, id. 4406: 4726. -ge-atwe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 1342. -gicel, es; m. war-icicle or drop, id. 3212. -gráp, es; m. a hostile gripe or grasp, id. 2891. -hlemma, an; m. battle's din, id. 4397. -leóma, an; m. a battle flame, sword, id. 189. -mece, es; m. a battle sword, id. 4400. -meccg, es; m. son of battle, a hero, id. 1592. -ræs, es; m. rush of battle, id. 597. -rand, es; m. war-shield, id. 2485. -sæd war satiated, id. 5442. -sceorp, es; n. war clothing, id. 4305. -setl, es; m. a war seat, saddle, id. 2071. -strengo, e; f. strength of war, id. 4221. -swát, es; m. battle sweat, blood, id. 5112. -tusc, tux, es; m. tusk of battle, a sword, id. 3021. -wæpen, es; n. a war weapon, id. 77. -wisa, an; m. a battle leader, a general, id. 2122. -wraæn, e; f. war chain, *Sal. Sat.* 586, *Beo. g.* Hild-fruma, an; m. a war chief, a prince, id. 3354. -lata, an; m. one late in battle, a coward, id. 5687. -plega, an; m. battle play, war, id. 2142.

^lHilt, es; m: hilt, an; m. also, hilt, an; f. a hilt, handle; capulum, manubrium

ensis, id. 3147: *Gm.* II. 214, 41: III. 442, 6. Hilted hilted; capulo instructus, id. 5969. ^mHind-berie, an; f. a raspberry, etc. Hindema hindmost, last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 4094. ⁿHindergep wily, subtle; versutus, *Th. An.*

^oHin - fus desirous of going, *Beo. K.* 1503. -sið, hinn-sið, *es; m. departure, death, etc. Hinð damage, *Som.* v. hienð. Hiöfende weeping, *Beo. K.* 6278. ^pHiore mild, id. 4822, v. hyre. Hiore-serce, an; f. a sword shirt, coat of mail, id. 5075, v. *Spl.* heoro. -weal-lende fatally boiling, id. 5559. Hiow-beorht hue bright, bright of hue, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 17, 27, v. hiw. Hirde a shepherd, v. hyrde. Hired-cniht a family servant, domestic, *Th. An.* Hire-man a hired man, a hire-ling, id. ^qHiw, *es; m. a shape, etc. ^rHiwgende dissembling, ^s*Som.* v. hiwian. ^tHiwisc family, etc.

^uHlænian to make lean, *Som.* v. lænian. Hlænnes leanness, id. v. lænia. Hlænslan, ic hlæn-sige; p. ode; pp. od castigare, ^v*Mone B.* 1195. ^wHlæw, hlaw, *es; m. a heap, barrow, *grave: Ofer þone hlæw ridon, *Gm. Myth.* *Spl.* cxxvi. Hlaford-gift, es; f. lordship; principatus, *Mone B.* 359, v. hlaforð-dóm. ^x-socn, e; f. the lord's protection of his tenant, *Som. Gavel.* p. 184, 21. ^yHlanc, se blanca lank, lean, etc. ^zHlast a footstep, a trace, *Beo. gl.* v. last. Hleahhan to laugh, v. hlihan. Hleahter, hleahtor, *es; m. laughter: l. 10, ^{aa}Hleahtor - smið a laughter. Hleápan, l. 1, *p: l. 9, ^{ab}חלץ: l. to leap, jump. ^{ac}*2. to run; currere. Hleat a lot, *Gm. Myth.* p. 642, v. hlot. Hleat lotted, allotted, p. of hleotan. ^{ad}Hlehan to laugh, *Som.* v. hlihan. Hlem, *es; m. a sound, etc. Hlemman; *p. hlám, we blumton to sound, resound, etc. Hleo, hleow, *es; m. a shelter, etc. l. 19, ^{ae}hlywð. Hleo-burh a shelter city, an asylum, *Beo. K.* 1817. Hleo-moc, *es; m. pimpermel. Hleónian to lean, id. 2830, v. hly-nian. ^{af}Hleor, hlear, *es; n. countenance, etc. Hleoðor, *es; m. a sound, etc. ^{ag}Hleoð-rymd loud, making a great noise; sonorus, *Som.* Hleoð, *e; f. an asylum, etc. Hlet urna, *H.* ^{ah}*Hlid-geat a back-door, *Som.* Hlim - bed, for hlin-bed a death-bed, *Beo. K.* 6663. Hlimman to sound,

Beo. gl. v. *Spl.* hlemman.

^{ai}Hlin-scau, an; m. incumbens umbra, *Coel. Ex.* 73b. Hlist hearing, etc. *Som.* v. hlyst, etc. Hlið, hleoð, *es; n. ^{aj}*a covering, refuge, declivity, etc.

^{ak}Hlom rising, *Ben.* v. hlond. ^{al}Hlond-adj, e; f. Hlot, hlyt, gehlot, *es; n. a lot, etc. Hlotan to lot, *Som.* v. hleotan. ^{am}Hloð - bót compensation for robbery, etc. Hlowan; *p. hleow, we hleowon; pp. hlowen to low. ^{an}Hlude loudly, *Th. An.* ^{ao}Hlyn, nes; m. a noise, etc. ^{ap}Hlynnian; p. ode; pp. od to resound; strepere, *Beo. K.* 1534, v. hlynan.

^{aq}Hnecca a neck, v. hnecca. Hnægan [from hnáh, p. of hnigan] to subdue; subigere, *Beo. K.* 2637. Hnæp, *pes; a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc. Hnæsc nash, soft, v. hnecc. ^{ar}Hnig-lan parings, shales, *Som.* v. *Spl.* hnygele. ^{as}Hnit, e; f? ^{at}a lentil, etc. Hnol, *es; m. a top, etc. ^{au}Hnaut, hnyt, e; f. ^{av}a nut, etc. ^{aw}Hnygele, an e paring; tomentum, etc. Hnyte *of a nut, v. *Spl.* hnaut.

^{ax}Ho, hoh; g. hoo; m. heel, *hough, etc. v. hoh. Hocith hooked, crooked; aduncus, *Gm. II.* 381, 3. ^{ay}Hóf, *es; m. a hoof, etc. l. 6, ^{az}Read-hóf. ^{ba}Hoh, l. 7. ^{bb}Hoh-sinu hough-sinew, etc. ^{bc}Hohing, es; m. anxiety, suffering; patibulum: rode hohinge *crucis ad patibulum, etc. Hohð, for hoð hang, *indf. pl.* of hön. Hol hollow, id. 3. ^{bd}Hol-hlaf, l. 5, ^{be}-denu. Holc, *es; m. a vein, etc. Hold-ræden, e; f; -scipe, es; m. fidelity, devotion, *Th. An.* Hol-len ruscus, *Mone B.* 6518.

^{bf}Holm-clif, es; n. a sea rock, *Beo. K.* 458. -wylm, es; m. a sea wave, id. 4818. ^{bg}Holoc a vein, v. holc. Holrian; p. ede; pp. ede to think; cogitare, pensare, *Mone B.* 1604. Holt, es; *n. a grove. Holt-wudu, es; m. a grove wood, a wood, *Beo. K.* 2738: shield-wood, id. 4674. ^{bh}Homma, an; m: hom, es; m. a covering, id. 3007, *Apr.* Homor-secg sedge; caricis genus, *Som.* Hond-gesel, les; m; -getealla, an; m. a hand-companion, a comrade, *Beo. K.* 2961: 4333. -gemót, es; n. a hand or hostile meeting, id. 3051. -lean, es; n. a hand reward, retribution, reward, id. 3082. -locen hand - locked, fastened by the hand, id. 642: 1096. -ræs, es; m. hand rush, close encounter, id. 4139. -røad, es; m. a hand shield, a shield,

id. 5215. -scio [*Dut. hand-scioen*] a hand shoe, a glove, id. 4147. -slyht, e; f. a hand blow, id. 5864: 5940. -sporu, e; f. a hand spur, referring to the claws of the monster, *Grendel*, id. 1965. Hongiað hang; pendent, id. 2725, v. *Spl. hangian*. Hóp, *es; n. l. a hoop, circle; circulus vimineus: 2. *what a hoop is made of, an osier, twig; vimen, id. 1521. Hopetan to hop, dance; saltare, *Gm. II.* 218, 31. *Hopp-scyte, an; f. a sheet, etc. Hord, *es; m. a treasure, l. 11, *Hord-cleofa: l. 13, *Hord-fæt, es; n. *a treasure vessel, a treasury, *Jos. 7, 11.* Hord-wela, an; m. hoarded treasure, *Beo. K.* 4682. -weorðung, e; f. treasure honour, a treasure, id. 1897. -wyn, e; f. hoard pleasure, a treasure, id. 4635. Horhg, horig dirty, *Th. Apol.* Horing, es; m. an adulterer; adulter. Horn, *es; m. n. a horn, etc. Horn-adl hernia, *Som. *Horn-geáp a curved horn or pinnacle, *Beo. K.* 163. Horring, e; f. a horning, *Som. v. hornung.* Horsa, l. 9, *Hors-steal: l. 11, *Hors-hnægung. Hors- bestridan to get on horseback, *Som.* Horsian to supply with horses, *Th. An.* *Horu; g. wes; d. we; n. filth, dirt, pollution; sordes. *Horwa, horwum of or to pollutions, impurities or filth, *Job. Thw. p.* 167, 36; g. d. pl. of horu. Hos, hosu, e; f. [*Moes. Old Ger.* hanasa a multitude] an assembly, troop, crowd; coetus, turma, *Beo. K.* 1842. *Hose, an; f. hose, stockings, a covering, shell, etc. Hoðma, an; m. perhaps a veil, cloud; velamen, nubes, id. 4911. Hra, an; m. a carcass; cadaver, id. 3176. Hrade readly, v. *hraðe. *Hraed, ræd, geræd. g. m. n. hrades; f. hraedre; d. hradum; ac. hraedne; adj. ready, swift, etc. l. 18, *Hraed-wæn, es; m. Hraeding, es; m. hurry, haste, *Th. An.* Hraefn a raven, *Mone A.* 28, v. hrefen. *Hraegel, hraegil, *es; n. a garment, etc. Hran, hran, es; m. a goat, etc. Hraerg-traef the tent of a heathen temple, *Beo. K.* 349, v. hearg-traef. *Hramse, an; f. hebanse, etc. Hran, *es; m. a whale, etc. Hraefere, es; m. raptor, *Mone B.* 4039. *Hrea-wic, es; n. [hreaaw a carcass] a carcass-dwelling, a sepulchre, *Beo. K.*

2428. Hreaw, hraew, *es; m. a carcass, etc. Hreawnes, se; f. rawness; cruditas, *Mone B.* 3225. Hrec moderamen, *Ben.* *Hrefe leprous, etc. *Hrefna wudu raven's wood; corvorum silva, *Beo. K.* 5846. Hrem, hraem, hremn, *es; m. a raven, etc. Hreof, hreofi a scale, *Bd. 5, 2; Sm. p.* 914, 14. *Hreofi, es; m; hreoffa, an; m. a leper, etc. Hreoffic, hreoffig leprous, etc. *Hreop-sæt, es; m; Hreop-sæta, an; m. an inhabitant of Rippon, etc. Hreornis a tempest, *Ben. v. hreohnes.* *Hreofa, an; m. a shield, etc. Hreowian; p. ede to lament, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, Sm. p.* 495, 40. *Hrepan; p. hreop, we hreopan; pp. hrepen to cry, call out; clamare. *Hrepian, hreppian; p. ode; p. od to touch; tangere, *Gen. 3, 3, etc.* *Hreð, es; m. cruelty; ferocitas, *Beo. K.* 5146. Hreðe readily, soon, id. 1975, v. hraðe. Hreð-monað, es; m. the month of March, etc. Hreðer, *g. hreðres; m. the mind, etc. *Hric, hricg, hryc, es; m. a back, etc. Hricg-rib a back rib, *Mone A.* 237. Hrif, *hryf, rif, e; f. uterus, venter, etc. l. 6, *superioris et inferioris ventris. Hrihtlæcing, es. m. ratiocinatio, *Mone B.* 3156. Hrim, *es; n. *rime, etc. Hrim-gicel, es; m. a rime drop, an icicle, *Cod. Ex.* 81b. *Hrinde-bearwas rinded woods; lucus corticati, *Beo. K.* 2726. Hring, hring, hringc, ring, *es; m. a ring, etc. v. *Spl.* beah. Hring-boga, an; m. what is curved as a ring, a serpent; sicut annulus curvatus, serpens, id. 5118. Hringe a handle, a ring or ear of a vessel; ansa, *Mone A.* 313. Hringed ringed; annulis instructus, id. 64. *Hringed-byrne, an; f. a ringed coat of mail, id. 2491. Hringian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. to place in a ring, id. 652, *aps.* Hring-iren, es; n. ringed iron, coat of mail, id. 642. -lôca, an; m. a ringed inclosure, a coat of mail, *Th. An.* -mæl, es; n. a ringed sign or sword, *Beo. K.* 3042. -naca, an; m. a ringed vessel, a ship, id. 3720. -net, es; n. a ring-net, coat of mail, id. 3775. -sele, es; m. a ring hall, id. 4016. -weorðung, e; f. ring honouring or dignity, id. 6030. *windel, es; m. a spherer. *Hrire ruin, *Som. v. hryre.* Hris, *es; n. twigs; virguli-

tum, etc. Hrisel, *g. hrisles; m. a shuttle, etc. Hrið-hyrde a herdsman, *Som. v. hryðer-hyrde.* *Hrôc, es; m. a rook, *Mone A.* 81, etc. Hrodend hilt, es; n. adorned hilt, *Beo. K.* 2037. Hróf-sele a roofed hall, id. 3029. Hromse hennane, *Som. v. hramse.* *Hron-fasc, es; m. a whale-fish, a whale, *Beo. K.* 1075. Hroðer -dl- cattle, v. hryðer. Hroðer, es; m. n. advantage, benefit, comfort; commodum, beneficium, id. 4891, *ops. Cd.* 48: *Cod. Ex.* 25. *Hryc, hrycg, es; m. a back, ridge, *Beo. K.* 937, v. *Spl.* hric. Hryf, e; f. the breast, etc. v. *Spl.* hrif. *Hry-sian; p. ede; pp. ed to cast or let down; dejicere, dimittere, id. 451, *Lye.* Hryber, hriðer, hroðer, hruðer, es; pl. nom. ac. hryberu; n. cattle, an ox, etc. *Hucc, bucc, es; n. a slight, etc. v. *Spl.* husc. Hád a hide, *Th. An. v. hyd.* *Hueol-rade a wheel track, *Som. v. hweohl.* Háf an owl; bubo, *Mone A.* 65. Háf, *an; f. tiara, etc. Hudig cautious, *Lye, v. hydig.* *Hulce, an; f. a light, swift ship; liburna, *Gm. III.* 436, 43. *Humber; g. humberes; m. Humbera, an; m. the river Humber. *Hunig, huni, *es; n. honey, etc. l. 19, *Hunig-tear. Hunta, an; m. a hunter, spider, etc. Huntað, *Hunt-toð, es; m. a hunting, etc. Huntere, es; m. a hunter; venator, *Gm. II.* 128, 19. Hup a hip, v. *Spl.* hyp. Hupan gressum reprocare, *Ben.* *Hås-bryne, es; m. a house burning, *Lye.* Husc, es; n. slight, reproach, etc. *Husel, husul, es; n. the sacrament, etc. *Húð, e; f. a prey, etc. *Hwæl; g. hwæles; d. hwæle; pl. nom. ac. hwalas; g. hwalas, d. hwalum; m. a whale, etc. *Hwæt; m. n. f. hwata; g. m. n. hwates; f. hwætre quick, etc. *Hwæt; interj. what! lo! behold! quid, ecce, *Beo. K.* l. 1. Hwætlic quick, *Th. An.* Hwat; -dl. *Hwata brase, def. s. m. hwates; g. s. m. n. from hwæt, v. *Spl.* Hwate; *adv. strenuously, bravely.* Hwa-tend iris illyrica, *Mone A.* 399. *Hwearf, es; m. *a turning, what is bent over, a canopy; convexum, *Beo. K.* 1146, *Hweo-vaða, an; m. a gentle wind, v. *Spl.* hwiða. Hwépan; p. hweop to weep; lugere, *Beo. K.* 4531. Hwer, buer, es; m. *an ewer, etc. *Hwer-hwette a cucumber. -wel, -wil, -les;

m. Wherwell. Hwicca, Hwiccia, an; m. the present Worcestershire, the country about the Severn. ¹°Hwíl, e; *f. white, time, etc. Hwile awhile; diú, Beo. K. 210. Hwírfan to turn, v. hweorfan. Hwistle, an; f. a whistle. Hwírf-pól a whirlpool, Som. v. Spl. hwyrfepól. Hwíterne, etc. Hwít-gós a white or tame goose, Mone A. 10. Hwiða, an; m. a blast, etc.*

^c Hwylchugu somewhat, a little, Th. R. § 166. Hwylp a whelp, Ben. v. whelp. ¹°Hwyrf-pól a whirlpool. Hwyrft, es; m. a circle, etc.

