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# CONTRIBUTIONS

TO

# ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

BY

ARTHUR S. NAPIER,

M.A., D. LITT., PH. D., HON. LITT. D.

*Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian  
Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.  
Fellow of the British Academy.*

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*Reprinted from the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS, 1906.*

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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO OLD ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

By Professor A. S. NAPIER, D.Litt. (Vice-President).

ON June 3rd, 1904, and June 2nd, 1905, I read papers before the Philological Society on a number of Old English words, and Dr. Furnivall suggested that I should print my notes in the Transactions of the Society together with any additional material I thought fit to incorporate.

Of the words here given the majority are hitherto unrecorded words and compounds; a considerable number, however, are to be found in the dictionaries, but without references; whilst other words, again, though given with references in the dictionaries, I have included for various reasons. In each case I have indicated whether the word is to be found in the three modern dictionaries, Bosworth-Toller (= BT.), Hall (= H.), or Sweet (= S.).

I have not, as a rule, included words, even though they may not be given in *BT.*, *H.*, or *S.*, if they are to be found in the glossaries to published texts, such as *ÆS.*, *Assm.*, *LSc.*, *NGL.*, *RBS.*, *WW.*, etc., or in Zupitza's *Altenglische Glossen zu Abbos Clericorum Decus*, *ZfdA.* xxxi, 1; Liebermann's *Gerefa*, *Ang.* ix, 251; W. S. Logeman's *De consuetudine monachorum*, *Ang.* xiii, 365, etc. I have further not intentionally included words to be found in recent articles on O.E. Lexicography, such as Swaen, *ES.* xxvi, 125; xxxii, 153; xxxiii, 176; xxxv, 329; Wülfing, *ES.* xxvi, 449; Pogatscher, *AfdA.* xxv, 1; Stevenson, *Trans. of the Philol. Soc.*, 1895-8, p. 528, etc., though I may in isolated instances have overlooked the fact that words given by me are cited there.

On the other hand, I have included a few words to which attention has been called by various scholars, but which, owing to their being scattered about in periodicals, may have escaped the notice of many.

As to the date, the large majority are taken from MSS. of the eleventh century, but I have also included words from a few

twelfth-century MSS., as in many cases these are copies of eleventh-century originals, and in most instances were probably in use before 1100.

Most of the words for which I give MS. references are taken from eleventh-century homily MSS. ; a considerable number of the quotations are from my edition of the O.E. version of Chrodegang's *Rule*, now being printed for the E.E.T. Soc. Some interesting words (*sceppe*, *scor*, *stott*, etc.) are taken from a number of eleventh-century entries relating to Bury St. Edmunds on the flyleaves at the end of a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Oxford,<sup>1</sup> which I propose to include in the same volume.

### 1. LIST OF SIGNS USED.

- \* prefixed to a word denotes that it is not included in any of the three dictionaries, *BT.*, *H.*, *S.*, or that its meaning is different from that there given.
- [ ] in which one or more of the dictionaries (*BT.*, *H.*, *S.*) are enclosed, denotes that the dictionary or dictionaries thus enclosed do not contain the word in question, and *further* implies that it is recorded, *though without any reference*, in the dictionaries not thus included. Thus [BT., H.] means not only that the word is not to be found in either *BT.* or *H.*, but also that it is given in *S.*, though without a reference.
- [ ] in which one of the O.E. words is enclosed, denotes that the word in question is a spurious one, e.g. [beddærn, cubiculum].
- [ ] in which one or more letters in the quotations are enclosed, indicates that the letter or letters have been supplied and are not in the MS., e.g. *mona*[n] and *lange*[s] under *ānnihte*.
- † prefixed to a word or quotation means that the MS. from which it is taken dates from the twelfth century.

### 2. LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS QUOTED FROM.<sup>2</sup>

Vesp. = Vespasian D. 14, British Museum (early twelfth century).

Otho = Otho B. 10, British Museum.

Jun. 22 = MS. Hatton 114 (formerly Junius 22), Bodleian Library.

Jun. 23 = MS. Hatton 115 (formerly Junius 23), Bodleian Library.

Jun. 24 = MS. Hatton 116 (formerly Junius 24), Bodleian Library (first half of twelfth century).

Jun. 85 = MS. Junius 85, Bodleian Library.

Bodl. 340 = MS. Bodley 340 (formerly NE. F. 4, 10), Bodleian Library.

Bodl. 343 = MS. Bodley 343 (formerly NE. F. 4, 12), Bodleian Library (about 1150-1170).

<sup>1</sup> See note to *scoru*.

<sup>2</sup> Except where otherwise stated the MSS. date from the eleventh century. MSS. from which only isolated quotations are taken are not mentioned here; in such cases the full title of the MS. follows the quotation.



- Theod. = MS. Bodley MS. 865 (containing Theodulf's *Capitula*), Bodleian Library.  
 Chr. = MS. 191 (formerly S. 12, and containing Chrodegang's Rule), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 2 = MS. 41 (formerly S. 2), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 4 = MS. 140 (formerly S. 4), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 5 = MS. 162 (formerly S. 5), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 6 = MS. 178 (formerly S. 6), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 8 = MS. 198 (formerly S. 8), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 9 = MS. 302 (formerly S. 9), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 14 = MS. 419 (formerly S. 14), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge.  
 S. 17 = MS. 303 (formerly S. 17), Library of C.C.C. Cambridge (first half of twelfth century).  
 Ii. 1, 33 = MS. Ii. 1, 33, Cambridge University Library (twelfth century).  
 Ii. 4, 6 = MS. Ii. 4, 6, Cambridge University Library.  
 Lambeth = MS. 489, Lambeth Library.  
 St. E. = Bury St. Edmunds documents in MS. 197, Library of C.C.C. Oxford.  
 Trin. = MS. B. 15, 34, Library of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.  
 Verc. = Vercelli MS.

3. LIST OF BOOKS REFERRED TO.

- ÆG. = Ælfric's *Grammatik*, Zupitza, Berlin, 1880.  
 ÆH. = *Homilies of Ælfric*, ed. B. Thorpe, London, 1844-6.  
 ÆS. = Ælfric's *Lives of Saints*, ed. Skeat, E.E.T. Soc., 1881-1900.  
 AfdA. = *Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum*.  
 AL. = *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ed. B. Thorpe, London, 1840.  
 Ang. = *Anglia*.  
 Archiv = *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*.  
 Assm. = *Angelsächsische Homilien und Heiligenleben*, B. Assmann, Kassel, 1889.  
 BIH. = *The Blickling Homilies*, ed. R. Morris, E.E.T. Soc., 1874-80.  
 CD. = *Codex diplomaticus ævi Saxonici*, ed. J. M. Kemble, London, 1839-48.  
 CP. = *King Alfred's WS. Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care*, ed. H. Sweet, E.E.T. Soc., 1871.  
 CS. = *Cartularium Saxonieum*, ed. W. de Gray Birch, 1885-93.  
 ECPs. = *Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter*, ed. F. Harsley, E.E.T. Soc., 1889.  
 ELC. = *Land-Charters and Saxonie Documents*, ed. J. Earle, Oxford, 1888.  
 ES. = *Englische Studien*.  
 FNGL. = *Glosses from MS. Rawlinson G. 57* (1st half of twelfth century), now being published in *Archiv* by M. Förster and A. S. Napier.  
 Ges Ags. = *Liebermann, Gesetze des Angelsachsens*, Halle, 1898-1903.  
 GrD. = *Dialoge Gregors des grossen*, H. Hecht, Leipzig, 1900.  
 KL. = *Kluge's Angelsächsisches Lesebuch*, 3rd ed., Halle, 1902.  
 KIZs. = *Zur Geschichte der Zeichensprache*, F. Kluge, in *Techmer's Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*, vol. ii, Leipzig, 1885, p. 118 sqq. (quoted by paragraph).  
 Ledm. = *Saxon Leechdoms, etc., of Early England*, ed. O. Cockayne, *Rolls Series*, 1864-6.  
 LSc. = *Defensor's Liber Scintillarum*, ed. E. W. Rhodes, E.E.T. Soc., 1889.  
 MH. = *An Old English Martyrology*, ed. G. Herzfeld, E.E.T. Soc., 1900.  
 MLN. = *Modern Language Notes*, ed. A. M. Elliott, etc., Baltimore.

MPh. = Modern Philology, Chicago.

Narr. = Narratiunculae Anglice conscriptae, ed. T. O. Cockayne, London, 1861.

NGl. = Old English Glosses, A. S. Napier, Oxford, 1900, Anecdota Series.

NRT. = History of the Holy Rood-tree, A. S. Napier, E.E.T. Soc., 1894.

NSch. = The Crawford Charters, ed. A. S. Napier & W. H. Stevenson, 1895, Anecdota Series.

OET. = Oldest English Texts, ed. H. Sweet, E.E.T. Soc., 1885.

PBB. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausg. von Paul und Braune, etc.

PGH. = Die Bouloneser angelsächs. Glossen zu Prudentius, A. Holder, Germania xxiii, 385 sqq.

RBS. = Die angelsächs. Prosabearbeitungen der Benedictinerregel, A. Schröer, Kassel, 1865-8.

SHy. = The Latin Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church, ed. J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., 1851.

SS. = The Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus, ed. J. M. Kemble, London, 1848.

Wst. = Wulfstan, A. Napier, Berlin, 1883.

WW. = T. Wright's Anglo-Saxon and O.E. Vocabularies, re-edited by Wülcker, London, 1884.

ZfdA. = Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum.

(See also p. 72.)

**\*āberan**, to do without. *Hym wæs lað to forlætenne þons leofan Hælend, 7 hy uneaðe mihton his neaweste aberan*, Trin., p. 96, l. 15 (also in MSS. Ii. 4, 6, f. 390, l. 9, and Faustina A. 9, f. 162, l. 19). If we may assume the prefix *a-* to stand for early West-Saxon *on-* (as in *ādrædan*, etc.), this verb might be identified with O.H.G. *inberan*, N.H.G. *entbehren*, with the same meaning. Or had the original from which all three MSS. are derived words to the effect that they could scarcely endure (*aberan*) the loss of his presence?