Hy they, v. hi. Hyd, húd, híd, e; *f. a hide, etc. l. 26. Hid*

^c landes. ¹°Hyde, -dl. ¹°Hydels, *es; *m. a den, etc. Hydscip, es; n. a vessel covered with hides. Hygd, es; m. the mind; animus. Hyge-bend, e; f. a mind bond, Beo. K. 3763. -geomor mind sad, or sorrowful, id. 4811. -mêbe mind weary, id. 5879. -sorh; g. sorge; f. mind sorrow, id. 4651. Hygð, e; f. an endeavour, attempt; conatus, Gm, II. 245, 22. Hyht, *e; *f. hope, etc. Hyht-wyn, e; f. hope, pleasure, joy of hope, Th. An. 1. Hylde, hyldu, e; f. grace, fidelity, etc. Hymele, 1. the herb maiden hair; polytrichon. 2. black or sweet bryony; bryonia nigra. 3. bind weed; convolvulus, Som. Hym to him; ei, d. s. m. of he. Hynd-berige, an; f. a raspberry, Mone A. 348: 421, v. hind-beri. Hynden, ne; *f. society: l. 9, *twy-hynden-mon: l. 10, *six-hynden-mon: l. 11, *twelf-hynden-mon.***

^a Hynd-hælebe hindheel; ambrosia, Mone A. 349, v. hind-hele. Hyne him, v. hine. Hynð, *hynðo, hynðu, e; *f. injury, loss, opprobrium, insult. Hyp, hip, e; f. a hip, etc. Hyppas congeries, Mone B. 3969. Hyr, e; f. hire, wages, etc. Hyrdel; *g. hyrdles; m. a hurdle, id. 2423, etc. Hyre mild; mitia, Beo. K. 1967. Hyred-man a family-man, a domestic. Hhyrned-neb a beak. Hhyrnet, hhyrnyt, es; *m. a hornet. Hyrat, *e; f. an ornament, etc. Hyrtian to adorn, Beo. K. 1338: l. 4, 1. Hyrted róf. 1. Hyrtling-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, byrih, byri; f. Irlingborough, etc. Hyrwendlic despicable; contemptibilis, Mone B. 6514. Hyse, *es; *m. a male youth, Beo. K. 2484, etc. v. hisc, etc.***

^a v. hise, etc. ¹°Hysping, *es; *m. a reproach. Hysse, hyse, es; m. a youth, etc. Hyð, *e; f. a port, etc. Hyð, e; f. Hith, Kent. ¹°Hylice shamefully, Th. An. v. huxlice.*

I.

^o Iac, es; *m. a cuckoo, Som. v. Spl. gæc. Iafen given, Chr. 1137, for gifen. Iandwæred answered, v. andswarian.*

Ibernia Ireland, Ora. 1, 1, Bar. p. 30, 18, 24, v. Hibernia. Iboren born, for geborn, pp. of beran. Ibrohte brought, for gebroht from bringan. Ibyldan to imagine, draw, v. geblydan.

Icend, es; *m. an increaser; augmentator, Som. Icge? increased, heaped up; vegetus, magnus, eximius, Beo. K. 2208. Icoren chosen, Th. An. v. gecoren.*

^r Iet yet; adhuc, v. gyt.

Ifg, *es; *m. ivy, etc.*

¹°Ig, æg, eg; g. ige, igge, f? an island; insula; used as a termination of the names of places; as, Ancar-ig, Chr. 656: Elias of pære Man-ige Elias of the Maine, Chr. 1099, Ing. p. 318, 18, to Ceortese-ige to Chertsey, id. 964, Æt Æpeling-igge at Athelney, id. 878: Innan Angles-egge within Anglesey, id. 1098.

^a Ihaten, called, Th. An. v. gehaten.

¹°Il, yl, tel, iil, igl, igil, es; *m. a hedgehog, porcupine, Th. An. t llding a delay, Mone C. 19, v. ylding: Ilic like, Th. An. v. gelic.*

Imb about; imb-hwyrft a circuit, etc. v. ymb, ymbe, etc.

In; g. innes an inn, dwelling, Beo. K. 2600. v. Spl. inn, inne. In-becuman to come in, Th. An. ^a bringan to bring in, Mk. 2, 4, Som. In-cfullian ^v scandalizare, Ben. v. incle, *n. a termination of diminutives; as, rap-incle a little rope; funiculus. In-cleofa, -clyfa, an; m. a bed, den, etc. -depan to dip in, Lye. -drencan to drink in, id. Indsa an ounce, Som. v. yndsa. Ine, es; m. Ine, an A.-S. king, L. In. W. p. 14, 1. In-earðian to inhabit, Som. ¹°Inelfe; *n. the bowels; viscera, etc. In-fær, es; n. an entrance, etc. In-fleow flowed in, Lk. 6, 49, v. flowan. -fród infirm, Beo. K. 3744: 4893. x-gang, es; m. an entrance, id. 3098. -ingas; m. denotes people, inhabitants; Cent-ingas inhabitants of Kent, Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 235, 15, Gm. II. 351, 3: v. Spl. -ware,**

y waras. y-gebringan; *p. ingebrohte to bring in, Th. Apol. -gebyrdling, es; m. one born in the same house or place, a native, Som. Ingehid, ingehygd, es; n. intention, knowledge, conscience, signification, Th. An. In-genga, an; m. one who enters, Beo. K. 3554. -gesteald, es; n. a family, household, id. 2303. -gewádan to enter, penetrate, Th. An. ¹°gewin, nes; *n. a civil war, etc. -lædan to lead in, conduct, Lye. Ingc yon, Som. x v. inct. ¹°In-flían to lie in or for, Th. An. ¹°Inn, inne, *es; *n. an inn, house, etc. Inne yet, moreover; insuper, Beo. K. 3729. ¹°Innierfe, es; n. furniture, etc. Innewearde intestines, Th. An. v. innewerde. ^d Inre andgyt inner sense, conscience, Som. In-steppe instep; interior grassus, Lye. ^o -wátian; *p. ide to enter: f ingredi, Beo. K. 4449. In-wit-feng, es; m. a deceitful or hostile grasp, id. 2893. -gæst, es; m. a deceitful guest, id. 5336. -hróf, es; m. a treacherous roof; dolosum tectum, id. 6241. -net, es; n. a guile net, a snare, id. 4329. -nið, es; m. deceitful malice, id. 3712. -scear, es; m. ambush; insidiæ, id. 4951. -scauro, es; n. hostile deceit; id. 2195; -sorgh; g. d. ac. -sorge; f. grievous sorrow. -þanc, es; m. deceitful thought, id. 1491. -wraæn, e; f. a deceitful or treacherous band; insidiosa catena, Cod. Verc. i. 129: 1895: Beo. gl.****

ejl6-meowle, an; *f. an old female, id. 5857.*

hIren, *es; *n. iren, etc. v. Spl. isen. Iren-bend, e; f. an iron-band, a fetter, id. 1542. -byrne, an; f. an iron mail, id. 5968. -heard iron hard, hard as iron, id. 2217. -preat, es; m. iron crowd, id. 658. Irlic angry, Th. Apol. Irringa, adv. angrily, furiously; irate, Beo. K. 3130: 5924.*

il's Is, es; *n. ice, etc. Iselig happy, Th. An. v. geselig. Iseligelice happily, id. v. geseliglice. I's-cæld ice cold, Cod. Ex. 81b. Isen, isern, *es; *n. iron, etc. Isen-græft a chariot, waggon; carpentum, Som. I-wyrhta, an; m. an iron worker, a smith, Lye. Isern-byrne, an; f. an iron coat of mail, Beo. K. 1336. -scur, es; m. an iron shower, a shower of darts, id. 6227. -wyrhta, an; m. a smith, Lye. I's-gebind, es; n. an ice bond,**

Beo. K. 2259. -gicel, es; m. an ice drop, an ICICLE, v. 1s. Isund sound, Th. An. v. gesund.

t it, Chr. 1137, v. hit. Iðacige Ithaca, Th. An.

Iudan-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Jedburgh, etc. Iue ioy, Mone A. 524. Iu fyru yore time, formerly, of old, Som. Iugað-hád, es; m. Mone B. 1131, v. iuguð-hád. Iu geara formerly, id. v. geara. Iugian; pp. geiuke to yoke; jugare, Col. Mon. Th. An. Iuguð-hád, es; m. boyhood, youth, v. Spl. geogub - hád. Iu-men ancient men, the ancients, Beo. K. 6099. Iuncer, es; m. a younker, a young nobleman, Th. An.

Iwunelic usual, customary, Th. An. v. gewunelic.

K.

* Kantwara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Canterbury, v. Spl. Cantwara-burh.

Iempa, an; m. a soldier, Th. An. v. cempa.

L.

La'c, *es; n. m. a gift, etc. Lacniend, lacnigend, es; m. a physician; medicus, Som.

*Lád hateful, Th. An. v. láð. Ládlíc loathly, hateful, id. v. láðlic. Ládu, e; f. a going, journey; processio, conductus, iter, Beo. K. 1132: 2640.

*Lædder; g. læddre; f. a ladder, Th. An. *Læfer, *es; n. a basket, rush, etc. Lægde, for lede led, Th. An. p. of lecgan.

*Læl, lel, e; f? a weal, stripe, etc. *Læn, es; n. a loan, etc. Læn-dæg, es; n. a fragile day, life of man, Beo. K. 5178. *Læringc-mæden a female pupil, Th. Apol. Læs? e; f. a pasture, Jn. 10, 9, v. Spl. læsu. *Læsing falsehood, Th. An. v. læsung. *Læstend, es; m. one who does a thing, an executor, Som. *Læsu; g. d. ac. læswe, læse; f. a pasture, etc. Læt, m. s; f. latu; g. m. n. lætes; f. lætre; comp. lætra; sup. latost, latemest, adj. late, slow, etc. v. Essentials of A-S. Gr. § 21: 25. *Læt, adv. late, long, Lk. 1, 21, v. late. *Læta, an; m. a physician, etc. *Læte, adv. late, at last, v. late. Læð injury, hate, harm, Th. An. v. láð. *Læwend, es; m. a betrayer, Som. part. of læwan. Læferc, *e; f? a lark, etc. v. Spl. læwerce. Læford a lord, Th. An. v. hlæford. Lag, e; f. a law, id. v. lagu, lah. Lagon lay, pl. p. of ligan. *Lagu, ago, pl.

nom. ac. laga; d. lagum; m. a lake, water, the sea; etc: l. 11, *Lago-sið. Lagu-stræt e; f. a lake path, Beo. K. 476. Láh lent, id. 2911, p. of lihan. Lah low, pl. lage, Th. An. Lah-brecend, es; m. a law breaker, transgressor, Som. bLám, laam, *es; m. loam, etc. Gm. III. 380, 24. *Lamb-hyð, e; f. Lambeth, etc. Lambru lambs, nom. ac. pl. of lamb, Gm. I. 644, 28. cLand, l. 18, *Land-selven a fairy: l. 40, *ferd, -fyrd, -fruma, an; m. a prince, Beo. K. 61: l. 48, *gemyrcu, n. pl. boundaries. -ware inhabitants. -waru, e; f. a province, v. f ware, waru. fLár-byssn a document, specimen, Lye. Lárena, for lara doctrinarum, g. pl. of lár, Beo. K. 536. Lárhlester, es; m. catechumenus, Mone B. 2802. Lárhus gymnasium, H. -smið, es; m. a promoter of learning, Cod. Verc. vi. 406. fLáser, *es; m. tare; lolium. Last a trace: l. 12, *Fot-last, -læst, es; m. a footstep. Lat slow, -dl. *Late; comp. -or; sup. -ost, adv. late, at last; sero, Bt. 34, 10: 42, v. læte, læt. *Láð, es; n. an evil, injury, etc. Láð-bite, es; m. a loathsome bite, Beo. K. 2237. *Lað-etan to detest; detestari, Gm. II. 218, 31. Lað-geteons, an; m. a dreadful enemy, Beo. h K. 1113. *Laðu, e; f. an invitation; invitatio, Gm. I. 641, 31. *Laua -dl. widow. *Læwerce, *lawerce, an; f. a lark, etc. Mone A. 42.

Lea, for leah I reprove, 1s. indf. of lean. Leac, es; *m. a leek, etc. jLead-stafas those subject to stripes, slaves, Som. *Leaf-wyrm, es; m. *Leaf, geleaf, e; f. license, etc. Leaf-læs faithless, Som. Leaflice faithfully, id. *Leap, *es; m. a basket, trunk, *carcase? Th. An. Leas-bregpa deceit, id. -gewita, an; m. a false witness, id. -gilp, es; m. false glory. *licetung, e; f. falsity, etc. *Lecnian to heal, Th. An. Leden, Liden, Lyden, es; n. Latin, the Latin language, Thw. pref. p. 2, 6, 7, 11, v.

P Lyden. PLeft, es; n. a vow, etc. Left vain, idle; inanis, Mone C. 34. *Leger, es; *n. l. a lying down, the cause of lying down, a disease; decubitus, morbus; 2. the place of lying, a bed, churchyard; lectus, cæmeterium, etc. fLeger-bed *a sick bed, Beo. K. 2008. *Legere, *es; m. a hypocrite,

etc. fLeht fat, -dl. Lemian; p. ede to make lame, to oppress; mancum reddere, opprimere, Beo. K. 1803. fLengc langer, Th. Apol. v. leng. Lengcten spring, Th. An. Lengð, e; f. length; longitudo, Lye, v. leng. *Leo; g. leones; m. u a lion, etc. *Leóð, es; m? a prince; princeps, Beo. K. 679: 3304. Leóð, e; f. also leoda, an; m. one of the same country; popularis, L. Ia. 11, W. p. 17, 5, 37. *Leode; g. a; d. -um; pl. m. people; homines, etc. Leod-bealo; m. popular bale or misery, Beo. K. 3442. -cnyning, es; m. a popular king, id. 107. -gebyrgea, an; m. a people's protection, a king, id. 635. -hryre es; m. the people's fall, id. 4055. -run, e; f. enchantment; vulgaris incantatio, L. M. 1, 64. -sceapa, an; m. a public enemy, Beo. K. 4182. -syrce, an; f. [lead people, assembly, army] an army or battle shirt, a coat of mail, id. 3009, apx. *Leofen, e; f. food; victus, Som. *Leofre liever, had rather; potius, Som. v. leofre in leof, adj. Leogend, es; m. a liar; mendax, Som. Leoh lied, v. leogan. *Leohtor matter, poison, Som. v. geolhstor. Leome, *es; n. a limb, bough, etc. v. lim. *Leon, e; f? a lion, lioness, Th. An. *Leotan; p. leat, we luton to bow, id. v. lutan. *Leoð-wise, an; f. in a poetical manner. Leoðo-syrce, an; f. a limb shirt, coat of mail, Beo. K. 3776. *Leoþer, *es; n. leather, etc. *hose leather hose.

c Libb-corn wild saffron seed? catharticum, Mone A. 367, v.

d lyb-corn. *Lic, es; n. l. a body, substance; corpus, Elf. gr. 1, 1, Som. p. 2, 41. 2. a tomb, etc. Lic-fæt, es; n. the body. e-sár, es; n. a deadly wound, Beo. K. 1624. -syrce, an; f. a body shirt, coat of mail, id. 1095. Lica, an; m. a form, shape; forma, v. swin-lica. Licchoma a body, Bt. 34, 6, Card. p. 220, 7, v. lichama.

f Licetan to pretend, Beo. gl. v. licetan. Licetend, es; m. a dissembler, Som. v. licetere. Licetere, es; m. a hypocrite.

h Mt. 6, 16. *Lida, an; m. a sailor, navigator; nauta, Th. An. Lide sailsted; ivisti: lidon went; iverunt, p. of liðan. Lid-man a ship-man, a sailor. Lidwica Litt. Bri-tain, Armorica, Som. *Lif-bisig life anxious, Beo. K. 1925. j -wrað, e; f. a life defence or

protection, *id.* 5749. -wyn, e;
 * **f. life pleasure, id.** 4190. **k** Lig-
 draca, an; *m. a fire serpent or*
dragon, id. 4660. -egesa, an;
 * **m. fire fear, id.** 5557. *Lyð, e;
 * **f. a fire wave, id.** 5341. *Liget,
 es; *n. lightning, etc.* l. 9, ræs
 * **a rush. Lihtan** *to alight,
descend. Lihte; adv. lightly;
leviter, Lye. Lihö lies, v.
 * **ligan.** *Lihtlice; *comp. -or;*
sup. ost; adv. lightly, easily,
*Th. An. *Lilie, lilige, an; f.*
*a lily, id. Lim, *es; n. a limb,*
*etc. Lita, es; *m. lime, glue.*
 * **Limene-muða, an; m. etc.**
 * **Limpan; p. lomp to happen;**
evenire, Beo. K. 3969, v. be-
limpan. Linan, v. Spl. line.
 * **Lin star, l. 3. *Lin-wæd, -wed**
*a linen garment. *Lind, *e; f.*
the lime, etc. Lind-berende
shield bearing. Linden-bord,
es; m. a lime board, a shield
made of lime - tree, Beo. gl.
Lind-gestealla, an; a shield
companion, a comrade, Beo. K.
3941. -hæbbende shield hav-
ing, bearing shields, id. 487.
 * **-plega, an; m. shield play,**
war, id. 4074. -wiga, an;
m. a shield fighter, id. 5202.
 * **-wigende, *wiggende shield**
*fighting. *Lindes, es; f.*
Lindes-ig, ge; f. Lindsey, etc.
 * **Lindesse, -dl. *Line, an; f.**
a coil of rope, a rope, cord;
spira, Mone A. 106. Linece
a linnen; carduelis, id. 46, v.
linetwige. -ling, es; m: all
words in A.-S. as in Ger. of
this termination are m. etc.
 * **Linnan; p. lan, we lunnon;**
pp. lunnen to cease, to part
from; cessare, Beo. K. 2955.
 * **4882. *Liorodnes, es; f. visio,**
Mone B. 3355. Lisnod castratus,
*Ben. *Lisse, -dl. *Lie;*
g. d. ac. lisse; pl. nom. g. ac.
lissa; d. lissum; f. favour, etc.
 * **Lispelcnis, se; f. convenience,**
fitness, sufficient; opportunitas,
Ben. Listrencas dolī, id. Lit-
teg, litig crafty, Som. v. lytig.
 * **Litel little, id. v. lytel. Litel-**
mód little minded. Litelnes,
se; f. littleness, smallness, Som.
 * **Lið, *es; m. a member, etc.**
 * **Lið, es; n. a fleet, navy; clas-**
sis, Th. An. v. lid, lit. Lið,
 * **-dl. *Liðe gentle, etc. Liðe-**
bygge gently bending, pliant;
*supple, Som. *Lið - man a*
sailor. -wæg, e; f? a drink-
ing cup, Beo. K. 3960. -wyr,
 * **e; f.celandine; eripehon,**
Mone A. 452: 549. Litlingc
a little one, Th. An. v. litling.
 * **Lityl a little, Som. v. lytel.**
 * **Loc, es; n. a lock of a door; sera,**
repagulum, fædus, Nic. 14,
 * **Thu. p. 7, 11. *Loca, an; m:**

also, locu; g. d. loca; pl. nom.
ac. -a; g. -a, -ena; d. um; m.
*l. a prison. 2. fold, etc. *Loc-*
 * **bora bearing hair. *Lof, *es;**
*n. m. praise, etc. *Lof-bæra*
a praiser. -dæd, e; f. a praised
deed, a benefit, Beo. K. 48.
 * **Lomp happened, id. 3969, p.**
of limpan. Lond-leod, e; f.
country people, Th. An. -riht,
es; n. common right; terræ
jus, Beo. gl. Longlice; adv.
 * **for a long time, Th. An. *Lor,**
 * **es; n. loss; jactura. *Lox,**
 * **es; m. a lynx.**
 * **Lúf, e; f. love, Th. An. v. lufu.**
 * **Lufen, e; f. food, support;**
victus, Beo. K. 5767, v. leo-
 * **fen. *Luf-tacen, es; n. a**
*love token, id. 3722. *Lum-*
 * **bardig, e; f? Lombardy, etc.**
Lunger; adj. immediate, quick;
 * **celer, Gm. II. 135, 29. *Lus;**
d. lys; pl. lys; f. a louse, etc.
 * **Lustlic glad, joyful, Th. An.**
 * **Lutan; p. leat, we luton *to**
stoop, incline, id. Lutian; p.
*ode *to lurk; latere, id.*
 * **Lygan to lie down, Ben. v. lic-**
 * **gan. jLyfer the liver, Som. v.**
 * **lifer. Lyft, es; n. a vov. Lyft,**
 * **e; f. air, etc. *Lyft-floga, an;**
m. an air flyer, a dragon, Beo.
K. 4686. -helm, es; m. air
covering, a cloud, Cd. 145, Th.
p. 181, 13. -sceapa, an; m.
an air enemy, a dragon, Cod.
Ex. 87b. -wyn, e; f. air
pleasure, Beo. K. 6082. Lyng
 * **an image, Ben. v. ling. *Lyr,**
 * **es; n. loss, etc. v. lor. Lysend,**
 * **es; m. a redeemer; redemptor,**
*Som. v. lysan. Lyst, *e; f.*
 * **a desire, etc. *Lytegian to**
*use craft, Th. An. *Lyteling,*
 * **es; m. a little child, Gm. III.**
 * **351, 13, v. litling. Lyðr, -dl.**
 * **Lyðre, lyðer; seo lyðra;**
*adj. bad. — l. 11, *Lyðer*
earhscape.