**āblēran**, to uncover, to bare? [BT., H.]. *Ge forseoð eower cynn 7 eower yldran . . . þonne ge tysliað eow on Denisc ableredum hneccan 7 abendum eagum*, ES. viii, 62 (from Jun. 23, f. 61).

**æcerceorl**, a farmer, farm labourer. It is in the dictionaries, but only from a gloss (WW. 310<sup>3a</sup>). *þe willað ealle ut a[n]felda, 7 ealle æcerceorlas 7 ealle wineardwealas (= Te cuncti in publico, te in agro rustici, aratores, ac vinitores) dæghuamlice tælan, gif þu . . . willt wunian mid wifum*, Chr., p. 109.

**\*æcerweorc**, work in the fields. *Agresti, bonus = fra[m] hys æcerweorce*, PGH. 391 (the line in Prudentius, *Cathemerinon* iv, 60, runs: *agresti bonus exhibebat arte*).

**\*æfencollatio**, the 'collatio' (read before compline, cf. *Ben. Reg.*, c. xlii). *Gif hwylc broðor bið þe þa gesettan tida forgymelsaþ . . . 7 to heora æfencollationem ne cymð*, Chr., p. 96. Another word used in this sense is *æfenræding*: cf. *Ang.* xiii, 449.

\***æfengereordung**, evening-meal. *Ad cenam agni = To æfengereordunga lambes*, SHy., p. 82.

\***æfenoffrung**, evening sacrifice. *Sy minra handa upahafu þe gecweme æfenofrung* (Ps. 141<sup>2</sup>), Chr., p. 46.

\***æfterfylgendnys**, a succession. *Successibus = mid æfterfyligendnyssum*, SHy., p. 11.

\***æftresta**, last. *Þis syndon þa ðreo Frigedagas þe man sceall fæsten on twelf monþum: se æresta on Hlydan, 7 se nyhsta ær Pentecosten, 7 se æftresta þe byð on Iulius*, Ang. xi, 3<sup>69</sup>.

\***ælmesæcer**, field the produce of which was given as alms, first fruits. *Frumwæstmas hatað sume men ælmesæcer se ðe us ærest geripod bið*, S. 14, p. 365, l. 16.

\***ælmesdōnde**, doing alms. *Haða æghwar gymene 7 swiðost ælmesmanna . . . 7 þu an þam byfgendlican dæge mid oðrum ælmysdondum gehyre æt Drihtne*, Chr., p. 157.

**ælmesful**, charitable [BT.]. *Þa mæn þa ðe doð god 7 beoð ælmesfulle, þa beoð Godes bearn geciged*, Jun. 85, f. 31, l. 1.

\***ælmeslāc**, giving of alms. *Þa beað se biscop Mamertus þreora daga fæsten 7 þæt man halidom sceolde wyrðlice styrien 7 mid ælmeslacum georne God gladian*, Jun. 22, f. 98, l. 7.

\***ænetnes**, solitude. See **ānetnys**.

**æræt**, excessive eating. Cf. Cosijn, PBB. xx, 101, and Pogatscher, AfdA. xxv, 4. The meaning is 'excessive eating,' as Cosijn pointed out, not 'early eating.' Not in BT.; in S. without reference; and in H. with the two references to Wst.: 135<sup>2</sup> and 290<sup>32</sup>. Further instances are: Vere., f. 11 (see below, s.v. **heamolscipe**); *Uton us nu ealle þe geornor warnian 7 forlætan urne gedwolan 7 unrihtþæmedo 7 æretas 7 oferdruncennessa*, etc., Vere., f. 110, l. 9; *7 uto forlætan morðor 7 man 7 oferhigdo 7 æfsta . . . 7 unrihtþæmedo, æretas 7 ealugalnessa*, etc., Vere., f. 116, l. 8 (this is the same passage repeated, which occurs Vere., f. 11, cf. **heamolscipe**); *Unrihtþæmed 7 æretas 7 ealugalnessa 7 oferfylla 7 unsibbe*, etc., Jun. 23, f. 145, l. 3; *On gytsunge 7 on manslyhte, on ærete 7 on oferfylla*, etc., Ang. xi, 102<sup>88</sup>; *On ærete oþþe on oferdrince*, Ang. xii, 514<sup>10</sup>. The context of these passages shows that *æræt* is, as suggested by Cosijn, synonymous with *oferæt*, and means 'over-eating,' not 'feasting early,' as in S., or 'the ecclesiastical offence of eating before communion,' as in H.

-**ære**, -oared [BT., H.]. *Æne scegð lxiixiære* (64 oared), NSCh. 23<sup>6</sup> (cf. note on p. 128).

\***æren**. See quotation under **nōwend**. The *æren scip* (= *carabus*)

cannot be a 'brazen ship'; is it from *ūr* 'an oar'? The *-en* ending presents difficulties.

\**ætfeorrian*, to remove. *Ne ætfeorrige man hine sylfne æt þam preostlican tidsangum þam godcundlican lofum*, Chr., p. 156.

\**afyrrednys*, removal. *Hi sona æt Gode gegearnodon mid þam fæstene ece hæle 7 þæs færlican deaðes afyrrednysse*, MS. Cleopatra B. 13, f. 54<sup>b</sup>, l. 13.

\**āga*, possessor. See quot. under *nunfāmne*. The dictionaries have *unāga*, a pauper.

*āgālian*, to become slow, powerless [BT., H.]. S. has *āgālod*, 'remiss, neglectful.' See below, s.v. *cyneþrymlic*.

\**†agene*, awns. *Agene = aristas*, FNGl. 119.

\**āgyltnys*, guilt. *Seo awerigednys þe ða arestan men þurh heora agylnysse geworhtan . . . is nu adwæsed 7 adilgad*, Bodl. 340, f. 150, l. 9, and S. 8, f. 193<sup>b</sup>, l. 17.

\**alrscaga*, alder-copse. *Of stanforda on alrscagan, of alrscagan on eorðgeberst*, NSCh., p. 2<sup>25</sup>.

*andfeax*, bald [BT., H.]. *Andfexe* (var. lect. *-feaxe*) *weorðað ðæra swyðe manege þe mid oferrence glengdan hy sylfe*, Wst. 46<sup>1</sup>.

*andlanges* (with adverbial *-es*) [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 57.

\**ānetnys*, *ānet-*, solitude. *þa se halga wer eft gehwearf to þære stowe þære leofan anetnysse*, GrD. 105<sup>27</sup> (MS. C.). MS. O. has *ænetnesse*, and MS. H. *ænettes*.

\**anlicung*, similitude, likeness. *Haligra fædra anlicung 7 enflæcing (= similitudo patrum)*, Chr., p. 115.

\**ānnihte*, one day old. *Se ðe bið acenned on annihtne mona[n], se bið lange[s] lifes . . . Gif he bið acenned on .iii.nihtne monan, se leofaþ lange*, etc., Ledm. iii, 160<sup>18</sup>.

*ansȳn*, appearance. This is given in BT., H., S. as feminine only, but it also occurs as masc. or neuter. See quot. under *hellheort*, where the genitive *ansynes* occurs (Bodl. 340, f. 145, l. 6, and f. 149, l. 12). Cf. further, *7 forðan he, se engel, on swa egeslicum onsyne æteowde 7 þæra wearda mod sceolde beon þy forhtra*, Bodl. 340, f. 149, l. 7. Note that *mod* here seems to be used as a masculine.

*apuldre*, apple-tree. Cf. NSCh., p. 52.

*argang*, *ars-*, sterces, latrina, anus [H., S.]. BT. has *arsgang* without ref. *Ne recð he na swiðe hwæþer he of deorwyrðum mettum 7 drincum þæt meox his arganges 7 his micgan gesamnige*, Chr., p. 113. Cf. *latrinarum = arganga* (thus in both the Digby and Brussels MSS.), NGL i, 3917. Cf. also the following<sup>1</sup>: *Wif*

<sup>1</sup> To these instances from Ledm. my attention was called by Professor Toller.

þon þe mon þurh his argang blode ut yrne, *Lcdm.* i, 4<sup>19</sup> and 82<sup>3</sup> (in the second case one of the MSS. reads *arsgang*). In the following instances from the twelfth century *Peri Didaxeon* it is written *ars*-: *Hwylum þurh þa nosa hym yrnþ þæt blod, hwylum þan[n]e on arsganga sitt, hyt him fram yrnaþ*, *Lcdm.* iii, 138<sup>5</sup>; *Gif hyt byð of þan þerman, þanne myht þu þurh þane arsgang (= per egestionem) hyt gecnawan*, *ibid.* 138<sup>16</sup>; *þanne he to arsganga gæþ*, *ibid.* 140<sup>18</sup>. Have we here two distinct words, *ar*- and *ars-gang*? Both seem well authenticated. In the instances from *Lcdm.* i, 4 and 82, the *ars*- form certainly gives better sense.

[*āswefecian*, to root up, eradicate.] Cf. note to *swefecere*.

\**āswornod*, confused, confounded. *Þonne stent ðæt deade fæsc aswornod 7 ne mæg nan andwyrde syllan*, *Verc.*, f. 23<sup>b</sup>, l. 3 (S. 2, in which this passage also occurs, has *onswornod*). Cf. *ascarnian*, 'to be confounded,' and *aswarnung*, *aswærnung*, 'confusion,' cited in *BT.* from the Psalms. It is presumably the same word as *suornodum*, *suarn*- = *coaluissent* in the *Epinal*, *Erfurt*, and *Corpus Glosses* and in *WW.* 364<sup>44</sup>.