M.

* **Mæg, es; m. a man, son; vir,**
Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 12: 55,
 * **id. p. 68, 25, v. meeg. *Mæ-**
 * **dren-maga, an; m. a mother's**
*relation. *Mæg, e; f. a maid;*
 * **virgo, Gm. I. 642, 32. *Mæg;**
g. mæges; pl. nom. ac. mægas;
m. a relation, friend; affinis,
*amicus, id. 265, 40. *Mæg,*
 * **gemæg; g. mæges; d. mæge;**
pl. nom. ac. magas; g. maga;
 * **d. magum; m. a son, a man;**
filius, id. 265, 39: Th. R. p.
 * **34, § 69: Beo. K. apx. 130.**
 * **Mæge, an; f. a kinswoman,**
*Th. An. Mægen, *es; n.*
 * **power; vis, etc. Mægen-**
agende possessing power, Beo.
 * **K. 5669. -byrðen, ne; f.**
 * **a mighty burthen, id. 6177.**
 * **-ellen, es; n. immense strength,**

id. 1312. -fultum, es; m. a
 * **great help, id. 2910. -ræs,**
 * **es; m. a powerful rush, or**
 * **attack, id. 3038. -strengo,**
 * **e; f. great strength, id. 5363.**
 * **-wudu, es; n. great or power-**
 * **ful wood, a spear, id. 470.**
 * ***Mæg-lagu, e; f. family regu-**
 * **lation. *ræs, es; m. a par-**
 * **ricide. *Mægð-lagu, e; f.**
 * **a family law. Mægþrumns,**
 * **se; f. majestas, Mone B. 498:**
 * **3348. *Mæl, *es; n. a pic-**
 * **ture, image, sign; imago. sig-**
 * **num: Cristes mæl *Christ's**
 * **image, a crucifix, Th. An.**
 * **Mæl-cearu, e; f. time care**
 * **or sorrow, sorrow of the time,**
 * **Beo. K. 376. *Mæn-ig, Man-**
 * **ig, e; f. [man island] Angles,**
 * **etc. Mænio a multitude, man,**
 * **Th. Apol. v. mænigeo. *Mære-**
 * **tuncgol the mighty star, the**
 * **sun, Chr. 938. *Mærle-burh;**
 * **g. burge; d. byrig; f. Marl-**
 * **borough, etc. Mærnes greatness,**
 * **Ben. v. mærenes. *Mærðo,**
 * **e; f. glory, Beo. K. 1311: l.**
 * **20, *mærðe, Lk. 9, 43. *Mæs-**
 * **sa-hakel, es; m. mass vestment,**
 * **Th. An. *Mæst, e; f. mast,**
 * **food, etc. Mæst; *g. mæstes;**
 * **pl. nom. ac. mastas; m. a mast,**
 * **etc. *Mæsten, *es; m. *?**
 * **queretum, etc. Mæstlen mas-**
 * **lin, Som. v. mæsleñ. Mæst-**
 * **lingc, es; n. brass, latten, Th.**
 * **An. *Mæst-ræden, ne; f.**
 * **Mæst-wist [mast food] a weight**
 * **or stones put at the bottom of a**
 * **mast to balance it? parastates?**
 * **Mone A. 99. *Mæting, e;**
 * **f? a dream, etc. *Mæðhád,**
 * **es; m. virginity; virginitas,**
 * **Mone B. 301. Mæstost least;**
 * **minimus, Beo. K. 2909. Mæw,**
 * **e; f? a gull, etc.**

* **Mag, -dl. Maga, an; m. a rela-**
 * **tion, son; cognatus, Beo. K.**
 * **377. Maga the maw: l. 12,**
 * ***Magan spring, es; m. an**
 * **ulcer. Magas sons, relatims,**
 * **etc. pl. of mæg. *Mage; *an;**
 * **f. a sister, a female relation;**
 * **soror, cognata, Bd. 4, 19. *Sm.**
 * **p. 588, 24: Gen. 29, 10: Lxx.**
 * **18, 16: Lk. 1, 36. Mago-**
 * **dryht, e; f. a family; familia,**
 * **Beo. K. 133. Magu-þegn,**
 * **es; m. a kindred or comrade**
 * **thane, id. 583. *Malu; g.**
 * **malwes; d. malwe; n. a mal-**
 * **low, etc. *Mán, *es; n. sin,**
 * **evil, etc. l. 4, di- Here we**
 * **may, etc. to góð] Man-sets,**
 * **an; m. a man-eater, cannibal.**
 * **Mán-bealo a sinful evil, Cd.**
 * **174, Th. p. 218, 27. Man-child,**
 * **es; n. a man child, a boy.**
 * **-cin mankind, Som. v. man-**
 * **cyn. -dream, es; m. man's**
 * **pleasure, human joy, life, Beo.**

K. 2529. -háð, es; m. *manhood*. -rim, es; m. *a number of men, a multitude*. *Mancs, *mancus, es; m? a mancus, etc.*
 *Mán-fæhð, e; f. *wicked enmity, etc.* -full, es; m: *mánfulla, an; m. a publican, etc.*
 *Man-ig, e; f. *Maine, Chr. 1099, Ing. p. 318, 18.* -sliht, -slyht, slæht, e; f: *also, es; m. homicide, murder, etc. v. Spl.*
 sliht: *Lup. 16, 13.* †Már more; magis, *Gm. I. 244, 31, v. má.* *Marc, *es; n. *a mark, Th. An. Mare more, Gen. 1, 16, comp. f. and n. of mycel, v. mara. Maregen morning, Th. An. v. morgen.* †Marn morning, id. *Maroaro Moraria. *Mastas mastas, v. *Spl. inest.* Maða *worms, v. id. maðu. Mæðm-æht, e; f. *hoarded property, Beo. K. 3225.* -gestreon, es; n. *hoarded treasure, id. 3858.* -giftu, e; f. *a treasure gift, id. 2602.*
 †Maðþum, es; m. *a treasure, gift; thesaurus, donum, Beo. gl. v. maðm. Maðþum-fæt, es; n. a precious vessel, Beo. K. 4805.* -sigel; g. sigles; n. *a precious gem, id. 5511.* -stól, es; m. *a treasure seat, a throne.* -wela, an; m. *treasure wealth, Beo. K. 5496.* Maðu, *e; f. *a worm, maggot, bug; vermis, tamus, v. maða.* Max, *es; n. *a net, snare; *rete, Col. Monast.*
 †Meagol powerful, v. meagl.
 †Mealt, malt, *es; n. *malt, etc.*
 Mealwe, *an; f. *mallous, etc.*
 Mear a horse, v. *Spl. mearh.*
 Mear, †mearc, es; m. *a field, *Th. An. v. mearc.* Mearc-stapa, an; m. *one who goes or wanders in marches, a monster, Beo. K. 203: 3695.* *Mearh, es; m. [*Old Dut. maer m. equus: Old Ger. mar, marah m. Icel. mar m.] a horse; equus, id. 4322: 4523.* Mearh-cofa, an; m. *a marrow cave, a bone, Ps. Th. 101, 3.* *Mearo, m. n.; f. mearu; g. m. n. -wes; f. re; d. m. n. um; f. re, adj. tender, etc. *Méce, méche, *es; m. *a sword, etc.* †MED, *e; f. *merit, etc.* †Medemidlicnys, se; f. *mediocritas, Mone B. 2531.* *Mede-wæg, es; m. *the Medway, etc.* Medgilda, an; m. *a hireling, Th. An. Medo, meodo; m. mead, Beo. K. 1201: 5263, v. medu.* Medo-burh meadburgh, *a city of pleasure, Jdth. 11.* -fulles; n. *a mead-cup, a cup; poculum medi, Beo. K. 1242.* -heal, e; f. *a mead hall, id. 962.* †Medren motherly, v. *Spl. moddren. Medren-cyn,*

nes; n. *maternal race, Cod. Ex. 11b.* *Medu, meodu; g. d. ac; pl. nom. g. ac. meda; d. medum; m. mead, etc. Medu-scenc, es; m. *a mead draught, Beo. K. 3956.* -seld, es; n. *a mead seat, id. 6126.* *Med-weg the Medway, v. *Spl.*
 †Mede-wæg. *Melcan; p. mealc, we mulcon; pp. molcen to milk. †Melewe with meal, v. *Spl. melu.* †Melu, melo; g. melues, melwes, or melewes; d. melue, melwe, melewe; n. meal, flour, etc. Mencingc confectio, *Mone B. 1846.* *Mene; g. es; pl. nom. ac. menas; m. *an ornament, ring; monile, Beo. K. 2399.* Meniteawyns, se; f. *solertia, Mone B. 141.* Meniweld ornatus, id. 1479.
 †Mennen, mennenu, mennyns, e; f. *a maid servant; ancilla, famula: l. 3, dl-Sunu, etc. to 85, 15: l. 5, sicut *alia ancilla.* †Mennyns a servant, v. *Spl. mennen.* Mentel; *g. mentles; d. mentle m? a mantle, etc. †Meodo, etc. mead, *Beo. K. 10, v. Spl. medo.* Meoduma a weaver's turning beam; insubula, *Mone A. 322, v. meodoma.* Meolo meal, v. *Spl. *melu.* †Meos, *es; n. moss, etc. l. 8. *Sum dæl. Meox [meocs], es; m. dung, etc. *Merrels, es; m. a mark, aim; meta, scopus, *Beo. K. 4873.* Merre-bold, es; n. *a sea house, a ship, Beo. P. gl. -deor, es; n. a sea beast, Beo. K. 1110.* -fara, an; m. *a sea traveller, sailor, id. 998.* -fisc, es; m. *a sea fish, id. 1092.* -grund, es; m. *sea ground or deep, id. 2897.* -hrægel, es; n. *a sea sheet, a sail, id. 3807.* -stræt, e; f. *sea street or way, id. 1022.* -strengro, e; f. *sea strength, id. 1060.* -wif, es; n. *a sea woman, a monster, id. 3037.* *Meres-ig, e; f. *Mersey, etc.*
 †Merran to hinder, *Gm. II. 268,*
 †20, v. myrran. †Met middle, middling, *Th. An. v. mæte.*
 *Méðe; adj. [*Ger. müde: Old Ger. muodi: Moes. mothia.*] weary, tired; fessus, *Beo. K. 4879, v. moeðe, meðig.* *Meðel, mæðel, gemaðel; g. meðelles; n. *a discourse, etc. l. 14.* *Meðel-stede, es; m. *a meeting place, Beo. K. 2158.* Meðel-word, es; n. *a prepared word, a speech, id. 471.* Meþiende complanans, *Mone B. 1767.* *Metód-scaft, e; f. death; divina creatio, i. e. mors, id. 2147: 2360: 5626.
 †Met-seax, es; n. *a dagger, Th. An. *Metten, meten,*

e; f. *fate; in pl. the Fates, etc.*
 †Micel -fæsten held fast, firm, *Som. s. Micga, -dl *Micge, ean; f. urine; urina, v. migða.* *Michael-stow, e; f. *Michael's place, etc.* †Middean, for middan middle, g. d. etc. def. f. of midd. *Middel-fler, e; f. *the middle floor.* Middel-niht, midde-niht, e; f. *middle or midnight, Beo. K. 5560.* *Middle-gescyldru between the shoulders. †Midbrif, mid-hriðre midriff, etc. *Mone A. 271.* Midlen, *es; a middle, etc. Midlian; p. ode; pp. od to divide, restrain, rule; dimidiare, regere, *Som. v. gemidlian.* *Mid-rad, e; f. *co-equitatio.* †Mid-writan to write with, *Th. An. †Mige a goat, Som. v. micge.* Migolan drince, etc. -dl- *Migol; adj. *promoting urine; diureticus.* †Migða, an; m. *urine, etc. v. micge.* Miht mayest, *Jn. 13, 36, v. magan.* †Mihtlice mightily, miraculously, *Th. An. v. mihtglice.* Mihtglic mighty, extraordinary, id. †Mil, e; f. *a mile, etc.* †Milde; g; m. n; es; f. re; comp. ra; sup. ost. adj. mild, gentle, etc. *Mildheorte mild-hearted. *Milda, milts, e; f. *mercy, etc.* †Milgemearc, es; n. *a mile distance, Beo. K. 2723.* †Milt, milte, es; n. *the spleen, etc. l. 7.* *Milt-coð, -coðu, e; f. *spleen disease: l. 10.* *Milt-sár spleen sore. Miltestre a harlot, v. *myltestre.* *Milta, e; f. *mercy, v. *milda.* †Min; nom. s. m. f. n; adj. *pron. mine, my; meua, mea, meum, Mt. 9, 18: 15, 22: Mk. 5, 23; Jn. 7, 6, etc.* †Mine my; meam, *Ps. Th. 7, 5, ac. f. s. of min.* Minet-smiðe, an; f. *a money smithy, a mint, Som. v. Spl. mynet-smiðe.* *Minicen, e; f: *also, minicene, an; f. a nun, etc. L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen. 33, W. p. 92, 31: id. 31, W. p. 92, 28.* Minne mine, my; meum, *Mt. 2, 15: Ps. Th. 7, 5, ac. m. s. of min.* *Minte, mynte, an; f. *mint, etc.* †Mire an ant, a pismire; formica, *Ben. Mirgð mirth,*
 v. myrð. †Mis-rædan to mislead, misinterpret, *Th. Apol. Mis-pincan to seem wrong, to mistake, id. *Missar, misser, es; n. [mis-sar, mis-gear: Icel. ár a year] a miss or deficient year, etc.* Mist-hleoð, es; n. *a mist veal or covering, Beo. K. 1414.* Mistig misty; caliginosus, id. 322. †Mis-

tucian; p. ode; pp. od to vex, punish unjustly, *Th. An.* Misweaxende miswaxing, badly growing, id. Mite, an; f. a mine, etc. Mitta, an; m: also, *mitte, an; f. a measure, etc. *Mix dung, v. meox.

M6d-cearu, e; f. mind, sorrow, grief, *Beo. K.* 3553. -gehygd, es; m. thought of mind, mind, id. 464. -geomor mind sad, id. 5784. *-hwæt mind hot,

zealous. *-lufe, an; f. mind favour, satisfaction; animi gratia, propensio. -lufu, e; f. mind love, attachment; animi amor. -þræc, e; f. mind strength, courage, *Beo. K.* 767. Moddrie, etc. l. 2, dl-m. *f. Moddern motherly, *Th. Apol.*

*v. meddern, in medder. *Módiglic; comp. ra, adj. proud; superbus, *Beo. K.* 672. Móðlice boldly, *Th. An.* *Módranht mother's night, yule or Christmas, *Bd. de temp. rat. c.* 13. Modrian-modur an aunt's mother, a great aunt, *Som.*

*Mogðe, *moðhe a moth, etc. v. *moðþe. *Monec a monk, *Som.* v. munuc. *Mon-ig, e; f? *Mona.* *Monige, an;

*f. a warning, etc. *Moran, l. 1, dl-mur. Morcung, e; f. a complaint, *Th. Apol.*

Morge-mete, es; m. morning meat, breakfast, *Th. An.* Morgen, mergen, *es; m. morning, etc. Morgen-ceald morning cold, *Beo. K.* 6039. *-leóht, es; n. morning light, id. 1202.

-long morning long, all morning, id. 5785. Mór-stapa, an; m. a moor stepper, a desert ranger, *Hic. Thes. l.* p. 135, 4. Mórð-bealo, mórð-or-bealo, es; m. death bale, murder, *Beo. K.* 271: 2151.

d Mórðer, mórðor; g. mórðres; m. murder, etc. Mórðor-hete, es; m. murder hate, id. 2203.

-hús a murder house, *Cod. Ex.* 31b. Mot, es; n. a mote, etc. *Mót, *es; m. a moot, an assembly; congressus, *Beo. K.* 5768. Mót-heal a moot or

meeting-hall, *Som.* *Moðþe, an; f. a moth, etc.

Mucxle a muscle, *Mone A.* 284, v. *Spl.* muscle. *Mund, *e; f. a hand, etc. generally used in the d. pl. ^bMund, *e; f. protection, etc. *Mund-gripe, es; m. hand gripe or grasp, *Beo. K.* 758. Mundiend, es; m. a patron, protector; patronus, *Som.* *Municen, e; f. a nun, etc. v. *minicen. ⁱMunuca, an; m. a monk; monachus, *Mone p.* 502, note 1.

^kMurgnung a murmuring, *Ben.* v. murcung. Murnian mæ-

rere, *Gm. II.* 170, 10, v. ^lmurnan. ^lMuscle, muscule, muscule, an; f. a muscle, etc. l. 10, *Musclan-scel muscle shell. ^mMuð-adl, e; f; coð, e; f. a mouth disease. -bona, an; m. one that kills with his

mouth, a devourer, *Beo. K.* 4154. Muðes-hróf roof of the mouth, the palate, *Mone, A.* 191.

^oMyld mild, *Som.* v. mild. Mylen, miln, *e; f. a mill, etc. ^pMylsian to pity, *Som.* v. milt-sian. Myn, e; f? love, etc.

Mynan, gemynan; p. mynte to intend, mean, remember, *Beo. K.* 1417, v. munan. Myndbyrd protection, patronage, *Th. An.* Myne, es; m. an opinion, intention, desire; intentio, *Beo. K.* 337: 5141: *Cd.* 89, *Th. p.* 111, 25. Myndig mindful,

^q*Th. An.* *Mynet, e; f. money, etc. *Mynet-smiðþe, an; f. a money smithy, a mint. Myngung admonition, v. mingung.

Mynige, an; f. a notice, warning, *Beo. K.* apx. 3196, v. monige. Mysterlic monastic, *Som.* *Mynte mint, v. *Spl.* minte. Myrc dark; tenebrosus, *Beo. gl.* *Myre-næddre, an; f. a sea snake. *Myr-

ring, es; m. dissipation, etc. Myrð, myrð, mergð, *e; f. mirth, etc. *Myslicnes unlikeness, *Ben.* v. mislicnes. Myslycian to displease, *Th. An.* v. mislician. Mysse-

licny, se; f. variety, diversity, id. *Mytta, an; m. a measure, etc. v. mitta. Myxen, *e; f. a dunghill, etc.

^wN. ^{Na} þæt án not only, *Th. Apol.* Na, ne: l. 7, *driht-neum. Naca, an; m. a boat, vessel, ship; cymba, linter: *Hic. Thes. l.* 135, 41: *Beo. K.* 426. *Nædel, nedel, nædl; g. nædle, nedle; f. a needle,

*Nædre a snake, v. næddre. Næfne, nefne useless, except; nisi, *Beo. K.* 498. ^c*Næs, næsu, e; f. a nose, v. *Spl.* nosu. Næs a ness, cape, id. 5792: 2716, v. næsse. Næs-hleoð, es; n. the ness descent, promontory, id. 2853. Næss, es; m: also, næsse, an; f. a ness, promontory, etc. ^d*Nafela, an; v. the navel, etc. *Nafu, e; f. the nave of a wheel, etc. *Nahtlic naught, *Th. An.* *Nama: l. 6, *Dan.* *navn. n: l. 25, *Nama fæderlic: l. 27, *gemanelic: l. 28, *spediglic: l. 31, *synderlic: l. 32, *Agen-

^eNanwyht nothing, *Th. An.* v. nanuht. *Nasu a nose, v. *Spl.* nosu.

^kNeah-bur: l. 19. ^oNeah-maga, an; m. *Neaht-erne [neah night; er, er before] the night before, *Som.* Nealæcan; p. nealæhte to approach, *Th. An.*

^mNearew, etc. -dl. *Nearo: g. m. n. -owes, -ewes, -wes; f. re; se nearowa, nearawa, nearwa, neara, adj. narrow, etc. Nearo-þearf, e; f. narrow or great need, *Beo. K.*

ⁿ839. ⁿNearwa narrow, v. *Spl.* *nearo, in nearaw. Neat, *es; n. cattle, etc. *Neb, nebb; g. nebbes; n. a face, etc. *Nep -þearf, e; f.

^qnecessity. ^qNefe a grand-daughter, *Th. Apol.* Nefne but that, except; nisi, *Beo. K.* 2105. *Neod-gebirian to happen of necessity, *Th. Apol.* Neod-laðu, e; f. a hasty invitation or summons, *Beo. K.*

^u2640. ^uNeorcaa, an; m. leisure; otium. Neosan to visit, id. 250, v. neosian. ^vNeoðeward: l. 3, before Job insert oð his ilas neoðewerde.

*Neowe new, etc. *Neownes, se; f. newness; novitas, *Som.* *Nere, es; m. preservation, safety; salvatio, *Beo. gl.*

^w*Ness, es; m. a ness, promontory, etc. v. *Spl.* næss. ^oNest, e; f. food, provision, wages, etc. *Th. An.* *Nest, es; n. a nest, *Mt.* 8, 20, etc. ^sNe-

tele, netle, *an; f. a nettle, etc. Neðan; p. de to venture, dare; audere, *Beo. K.* 1014: 1070. *Newe new, v. niwe.

^sNiehsta last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 5017, sup. of neah. ^cNiht: l. 58, *night -shadow. Niht-bealo, es; m. night bale, *Beo. K.* 385. ^d-helm, es; m. night covering, darkness, id. 3576.

-weorc, es; n. night work, id. ^e1648. *Niowe new, id. 3575, v. niwe. ^fNip, es; n. darkness; caligo, *Beo. gl.* v. g-nip. Nipan; part. ende to darken, id. 1088: 1291. Nitendum [unknown to all, d. of part. nitende, v. nitan] ^gprivily, secretly; clam, *Som.* ^hNiðdraca, an; m. a slaughter dragon, *Beo. K.* 4540. -gest, es; m. a hostile or malicious guest, id. 5394. ⁱNiðe-róf famed for evil, *Th. An.* Niðe-faran to go down, descend, *Som.* -feollan to fall down prostrate, id. -stigan to descend. Niðe-

runge, e; f. damnation, condemnation; damnatio, *Som.* ^jNið-geweorc, es; n. malice work, *Beo. K.* 1359. -grim malice grim, id. 384. -heard hardened in iniquity, *Th. An.* -slaughter hard, hardened in war, *Beo. K.* 4830. -hete, es:

*m. hostile hate, Cd. 174, Th. p. 219, 2. -sele, es; m. a hateful hall, Beo. K. 3025. * -wraec, g. d. ac. -wraece; pl. nom. g. ac. -wraca; d. -wraucm; f. dire exile, Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 28. Niunge, niuwunge newly, again; recenter, de novo, denuo, C. Jn. 33, v. niowunga. Niwe flat, low, prone; praeceps, Beo. K. 4481, v. niwol. J Niwung, e; f. a renewing, recovering; renovatio, reparatio, Som.*

Normandig, *es; m. Normandy, Chr. 1117, Ing. p. 337, 26; 1101, Ing. p. 322, 27. *Norð-hymber Northumbrian, Th. An. *Norð-muða, an; m. the Nore, etc. °Norwæg Norway, Th. An. Nose, an; f. a nose of land, a promontory; promontorium, Beo. K. 5602. **N**osu, nasu, e; f. a nose, etc. *Ely. Som. p. 70, 81: Mone A. 181: Gm. I. 254: l. 13, °Nosugrisle, Mone A. 182: l. 15, *Nosþirl, es; n. a nostril, Th. An. Nor, -dl. *Notu, e; f. use, office, etc. *Notwritere, es; m. a notary, etc.*

Nyd-bad, e; f. [bad a pledge] a necessary or forced pledge, *Beo. K. 1189. -gestealla, an; m. a companion in difficulties, id. 1758. -wraçu, e; f. °inevitable evil, id. 354. *Nygón nine, Som. v. nigón. °Nyrwet, nyrewet, nyrwit, es; m. a strait, etc. *°Nyt, te; f. utility, Beo. K. 983. *Nyt a net, v. net. Nyton know not, from nytan.*

O.

Ob for, of, Th. An.

Of-acerfan; p. * -acearf; pp. -acerfen to cut off, etc. *b. -aræata, an; m. residue, Th. An. -acraedian to shred off, prune, cut off, id. -dón to put off, Beo. K. 1335. -bæc backward, Th. An. -bræc broke, p. v. breacan; p. bræc to break, infringe, Th. An. c° -dyru, e; f. a lintel. °Ofer-eal over all, altogether, commonly; vulgolo, Beo. gl. ° -fár, es; m. a passage over, a transit. -fáran, -fëran to pass over, Th. An. v. faran. -fleon °to over-see, to escape, Beo. K. 5046. * -fy, le; f? overfulness, etc. *h° -higd, hygd, hyd, *es; m. pride, etc. l. 3, Bt. 27, °2. ° -hleor, es; n. a cheek or face guard, Beo. K. 605. * -hlyp, es; m. a leap. -hogian; p. ode to be overminded, to be proud, id. 4684. *k° -modnes, se; f. pride; superbia, Mone C. 26. * -plan-tian to plant again. ° -sittan °to sit over, to regard, take***

care of, Beo. K. 1361. m -syl-nes, se; f. gluttony; ingluvi-es, Mone C. 44. ° -wist, e; f. greediness, etc. -wunden-nys, se; f. experimentum, Mone B. 609. °Of-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry off, Beo. K. 3166. Offrung: l. 1, dl. -also offrunga. °Ofost, e; f. speed; celeritas; Beo. K. 510. Ofostlic quick; celer, °id. 6254. °Ofat haste, v. of-est. Ofatænian to stone, Th. Apol. °Of-panc, es; m. envy; invidia, Mone C. 36. -þyncan to displease, disgust, Beo. K. 4059, v. -þincan.

Olan-eg, Olan-ig, e; f. Olney, etc.

Om, *es; m. rust, etc. Oma, an; m. a burning ulcer, *crispelas; ignis sacer, rubi-go. °Ombiht, es; n. busi-ness, employment, duty; officium. Ombiht-þegn, es; m. a servant thane, a servant, Beo. K. 1340.*

On-ascacan incutere. *a-bredan; p. -bræd to unbraided, un-twist, lay open; evertere, Beo. K. 1439. °Oncear-bend, for oncer-bend, e; f. an anchor band, Beo. K. 3832. Onciran; p. de to turn from; di-vertere, Gm. I. 905, 10. Oncr, oncræ, -dl. °Oncr; g. oncræs; m. an anchor, Bt. 10, R. p. 18, d note x. v. Spl. anser. °Onc-draeding, *es; m. fear, etc. °Ondsworu, e; f. an answer, v. Spl. andswaru. *°On-fultum, es; m. help, etc. -fundennes, se; f. a discovery, solution, Th. Apol. -geador together, id. 3190. Ongean-winnan to struggle against, resist, id. ° -gefit with contention, earnestly; certatim, Beo. K. 1723.*

On-healdan; p. -heold to hold on, keep firmly, id. 1569.

O-hohsnian; p. ode; pp. od to trouble, disgust, id. 3884. -horna, an; m. an unicorn, Ps. Th. 77, 68, v. anbyrænd. *° -láh lent, Beo. K. 2934, v. Spl. láh. ° -lar, e; f. instruction. ° -sæc sought, pursued, id. 3881, v. on-secan, secan. -sæge difficult, hard, slow, id. 4148; 4962. -sawon looked upon, id. 3299, p. of on-seon, v. seon.*

O-sittend, es; m. one sitting on, a rider, Ex. 15, 1, note. -spe-on enticed, sought, Beo. K. 5443, v. spanian. -sprungon sprung asunder, id. 1628, p. of on -springan, v. springan.

O-stynys, se; f. °unstillness, unquietness. -sweftan; p. ede; pp. ed to cast asleep, to quiet.

O-teona, an; m. an injury, etc. -þáh flourished, p. of on-

þeon, v. þeon. *x-wacnigean to arouse, Beo. gl. v. weccan. ° -wæcan to be born, id. ° -windan to unwind, loosen, id. ° 3219. ° -yrmbð, e; f. misery, etc.*

Open: l. 11, °þyft.

Or, *es; m. beginning, etc. Beo. *d K. 2076; 4810. °Orðal, *es; n. a judgment, etc. °Ore, an; n? or, indecl. or es; n? also, ora, an; m. ore, metal, money, etc. Bd. 1, l. Sm. p. 473, 23: L. Edu. Guth. 3, W. p. 51, 42: id. 7, W. p. 52, 36, 46: Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 10: L. North. pres. W. p. 98, § 2: Ps. Th. 11, 7, etc. Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 13, 8. Oret-mecg, es; m. a son of battle, a hero, Beo. K. 660. Oretta, an; m. a cham-pion; pugil, Beo. gl. Organa organ; pl. Th. Apol. Orgel-nys, se; f. elatio, Mone B. 1144. Orhlættar; g. orhlæt-tres; m. discrimen, id. 1854.*

Or-læg death; mora, Beo. gl. *O*r-læg, es; m. fate, etc. Or-lege, es; m. battle, contest, Beo. K. 2653; 4809. Orleg-hwil, e; f. war while, time of war, id. 4849. °Or-sorh; g. -sorge; f. joy; gaudium, Bt. F. 5, 66, p. 21, 17. °Orþanc, l. 19, °Orþancscipe. °Or-treweo distrustful; diffidens, Gm. II. 789, 14. -wearde un-guarded, Beo. K. 6248. ° -wige unwarlike; imbellis, Gm. II. 789, 16. ° -wyrðe without honour, disgrace; dedecus, id. 17.

Os, es; m. a hero, a brave man; heros: used only in composition; as, Os-weald, -beorn, Gm. II. *J 264, 18: Myth. p. 17, 8. J Oa-ter-scy, le; f. an oyster-shell, etc. °Oswealdes-lagu, e; f. Oswald's law, etc.*

Oð-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry away, to expel, Beo. K. 4277. *Oð -gangan to go out, escape, id. 5863. Oðru, oðra others; n. pl. of oðer.*

Owern anywhere, Th. An. *O*wer-seunes, se; f. disobedience, etc.

Oxen belonging to an ox.

P.

Pabol a pebble, etc. °Pacclad, e; f. [lād, e; f. a way, etc.] Paxton, etc. Pád, °e; f. [Moes. páida tunica; Plat. péda: Old Ger. pfeit, Gm. III. 447, 12] an under garment, a garment; indusium, vestia. Seo here-pád the war garment, Beo. K. 4510. Páda, an; m. a bird of prey, etc. v. Pric's Warton. pr. XCIX. 2, 5: Jdth. 11, Thec. p. 24, 28: Beo. gl. vol. i. here-pád: Th. An. páda.

- * Palent a palace; palatium. Som. v. palant. Palentic belonging to a palace, id. * Pæð; g. pæðes; pl. nom. ac. pæðas; g. -a; d. -um; m. a path, etc. * Panne, an; f. a pan, etc.: l. 7. * Iæen-panne: l. 8. Heafodpanne. * Paða of patha, g. pl. of pæð, v. Spl. Pawa, *an; m. a peacock, etc.
- * Penig-weorð, *peneg-wurð a pennyworth. † Pera *of pears; g. pl. of peru, v. Spl. * Peru, *e; f. a pear; pirum: seo peru hoc pirum, *Elf. gr.* 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- * Pil-stæf, es; m. a pestle, etc.
- * Pin-hnyt, pinn-hnyt, e; f. a pine nut, etc. Pinsian; p. ode; pp. od to weigh, poise, think; librare, pensare, Som. *Mone B.* 1604. Pip, *e; f? a pipe, etc. Pirige, *an; f. a pear-tree; pirus: heos pirige hæc pirus, *Elf. gr.* 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- † Plante, *an; f. a plant, etc.
- * Plæo, pléoh; g. pléos; d. pléo; n. danger, etc. Pliciter, es; m. proreta, H. PLIHOT, *e; f. plight, danger, etc. † Plio-lic: l. 1, dl-pleolic. * Plouwæmisse, an; f. * plough alms, etc. Plume, *an; f. a plum, etc.
- * Por-hana, an; m. [*Plat. purrhahn m.*] a ruff, pheasant; tringa pugnax, phasianus, *Mone A.* 24. * Port-stræt, -stret, e; f. a public way, etc. * Posling, *es; m. a pastil, etc.
- * Preowt-hwil a moment.
- * Pundur, *es; n. a level, etc. Pung, *es; m. a purse, etc.
- * Purpra, an; m. purple, a purple robe, *Th. Apol.* * Puse: l. 4, Se *pearfa.
- Pynding, *es; m. delay, etc. Pyrie, pyrige, *an; f. * a pear-tree, v. Spl. pirige.
- Q.
- * Quene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, *Lup.* 1, 11, *Lye.*
- R.
- * RA, raa, *m. a roe, etc. se rá, * *Mone, p.* 516, 17. * Race, *an; f? a rake, etc. * Rad ready, v. ræd. * Ræcc: l. 4, * *It.* * Rædend, es; m. a conjecturer, soothsayer; conjector, Som. * Rædic, *es; m. a radish, etc. * Rædlicny's haste, etc. Rædnes, se; f. readiness, h promptness, *Th. Apol.* * Ræp, es; m. a rope, v. rāp. † Ræsan: l. 1, dl-rist. † Ræssen, es; n. a beam, etc. † Ræðra, an; m. a rower, sailor, *Elf. gr.* 7, Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. reðra.
- * Rammes-ig, Remes-ig, e; f. *Ramey, etc.* l. 3, ig, e; f.