\**†ātimplian*, to provide with spikes? *Ða deofla . . . settað* (the devils in hell place the wicked) *embe hwile on usan þære byrnendan þele, þe ðar gegearcod is. Þy* (for *þeo* = *seo*) *þele is eall atimplod mid attrenum pilum 7 scearpum tindum*, *Ii.* 1, 33, p. 435, l. 22. This verb throws light on the sb. *timple*, which occurs in a list of weaving implements in the *Gerefa* (*Liebermann*, *Ang.* ix, 263, and *GesAgs.* i, 455): *Hæ sceal . . . habban . . . fela towtola, flexlinan, spinle . . . pihten, timplean* (for *timplan*?), *wifte*, etc., and, taken in conjunction with the verb, seems to mean some instrument connected with weaving and provided with teeth or spikes. *Liebermann*, in *Ang.* ix, 257, confesses that he can make nothing of the word, whilst in the *GesAgs.* he renders it by 'Karden' (i.e. carding-instruments) with a query. A more recent suggestion was made by O. Ritter in *Archiv*, cxv, 164; he connects it with the dialectal weaving term *temple*, which denotes an instrument of adjustable length provided with pins at either end and used for stretching the cloth on the loom. French *temple* and German *Tempel*, *Tömpel*, occur in the same sense. The O.E. form he assumes to be an early borrowing from a Latin *templā* with the vowel change as in O.E. *gimm* from *gemma*, whilst the modern dialect form, which occurs as early as the *Cathol. Anglic.*, he regards as a later borrowing from the French. Cf. *IdgF.* xix, 361.

*āwannian*. Cf. *wannian*.

\***bæðærn**, bath-house. *Gyf þu hwæt be bæðernes tacne tæcan wille, þonne stric þu mid þinre swiðran hande bradlinga* (MS. *bralinga*) *ofer þine broost 7 ofer þinne innoð, swilce þu þe þwean wille*, KLZs. 95.

\***béagwise**, the form of a crown or ring. See quotation under **ofiæthláf**.

\***béansæd**, bean-seed. See quotation under **hogg**.

\***bearnēacnod**, pregnant. *þa was heo bearneacnod of ðam Halgan Gaste*, Bodl. 340, f. 1, l. 25, and S. 8, f. 1<sup>b</sup>, l. 7. The same homily occurs in Vere., f. 25, but the reading there is *bearnēacenu*.

\***bebyrging**, burial. *Ðær wæs þa sunre tide ylðing to gefyllanne þa licpenunge his bebyrginge*, GrD. 84<sup>b</sup> (MS. H.).

[**beddærn**, cubiculum.] Though rightly rejected by BT., H., and S., this word is still to be found in Bosworth and Ettmüller, and attention was called to it as late as 1886 by Sohrauer in his *Kleine Beiträge zur altenglischen Grammatik*, p. 39. We first meet with it in Somner, who has '*bedd-ern*, i.e. *beod-erne*,' and *beod-erne* he explains as meaning both *refectory* and *cubiculum*. Benson gives '*bedd-ern=refectorium*' and '*beod-erne=refectorium, cubiculum*.' Lye has *bedd-ern* and *beod-ern*, but assigns to both the meaning *refectorium* only; his references are '*Ælfr. gl. 20. R. 107*,' which correspond to WW. 328<sup>32</sup> and 184<sup>28</sup> respectively.<sup>1</sup> In the latter case we get the following consecutive glosses: *Cubiculum=bedcofa*; *Refectorium=beodern*; *dormitorium=slæpern*. Here we have obviously the source of the error: the *ern* of the second and third gl. resulted in the formation of a *\*bed-ern*, whilst the proximity of *cubiculum* to *refectorium* led to both meanings being assigned to *beod-ern* in Somner and Benson, and to *bedd-ern* in Bosworth.

**beddclāðas**, bedclothes [BT.]. *Judith . . . bewand 7 bodig mid ðam beddcladum*, Assm. 111<sup>306</sup>. See also quotation under **werreaf**.

<sup>1</sup> According to the explanation in Lye's preface the reference '*Ælfr. gl.*' means '*Ælfrici glossarium ad calcem dictionarii Gul. Somneri*,' but this is not quite correct. It is true, i.e. that '*Ælfr. Gl.*, p. 60,' does refer to the Rubens glossary printed at the end of Somner (= WW. 104-191), the number being that of the page in S., but the simple reference *Ælfr. gl.* without a number, or *Ælfr. gl.* followed by a number but no '*p*,' means *Ælfric's glossary* (= WW. 304-337 = *ÆG.*, pp. 297-322). Thus, for instance, '*deorfellen roc, Ælfr. gl.*, 20,' does not occur at all in the Rubens glossary, but corresponds to WW. 328<sup>18</sup>. Lye's R. refers to MS. Junius 71 (the copy of the Rubens glosses made by Junius, whence Somner printed them).

\***bedȳfan**, to submerge. *Heo wearð þa gelædd to sumre ea 7 on watere bedȳfed*, GrD. 73<sup>24</sup> (MS. H.). The dictionaries have the un-compounded *dȳfan*.

**behammen**, studded with nails [BT., H.]. See quotation under **gehammen**.

\***behātland**, land of promise. *þanon was geworden ꝥ ure Drihten længest geheold Philisteas 7 Chananeas . . . gelæddum his folce to þam behatlande* (= his people having been brought into the land of promise), GrD. 204<sup>12</sup>.

[**behȳdignes**, a desert.] See my note in MPh. i, p. 393.

**belyfān**, to believe; **belyfed**, believing [BT.]. The NED. states that "the present compound (i.e. with the *be-* prefix) appears in the twelfth century," and the earliest instance it gives is from about 1200. But it certainly occurs early in the eleventh century. *Witodlice þa þe on God belyfað, hi sind þurh ðone Halgan Gast gewissode*, ÆH. i, 114<sup>8</sup> (Bodl. 340, f. 30<sup>b</sup>, and Jun. 22, f. 20, both read *gelyfað*); *Maria 7 Martha wæron twa geswystru swiðe on God belyfede*, *ibid.* i, 130<sup>5</sup> (MS. Bodley 340, f. 44, has *belyfende*); *Eala þu Drihten God, þe Danihel on belyfð, mycel eart þu 7 mihtig*, S. 6, p. 159 (first half of eleventh century). Early twelfth century instances are not rare. The two following are from Vesp. D. 14: *He ateowde his unhæle 7 hwu he fulluht underfeng 7 ciricen hrærde 7 þæron belesde*, Assm. 194<sup>41</sup>; *Urcy noldon ge belesfen on hine?* MPh. i, 594<sup>4</sup>. Cf. further *þ is eall Godes folc, þe on God nu gelyfð* (S. 17 has *belesð*), Assm. 27<sup>71</sup>; *To Iudeu lande, þe on God gelyfdon* (S. 17 and Otho B. 10 have *belyfdon*), *ibid.* 104<sup>74</sup>; *Ie þe hælsige þurh þinne God 7 þurh his Sunu 7 his þone Halgan Gast, þe þu on belesfst*, *ibid.* 177<sup>206</sup> (from S. 17). The following are from Bodley 343 (*circa* 1150–1175): *þurh ðene almihtige Drihten ðe ic on bilyfæð*, NRT. 6<sup>19</sup>; *Monize scylen on God bilyfen*, *ibid.* 34<sup>13</sup>.

\***þēodrēaf**, table-cloth. *Ælfrwine minum oðrum suna ic geann anes heallreafes 7 ques burreafes, mid beodreafe 7 mid eallum hræglum swa ðarto gebyrað*, CD. iii, 294<sup>36</sup>. It is from MS. 111 in C.C.C. Cambridge, and is in writing of the twelfth century,<sup>1</sup> but is no doubt copied from an older original.

\***þeþrȳn**, to press. Cf. **þrȳn**.

\***bewrixlian**, to change. *He bewrixlede him sylf þære stowe eardunge*, GrD. 119<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. ELC., p. 369.

[**biccen(e)**, caninus.] Cf. **byccen**.

\***bifgendlic**, terrible. See quotation under **ælmesdōnde**.

**bisceophām**, bishop's estate. Cf. NSCh., p. 132. [BT.] H. gives one reference to ELC.

**bisceopung** [BT., H.], confirmation. *Ðas seofanfealdan gyfa soðlice wæron on urum Drihtne . . . 7 se Halga gast hi todælð . . . ælcum be his mæðe 7 be his modes geornfulnessse, ealswa biscopas on biscepunge to Gode sylfum wilniað georne*, Wst. 51<sup>14</sup>; *Miclum is us to warnienne . . . † ure folc ne wurðe losad þurh nane orsorhnyssse butan fulwichte 7 bisceopunge 7 predicunge 7 andytnysse*, Chr., p. 76.

**bisen (-ne ?)**, blind [BT.]. Cook gives the three instances from the Lindisfarne Gospels (Matth. ix, 27 and 28; xi, 5). Other examples are: *Soðlice þa þa se Godes wer hæfde gedon 7 gefylled his gebedu, he asette 7 awrat Godes rodetacen ofer þæs bysenan mannes eagan*, GrD. 77<sup>28</sup>; *† And seale þe ic hæfde to me atogen, bisne 7 healte, lame 7 reoflen—ealle he heo fram me ateah*, Vesp., f. 95 (printed Archiv, cvii, 318, and MPh. i, 602<sup>6</sup>).

\***blæchorn**, inkhorn. *Ðonne þu blechorn habban wille, þonne hafa þu þine þri fingras, swilce þu dypan wille, 7 awend þine hand adune 7 clyce þine fingras, swilce þu blæchorn niman wille*, KlZs. 116.

**blægettān**, **blagettān**, to weep [BT., H.]. *He . . . þa ongan srefrian þone yleān hlydendan 7 blægettendan* (so MS. C.; MS. O. has *blagettyndan*) *enih*t, GrD. 278<sup>12</sup>.

\***blōdlæstīd**, time for letting blood. *Nis nan blodlestid swa god swa on foreweardne Lencten*, Icdm. ii, 148<sup>2</sup>.

\***bōc**, beehnut. Not in the dictionaries in this sense. *Gif hit þonne gebyrað on gearu þæt naðer ne byð on þam earde ne aceren ne boc ne oðer mæsten þæt man mæge heora flæscþenunge forð bringan*, Chr., p. 23.

\***brādlinga**, adv., in a flat, outspread manner. *Gyf þu biblioðecan habban wille, þonne wege þu þine hand 7 rær up þinne þuman 7 sete þine hand bradlinga to þinum leore*, KlZs. 29; *Hymneres tacen is † mon wæcge bradlinga his hand*, *ibid.* 33; *þonne wend þu his hand bradlinga adune*, *ibid.* 41. Cf. further KlZs. 30; 59; 64; 95; 108.

\***bræclian**, to make a noise. *þa þære æsterfylgendan nihte aweox þær 7 bræclade mara swæg 7 hefsegra*, GrD. 236<sup>12</sup>. Cf. *gebrec*, 'noise, clamour.'

\***brēdan**, to cherish = N.E. *breed* [from *brōd*]. Sohrauer, in 1886, pointed out three instances of the word, viz., WW. 22<sup>36</sup>; 403<sup>39</sup>; and ÆH. ii, 10<sup>17</sup>, and the third of these is quoted in the NED.



\***Breotanrīce**, kingdom of Britain. *Swa he* (Christ) *nu dagum Breotanrices fægran iglandes Eadwearde cynce sealde 7 geuþe*, St. E., f. 107.

**bryðniht**, wedding-night [BT., H.]. *7 þa þære forman bryðniht, þa hi twa wæron on þæm bryðbure*, MH. 14<sup>26</sup>.

\***þbrynstān**, brimstone. *For þære fægere wifmanna lufen heo sculen drigen brynstones stænc on helle*, Vesp., f. 163. The earliest quotation in the NED. is from the *Cursor Mundi* (circa 1300).

**bufancweden**, above-mentioned [BT., H.]. *Ðæs bufancwedenan mannes mægnu . . . se bufancwedena wer*, GrD. 14<sup>7</sup>; *Dysum bufancwedenum gelice*, *ibid.* 90<sup>27</sup>.

\***bufansprecen**, above-mentioned. See quot. under **færærning**.

\***byccen**, adj., of a goat, goat's. *Ælce gear to preosta gescy finde man biccene heorðan 7 feower gemacan sceona finde man ælcum (= Calceamenta vero omnis clerus annis singulis, pelles buccinas, et solas, paria quatuor accipiunt)*, Chr., p. 74. This *biccen* (for *byccen*) is a derivative of *bucc(a)*, 'he-goat, buck,' and is identical with O.H.G. *bucchīn*, 'hircinus.' The Lat. *buccinus* is a derivative of the Late Latin *buccus*, itself an adaptation from Old German. I think it is very probable that this is the source of the supposed *biccen(e)*, 'caninus' (from *bicce*), in Somner, Benson, Lye, Bosworth, and BT., which must therefore be rejected. This MS. was certainly used by the earlier dictionary compilers.

**bȳcnol**, showing, indicating [BT., H.]. *Indices = bicnole*, PGH. 398.

\***byrnete**, a barnacle. Zupitza, in *Archiv*, lxxix, 89, called attention to the original MS. of the so-called *Rubens Glosses* (edited in WW. 104, from Junius's transcript in the Bodleian), which is now in Antwerp,<sup>1</sup> and pointed out a number of glosses omitted by Junius in his copy and hence wanting in WW. Amongst these is the following: *Lolligo .i. piscis maritimi* (so MS., read *-mus*), *uno anno piscis, alio auis, hoc est byrnete*. Z. compared the *barneta* of Gervasius of Tilbury. Cf. also NED. s.v. *barnacle*.

\***þbyrstig**, afflicted by loss or calamity. *þa gode mænn synden byrstige 7 gedrefile 7 unfere, þe læste heo to swyðe blissoden on heora lichames hæle*, Vesp., f. 160<sup>b</sup>; *Byrstige 7 unfere*, *ibid.*, f. 161<sup>b</sup>. [BT.] H. has it in the sense of 'præruptus, fractus,' and S. in that of 'broken,' their source being *Hpt. Gl.* 454 (cf. NGL. i, 2037).

<sup>1</sup> Twenty-four leaves of this MS. are in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 32,246.

\***cæpse**, a box (from Lat. *capsa*). *Wyrcað eac . . . . ane niwe cæpsan eowrum lacum to fetelse*, S. 6, p. 150.

\***camplic**, warlike, military. *Hit is ungerisenlic ꝥ preostas camplice wæpen werion*, Chr., p. 101.

\***candel-mæssedæg**, candlemasday. *On ðam feowerteogoðan dæge fram his acennednesse, þe we cweþað candel-mæssedæg*, Trin., p. 250. The earliest quotation in the NED. is from the *Ancren Riwele* (circa 1225).

**carcernweard**, jailor [BT., H.]. *þa æfter twelf dagum com se carcernweard*, MH. 24<sup>15</sup>; *þa gelefde se carcernweard Gode*, *ibid.* 24<sup>19</sup>.

\***cēaslunger**, contentious, quick to strife. *Se hordore sceal . . . . beon syfre 7 na druncengeorn ne ceaslunger ne weamod . . . . ne myrrend (= Cellerarius debet . . . . esse sobrius, non uinolentus, non contentiosus, non iracundus . . . . non prodigus)*, Chr., p. 30. The first part of the compound is evidently *cēas*, 'strife,' and the second part an adjective, *lunger*, meaning 'quick.' This adjective, though not hitherto recorded in O.E., occurs both in O. Sax. as *lungar*, 'strong,' and in O.H.G. as *lungar*, 'quick,' and the corresponding adverb *lungre* is well known in O.E. poetry.

\***ceasterlēod**, fem., -lēode, pl., citizens. *He (Jonah) him swiðe ondred 7 þader (to Nineveh) faran ne dorste, for ðam þe God wæs swiðe yrre þære ceasterlēode*, Verc., f. 108<sup>b</sup>, l. 1; *þær ure bidaþ ure ceasterliode (There await us our fellow-citizens), ꝥ syndon englas 7 heahenglas*, *ibid.*, f. 72<sup>b</sup>.

\***ƿcēpnian**, to wait for, to await eagerly.  *Ic sceal þærute geornlice cēpnian ꝥ þe God behaten hæfð*, S. 17, p. 175, l. 6. Cf. M.E. *copnien*.

\***cildbearn**, child. <sup>1</sup> *Swa swa hit awriten is in Dryhtnes naman, þæt æghwyle wepned cildbearn þe wif ærest acynde, sceolde beran (so MS., read beon) ærest Gode gehalgod*, Verc., f. 91, l. 5. It is, of course, very possible that, in the MS. from which Verc. has copied, *cild* was glossed by *bearn*, or *vice versá*, and that the gloss was subsequently taken into the text, thus forming an apparent compound.

**cildclāðas**, swaddling-clothes. BT. has only one instance, another will be found below under **fæmnenlic**. On the gender (masc., not neut.) cf. Pogatscher, AfdA. xxv, 8, who gives two further instances from the glosses.

<sup>1</sup> Luke, 2<sup>21</sup>.

\***cimbalgliwære**, cymbal-player. *Hu Bonifatius foresæde to sweltenne þone cimbalgliwære*, GrD. 61<sup>20</sup>.

**cīs**, fastidious. Cf. **snȳtan**. The dictionaries have it, but BT. has only one ref.

†**clappian**, 'to throb' [S.]. Lye, etc., BT., and H. give a *clappan*, *clappian*, without reference. The following appears to be the earliest instance of N.E. *to clap*. Cf. O.E. *clæppettan*. *Þis synda[n] þa tacnu þæs sares* (viz. headache); *þæt is, ærest þa ƿunewenga clæppaþ*, 7 *eal þat heafod byð heft*, Lcdm. iii, 88<sup>4</sup>.

**cnafa**, a boy [BT.]. In ES. ix, 36, Kluge quoted an instance from the *Liber Scintillarum*, and H. has it with the reference 'Ang., xiii, 450.' In MLN. iv (1889), p. 279, I gave a further instance from the Psalter in the Cambridge Univ. Library (MS. Ff. 1, 23, p. 289), where *da potestatem puero tuo* (Ps. 85, 16) is glossed by *syle mihte cnafan þinum*. Cf. also **mægcnafa**.

\***colswewart**, coal-black. *þonne wannað he 7 doxaþ*; *oðre hwile he bið blæc 7 æhiwe*. *Hwilum he bið collswewart*, Verc., f. 23<sup>b</sup>, l. 7. For *blæc*, 'pale' (it has the accent in the MS.), S. 2, p. 277 (where this passage also occurs), reads *blac*, which is the more correct form.<sup>1</sup>

\***cornsæd**, corn-seed. *Se eacsuylce gemænigfealdað feawa cornsæda in unarimede wæstmas æcra*, GrD. 253<sup>1</sup>.

\***corona** wk. m., crown. 7 *hie genamon þa milite 7 geworhton þyrnene coronan 7 setton on his heafod*, Verc., f. 5<sup>b</sup>, l. 2; *þa eode he, ure Dryhten Crist, ut beforan þa Iudeas, hæfde he þa þyrnenne coronan on his heafde*, *ibid.*, f. 5<sup>b</sup>, l. 20; *On þone drihtenlican dæg he geseah . . . þa fæmnan Sancta Marian, seo wæs beorhtre þonne sunne, 7 on hire heafde heo hæfde þone coronan þara twelf steorrena*, S. 5, p. 385, l. 13.

\***coðig**, diseased. *Hit is neod ƿ hi ma[n] ascirie of þære geferrædene callswa coðige sceap* (= *oues morbidæ*), Chr., p. 98.