- * Ran: l. 4, Ran-deor, es; n. rein-deer. * Rápincle, es; n. a little rope, etc. * Rara dumla, an; m. [*Dut. roerdomp, puutoor m: Ger. rohrdommel m: Old Ger. horotumpil, horotupil; horo stercus, tumpile to dip*] a bittern; ardea stellaris, onocrotalus, *Mone A.* 20.
- † Reác, es; m. smoke, *Beo. gl. v. rec.* Read-deah red or scarlet die, *Elf. gl. p.* 69. Reade ready? *Th. An. v. ræd.* Read-godweb a scarlet or purple die; rubra sindon, ostrum, Som. *Lye.* -hof, es; m. red-hoof; hedera terrestris, *L. M.* 1, 2, *Lye.* -tea for a crimson colour; rubrum
- * minium, *Elf. gl.* 72. * Reaf, es; m. a garment; also, * spoil; vestis, spoliium, etc. * Reahite told, *Bt. F.* 3, 2, p. of recan. Ream, -dl. * Reama, reoma, an; m. a membrane, etc. Reardian to speak, *Gm. II.* 229, 19, v. reordian. * Reeced, es; * n. hall, palace, etc. *Beo. K.* 1401. Reecedóm, es; m. regimen, *Mone B.* 360. Recennys, se; f. historia, id. 2821. * Recon a reward; remuneratio, *Mone C.* 7. Reda paraliiticus, *Ben. v. Spl.* rida.
- * Regen, regn; g. regnes; m. rain; pluvia, *Ps. Th.* 104, 28, p. 294, v. ren. Regen-, regn-, rén-, these prefixes are merely intensive, as, very, chief, head, etc. Regn-heard very hard; valde durus, *Beo. K.* 649.
- * Ren-weard a chief guard, a brave man; strenuus custos, id. 1533: *Beo. gl.* Reoc cruel, savage; crudus, asper, sævius, *Beo. K.* 243. Reodnæac a perch, a staff to measure timber; pertica, Som. * Reohnys, se; f. a flood, the sea; æquor, *Mone B.* 2457. Reon rowed, *Beo. K.* 1019: 1073, for reowon; pl. p. of rowan. Reord, gereord, *e; f. speech, etc. * Reost, *es; m. a coultter, etc. Reot? a noise; strepitus, *Beo. K.* 4909. Reow, reow rough, *Beo. gl. v. hreow.* * Reowe, an; a rough cloak: l. 5, * wac-san. Reowlice lamentably, cruelly, *Th. Apol.* Reownes, se; f. roughness, storm, id.
- * Reðor; g. reðres; n. an oar; remus, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 300, 8, v. Spl. roðer. * Reðra, reðra, gereðra, an; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, etc. *Mone A.* 77: 126: *Elf. gr.* 7: Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. roðere.
- * Reðra-hyð, e; f. *Rother-hithe, etc.* Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewute, es; n. a rowing, etc.

Rib; g. ribbe; f. a rib; also, rib-

- bes; m? *Mone B.* 2424; spina, etc. * Rida clínicus, *Ben.* † Riddan to rid, id. v. breddan. Ridend, es; m. a knight, chevotier; eques, caballarius, *Beo. K.* 4910, apx. * Ritge, ryge, es; m. rye, etc. * Rim, gerim, gerym, es; m. a number, etc. Rim-að numeri juramentum; ungcoren-að non electorum juramentum; the oath of witnesses for the defendant: when the defendant objected to, or challenged any of the witnesses or jurors, thus choosing from his accusers, the oath of the remainder was called cyre-að electorum juramentum, *Gm. Recht.* p. 908: *L. Athel.* 9, W. p. 58, 11. * Rimpan [*Plat.* rumpeln, rimpeln: *Dut.* rumpelen, rimpelen: *Ger.* rümpfen: *Old Ger.* rimpfan] to rimple, rump,le, wrinkle; rugare, *Gm. II.* 33, 41. * Rind, hrind, es; m. bark, etc. Ring, l. 1, dl-ringe. * Ripa, an; *m: *ripe, es; n? a handful of corn, etc. * Risan to rise; surgere, *Beo. gl. v. arisan.* Rist, v. * Spl. *risan.
- * Róde-hengen, ne; f? a hanging cross, a gallows, etc. * Róð-galga, an; m. the cross gal-galw; crux, patibulum, Som.
- * Rond, es; m. [*Ice.* rónð f. margo, ora: clypeus militaris] the edge of a shield, a shield; margo clypei, *Beo. K.* 5215. Rond-hæbbende shield having, bearing shields, id. 1715. Roo: l. 25, *rauh. * Roðer, reðor, gereðor; g. roðres; n. an oar; remus: robes bled the oar blade, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, col. 2, l. 13. Róðere, es; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, col. 2, l. 5, v. reðra, Spl. gereðra.
- * Rude, an; f. rue, etc. Ruh rough, v. rug. * Ru'm, es; m. n? gerúm, es; n. room, space, etc.: l. 15, dl-þas, etc. to 29. † Rumes-eg, Rumes-ig, e; f. [rum roomy, *eg an is-land] RUMSEY, etc. * Run-stæf; g. stæfes; pl. nom. ac. -stafas; m. a rustic letter, a letter. -wita, an; m. a knower of secrets, an intimate friend, *Beo. K.* 2650. * Rute, an; f. rutu, e; f? rue, v. Spl. rude.
- * Rynga, an; m. a spider, etc. * Rynga a spider's web? etc. Ryð rage? fremuerunt, *Ps. Th.* 2, 1, v. reotan? Ryxa, an; m. a rough prickly shrub, butcher's broom; ruscus, *Gm. I.* 267, 44-S.
- * Sadel, sadol, sadul* ; g. sadles; d. saddle; m. a saddle, etc. Sadol -borht saddle bright,

adorned with saddle, *Beo. K.* 4345.

°Sæ; *g. sæes, sæes*; *pl. nom. ac. g. sæes*; *d. sæm*; *°f. the sea, etc.* *Sæare, es*; *m. a sower*; *sator, Mone B. 2318, v. sæwere. Sæp-bát, es*; *m. a sea-boat, a ship, Beo. K. 1259. -hold, es*; *n. a sea house, ship, Beo. gl. °Sæc, e*; *f. also, sæc, ces, m. n? war, battle, x Beo. K. 306: 4689. x Sæcce in war, v. Spl. sæc, sec. °Sæcyning, es*; *m. a sea king, pirate, Beo. K. 4761. Sæd satiated, satisfied; satiatius, Beo. gl. Sæ-deor, es*; *n. a sea beast, Beo. K. 3020. -genga, an*; *m. a sea ganger, a ship, id. 3761. bSæl, es*; *m. also, °sæl, e*; *f. time, etc. Sæ-lác, es*; *n. a sea gift, Beo. K. 3248. -láu, e*; *f. a sea way, a voyage, id. 2272. Sælan*; *p. sælde*; *pp. gesæled °to ensnare; illaqueare. °Sæld, e*; *n. a seat, hall; sedes, thronus, id. 2560. °Sæliþend, es*; *m. a sea sailor, mariner, Beo. K. 752. °Same; comp. sæmra*; *adj. weak, slow; segnis, ignavus, id. 5755, v. sæne. Sæ-meþe sea weary, id. 647. -minte, an*; *f. sea mint, Mone A. 480. -ness, es*; *m. a sea promontory, Beo. K. 444. °Sæp, sæpp, °es*; *n. sap, etc. °Sæ-siþ, es*; *m. a sea journey, etc. id. 2291. Sæt, es*; *m. -dl: l. 13, °Dun-sæte: l. 15, °Den-sæte: l. 17, °Dorn-sæte: l. 18, Sumur-sæte v. Spl. -sæte. °Sæta, an*; *m. an inhabitant, farmer; colonus, id. 479. -sæte; nom. ac*; *g. -sæta*; *d. -sætum [-sætun, sætan]*; *m. pl: also, -sætan*; *nom. ac*; *g. -sætena*; *d. -sætum*; *pl. m. as terminations denote inhabitants, dwellers; incolæ, Chr. 878, Ing. p. 105, 14, 9: 800, Ing. p. 84, 29, note n. °Sætres dæg Saturday, v. sæter dæg. Sæ-weal, es*; *m. a sea wall, the shore, Beo. K. 3845. j-wong, es*; *m. sea plain, the beach, strand, id. 3924. -wudu, es*; *m. sea wood, a ship, id. 450. -wylm, es*; *m. sea wave, the sea, id. 782.*

°Sagu, *e*; *°f. a saying, etc. Saht, e*; *f. agreement, etc. v. seht. °Sal, -dl. °Salu, salo, indecl. or, nom. ac. salo*; *g. d. sala, salo?*; *pl. nom. g. ac. sala, salo?*; *d. salum*; *m. a hall, etc. °Sam-cuc, sam-cwic half alive. °Same simi-liter, °æque, etc. °Sár-cwide, es*; *m. a sorrowful speech, etc. °Sárig-ferþ, es*;

m. sorrowful minded, Beo. K. 5721. °Sár-stafas; *pl. m. [stæf, es*; *m. a letter] sorrow,*

b Beo. gl. °Sawl-berend, es; *m. a soul bearer, a man, Beo. K. 2002. Sawel-hús, es*; *n. soul house, the body, Cod. Ex. 47b. °Sawol the soul, Beo. K. 3635, v. sawl.*

Scadewung, e; *f. umbraculum, Mone B. 508. Scadu-helm, es*; *m. shadow covering, id. 1293. °Scadwian*; *p. ode; pp. od to shadow. °Scæþa °shavings, v. °sceaþe. Scægþ a small ship*; *trieris, Mone A. 132, v. scegþ. °Scæþ, sceaþ, scáþ, e*; *f. a sheath, etc. °Scalu, °e*; *f. a company, shoal, etc. v. scolu. °Scanca, °an*; *m. the leg, etc. °Scaru, e*; *f. a share, portion, etc. °Scáþ, e*; *f. a sheath, v. scæþ. °Scáþa, an*; *m. a thief, etc. v. °sceaþa. °Scead, -dl. °Sceado*; *g. sceadues, sceaduwes, sceadwas*; *m. also, sceado, sceadu, scadu, e*; *f. a shade, etc. °Sceadwe °to a shadow, v. °sceado. °°Sceaft made; factus, Beo. gl. °°Sceand shame, etc. v. Spl. °°sceond. °Sceap-ig, Scep-ig, e*; *f. sheepy, etc. °Sceard, °es*; *n. a sheard, etc. °Sceat-line a sheet or sail line; f. propes, Mone A. 7. °Sced, °es*; *m. a shade, Cd. 215, Th. p. 271, 15, v. Spl. sceado. Scede-land, es*; *n. divided land, Beo. K. 38. °Sceft-nyt, te*; *f. shaft or arrow service, id. 6231. Scægþ, sceigþ, °scehþ, scægþ, e*; *f. a small ship, etc. °Sceilde, for scyld e °of a fault. Scenc, °es*; *m. a drink, °draught, etc. °Sceold a shield, v. scyld. °Sceond, sceand, scound, e*; *f. shame, etc. dl-geacendnys, se*; *f. °°Sceorf, scurf, es*; *m? scurf, etc: l. 9, hæfde °furfures. °Sceorp, °es*; *n. clothing, etc. °Scicels, es*; *m. a cloak, Th. Apol. °°Scield a shield, v. scyld. °Scild a shield, v. scyld. Scild-weall, es*; *m. a shield wall, a wall of shields, Beo. K. 6229. °Scin, es*; *n? a demon, phantom, vision; demon, præ-cstigium, Beo. K. 1871. °Scipes flór, es*; *m. a ship's floor, a deck, Mone A. 89. °Scip-least a ship of burden, Mone A. 120, v. scip-hlæste. °Scipin-cle, es*; *n. a small ship, etc. Scip-lád a ship-way. °Scir-metod, es*; *m. bright or glorious creator, Beo. K. 1951. °-wered bright and sweet, id. 986. Scite a sheet, Th. Apol. j v. scyte. °Scóf dust, flings,*

shavings; *scobs. °Scound a disgrace, v. sceond. °Scóp-gereord, es*; *n. poetic diction, poetry, Th. An. °Scot, gescot, es*; *n. an arrow, dart; telum, v. gescot. °Scriþ, scrid, °es*; *m: also, °e*; *ft a course, etc. °Sculder, °e*; *f*; *es*; *n? a shoulder, etc. °Scúr: l. 16, °Hagal-scur. °Scúr-heard scour-hardened, hardened by scouring. °Scyld-burh a shield fence, Th. An. v. scild-burh. °Scyldere, es*; *m. a defender; protector, Pa. Th. 17, 3. Scyld-freca, -wiga, an*; *m. a shielded warrior, Beo. K. 2060: 673. °Scyp-here, es*; *m. a fleet, Th. An. v. scip-here. °Scyppend, es*; *m. the creator, id. 211, v. sceoppend.*

°Seacca, an; *m. a Saxon: Saxo, v. Seaxan, Spl. Seaxa. Seah strained, siled, p. of Seon. °Searo, es*; *n. apparatus, Beo. gl. Searo-bend, e*; *f. embroidered band, Beo. K. 4168. -geþræc, es*; *n? solid treasure, id. 6199. -gim, mes*; *m. a contrivance in gems, an ornament set with gems, id. 2307. -gimma, an*; *m. a precious stone. -grim deceitfully cruel, id. 1181. -hlæbbende arms having, bearing arms, id. 473. -net, es*; *n. a war net, id. 806. -poncum with cunning thoughts; cunningly, id. 1543. °Searu*; *g. searues, searwes, searewes; d. searue, searwe*; *n. ambush, R. T. § 95. °Seax, °e*; *f. a knife, sword, etc. Beo. K. 3090. Seaxa, an*; *m. a Saxon; Saxo, v. Seaxan. °Sec, °e*; *f. war, etc. v. Spl. sæc. °Secga, g. pl. of secg: secga awate with warriors' sweat, Chr. 939, Price's Warton, pref. xcii. note 9. °Seftenes, se*; *f. avaritia, id. Mone C. 42. °Segg sæge*; *carex, Mone A. 362. Segl-gyrd, e*; *f. sail yard, id. 316. Seglung, e*; *f. sailing, navigation, Th. Apol. v. segling. °Seht, sæht, saht, °e*; *f. peace, etc. °Sel; comp. selra; sup. selest, adj. good; bonus, v. selra. °Sel, °e*; *f. also, sele, °es*; *m. a hall, etc. Beo. K. 332: 162. °Sele, es*; *m. a hall, v. sel. Sele-ful, es*; *n. a hall cup, id. 1281. -gyst, es*; *m. a hall guest, id. 3089. -ræden, e*; *f. hall or wise coun-sel, id. 102: 2691. °-rest, e*; *f. °hall rest, id. 1374. -þegn, es*; *n. hall thane or servant, id. 3585. -weard, es*; *m. hall ward or keeper, id. 1327. °Selian*; *p. ede*; *pp. ed to sell, give; tradere, Gm. I. 903, 25. Sella better,*

J *Beo. K. 5776*, v. sel. J *Selð*, e; f. a seat; sedes, v. seld.
 **Senne of sin, Mone C. 31*, g. of sen, v. syn. *Senscipe*, es; m. *matrimonium, Mone B. 483*.
 **Seo I see*; video, v. seon. *Seo* (seoa); g. d. ac. seon (seoan); pl. nom. d. ac. seon (seoan); g. seona (seona) m^l sight of the eye, etc. *Mone A. 122*; B. 34. **Seofe seven*, Th. An. v. seofon. **Seol*, seohl, *es; m. a seal, etc. *Seolc*, *es; m. silk, etc. **Seolfer-hammen covered with silver*, -fæt a silver vessel, etc. **Seo-minte*, an; f. sea mint, etc. **Seon of sight*, v. *Spl. seo*. *Seon*, *ic seo; p. seah, we sugon to strain, sile, etc. v. *Spl. sihan*. *Seonow*, e; f. a sinew; nervus, *Beo. K. 1628*. **Seoðan*, v. n. to be seethed, agitated, id. 376. *Seowian*; p. ede; pp. ed to sew, net; nere, id. 806, v. siwian. **Ses*, es; f. a rock, stone; rupes, id. 5430. **Setl-rad*, e; f. a setting, course, etc.
 **Sib-æpeling*, es; m. a related thane, *Beo. K. 5412*. **Side*, an; f. silk, Th. An. side-fullnys, se; f. pudicitia, *Mone B. 1719*. **Sid* -fæðmed wide fathomed or bosomed, *Beo. K. 602*. -feax with dishevelled hair, Th. *Apol. v. Sidu*: l. 34, **custom*. **Sien*, e; f? **ight*, etc. v. seo. **Sige-hreð*, es; m. victory cruelty, exultation of victory, *Beo. K. 974*. -hreðig **exulting in victory*, id. 187. **Sigel*; g. sigles; n. [Old Ger. Runes suhil, sugil, sigil the sun; Moes. sauil the sun] l. the sun, sol; 2. what glitters, a jewel, gem; ornament; monile, etc. **sigel-hwerfa*, -hweorfa, an; m. the heliotrope, etc. *Sigelian*; p. ode; pp. od to sail; navigare. **Sige-wæpen*, es; n. a victory weapon, *Beo. K. 1601*. *Sigor*, es; *m. a victory, etc. **Sihan*, ic silhe; p. sah, we sthon; pp. sihen to sile, strain; colare, v. seon. **Sima*, an; m. a bond; vinculum, v. sema. *Simble*, an; f. a feast, etc. **Sinc*: l. 7, seolfres **sinc*: l. 11, **sinc*. **Sin* -cald very cold, *Cd. 166*, Th. p. 207, 5. *Sinc-fæt*, es; n. a precious vessel, *Beo. K. 4594*. **gestreon heaped treasure*, id. 2178. -gifa, -gyfa, an; m. a treasure giver, id. 2017. -maðm, es; m. a rich treasure, id. 4381. -þego, e; f. treasure service, distribution of treasures, id. 5763. *Sinewe*,

an; f. a sinew; nervus, L. *Elf. 40*. *Sineweald rotundus, Mone B. 1705*, v. sinewealt. **Singales*, singala constantly; continuo, id. 2263: 378. *Singalyns*, se; f. assiduitas, *Mone B. 4592*. **Sin-herge* (here), es; m. a mighty army, id. 5867. **Sinu*; *g. d. ac. also, sine (sinue), sinwe, si-newe, an; f. a sinew, etc. l. 17, **L. Alf. pol. 40*, W. p. 46, 39, 42. **Sido conduct*, etc. v. **sidu, sido*. **Sioloð*, es; m? a seal, *Beo. K. 4729*, v. seol. **Sið*; l. 38, te **sið*. *Siðan*, for siðon times, in courses, d. of sið. **Sið-fæt*; g. -fættes; d. -fæte, fate; pl. nom. ac. -fatas, -fatu, m. n. a path, etc. -from good in a journey, *Beo. K. 3622*. **Siðlice afterwards*, subsequently, Th. An. *Siðon*, siðum times in courses, d. of sið. **Sittend*, es; m. a sifter; qui sedet, *Beo. gl. bSixteoða*: l. 1, þæt **sixteoðe*. **Slæcan to put off*, Th. *Apol. v. slacian*. **Slag*, slaga, -dl. **Slage*, an; f. a shoe, etc. v. sla. **Slegel*, *es; m. plectrum, etc. **Sliht*, e; f. murder, etc. **Sliu tinctus, Mone A. 289*, v. aliw. **Slyht*, e; f. a stroke, *Beo. gl. v. geslyht, Spl. sliht*. **Smæc*, *es; m. a taste, etc. **Smæl*; g. m. n. smales; f. smælre; def. se smala; seo, þæt smale; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. small, etc. *Smæl-æð the small eel*; anguilla, v. *Mone A. 294*. **Smale*; adv. slenderly, thinly; subtiliter, Smea slender, thin; subtilis, tenuis; used in compounds. *Smeal small, Sont. v. smælic*, **Smedema*, smedma, an; m. meal, etc. **Smidema*, an; m. meal, Lev. 2, 2, etc. l. 4, v. **Spl. smedema*. *Smiltens*, se; f. serenity, Th. *Apol. v. smyltnys*. **Smoc*, *es; m. a smock, etc. **Smygel*, es; m. smock; amiculum. *Smylt a smelt*; sartate, Lin. salmo eperlanus? *Mone A. 295*. **Snægel*, es; m. a snail, etc. *Snear*, adj. active, pleasant; alacer, *Beo. gl. 1Snide*, *es; m? a cut, etc. **Snid-isen*, es; n. a cutting iron, etc. **Sniome readily*, Pa. Th. 105, 13, 16, v. sneome. *Snoterscipe*, es; m. ratiocinatio, *Mone treon heaped treasure*, id. 2178. -gifa, -gyfa, an; m. a treasure giver, id. 2017. -maðm, es; m. a rich treasure, id. 4381. -þego, e; f. treasure service, distribution of treasures, id. 5763. *Sinewe*,