\***crammingpohha**, viscarium. *Gif wif wunað mid werum, þær bið wen deofles crammingpochan* (= *Si cum uiris femine habitaverint, viscarium diaboli non deerit*), Chr., p. 110. A 'cramming bag' is a curious rendering of *viscarium*.

\***crēas**, rich, elegant (of dress). *Ne beo ge to creasum reafum* (= *cultis uestibus*) *gefrætwaðe, ac medemicum, be eowres lichaman þe[a]rfe*, Chr., p. 151.

\***crēaslic**, rich (of food). *Hit is gewuna on manegum preosthiredum*

<sup>1</sup> It is of course possible that the Verc. *blæc* stands for *blæce*, an admissible variant of *blæc*. The *blæc* given in BT.; NED. i, 910 (s.v. *bleach*), etc., as a variant of *blæc* is incorrect; cf. Osthoff., ES. 32, 181.

ƿ mid miclum ungesceade 7 ungesade (= *inrationabiliter atque indiscrete*) sume þa preostas þe woroldwelan habbað . . . . scolon maran 7 creaslicran fodan [= *maiores annonam*] habban on mynstre, Chr., p. 20. In his edition of the Brussels Aldhelm gl. (ZfdA. ix), Bouterwek says in his note to *creasnys* (see next word): "Zu dem sonst unbekanntem worte *creasnys* vgl. in dem gl. Hannov. *creaslicran* reg. can. 12." The MS. referred to is MS. Hannov. iv, 495, and is an eighteenth century collection of O.E. words from various sources, and there can be little doubt that the Corpus Christi Chrodegang MS. is the source of the *creaslicran*: the form agrees, the *reg. can.* agrees, as it is a *Regula canonicorum*, and the 12 fits, as it is the number of the old press mark S. 12.

**crēasnes**, pride, elation—richness or elegance (of dress); **heortan crēasnes**, cultus cordis [BT.]. *Creasnes* occurs as a gloss to *elatio* in the Digby and Brussels MSS. of Aldhelm (cf. NGL. i, 1108). Cf. further, *Openon geswutelincgum haligra gewrita us is geƿpped ƿ we mid heortan creasnysse (= cultu cordis) sceolon God secan swiðor þonne mid reafes pryton. For þi þonne warnion preostas ƿ hi þurh ungemetlice reafes creasnysse (= cultum uestium) ne geunwurþion heora hades arwurðnysse*, Chr., p. 103; *Ne wene nan man ƿ an reafes oferflowennysse 7 creasnysse (= in fluxu atque studio uestium) synn ne beo*, Chr., p. 104.

**Cristennes**, Christianity. Not in BT.; H. and S. have it in the form *cristnes* from OET. 176<sup>4</sup>. *Soplice þa þe Crist ne lufað, hu magan þa cweðan ƿ hie sien cristene? Ac us gedafnaþ anra gehwiltum ƿ he us (read hine?) ahebbe on þa soþan cristennesse 7 forlæte þa weorc þe se earma feond mæn læray (so MS. for -eþ)*, Jun. 85, f. 29<sup>b</sup>, l. 5.

\***cristnere**, baptizer. *On þone ilcan dæg bið þara eadigra weora tid . . . . 7 Sancte Petres þæs cristneres*, MH. 92<sup>1</sup>.

\*†**culling** = **antenna**? My friend, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, kindly called my attention to the following interesting glosses in MS. 17 in the Library of St. John's College, Oxford. The MS. is dated 1110, and the glosses, which are written on the lower margin of fol. 74, seem to be in a contemporary hand. This part of the MS. contains Beda's *De temporum ratione*, but the glosses are in no way connected with the Latin text. They are as follows:—

*antenna*, culling.  
*cariscus*, morfleoge.  
*millago*, egeswin.  
*esox*, cypera.

*fannus*, suhha.  
*silurus*, sprot.  
*glaucus*, hwitling.  
*dentix*, hacod.

That they are from an older original is rendered probable by the miscopying of *ruhha* as *suhha*.

\***cwānung**, lamentation. *Granung 7 cwanung*, Jun. 22, f. 114, l. 11.

\***cwyldberendlic**, pernicious. Cf. **cwylmb-**

\***cwylmberendlic**, pernicious. *þonne syndon soðlice twa cynnryno unrottesse, an halwendlic 7 oðer cwylmberendlic*, Verc., f. 111<sup>b</sup>, l. 7. In S. 5, p. 418, there is the same passage, but S. 5 has *cwyldbærendlic*.

\***cycenþēnung**, service in the kitchen. *Se ærcediacon 7 se prauost . . . moton beon aspelode fram þære cycenþēnunge*, Chr., p. 25.

\***cyllfylling**, the filling of a vessel. *þa þa hi naht ne gehawedon flowan þæs eles of þam elebergum 7 swa þeh þone Godes wer gesawon him befeolan mid þære cyllfyllinge*, GrD. 250<sup>21</sup>.

**cynebend**, a diadem, crown [H., S.]. In BT. it is given, without any reference, on the authority of Somner, Benson, and Lye. *þa eode Pilatus þa est inn 7 het þone Hælend swiðe swingan, 7 þa his þegnas geworhtan 7 gewundan þyrnene beah for cynebænd 7 him on ƿ heafod settan, forðanðe ƿ bið cyninga þeaw 7 casera ƿ hi oft habbað gyldenne heafodbænd ymb heora heafod*, Bodl. 340, f. 240<sup>b</sup>, l. 20 (also in S. 8, fol. 182<sup>b</sup>, l. 14).

\***cyneþrymlic**, glorious, wonderful. *Mitte þe hit þa þære eadegan tide nealehte þætte Dryhten lichomlice wolde icesan geboren, swiðe cyneþrymlica tacen him beforan samod siðedon. Ærest geode to þam [dæ]ge þe he on geboren wæs, þæt nænige men mid wæpnum gefeohtan ne meahton, ac hraðe þæs hie mid wæpnum feohtan woldon, hiora earmas agaledon, 7 hira handa him gelugon, 7 hie sylfe wæron to sybbe geliðewacede, 7 gefeohtan ne meahton*, Verc., f. 54<sup>b</sup> (line 5 from bottom).

**cyrelif**. *Gehicgon hig eac ƿ hig gehealdon . . . heora clænnysse ungewemmedum lichaman, oððe witodlice beon g-ferlehte þære gefestnuncge anes gesynscypes, butan þam canonican þe on cyrelife sittað (= exceptis his canonicis qui victu et vestitu potiantur<sup>1</sup>)*, Chr., p. 127. The exception from permission to marry seems to refer to those who receive *stipendia* of food and clothing from the bishop; those who were maintained by the bishop being debarred from marrying. It is not clear why the English translator did not follow the

<sup>1</sup> The words *exceptis . . . potiantur* do not occur in the printed text of Chrodegang (Migne lxxxix, p. 1037, cap. 64), nor in Isidore's *De eccles. Officiis*, whence this chapter is taken.

Latin, nor how he understood the passage; does *cyrelif* mean 'chosen life'? At any rate, it differs in meaning from the instance in Alfred's will (cf. BT. and ELC., p. 461).

**cyrichata**, church-persecutor [BT.]. It is both in H. and S., in the former with a ref. to Wst. 298<sup>14</sup>. On this reference Wülfing, ES. xxx, p. 339, remarks, "Die stelle bei Wulfstan scheint der einzige Beleg zu sein." But it also occurs in the *Sermo Lupi ad Anglos* (Wst. 164<sup>11</sup>) *Godes wiðersacan 7 cyrichatan hetole 7 leodhatan grimme*; and again Wst. 67<sup>18</sup>; 266<sup>27</sup>; 310<sup>1</sup>.

\***cyrichege**, churchyard. *Deade he byrige on Godes cyricheige*, li. 1, 33, p. 439, l. 12.

\***cyricland**, church-land. *Ic þe bebeode . . . ƿ þu ut ne gange of ðinum agnum ryne . . . ne þu na geþrystlæce ƿ þu ure cyricland on ænigum þinge derige* (the river is commanded to flow in its proper channel), GrD. 193<sup>25</sup>; *þa syððan gestilde se flod 7 gecyrde fram þan cyriclande*, *ibid.* 194<sup>3</sup>.

**cyricsōcn**, a going to church. It is in the dictionaries, but BT. and H. only assign to it the meaning 'church-privilege, sanctuary.' *Lufian cyricsocne dæges 7 nihtes*, Wst. 112<sup>17</sup>; *Uton lufian cyricsocne oft 7 gelome*, *ibid.* 150<sup>13</sup>; *Lybbað eower lif on syfernesse 7 on fæstenum 7 on halgum gebedum 7 on ciricsocnum*, S. 5, p. 545; *ƿ synt ure gelyfedan cyricsocna*, Jun. 85, f. 26; *ƿ we georne cyricsocna began*, li. 4, 6, p. 446. Also Wst. 171<sup>20</sup>; 281<sup>5</sup>.

\***cýsstyce**, portion of cheese. *þonne sylle man to middægþenunge twam 7 twam an tyl cyssticce 7 sumne smeamete, . . . 7 on æfen twam 7 twam an cyssticce 7 sume smeamettas*, Chr., p. 23.

\***cýsing**, a statement. *Me lysteð þa word minre kyðinge gelædan to þam dælum Ualerie þære mægðe*, GrD. 86<sup>14</sup>. (So MS. H., MSS. C. and O. have *segene*.)

\***dædbētere**, a penitent. *Ne mæg ma[n] na dædbeterum þis don*, Chr., p. 133.

\***dægredlēoma**, light of dawn. *Soðlice þa se dagredleoma beorhte scymrode, þa Drihten . . . of helle aras*, Chr., p. 41.

**dēaðþēnung**, ministrations to the dead. *Hu mæg ic ðe ana gedefelice deaðþēnu[n]ga gegearwian nymðe mine broþor 7 efneapostolas hider sin gesammode?* S. 2, p. 282; *Ða þreo fæmnan þam (=to whom) Maria hire deaðþēnunga bebed*, *ibid.*, p. 283. The dictionaries have it from the gl., viz. WW. 393<sup>34</sup>, where it glosses *exequias*.