**Socn*, e; f. l. a power of holding a court, etc. *Elf. gr. 28*, 6, *Som. p. 32*, 47: a visit, etc. *Beo. K. 3551*. v. *Som*, *e; f? concord, etc. **Song-craeft poetry*, Th. An. v. sang, etc. **Sorg-cearu*, e; f. grief, *Cod. Ex. 11*, *Beo. gl. a-stafas*; m. [stæf, es; m.] sorrow, b *Cod. Ex. 75b*. **Sorh-cearig sorrow anxious*, *Beo. K. 4905*. -leoð, es; n. a sorrow song, a lay of sorrow, id. 4916. -wylm, es; m. a sorrow wave, affliction, id. 1802. **Soð-spæc a true saying*. **Spær*; g. m. n. spares; d. m. n. sparum; ac. m. spærne; adj. spare, frugal, etc. *Spærnes*, se; f. abstinencia, *Mone B. 864*. **Spearewa a sparrow*, **Mone A. 54*, v. speara. **Spedum with speed*, successfully, *Beo. gl. 9*Spell-cwide*, es; m. an historical discourse, etc. **Spelung*, e; f. a fable; fabula, *Mone B. 277*, v. spellung. **Spic-mase meat-mouse, titmouse, tomtit*; parula, *Mone A. 41*. **Spild*, es; m. **precipitancy, rashness, destruction*, etc.: l. 4, spilt-side to be put to. *Spilde*, adj. **Spind*, es; m. [Dut. Kil. spin, spin, spind, m. suis abdomen, Plat. Ger. spin, spint m. alburnum: Not. spin, spind adeps] fatness, fat; arvina, adeps, *Mone A. 174*, v. *Spl. hago-spin*. **Spitu*, es; n? a spit, etc. **Spor*, es; n: sporu, e; f. a spur; calcar, *Beo. gl. v. spora*. **Spæc*: l. 52, **spæc ende*. b *Spبران*: l. 2, **spriç, scion*, **young shoot*. **Springide*; adv. alacriter, *Mone B. 64*. *Spring*, es; m. a spring, leap, fountain; saltus, caput fontis, *Beo. gl. fSprote*, an; f. a sprout, etc. **Stæf*; g. stæfes; d. stæfe; pl. nom. ac. stafas; g. stafa; d. stafum; m. a staff, letter, etc. **Stæf a rope*, in the forepart of a ship: safon, i.e. funis in prora navis, *Mone A. 109*. **Stæger*, *es; m. a step, etc. *Stælan*, gestelan, pp. gestæled [stæl a place] to place, found, establish; constituere, *Beo. K. 4966*: 2680. **Stæl-wyrt clary? gallitricum*; Lin. salvia horminum, *Mone A. 455*. *Stæp*; g. stæpes; d. stæpe; pl. nom. ac. stapas, stæpas; g. stapa; d. stapum; m. a step, etc. **Stafas letters*, pl. of stæf. **Stán-boga*, an; m. a stone curve, an arch, *Beo. K. 5086*. -cleof, es; n. a stone cliff, id. 5076, v. *Spl. clif*. **gella*, an; m. a pelican; pe-

x licanus, *Mone A. 66.* *hlið, es; n. a stony cliff, etc.
 y Stapas steps, pl. of stæp.
 *Staðol; adj. frm; firmus.
 c Stealian, steallian to have a place, to come on, etc. v. atelan, *Spl. stælan.* *Steap, es; m. a cup, *Mone B. 1837, etc.*
 f Stede; adj. frm, stiff; stabilis, firmus, *Beo. K. 1963.* Stede-wist impostor, *Mone B. 6517.*
 h Stefn, es; m. the prow of a ship; prora, id. 422. Stefna, an; m. what has a prow, a ship; navis, id. 438, apz. k Stem, es; m. steam, etc. l Stemm, es; m. a stem, etc. m Stencan *spargere, *Gm. II. 36, 14,*
 n v. atencan. *Stenge, es; m. a lever, *Beo. K. 3274.* *Steo-re, styre, es; n. a direction, etc. q Steorn, e; f. a rudder; gubernaculum. r Steor-wiglu constellaciones, *Mone B. 2546.*
 x Stig-rap, es; m. a stirrup, *Beo. gl. v. sti-rap.* Stigu, e; f. a ladder, stile; scala.
 c Stirc, styrc, es; m. a stirk, etc. Stiriga, an; m. a sturgeon; porcupiscis, *Mone A. 279.* Stirn stern, rough, v. styryn.
 h Stöd stood, es; n. a stud of horses, etc. Stöd-fald septum equarum, *Gm. III. p. 327, note.* j Stoppa, es; m. a stop, etc. v. Spl. steap.
 x Steorc, es; m. a stork, etc.
 m Strade spread, *Beo. K. 6142,* v. stredan, *Spl. stregdan,* Stræl, l. 6. *Fakkel. n Stregdan; p. strade, strude to spread; spargere, sternere, id. 6142: 6247, v. stredan.
 v Strengel, es; m. a prince, king; rex, id. 6225. Strengum with strength, strongly, fiercely; violentier, id. 6229.
 x Streon *gain, profit, treasure, *Th. An. v. strion.* *Streone-heal, *Whitby, etc.* Streow, es; n. straw, etc. d Strutian to spoil, rob, destroy, *Th. An. v. strudan.* Strutum: l. 2, *saponaria. f Strynd, e; f. a stock. r Strundum; adv. with or at times, *Beo. K. 2846.*
 h *Sture-muða, an; m. stour-mouth, etc. l Styl, es; m. steel, etc. o Styrung: l. 5, *styrung. Styð, e; f. a post, etc.
 r Sug, es; n. a sow, etc. *Gm. III. 328, 6.* Sugga, an; m. a bird which feeds on figs; motacilla ficedula, ficitula, *Mone A. 43.* Sugon siled, p. pl. of seon. *Suht disease, etc. Suhter, suhtor a relation; cognatus, *Beo. gl.* *Suhter-gæfædera, suhtor-fædra, an; m. a cousin; fratruelis, *Beo. K. 2322.* Suin swine, *Th. An.*

v swin *Sulian, sulhian to make a furrow, to plough; sulcare, *Gm. III. 415, 16.* *Sul-handle, *sulh-handle, an; f. a plough handle. *Sul-linle, es; n. a piece of ploughed land. *Summer-sæte, *Summer-sæte, *Sumor-sæte, *Sumur-sæte, Somer-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of Somersetsshire. y Sund, e; f. also, es; m. n. a swimming; natatio, *Beo. K. 1029: 2871.* Sund, es; m. n. the sea; mare, id. 424: 445. *Sund-deaw, es; m. sun-dew; drosera, *Lin: Mone A. 520.* Sunderliwes alienatim, *Mone B. 295.* *Sunder-note; e; f. a distinct office, etc. *yrfe, es; n. separate property.
 a Sund-flit, e; f. a sea contest, *Beo. K. 1009.* b gebland, es; n. sea motion or mixing, the sea, id. 2899. -nyt, te; f. advantage of swimming, id. 4715. Sundor-nyt, te; f. peculiar duty, id. 1328. Susel, g. susles; n. punishment, v. susl. *Suslen sulphury, *Th. Apol.* j Suð-humbre. k Suð-western, south-west, *Th. Apol.*
 a Swæc, es; m. a smell, etc.
 q Swaf turned, v. Spl. swifan. Swalewe, an; f. a swallow, etc. r Swan, es; m. a swain, etc. *Swancor thin, slender; gracilis, *Beo. K. 4345.* *Swat, es; m. sweat, etc. Swát-fah blood stained, id. 2215.
 v Swaße, -dl. *Swaðu, e; f. a path, etc. l. 8, *swath. Swaðrian to calm, id. 1135, v. sweðerian, sweðrian. Swát-swaðu, e; f. a blood path, or swarth, id. 5887. Swaþul, es; m. a place, station; locus, id. 1557. Swealewe, an; f. a swallow, *Mone A. 59,* v. swalewe. w SWEARM, es; m. a swarm, etc. x Swebban, he swefeð *to put to sleep, to appease; sopire, dormire facere: ic hine swebban nelle I will not put him to sleep, *Beo. K. 1352.* Swefan; p. swaf to go to sleep, id. 1193, b apz. b Swegel-horn a wind horn, a trumpet, *Som.* Sweg-cræft music, *Th. Apol.* Swegel-wæred, es; n. heaven's host or guard, the sun, id. 1205. e Swelgend, es; m. a gulph, etc. f Sweng, es; m. a blow, etc. Sweofot, e; f. sleep; somnus, id. 3161: 4584. Sweolð, e; f. heat, a burning, flame; æstus, id. 2224. h Sweorcan; p. swearc, we swurcon; pp. sworcon to dim, darken etc. Sweorcian; p. ode; pp. od to grow or become

dark. Sweord-bealo, es; m. sword bale, death by sword, id. 2287. -frecra, an; m. one sword bold, a warrior, id. 2935.
 j Sweoðe very, *Th. Apol. v. swiße.* *Swertling, es; m. the epicurean, white throat; motacilla ficedula. *Swete sweet, etc. *Sweet sweat, v. q swat. q Swic-pól destructive to wood, wood devourer, a fire, *Beo. K. 6284, apz.* Swifan; *p. swaf, we swifon; pp. swifon to revolve, etc. r Swige silence, *Th. Apol.* *Swigra more silent, *Beo. K. 1953.* Swigunga silently; cum silentio. Swind, -dl. v *Spind, es; m. fatness. x Swing, es; m. a blow, etc. Swingan *to swing; vibrare, id. 4522.
 y Swingele, swingle, an; f. a whip; flagellum. Swinlica, an; m. the form of a swine, *Beo. K. 2905.* *Swipe, an; f. a whip etc. *Swið-ferhð, es; m. bold in mind, id. 344. -hicgende great, or brave thinking, brave, id. 1831.
 l Swylce also, id. 225, v. swilce. Swylt, es; m. death, etc.
 p Syl, es; m. a seal, etc. *Sym-bel es; n. a feast, etc. Sym-bel together; una, *Beo. K. 1122, v. symle.* v Symbolwyn, e; f. feast pleasure, id. 3562. Symmelmys, es; f. festivity, *Mone B. 3800, v.* symbelmys. w Syn ever, used in composition, as syn-grene ever-green, v. sin. Syn, e; f. sight; visus, id. 6311. y Syn-dolh a great wound, id. 1627.
 b -snaed, es; m. continued tearing, id. 1479. *Sype a wetting, etc. d Syru, es; n. a snare, machination, *Th. An. v. searu.*

T.

Tacan; p. toc, we tocon; pp. tacen to TAKE; prehendere. Tacor, tacur, es; m. a brother-in-law, etc. m Tæher, es; m. a tear, etc. Tæle? blameable; culpabilis, *Beo. gl. Tælas vas, Mone B. 1902.* q Tæsel; g. tæsele; f. the teal, etc. *Tal, talu, e; f. reproach, blame, a tale, story, a reckoning, etc. *Taman-weorð-eg, -ig, e; f. ? Taman-weorð, Tam-weorð, es; n. Tamworth, etc. *Tamer-muða, an; m. mouth of the Tamar, etc. w Tange, an; f. tongs, etc. x Targe, an; f. a target, etc.
 a Team, es; *m. a team. b Teama, an; m. a leader, *L. In. 15, v. ty-ma, here-teama.* l Telgor, es; n. a twig, etc. j Temese, an; f. Temes? e; f. the Thames, etc. *Chr. 1009, Ing. p. 184, 5.*

1035, *Ing. p. 207, 33*.—*Chr. 851, Ing. p. 92, 18*; 1009, *Ing. p. 184, 8, 15*; 1035, *Ing. p. 207, 14*. ^kTemian, getemian, ic temige; ^p. ede; ^{pp}. ed to tame, etc. ^m Teóhhe, an; ^f.; also, es; ^m. n? offspring, etc. *Beo. K. 5871*. ^{Teol}perl, es; ^m. a window; fenestra, *Mone B. 228, v. byrel*.

^TTiber-sceaca, -dl. *Professor J. Grimm, with much judgment, suggests the following arrangement: þa seo tid gewat sceacan ofer tiber middan-geardes as the time began to proceed over the gifts of the earth, Gm. Myth. p. 25, note *; Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 1, v. Spl. gewitan.* ^TTigele? tygele? tige, an; ^{n?} tigel, tigel, tigel, es; ^{n?} a tile, etc. ^TTile Thule, an island so called, *Bt. F. p. 63, 30, v. byle*. ^TTimber, *es; ⁿ. timber, etc. ^TTina, an; ^{m?} Tincting, e; ^f. suggestion, *Mone B. 1340*. Tine, es; ^{m?} the Tine, etc. Tindre, an; ^f. tinder, *Mone A. 317, v. tynder*. ^TTir-leás gloryless, inglorious, *Beo. K. 1679*. ^TTitegar, es; ^m. a large lance, spear, or pike. Titelung, e; ^f. recapitulation, *Mone B. 1192*. ^{Tið}, tyð, e; ^f. possession, purpose, gift; possessio, gratia, donum, etc. ^{Tiða}, an; ^m. a partaker, possessor; compos, *Cd. 107: 117: Mt. 21, 22*.

^{Ti}w: 1. 7, *Frigga the daughter of *Fiorgur. ^{Ti}wes ðæg Tuesday, ^v. tiw.

^{To}-cyme, es; ^m. a coming to, etc. *geflires; ^{adv}. in emulation, *Th. Apol. h*-hiht, e; ^f. delight; gaudium, *Hic. Thes. I. p. 135, 8, v. hiht*. -hliden broken asunder, *Beo. K. 1991, v. to hlidan*. ^{Toht}, getoht, tohte, an; ^f. a warlike expedition; expeditio bellica, *Beo. gl. 1 Tól, es; ⁿ. a tool, etc. ^{Ton}-brigc, e; ^f. Tunbridge, etc. ^{Top}, es; ^m. a ball, *Th. Apol. v. þoðer*. ^{Torn} gemót, es; ^m. an angry or hostile meeting, *Beo. K. 2273*. ^{Torr} a tower, ^v. tor. ^{Toste}, tosce, an; ^{f?} [*Dan. toat n. spawa*] a frog; rana, *Ps. Th. 77, 45: 104, 26*. ^{Tóð}-reoma, an; ^m. the tooth-rim, the gums, *Mone A. 188*. ^{To}-yppan in the presence; coram, *Beo. K. 3626*.*

^TTrega, an; ^m. veration, etc. ^{Trem}, trym, es? ^{m?} a step, *Beo. K. 5047, v. Spl. trym*. ^{Treow}, e; ^f. fith, pledge, *Cd. 163, Th. p. 204, 20, 27: 26, Th. p. 34, 21, etc.* ^{Treow}-a pledges, assurances; de-

noting also faith, confidence, ^q. pl. of treow, ^v. truwa.

^TTreow-loga, an; ^m. a faith breaker, a liar, *Beo. K. 5689*.

^TTroc-scip, es; ⁿ. a trough boat, a little boat broad at both ends, *Mone A. 186, v. trog-scip*. ^{Trod}, *e; ^f. a path, etc.

^TTrym, es; ^m. a step, *Th. Apol. v. Spl. trem*. ^{Trymenes} sup-port, *Ps. Th. 17, 1, v. trymnes*. ^{Trywe} trus, faithful, ^v. treowe.

^TTudor, tuddor, es; ⁿ. seed, offspring, etc. ^{Tuht} discipline, etc. ^v. *Spl. tyht*. ^{Tun}-cærese garden cress, etc. ^v. *Spl. cressa*.

^{Tungel}-æ star law, astronomy, *H. Tungelgescead astrologia, Mone B. 3034*. ^{Tungle} with *a star. ^{Tunne}, an; ^f. a tun, vat, etc. ^{Turces}-ig, e; ^f. *Torkesey, etc. Turtel a turtle, Gm. I. 251, 32, v. turtle*. ^{Tusc} a tusk, ^v. tux. ^{Tuun} a yard, ^v. tûn.