\***dēmedlic**, to be judged. *Hi sylfe witon . . . ƿ hi eac sculon þrowian hwæthugu demedlices (=aliquid iudicabile)*, GrD. 336<sup>20</sup>.

**dengan**, to beat, knock [H., S.]. In BT. without reference, on the authority of Somner, Benson, and Lye. *Ælcum gemete þonne ne sceal arung beon þære gyltendan geogoðe, ac swiðor ma[n] sceal heora sidan, þæt hi ne heardian, mid gierdon gelomlice denegan* (= *sed potius eorum latera, ne indurescant, virgis assidue tundenda sunt*), Chr., p. 96. It is the N.E. to *dinge* (cf. *singe*, *twinge*, from *sengan*, *twengan*), the earliest quotation for which, either vb. or sb., in the NED. is from Cotgrave, 1611.

\***dēofolscipe**, devil-worship, idolatry. *Swylcs eac wæron us to leohtfatum gesette Cristes apostolas, þa wæron onsende on þysne middaneard . . . for ði þonne ꝥ hi sceolon menn trymman 7 læran 7 fullian, 7 deofolscipe nyðerian*, S. 9, p. 207.

\***dōc**, a bastard. *Bigener = aworden uel doc*, WW. 194<sup>27</sup>; *Nothus = suðan wind oððe dooc, hornungsumu*, *ibid.* 456<sup>9</sup>. Cf. also **dōcincel** and Zupitza's note to it (ZfdA. xxxiii, 238). Z. points out that *dooc* (WW. 456<sup>9</sup>) is evidently synonymous with *hornungsumu*, and glosses *nothus* in the sense of 'bastard.' The *dooc*, 'south wind,' in Somner, Lye, Bosworth, Ettmüller, and BT. is obviously derived, as Z. points out, from this gl.

[**dōc**, **dooc**, the south wind.] See last word.

\***dōcincel**, a bastard. *Nothus = docincel*, ZfdA. xxxiii, 238 (cf. Zupitza's note). This is a gloss to Beda's metrical life of St. Cuthbert (Migne, *Patr. Lat.* xciv, p. 587), and the passage runs:

“Pictorum infesto dum concidit Ecgfridus ense,  
Et nothus in regni frater successit honorem.”

The reference is to Aldfrið, the illegitimate brother of Ecgfrið. Cf. also **dōc**.

\***doxian**, to grow dark coloured. See quotation under **colswewart** and NGL., note to i, 532. Kluge called attention to this vb. in ES. xi, 511.

\***drincgemet**, measure of drink. *Gif þonne . . . gesceote . . . ꝥ unwæstmbernys on eard becymð, ꝥ ma[n] ne mæge ꝥ drincgemett bringan forð*, Chr., p. 24.

**drūt**, beloved one [BT., H.]. *Ænlicu Godes drut, seo frowe þe us Frean acende*, Be domes dæge, 291. Cf. Kluge, PBB. ix, 446; Zupitza, ES. xi, 431; and Archiv, lxxxvi, 408.

\***dryhtealdorman**, bridesman. *Brydguman 7 bryde mid gebedum 7 mid ofringum mæssepreost sceal bletsian . . . 7 þa drihtealdormen hi healdon*, Chr., p. 134.

**dryicge**, a sorceress [BT.]. In Ang. vi, 178, Platt recorded it from the *Shrine*, 56; this has been more recently printed by Herzfeld in MH. and the passage in question will be found p. 28<sup>3</sup>; *þa cwædon Romware ꝥ heo wære dryegge ond scinlæce*. Another instance of the word occurs in Vere., f. 17<sup>b</sup>, l. 7; see quotation under **lyblæca**.

**dumbness**, dumbness [H., S.]. In BT. without ref., on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. *Ure Drihten gehælde þone earman woda fram his wodnesse 7 fram his dumbnesse*, Jun. 22, f. 58<sup>b</sup>, l. 5. The earliest quotation in the NED. is from Wicliff (circa 1380).

\***þdȳgan**, to die. *For þan ðe ic nu deȳen sceal*, NRT. 14<sup>25</sup> (cf. note, p. 38). Cf. also Björkman, *Zur dialektischen Provenienz der nordischen Lehnwörter im Englischen*, p. 12.

\***dyrnмага**, presider over sacred, secret rites. *Mysteriarches = dyrnмага*, PGH. 397.

\***þeaghlid**, eyelid. In Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 298<sup>4</sup>, *palpebræ* is rendered by *bræwas*, over which is written in MS. F., in a hand of the twelfth century, *egælid*. An O.E. *eaghlid* is not recorded, and the earliest instance in the NED. dates from about 1240.

\***ealdcȳð**, old acquaintance. In BT., H., S. only in the sense of 'old country, old home.' *þa bædon ða cwelleras. for heora ealdcȳðe, ꝥ hi moston him beran unforboden flæsc*, ÆS. ii, 72<sup>90</sup>.

\***ealdhriðer**, old ox. *Into Leomynstre iiii aldhryðra 7 into Bromgearde i hryðer*, CS. iii, p. 652 (eleventh century).

**ealdhryperflæsc**, flesh of an old ox? [S.]. Cf. WW. 127<sup>33</sup>. *Succidia = eald hryterflæsc*. The Rubens MS. really has *eald hryper flæc* (þ, not t, and the s left out). Cf. E. Maunde Thompson, *British Archaeological Association*, 1885, p. 148. BT. and H. give *ealdhryterflæsc*, 'side of meat cut off' (BT.), 'flitch of bacon' (H.).

\***ealdordēofol**, chief devil. *þonne þu gesyxt þone ealdordeofol þe lið on bæc gebunden . . . 7 syððan heo bið gelædd to þam ealdordeofle Satanas*, S. 9, p. 72.

**ealfara**, a pack-horse [BT., H.]. *þonne wæs þriddehealf þusend mula ðe þa seamas wægon, 7 xxx þusenda ealfarena 7 oxna þa ðo hwæte bæron, twa þusenda olfenda*, Ang. iv, 147<sup>200</sup> (*Epistola Alexandri*). See also Addenda.

\***ealugālnes**, drunkenness. Instances will be found in the passages quoted from Vere., ff. 11 and 116 (under *ærwæt* and *hēamolscipe*). Also *Unrihtmed 7 arætas 7 ealogalnesse 7 oferfyllre 7 unsibbe 7 dyrne geligre*, etc., Jun. 23, f. 145, l. 3.



\***earfoðrihte**, incorrigible. *Gif he þonne þwur sy, oððe unandgyttol, oððe earfoðrihte*, Chr., p. 63.

\***Eastorsunnandæg**, Easter Sunday.  *Ic an heofonas astah an þone halgan Eastorsunnandæg*, Wst. 222<sup>21</sup>.

\***eastþeod**, Eastern people.  *Ond we þær settan 7 geendebyrdedon ure geresan þæm eastþeodum*, Ang. iv, 142<sup>63</sup> (*Epistola Alexandri*).

\***eaðbylhnys**, the being easily moved to anger. See quotation under **forhealdnes**.

\***eaðcnæwe**, easily recognizable. Though quoted by Sohrauer, *Kleine Beiträge zur ae. Grammatik*, 1886, this word is not recorded in BT., H., or S. See *oðer coniugatio ys ful eaðcnæwe*, ÆG. 147<sup>8</sup>.

\***ecglinga**, edgewise?  *Donne þu candelbryd habban wille, astrehtre þinre winstran handa, ofsete hy eclinga mid þinre swi[þ]ran*, KLZs. 28;  *Stric þu eclinga mid ægðere hande ofer æðerne earm*, *ibid.* 107. Cf. Kluge's note on p. 130.

\***efenapostol**, fellow-apostle.  *Ne mæg ic ƿ ana don, ac her cumað mine efnapostas to me*, S. 8, f. 351, l. 25;  *Ic bere þisne halgan lichoman mid minum efnapostolum*, S. 2, p. 284. Cf. also quotation under **dēaðþēnung**.

\***efenbliðe**, equally rejoicing.  *Ne wepað git me na swa ic dead ƿy, ac beoð me efenbliðe*, MH. 28<sup>8</sup>.

\***efenhāda**, one of equal rank, a colleague.  *7 eac ic geleornode ƿ ic nu secgan wyll, of þære gesægene mines efenhadan, þæs biscopes*, GrD. 43<sup>22</sup> (MS. H. reads *sumes biscopes mines efenhadan*). The *efenhadabisceop* in BT. and H., which is founded on the passage, must of course be deleted.

\***efenhēafda**, a fellow-mate.  *Þa wæs oðer man, þæs mannes efenheafða, þætte him sceolde an hund peninga; þa nolde he ðæs borges nænne dæl alætan. Mid þy ðe ðæt geascode se ðe hira bega hlaford wæs, þæt he nane liðe þam his [fol. 79<sup>b</sup>] efenheafðan gedon wolde, þa het he hine æghwylcne scilling agifan*, Verc., f. 79, l. 22.

\***efenhleoðrian**, to sing together.  *Gyf þonne þa deofu þæt ongytað þæt heo (the soul of a dead man) sceal beon on heora geferscype, þonne beoð hi ealle efenhleopriende 7 swyðe bliðe*, Jun. 22, f. 103, l. 19.

**efenmæssepreost**, fellow-priest [BT., H.].  *Þis wundor me sæde Speciosus, min efenmæssepreost*, GrD. 283<sup>3</sup>.

\***efenmedome**, equally worthy.  *Sunu min, myltsa me 7 onfoh deaðe ƿ þu si efenmedome þinum broðrum*, MH. 134<sup>9</sup>.