^{Twa}; 1. 1, *pl. of ^h Twæfan [two two] to divide, *Beo. gl. v. twæman, Spl. getwefan*. ^{Twæmendlice} alternatim, *Mone B. 1394*. ^{Tweo}; ^{g. d.} ac. tweon [twoan] ^m. doubt, etc. ^{Tweonian} to doubt, *Th. Apol. q v. tweogan. ^{Twicere}, *es; ^m. a maker of cakes, etc. ^{Twidig}; ^{adj}. kind, gracious; propitius, *Beo. K. 3414*. ^{Twih} a twig, ^v. twig. ^{Twiwa} twice, ^v. tuwa.*

^{Tydre}, es; ^m. a race, offspring; soboles, *Beo. K. 5689, v. tudder*. ^{Tyht}, *es; ^{m?} discipline, etc. ^{Tyht}, *e; ^f. an accusation, etc. ^{Tyma}, an; ^m. a leader; dux, *Cd. 205, Th. p. 253, 30*. ^{Tyrningc}, tyrning, es; ^m. rotunditas, vertigo, *Mone B. 595: 749*. ^{Tywes} ðæg Tuesday, *Rub. Mt. 18, 15, v. tiw*.

U.

^{Uder}, *es; ^m. udder, etc. ^{Uf} sublingua, *Mone A. 192*. ^{Ufor} a margin, *Beo. gl. v. ofer*.

^{Uhta}, an; ^m. twilight, *Beo. K. 251*. ^{Uht-floga}, *an; ^m. *one flying before light, a dragon, *id. 5517*. -hlem, es; ^m. twilight noise, *id. 4010*. ^U-sceapa, an; ^m. an evening enemy, a dragon, *Beo. gl. -þenung, e; f. morning service, etc.*

^{Ule}, an; *^f. an owl, etc.

^{Un}-bliðe unblithe, sorrowful, *Beo. K. 260*. ^{Un}-byrnende without burning, *id. 5092*. ^{Un}-coð, e; ^f. sickness, etc. ^{Un}-der-geoca, an; ^m. one under a yoke, a beast of burden; jumentum, *Gm. II. 784, 11*. ^{Un}-dermæl, e; ^f. morning time, *Beo. K. 2855*. ^{Un}-der-standan

to dare, venture, *Th. Apol. q-syrce, an; ^f. an under shirt etc. ^v. syrce. ^{Un}-fæge *dying, *Beo. K. 1140*. ^{Un}-wandigendlice unblinking, *Th. Apol. -frid unad, 90, Beo. K. 5638*. -from? ^{Un}-bad, *id. 4371*. ^{Un}-genawa unknown, *Th. Apol. -ge defelice improperly, Beo. K. 4866*. ^{Un}-gemete immature, *id. 4836*. ^{Un}-igmetes immorally, *id. 3582*. ^{Un}-beore unadvised, *id. 1967, v. Spl. -hæte*.*

^{Un}-hiere, -hiore, -hyre ^{Un}-obedient, etc. ^{Un}-irisyss, ^f. dedecus, *Mone B. 1394*. ^{Un}-lifigende unliving, *dean*.

^{Un}931. ^{Un}-murnlice unawfully without mourning, *id. 931*. ^{Un}-rim, *es; ^m. a smiling, *id. 2475*. ^{Un}-swiðe, ^{Un}-or; ^{adv}. unstrongly, *id. 5153*. ^{Un}-synnum ^{Un}-fault, guiltlessly, *id. 5153*. ^{Un}-tæle unblameable, *id. 5153*. ^{Un}-tydre, es; ^m. an evil progeny, *id. 221*. ^{Un}-fancful ^{Un}-harm, injury, *Th. Apol. q v. waclic unpeak, strong, *Beo. K. 6271*. ^{Un}-wearnum ^{Un}-warning, unawares, *id. 1194*. ^{Un}-wemme unspotted, etc.*

^Up-æt-hær bore up, *Beo. K. 1194*. ^Up-of-up-æt-beran ^U-to bear up, *id. 3836*. ^U-geberan. ^UqUpe; ^{adv}. above; superne, *id. 1194*.

^Ustigend, es; ^m. ascending, a rider; ascens, *Ex. 15, 1*. ^U-yrne ornate, *id. 786, 12*.

^Ust a tempest; procella, *v. 931*.

^Ut-faran to go out, *Beo. K. 1194*. ^U-fús exire proferans, *id. 6*. ^U-gege departed, *id. 6*. ^U-gong a pore; *id. 248*. ^U-gota, an; ^m. a pore; *id. 248*. ^U-profusion, *Part. 85*. ^U-hla ^U-lah, -lag, es; ^m. a vessel, etc. *Gm. II. 792, 36*.

^Uforeign; extraneus. ^U-fan; ^v. sceaf; ^{we}-scod to shove out, eject, *Beo. 429, v. acufan*.

W.

^{Wá}, wáwá; ^m. sorrow, etc. ^Wcan; ^p. woc, we wocan; ^{wacen} to awake; expect, *Gm. 896, 24, v. wacan*. ^Wes; ^m. a ford; vadum, *Beo. K. 1011*. ^{Wæcg}, wecg, ^Wes; ^a wedge, etc. ^{Wæite}; ^{wandering, changing, casual, vagus, Beo. K. 2661. ^Wæmod cunning minded, *id. 2661*.}

^{Wæg}, *es; ⁿ. a wreath of etc. ^{Wæg}-bold, es; ⁿ. a house, the sea, *Beo. gl. -blat an; m. a sea monster, Beo. 2879*. ^{Wæg}, an; ^f. a

wæg, e; f. a balance, etc.
 a Wægen, wæn; g. wægnes; m. a waggon, etc. Wæg-fær a wave or sea journey, a sailing. -faru °wave roads, etc. -flota, an; m. a wave floater, a ship, Beo. K. 3810. °-holm, es; m. a wave of the deep, id. 432. -râp, es; m. water rope, ice, id. 3219. -sweord, es; n. a wave sword, id. 2977. °-þele waave timber, the ark, etc. fWæl-bend, e; f. a slaughter band, id. 3868. s °-cyrige, cyrie an; f. the chooser of the slain, the goddess of war; bellona. -fæhð, e; f. death enmity, mortal feud, id. 4052. -fag deadly coloured, id. 2249. -fás death hastening, id. 4835. -fyr, es; n. a funeral pile, or fire, id. 2232: a deadly or fatal fire, id. 5160. -gæst, es; m. a fatal guest, id. 2661. °-gifer slaughter greedy, Beo. gl. -herige (here) a slaughter band, an army. -hlem, es; m. a slaughter or war cry. °-ræst, e; f. death rest, death, Beo. gl. -reownes, se; f. cruelty, Th. Apol. -scaeft, es; m. a deadly shaft or weapon, Beo. K. 791. -seax, e; f. slaughter knife, a sword, id. 5403. -spere, es; n. a death spear, Th. An. -stól, es; m. slaughter seat. -sweng, es; m. slaughter stroke, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 25. -wurdian to highly venerate, Th. An. jWænes þiel a waggon's pole, the constellation Charles's wain, Gm. Myth. p. 102, 30, v. þiel. pWær °e; f. wer, es; m. an enclosure, a wear, etc. °Wær-fæhð, es; f. deadly feud, etc. °Wæt, es; m? wet, drink, L. Can. Edg. 43, v. wæta. °Wæter-ædre, -æddre, an; f. a water course. -egsa, -egesa, an; m. water dread, Beo. K. 2520. -fat, -dl. b-yð, e; f. a water wave, the sea, Beo. K. 4480. °Wæforlic [wæsan to gaze upon with admiration] theatrical, Th. Apol. s°Wah; g. wages; m. a wall, etc. v. wag. °Walda, an; m. a ruler; r. rector, Beo. gl. °Wan; g. m. n. wannes; f. wanre; adj. pale, etc. °Wan-fota, an; m. a pelican; pelicanus, Mone A. 66. °Wanigean; p. ode; pp. od to lament, plague; plorare, Beo. K. 1568; 2673. °Waras inhabitants, dwellers; m. pl. used occasionally as a termination for -ware, v. Spl. °-ware; g. -a; d. um; pl. m. used only in the pl. of compound words as a termination denoting people, dwellers, inhabitants, citizens; habitantes, incolæ, cives. °Waroð, warað, es; m.

the shore, etc. Waroð-faruð a shore; littus, Cod. Verc. 397.
 °Waru, e; f. a termination of nouns, chiefly used in the s. denoting what contains inhabitants, a city, town; complexus incolarum, civitas, opidum. Water water, Th. An. v. wæter.
 °Wea-dæd a fatal deed, Bat. Fins. 15. °Weal a foreigner, v. weal. Wea-laf, e; f. a wee remnant, Beo. K. 2161. °Weall-clif, es; n. a wall cliff, steep rock, id. 6258, jWeal-stilling, °es; m. °Wean, es; m. a defect, misery, ruin; defectus, id. 295; 380. °Wearh, es; m. a wolf; lupus, Beo. gl. v. °Spl. heoro-wearh. °Wearn, e; f. a refusal, denial; denegatio, repugnantia, Beo. K. 730. °Weart, e; f. wearte, an; f. a wart, etc. °Wea-spel, les; n. woe story, evil news, id. 2630. °Web; g. webbes; n. tapestry; tapes, etc. id. 1983. Webban; p. ede to weave; contexere, v. wefan. Webbe, an; f. a female weaver; texitrix, Beo. gl. Webbere, es; m. a weaver; textor. °Web-scaeft a web-shaft, a weaver's shuttle; licatorium, Mone A. 299. °Weder-meare, e; f. the western march; æolicorum limes, Beo. K. 594. °Wefod an altar, Mt. 5, 23, v. wefod. Weft, °es; m. the woof, etc. °Weg-gesiða, an; m. a way companion. Wehte washed, Beo. K. 6703. °Welan to boil, Beo. gl. v. weallan. °Wel-hwylc well any, almost any; quivis, Beo. K. 529. °-þungen well dignified, id. 3850, v. þingian. -willendlice benevolently, Th. Apol. -willendnes, se; f. benevolence, etc. Wemmend, es; m. °scortator, Mone B. 3275. °Wenigea-leas hopeless, Beo. K. 3826. Wenð thinks, indef. of wenan. °Went-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of West Wales, etc. °Weod, wiod, es; n. a herb, etc. °Weodu-binde white briony, Mone A. 532. °Weoler, es; m. a lip, Ps. Th. 11, 2, 3, v. weler. Weoloc, e; f. a cockle, etc. °Weorca, an; m. a worker; opifex. °Weorcum with work, °trouble, or difficulty; moleate, Beo. K. 3275. fWer, were; l. l, dl. wera. °Wer-beam stirps hominum? Gm. II. 480, 21. °Were-fæhð, e; f. a deadly feud, v. Spl. wær-fæhð. Were-láde oath of purification; purgatorium, vel juramentum purificationis,

°Gm. Rechl. p. 908. °Wergðo, werhðo, e; f. punishment, damnation, Beo. K. 1171. °Werig-ferhð, e; f. °weary of life, Th. An. °Werig-móð weary minded, tired. °Wer-wulf a man-wolf, a sorcerer, L. Eocl. Cnut. 26, v. were-wulf. °Wesend, °es; m. a buffalo, etc. Wesing confectio, Mone B. 1846. °West-norð-wind °a north-west wind? °Wiaruld the World, Th. An. v. woruld. °Wic, wyc, °es; m. a village, etc. °Wic-stede, es; m. a dwelling-place, Beo. K. 4919. °Wide-ferhð, es; m. famous minded, magnanimous, id. 1868. Wid-floga, an; m. a wide fier, a dragon, id. 4686. °-gal spacious, deserted, Beo. gl. °Wifer sagitta, H. °Wif-lufe, an; f. woman's love, id. 4216. °Wig-bealo, es; m. war bale, death by war, id. 4087. -bil, es; n. a battle bill, a sword, id. 3213. °-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, a warrior, id. 2424. °-fruma, an; m. a prince, id. 1321. -getawe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 733. -geweorðad war honoured, id. 3563. -gryte, es; m. war horror, id. 2568. °-heap, es; m. a war heap, °a troop, id. 948. -hete, es; m. war hate, id. 4235. -hryre, es; m. war or battle fall, id. 3237. °-spæd, e; f. war speed or success, id. 1387. -weorðung, e; f. [Plat. with m. a temple: Old Norse we n. pl. sacred places, Beo. gl. vol. i. in hearg-træf] the usual temple worship; cultus in templo adhibitus, Beo. K. 350. Wih a temple, v. wig. Wi-haga, wig-haga, an; m. war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields, q Th. An. °Wihite, adv. in any degree, at all; aliquid, Beo. K. 3028; 3978. Wiht-mearc perpendicularum, H. Wil, etc. will, mind, etc. v. willa, will, etc. °Wild-deor-ne, se; f. a place of wild beasts, a WILDERNESS, a wild; desertum, t Gm. II. 325, 41. °Wil-færne, an; f. devota mulier, Gm. II. 482, 45. -geofu a gift. °Wiliga, an; m. corbis, Mone B. 3859; 3860. Wilige, an; f. °a willow; salix, Gm. III. 370, 1. °Will-gestealla, an; m. a free or choice companion, a comrade. °Wil-sele devota domus, Gm. II. 483, 1. °Win-cel, °es; m. a corner, etc. °Wind-blond, es; m. a wind blending, the wind, Beo. K. 6287. °Windel-streow, es; n. plating straw, etc. Wind-

gereste, es; m. a wind resort; venti cubiculum, id. 4908.
^bW-scofe, an; f. a wind shovel, a fan. °-swingle, an; f. a wind whip, a fan. Wine-mag, -dl. ¹Wine-mæg, es; m: pl. wine-magas a dear relation, id. 130. ¹Wine-wincle, an; f? a periwinkle, etc. ¹Win-reced, es; n. a wine house, id. 1422. °-sele, es; m. a wine hall, id. 1383. ¹Winter-burna, an; m. a winter brook or stream. °-dæg a winter day, etc. ¹Wir, es; n? wire; metalli filum, id. 2055: 4821.
¹Wis-hygcende wise thinking, wise, id. 5429. ¹Wissind, es; m. a governor; gubernator, rector, *Mone B.* 2227. ¹Wið-cwedol opposing; contradictorius, *Gm. II.* 794, 36. ¹-feng took hold of, *Beo. K.* 1513, v. fon. ¹-gripan to grapple with, to contest, id. 5037. ¹Wiðber-leas a reward, *Mone C.* 7, v. wiðer-leas. ¹Witan, witegan; p. weotode ordinare, providere, *Beo. K.* 3869.
¹Wlæc lukewarm; tepidus. ¹Wlenco, wlenco, e; f: also, wlence, es; m. pride, etc. *Wlanc proud*, *Beo. K.* 679, v. wiscnc. ¹Wlatian to look upon, to see; intueri, videre, *Beo. gl. v. wlitan*. *Wlence pride*, etc. v. *Spl. wlenco*. *Wletung, e; f. deformatio*, *Mone B.* 4476.
¹W6, woh; g. woges error, etc. *Wocor*, °es; m. offspring, etc. ¹Wodenes-dæg Wednesday, v. *Wodnes-dæg*. ¹Woh-bogen badly bent, *Beo. K.* 5649.
¹Wohneas, wonys, se; f. crookedness, etc. ¹Wollen, for weollen bubbled, boiled, id. 6059, pp. of weallan. ¹Wom-sceaða, an; m. a wicked enemy, *Cod. Ex.* 68b. ¹Won-hyd, e; f. cursed hide, *Beo. K.* 862. ¹-sceaft, e; f. misery, id. 239.
¹Wood wood, v. wod. ¹Word-beot, es; m. word threatening, threatening. -gyd, es; n. a word song, a song, id. 6338. -loca, an; m. logic, etc. -riht, es; n. word right, words of justice or reason, id. 5259.
¹Worn, °es; n. a number, etc. ¹Woruld-ár worldly honour, id. 34. ¹-candel world's candle, the sun, id. 3926. °-carfoð worldly difficulty, etc. ¹-gedal world separation, death, id. 6131. ¹-gesselig rich in worldly possessions, *Th. An.* ¹-mæg, es; m. worldly relation, etc. ¹Wosa, an; m. a leader, *Cd.* 6: 206, v. here-wosa, wisa.
¹Wræc; g. wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. wraca; d. wracum; f.

exile, etc. *Wræc spake*, *Beo. K.* 4304, v. *Spl. wracan*. *Wræc-last*, es; m. an exile
^dpath, id. 2704. ¹Wræc-mæg, es; m. a son of vengeance, an avenger, id. 4754. *Wræcna*, an; m. a traveller, *Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 13, v. *wræcca*. *Wræc-stow*, e; f. °an exile place; exilii locus, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 17. ¹Wræsn, e; f. a chain, band; catena, vinculum, *Beo. gl.* ¹Wræt; g. wrættes workmanship, a worked or carved ornament, what is made by art, a wonder, *Beo. K.* 3062: 4821. *Wræð*, °e; f. a flock, etc. ¹Wrætic variegated; varius, pulcher, id. 1775: 2977: 4672, etc. ¹Wrað, wraðu, e; f. 1. what is twisted, a wreath; 2. what is twisted into consistency or firmness, a prop, defence, *Beo. gl.* ¹Wraðlice, adu. angrily; hostiliter, *Beo. K.* 6119. *Wrað-scræf*, es; n. a wrath cavern, hell, *Cod. Ex.* 111. *Wraðu*, e; f. support, *Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 7, v. *wræð*, °*Spl. wrað*. ¹Wreothen-hilt, es; n. a wreathed or ornamented hilt, *Beo. gl.* ¹Wriðels, °es; m. a band, etc. ¹Wrixl, °es; f? a change, but °gewrixle, es; n. *Beo. gl.* ¹Wroht-sta-fas; pl. m. [stæf, es; m.] blames, chiding; increpatio, id. ¹Wudu-elfen, ne; f. a wood elf, a fairy, etc. ¹-merce wood mint, wood march; apiastrum silvaticum? melissa, *Lin. Mone A.* 398, *Som.* -réc, es; m. wood reek or smoke, *Beo. K.* 6283. ¹Wulf-hleoð, es; n. a wolf's covering or refuge, id. ¹2715. ¹Wunden-feax curled hair, id. 2799. -loc a curled lock, *Jðth.* p. 22, 25. -mæl, es; n. a twisted sword, *Beo. K.* 3061. ¹Wundor-deað, es; m. a wondrous death, id. 6070. -fæt, es; n. a wondrous vessel, id. 2317. ¹-maðm, es; m. a wondrous treasure, id. 4341. -sion, e; f. a wonder sight, id. 1984. -smið, es; m. a wonder worker, id. 3360.
¹Wúnd-swaðu, e; f. a scar, etc. ¹Wurðend, es; m. one who honours, an adorer; adorator, *Mone B.* 13. *Wurð-mynt* dignity, *Th. An.* v. *worð-mynd*.
¹Wylf, e; f. a she-wolf; lupa, *Beo. gl.* ¹Wyn-condel, es; n. pleasure light, the sun, *Cod. Ex.* 50b. ¹Wyrd-gesselig very fortunate; fortunatus, *Mone B.* 99. *Wyrgen*, ne; f. a she-wolf; lupa, *Beo. gl.* ¹Wyrmfah snake coloured, *Beo. K.* 3394. ¹-hord, es; m. serpen-

¹ *tis thesaurus*, id. 4439. ¹Wyrn, e; f. a denial, v. *Spl. wearn*. *Wyrrp*, °e; f. a change, id. f 2631. ¹Wyttinya, se; f. industria, *Mone B.* 172.

Y.

¹Yfese, an; f. caves of a house, v. efese.

¹Yldas; pl. m. men; homines, *Beo. K.* 153: 3321: 4229, v. *Spl. yldo*. *Yldian* to grow old, *Beo. gl. v. ealdian*. ¹Yldo, e; f. °age; setas; —but *yldas*, pl. m. men, *Beo. gl.* ¹Ylf an elf, fairy, *Beo. K.* 223, v. elf. ¹Ylfet, es; m: also, ylfete, an; f. a swan; olor, cygnus, *Gm. II.* 220, 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

¹Ymb-bearh covered about, *Beo. K.* 3006, p. of. *ymb-beorgan*, v. *beorgan*. —cer exaltatio, *Gm. II.* 774, 35. ¹-hwirt what turns round, the world, *Elf. gr.* 9, 27, v. *ymbe-hwyrft*.

¹-sittend, es; m. one sitting near, a neighbour, *Beo. K.* 18.

¹Yppan before; coram, *Beo. gl. v. to-yppan*. ¹Ypping, es; m. expanse, etc.

¹Yrfe, es; °n. inheritance, etc.

¹Yrfe-láf, e; f. an inheritance left, an inheritance, a sword, *Beo. K.* 2099: 3802: also, posterity, progeny, *Cd.* 162, ¹*Th. p.* 203, 14. ¹Yrmðo, e; f. poverty, etc. ¹Yrre-moð angry minded, *Beo. K.* 1445.

¹Ysela, an; m. ashes, etc.

¹Yð-geblond, es; n. the wave mixing, the sea, *Beo. K.* 2745. -gewin, nes; n. wave contest, clashing of waters, id. 4819. -ladu, e; f. a sea way, id. 454. -láf, e; f. a wave leaving, °the sand, id. 1126. -lida, an; m. a wave passer, a sailor; navigator, id. 395. -brym wave strength, power of the sea, id. 3833. *Yðu*, e; f. a wave, water, *Gm. I.* 641, 36, v. yð.

¹Ðæcele? pæcele, an; f. a light, etc.: l. 16, *dl.* þæcilla. ¹Ðah took, p. of þicgan. ¹Ðanc-hygcende grateful thinking, grateful, *Beo. K.* 5465.

¹Ðearfendlic poor, *Th. Apol.* °*Ðearfan* to need, etc. v. þearfan. ¹Ðeawm with customs, habits, habitually, *Beo. K.* 4284. ¹Ðegenian to serve, *Beo. gl. v. þenian*. *Ðegenlic* thanelike, noble, *Th. An.*

¹Ðego, e; f. service; ministratio, *Beo. gl.* ¹Ðelu, e; f. a boarding, plankings, flooring; tabulatio, id. °*Ðengel*, °es; m. a prince, *Beo. K.* 3018.

¹Ðenne then, when, *Th. An.*

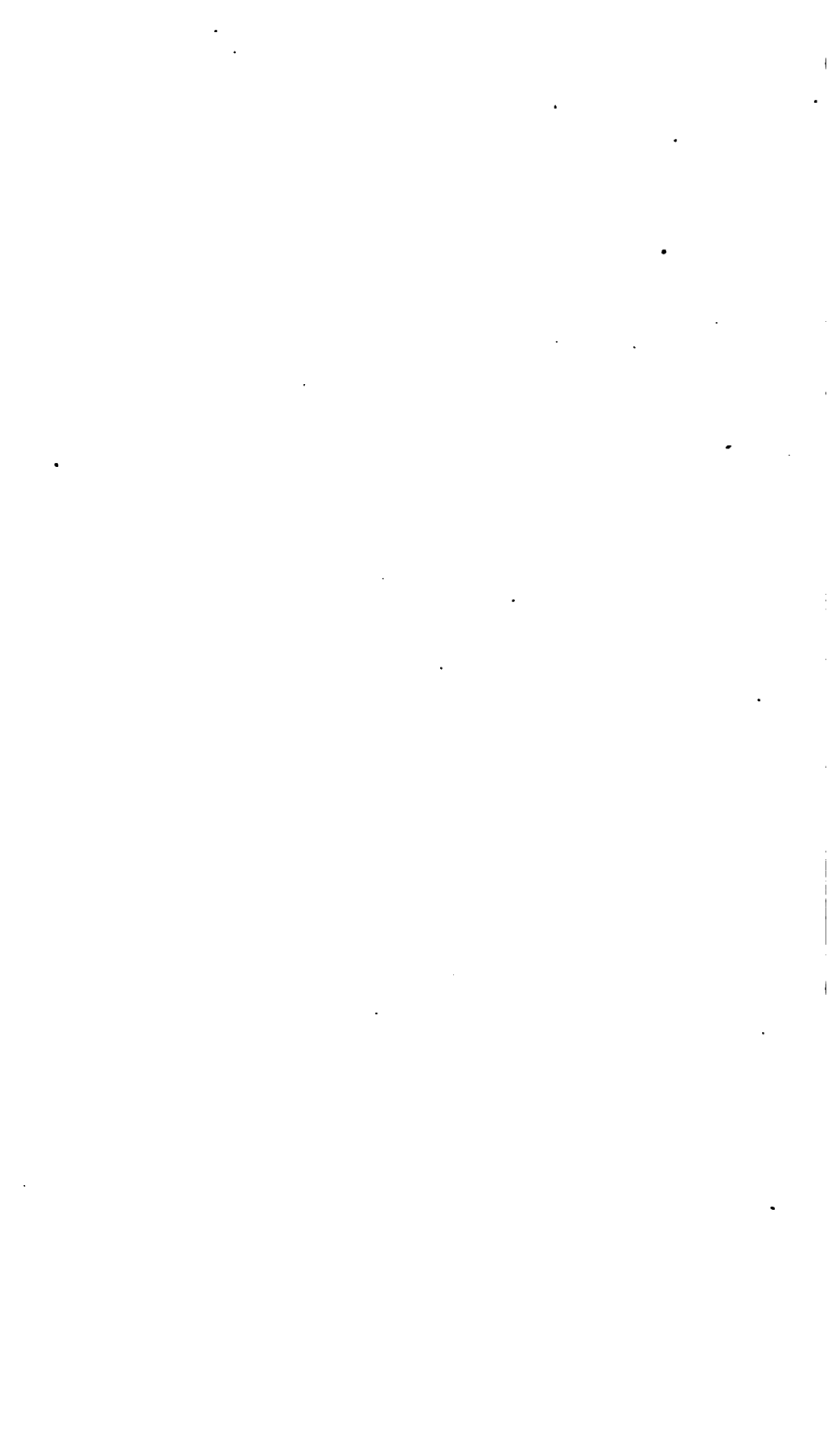
¹Ðenung, þegnung, e; f. þening, þegnig; es; m. duty,

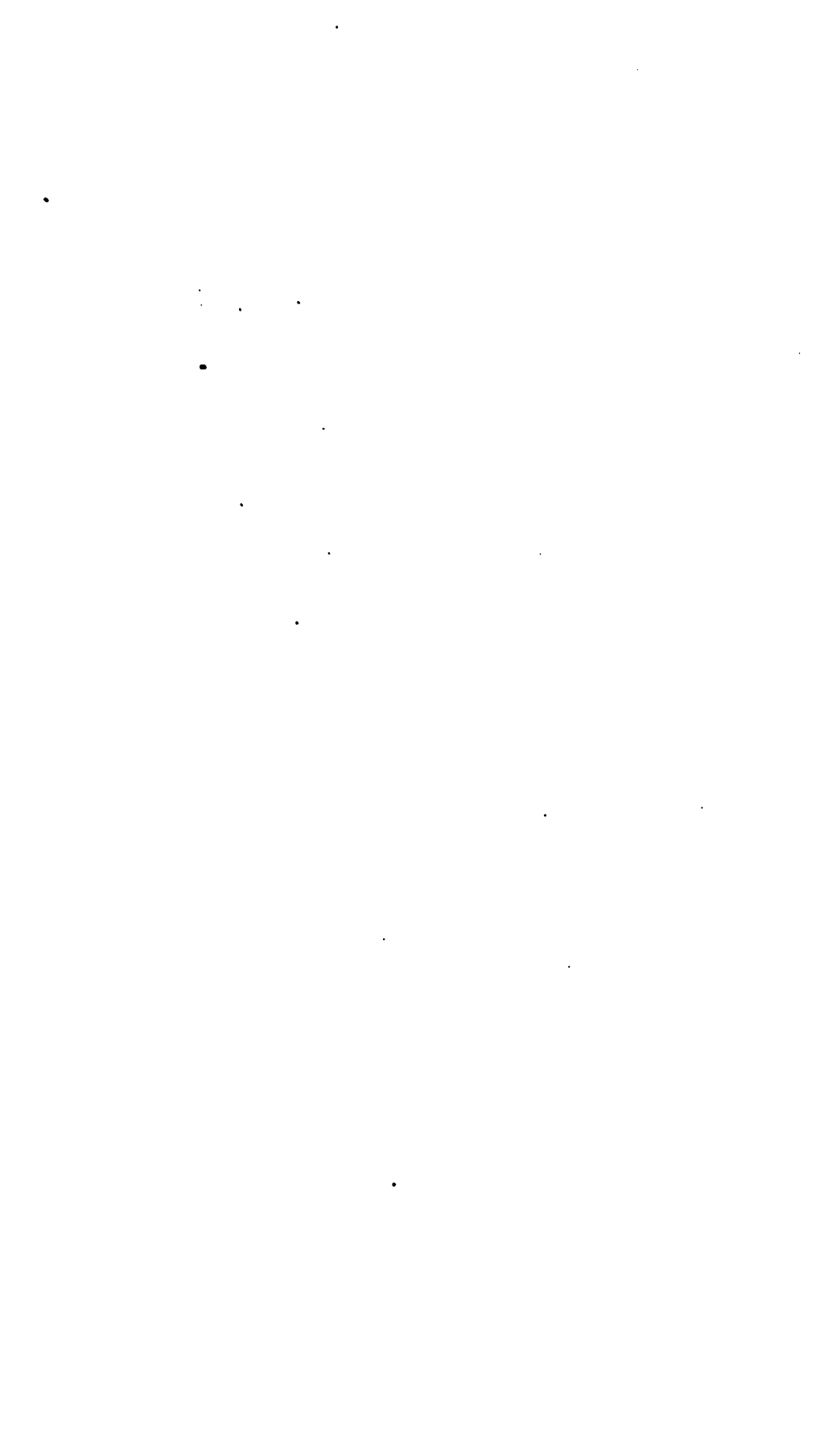
- † etc. † *Deod-buend*, es; *m.* as *inhabitant*, *Cod. Ex.* 16b. -*gestreon* a *people's treasure*, a *great treasure*, *Beo. K.* 87. -*prea* a *popular, general*, or † *great plague*, *id.* 364. † *wrecan* to *greatly avenge*, *id.* 2557, *v.* *wrecan*. *Deoden-stól*, es; *n.* *supreme seat*, a *throne*, *Cod. Ex.* 13b. *Deodisc*, *es; *n.* a *people*, etc. † *Perscel*, *perscol*, *e; *f.* a *sail*, etc.
- † *Dife-born* a *thorn*; *rhamnus*, *v.* *þefe-born*. † *Pincean* to *seem*, *Beo. K.* 2681, *v.* *þincan*. *Dial.* -*dl.* † *Fisel*; *g.* *þisle*; *f.* a *waggon*, etc. † *Distel*; *g.* *þistles*; **m.* a *thistle*, etc.
- † *Poste*, an; *f.* *þoft*, e; *f.* a *seat* in a *boat*, a *rudder-bank*; *transstrum*, *Mone A.* 92. † *Ðól*, *es; *m.* *wood*, etc. † *Polian*, *l.* 20, **mulctari*. † *Poncword*, es; *n.* a *thank word*, † *thanks*, *Trav. Song.* 274. † *Porterian* to *howl*; *utulare*.
- † *Dræc-wudu* *bold wood*, a *shield*, *Beo. K.* 2492. † *Dræd*, *þred*,
- † *es; *m.* *thread*, etc. † *Drawan*; **p.* *þreow*, *we þreowan*; *pp.* *þrawen*, *geþrawen* to *cast*, etc. † *Preaingc*, *þreaingc*, *es; *m.* a *chiding*, etc. † *Preaneda*, an; *m.* *arcta compulsio*, † *Beo. K.* 4442. † *Prec-wudu* a *wood defence*, *shield*, *id.* 2492. † *Prist-hydig* **bold minded*, *bold*, *id.* 5615. † *Prostle* a *throstle*, *Mone A.* 45, *v.* *þrostle*. † *Prym*, *þrymlic* *strong*, *firm*; *fortis*, *Beo. gl.* † *Beo. K.* 2492. † *Pryssce* [*Dut.* *struis m.*; *Ger.* *struaz*] an *ostrich*; *strutio*, *Mone A.* 48. † *Pryð-ærn*, es; *n.* a *place of a multitude*, a *meeting-hall*, *Beo. K.* 1307. -*gesteald*, es; *m.* a *fellow-soldier*, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. † *Pryðlic* *brave*, *bold*; *fortis*, † *Beo. K.* 5734. † *Pryðo*, e; *f.* *robur*, *violentia*, *turma*, *Beo. gl.* † *Pryð-swyð* *strong bands* or *companies*; *turmis validus*, *Beo. K.* 261. -*word*, es; *n.* *proud word*, a *threat*, *id.* 1279.
- † *Punores dæg*, *þunreawæg* the *thunderer's day*, *Thursday*, *v.* *þuner*. † *Purh-breccan* to *break through*, *Beo. K.* 5580. -*etan* to *eat through*, *id.* 6093. -*fon* to *take through*, to *penetrate*, † *id.* 3008. † *Purruc* a *boat*, a *ferry-boat*, *pinnacle*; *cumba*, *Mone A.* 87. † *Purs* -*dæg* *Thursday*, *Jn.* 5, 30, *v.* *þur*. † *Purst*, *es; *m.* *thirst*, etc.
- † *Pweor*, *l.* 32, *ær* **þweores*. † *Pyhtig* *strong*, *doughty*; *validus*, *Beo. K.* 3116. † *Pyle*, *es; *m.* an *orator*, *id.* 2326; 2912, etc. † *þyla*. † *Þynnol* *lean*, *thin*, *v.* *þinnul*. † *Þyr*; *g.* *þyrres*, *adj.* *dry*, *v.* *þyrr*. † *Þyrelian* to *bore* a *hole*, *v.* *þirlian*. † *Þyrrian* to *need*, *v.* *þearfan*. † *Þyrl* a *hole*, *v.* *þyrel*. † *Þyrlhus*, *l.* 2, *v.* **þryl-hus*. † *Þys* a *storm*; *procella*. † *Þystro*, *þystru*; *indecl.* in *s. pl. nom. ac.* *þystra*; *g.* -*a*, -*ena*; *d.* -*um*; † *f.* *darkness*, etc. † *Þywan*, **geþywan* *to *press*, *oppress*, *Beo. K.* 3651.

Professor Leo of Halle has published the following Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon Reading-book, with an Anglo-Saxon and German Vocabulary, arranged according to the vowel system of Professor J. Grimm: *Altäächsische und Angelsächsische Sprachproben, herausgegeben und mit einem erklärenden Verzeichniss der angelsächsischen Wörter versehen von Heinrich Leo, Halle, 1838; 8vo. pp.* 274.

THE END.

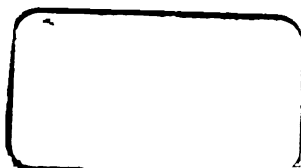
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

In the second section, the author addresses the challenges of budgeting and financial planning. It is noted that many businesses struggle to stick to their budgets due to unforeseen circumstances or poor planning. The document offers several strategies to overcome these challenges, such as setting realistic goals, monitoring expenses closely, and adjusting the budget as needed. It also highlights the importance of having a contingency plan in place to handle unexpected events.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern business operations. It discusses how various software solutions can streamline processes, improve efficiency, and reduce the risk of errors. Examples of such technologies include accounting software, customer relationship management (CRM) systems, and project management tools. The text encourages businesses to explore these options and invest in the right technology to gain a competitive edge.

Finally, the document concludes with a section on the importance of staying up-to-date with industry trends and regulations. It stresses that businesses must be proactive in monitoring changes in the market and adjusting their strategies accordingly. Regular communication with industry associations and participation in conferences can provide valuable insights and networking opportunities. The author concludes by encouraging businesses to embrace change and innovation to thrive in a dynamic environment.