**efenmihtig**, equally mighty [BT., H.].  *He wæs æfre efenmihtig 7 he gyt is*, Wst. 16<sup>7</sup>.

**efensārgung**, sympathy [BT., H.]. *Heo wende ꝥ hit ma wære bysmrung þonne efensargung*, GrD. 180<sup>8</sup>.

\*†**egeswīn** = **millago**, a kind of fish? See note to **culling**. Ducange gives '*millago, uno pesce che vola sopra l'aqua.*' Can it be for *ēgswīn*, a synonym for *mereswīn*?

**elcora, elcra**, adv., otherwise, else. This form used adverbially is not recorded in BT. or H.; under *elcor* S. gives 'once *ellera.*' It occurs glossing *secus* in NGL. i, 3202, and I there gave an instance from Jun. 86, f. 41. I can now add two further examples: *Ðanno wæs his seo æðeleste rest on his earan* (read *hæran* with M. Förster<sup>1</sup>?) *oððe elcora on nacodre eorðran* (r. *eorðan*), Jun. 86, f. 79, l. 10; *Ne gedafenað cristenan men ꝥ he elcora [do]*,<sup>2</sup> Jun. 86, f. 79<sup>b</sup>, l. 1. These passages occur in BlH., p. 227<sup>11</sup> and 227<sup>14</sup>, but in each case the Blickling MS. has *elles*.

**eletredde**, oil-press [BT., H.]. *þa þa se Godes wer ꝥ geseah ꝥ of þære eletreddan nænige gemete ænig dæl eles ut eode . . . . 7 þa wearp ꝥ wæter mid his handum on þa eletreddan*, GrD. 251<sup>2</sup>.

\***ēoredmenigu**, multitude. *þa þa . . . se an deofol wearð hire of adrifen, þa feringa geeode on hi micel eoredmeniu*, GrD. 73<sup>32</sup> (MS. H.); *He swa micle swiðor . . . befealh his gebedum, swa micle swa he onfunde on anum lichaman him ongean standan þone ormatan truman þara deofla eoredmenigeo*, *ibid.* 74<sup>21</sup>.

**eorðærn**, cave, tomb. It is not confined to poetry, as indicated in S. *þonne is þæt þridde þæt lihteð eall geond eorðærn*, *Verc.*, f. 89<sup>b</sup>, l. 6; *Apogium* = *eorþærn*, WW. 350<sup>15</sup>.

\***eorðbyrgen**, grave. *On þam sixtan dæge þeostru wæron gewordene ofer eorðan fram ðære sixtan tide oð ða nigoðan tide, 7 stanas wurdon tobrocene, 7 eorðbyrgenna wurdon opene*, S. 5, p. 384, l. 6.

\***eorðdenu**, cave, fissure in the ground, tomb. *þonne ealle eorðware up arisað of ðæm ealdum eorðscræfum 7 of ðæm ealdum eorðdenum*, Jun. 22, f. 113, l. 19.

**eorþgebyrst**, landslip. Cf. NSCh., p. 54. [BT.] H. gives one ref. to ELC., p. 379.

**eorðscræf**, cave, tomb. It is not confined to poetry, as indicated in S. Cf. quotation under **eorðdenu**.

\***eorðstyren**, fem., an earthquake. See quotation under **mynsterstede**.

<sup>1</sup> Archiv, xci, p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> *do*, supplied from Blickling MS. Jun. 86 now reads *cristan* for *-tenan*, but the word has been inked over by a later hand, and probably originally read *-tenan*.

**eorðwerod**, inhabitants of the world [BT., H.]. *For ðam . . . bið eal astyred ge heofonwered, ge eorðwered, ge hellwered*, Wst. 25<sup>21</sup>; and 203<sup>5</sup>.

**ēstan**, with dat., to indulge [BT., H.]. *Wa þam hirdum þe estað heom silfum, swa heom betst licað*, Wst. 190<sup>17</sup>.

\***ēðræde**, easy to guess. Cf. M. Förster, ES. xxxvi, 326.

\***ƿægennes**, joy. *þa ongunnon hi ealle to wepenne for sægennesse*, S. 17, p. 121<sup>6</sup>, p. 128<sup>8</sup>, p. 176<sup>24</sup>, and p. 177<sup>33</sup>; *Ðæt wif wærð þa ofwundred of swylcere sundfulnessse 7 þærrihtes beot hire handan togædere for fægennesse*, *ibid.*, p. 123<sup>2</sup>; *He . . . ongan to wepenne for sægennesse*, *ibid.*, p. 124<sup>30</sup> and p. 173<sup>35</sup>. The earliest quotation for *fainness* in the NED. is from the Cursor M. (circa 1300).

**fæmnenlic**, maidenly, virgin-like. Recorded, without references, in BT., H., S.; BT. gives Som., Ben., Lye as his authorities. *Ða ðu forhogedest mine bebodu . . . 7 þa ðu wære of neorxnawange ascosen 7 ic þe wolde eft miltsian, þa (S. 8 reads ƿ for þa) ic fæmnelicne (S. 8, fæmnenlicne) innoð gesohte 7 ic wæs mid cildclaðum bewunden*, Verc., f. 60, l. 9. (This passage also occurs in S. 8, f. 45<sup>b</sup>, l. 4.)

\***færærning**, rapid marching, quick riding. *þa þæs bufansprecenan ealdormannes here mid færærninge (= cursu rapido) becom to sumre ea . . . þær hi ealle ungunnon heora hors mid heora sperescæftum þerscan*, GrD. 14<sup>24</sup>.

**faldgang**, going to the fold [H.]. *Scoote man ælmessan . . . æt sulhgange peninc, swa æt faldgange peninc*, Wst. 170<sup>20</sup> (MS. E.).

**feldhrīþer**, a field ox [H.]. BT. has it with the ref. "Chart ad calc. C. R. Ben." (derived no doubt from Lye, who has it with this ref.), which is the Bury St. Edmunds inventory in MS. C.C.C. (Oxf.), 197. Cf. quot. under **scoru**.

\***feltūngrēp**, dunghill. *Wyrse is þæt mon ðæs ofer riht bruce, þonne hine mon on feltungrepe wiorpe: on þære grepe he wiorðeð to meoze*, Verc., f. 58, l. 19. On *grēp* (*grēpe*, *grýpe*), see Kluge, ES. ix, 505, where he refers to this instance of *feltungrep*. To the instances of the uncompounded *feltun* in BT. may be added CP. 197<sup>24</sup>.

**fenester**, a window (Lat. *fenestra*) [BT., H.]. *Ac hit (the water) wæs weaxende oþ ƿ hit becom upp to þam fenestrum*, GrD. 220<sup>15</sup>; *þ wæter weox upp to ðam fenestrum*, *ibid.* 220<sup>22</sup>.

**feohgafol**, usury [H., S.]. BT. has it without reference, on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. *Ne higion hi on feohgafole (= Usuris nequaquam incumbant)*, Chr., p. 126.

**feohspēda**, riches, wealth [BT., H.]. *ƿa gebroðra ahton myccele feohspēda for worulde*, GrD. 273<sup>2</sup>.

**fēondgyld**, an idol. The word is recorded in the dictionaries, the source being Ps. 105<sup>24</sup> (ed. Thorpe), and in S. it is marked as only occurring in poetry. But it is also found in prose: *ƿa hie ƿa eorðan delfende deoppor ofdune becomon, ƿa gebroðru fundon ƿær sum æren feondgyld*, GrD. 123<sup>121</sup>; *ƿa gefealk he ƿær in . . . . . 7 him swiþe ondred ƿa feondgyld ƿe ƿærinno wæron*, *ibid.* 189<sup>2</sup>; *ƿ̆ flæsc ƿe hi heora feondgyldum onsægd hæfdon*, *ibid.* 232<sup>15</sup>.

**feormfultum**, a contribution of provisions. BT. has only one instance; another will be found below, s.v. **sceppe**.

**\*ferele**, f. (Lat. *ferula*), a rod. *ƿa ƿa he ongeat ƿa beran, he sloh hi 7 ƿærsc mid ƿære telgan* (MS. O. has *færelan*. The Lat. has *ferula*), GrD. 229<sup>21</sup>; *Hi ondredon ƿære færelan slegas* (so MS. C. MS. O. has *færelan sleges*. The Lat. is *ictus ferule*), *ibid.* 229<sup>25</sup>.

**\*†fingermæl**, finger-measure. NRT. 22<sup>8</sup>.

**\*firenlustgeorn**, wanton. *Ne syn we to gifre ne to frece ne to firenlustgeorne ne to æfestige*, Wst. 253<sup>5</sup>.

**\*fiscnoð**, (i) sheet of water (containing fish), (ii) a catch of fish. The dictionaries only record *fiscnoð* in the sense of 'fishing.' Instances of (i) are: *Ða wæron twegen gebroþra welige on life 7 hæfdon ænne fixnoþ on anum bradam mere . . . . ac ƿær wurdon eft æt þam waterscipe menigfealde ceastu 7 manslihtas 7 miccele gefeoht for þam fixnoþe* (or does it mean here 'right of fishing?'). *Hwæt ƿa se bisceop weaþ geunblissod for þam blodes gyte 7 abad ƿa æt Gode ƿ̆ he worhte þone waterscipe to wynsumum yrþlande, 7 ƿ̆ water sona gewænde of þam fixnoþe, 7 wæs se mere awend to widgyllum felda, swa ƿ̆ man erode ealne þone fixnoþ*, Trin., p. 110; *Hit getimode swa, ƿa ða se Hælend wæs her on life mid mannum, ƿ̆ he stod mid ðam folce swa wið ænne fixnoð ƿ̆ wæs an brad mere, Genesareð gehaten*, *ibid.*, p. 351, l. 6; *He het hy aweorpan heora net on fixnoðe*,<sup>1</sup> *ibid.*, p. 352, l. 2. Instances of (ii) are: *Ne bærst heora net on ðisum fixnoðe for ðære getacnunge ƿe we ær sædon; 7 þes fixnoð getacnað ƿa halgan gelaðunge, ƿ̆ is eall cristen folc*, *ibid.*, p. 359, l. 9; *For ðan ƿe se fixnoð, æfter his æriste, getacnode soðlice ƿa gesæligan cristenan*, *ibid.*, p. 359, l. 20; *ƿa ƿa Petrus geseah swylcne fixnoð mid hym, ƿa feol he sona to þæs Hælendes cneowum*, *ibid.*, p. 361, l. 15; *His geferan ealle . . . wæron eac afyrhte for þam fixnoðe swiðe*, *ibid.*, p. 362, l. 9.

<sup>1</sup> Does it here mean 'into the water' or 'for a catch'? The Latin (Luke v, 4) has *in capturam*, and the W. Sax. version *on þone fiscceor*.

\***fīðercian**, to flutter (from *fīðere*). *Soðlice him com to sum swyðe sweart 7 lytel fugel . . . . Se ongann flogettan 7 fīðercian ymb his ansyne*, GrD. 100<sup>19</sup>.

**flæscbana**, murderer [BT., H.]. *Se flæscbana þe to his cwealme gecoren wæs, spearn hine*, GrD. 254<sup>26</sup>; *þa se wælhreowa flæscbana . . . . hæfde ƿ getogene sweord on his handa*, *ibid.* 254<sup>33</sup>; *Se ylca flæscbana þam wæs alyfed ƿ he sloh þone arwyrðan deacon lifigendne*, *ibid.* 294<sup>19</sup>.

\***flæscsand**, portion of meat. *Gif ma[n] næbbe smeamettas, sylle man twam 7 twam twa flæscsande; 7 to heora æfenþenunge sylle man twam 7 twam ane flæscsande oððe oðre smeamettas*, Chr., p. 23.

\***flæscþenung**, mensura de carne. See quotation under **bōc**.

\***flēamdōm**, flight. *Ða fleah se Siba (= Sheba, cf. 2 Sam. xx) mid fleamdome aweġ*, Jun. 23, f. 63<sup>b</sup>, l. 14.

\***fleardere**, a trifler. *Warnige he eac ƿ he þurh ġeƿafunge ne iourðe þæra fleardera ġefera*, Chr., p. 31.

\***flinten**, adj., of flint. *Heo wæron stænenre heortan 7 flintenre*, Wst. 252<sup>1</sup> (MS. A.).

\***folccwide**, popular saying. *Swa eald folccwide cwyrð (= ut ulgo dicitur)*, Chr., p. 110.

\***folcgedrēfnes**, tribulation. *7 mycel folcgedrefnesse bið ðonne ær dōmesdæġe*, Vere., f. 81, l. 5.

**forandæg**, early part of the day [H., S.]. In BT. on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. *Ælc man scencð his gode win on forandæġe 7 ƿ waccra þonne hi druncene beoð*, Archiv, 102, p. 30. As I pointed out in my note to this passage, the same word occurs in ÆH. ii, p. 70<sup>26</sup>: *Ælc man sylð on forandæġe his gode win*, only Thorpe divided wrongly *onforan dæġe*.

\***forbyrdig**, forbearing. *Her (in this present life) he is swiðe forebyrdig ofer us, ac he is þær (in the future life) swiðe reðe*, AL. ii, 394<sup>5</sup> (from MS. S. 18, p. 222). The same passage occurs in MSS. Vercelli and S. 2: *Her he is swiðe forebyrdig for us, ac he bið eft us swiðe reðe*, MS. Vere., fol. 16<sup>b</sup>, l. 6; *Her he is swiðe forbyrdig for us, ac he bit eft us swiðe reðe*, S. 2, p. 254.

\***forclas**, prongs? *Þonne is ġered on halġum bocum þæt swa micel swa fram heofones hrofe is to ðysse eorðan, þæt seo hell sy swylce twa deop, 7 nis hy na unweiddre. Þæt hus is mid swiðe egeslican fyre afylled 7 helle hus hafað forclas miccle; se nama is to ġepencenne ælcum menn, buton hys heorte mid deofles stræle seo þurhwrecen*, Bodl. 340, fol. 38<sup>b</sup>, l. 1. This same passage (also with the reading *forclas*) occurs in Vere., fol. 63<sup>b</sup>, l. 16. I have assigned to the word the

meaning 'prongs,' as it is probably adapted from the Latin *furcula*, and in mediæval pictures of hell the devils are provided with such instruments. From the same Latin *furcula* seems to come a verb *twifyrclian*, 'to bifurcate, fork off from, be different from,' which occurs in Chr., p. 164: *Soðlice þeah ælc leasung hæbbe sume gelicnyssæ þære soðnyssæ, þeah twifyrcleað 7 todælað seo arwyrðnys (= differt tamen dignitas, etc.) þæs soðan wisdomes fram licetunge leasre lare.* This verb is not in the dictionaries, but BT. has an instance of the corresponding adj. from ÆG. 288<sup>10</sup>, var. lect., *twifyrclede = bifidus*. BT. cites from the Chron., A.D. 1106, *fyrcliende*, 'dividing into two.'

**fordēmedlic**, condemnable [BT., H.]. *Ac geþenc . . . hu swiðe fordemedlic ꝥ byþ, þe ne byð butan hete 7 niðe gespreccen*, GrD. 208<sup>9</sup>; †*Dampnosa = fordemetlice*, FNGl. 68.

\***forelcian**, to put off, delay. *7 eac for þan ꝥ sume þa gecorene þe sume dæle dweligeð, beon þurh heora deað afyrhte 7 gemanede to Godes þenunga þe heo forelcodan*, Vesp., f. 162, l. 9.

\***forestapol**, going before. *Preuio = forestapulum*, PGH. 396.

**forewarnian**, (i) to warn beforehand, (ii) to take warning beforehand [BT., H.]. S. gives the second meaning with the ref. 'Gl.,' which no doubt means this instance. Instances of (i) are: *Be ðam treowe Crist sylf forewarnode ægðer ge Adam ge Euan*, Verc., f. 107, l. 8; *Ealle þas þing him wæron ætywede to ðam ꝥ hi sceoldon us forewarnian*, S. 5, p. 437, l. 8. An instance of (ii) occurs in the Abbo gl.: *Uideas = forewarna þu*, ZfdA. xxxi, p. 9<sup>160</sup>.

\***forhealdnes**, in chastity. *Manna forhealdnessa, ꝥ is unrihtæmed*, Jun. 85, fol. 3<sup>b</sup>, l. 2; *Paulus ðær geseah ondryslic weald ðara mænaga gasta ðe manna hyrtan beswicað: ꝥ is tænessa gast, 7 forhealdnyssa gast, 7 hathyrtnyssa gast . . . 7 eaðbylhnysa gast*, etc., *ibid.*, f. 5<sup>b</sup>, l. 15; *Ne gewemnað eowre lichaman ðurh forhealdnesse*, Verc., f. 119<sup>b</sup>, l. 10. Cf. WW. 420<sup>11</sup>, *incestus = forhealden*; and also BIH. 185<sup>27</sup>, *Swa se wer hit wreceþ, gif his wif hie forhealdeþ*.

\***forhwyrfednys**, perversity. *Ðu lufadest ealle forhwyrfednesse word*, Jun. 22, f. 104<sup>b</sup>, l. 5.

\***forligerwif**, prostitute. *þu eart meretrix, þæt is forlegorwif*, MH. 140<sup>19</sup>.

\***†forsacennys**, denial. *Se eadige apostel Petrus sone æt Gode forgeofenyssæ onfeng, þe he swyðe biterlice weop þære þreofealdan forsacanyssæ synne*, Ang. xi, 386<sup>363</sup> (from Vesp., f. 115).

\***†forsacung**, denial. *He wæs unrot for þære forsacunge ꝥ he hæfde Crist forsacan*, Furnivall vol., p. 91<sup>25</sup> (from Vesp., f. 164).

\***forsellan**, to sell. *Wa þan þe for sceatte forsylð hine sylfne*, Vesp., f. 15, l. 10.

\***forstrognis**, *Precipitationis = forstrognisse*, Jun. 27, f. 55 (Gl. to Ps. 51<sup>6</sup>. It is printed by Lindelöf, *Die Handschrift Jun. 27*, Helsingfors, 1901, p. 21).

\***forswarung**, perjury. *Forswarung, ꝥ is mæne aðas*, Chr., p. 62.

\***forðgelēorodnes**, departure, death. *Hi arison 7 mid him sungon for þære bade his ændes 7 forðgeleorodnesse*, GrD. 282<sup>11</sup>.

**forðman**, man of rank [H., S.]. In BT. on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. *He cwæð ꝥ sum forðman wære on Myrcna lande*, Jun. 23, f. 38<sup>b</sup>, l. 11.

\***forwēned**, suspectus. *Suspecta = forwened*, PBB. xxx, 12<sup>106</sup>. It is a gl. to Beda's *Vita Cuthberti*, xxxvii, 15. The dictionaries have the word in the sense of 'insolent.'

\***forwēnednes**, insolence. *Insolentiam = forwenednessa*, Archiv, lxxix, 89 (from the *Rubens Glosses*; cf. note to **byrnete**).

\***forwundorlic**, very wonderful. S. has the adverb. *Petrus cwæð, Is ꝥ forwundorlic wise (= res mira)*, GrD. 240<sup>4</sup>, 255<sup>25</sup>.

**fōtsīd**, adj., extending to the feet [BT., H.]. See notes to **fōtsīþgerif** and **fōtsīþsticcel**. Cf. **lendensīd**.

[**fōtsīþgerif**, stoppage of a footpath.] The authority for this word, which appears both in BT. and H., is a gl. in the Rubens Glossary, which was printed by Somner, p. 55: *Limes fot sid gerif (= WW. 107<sup>11</sup>)*. The MS. actually has *Limus fot sid gerif*, and as Lübke pointed out (Archiv, lxxxvi, 399), the lemma *Limus* is from Isidor, who defines it as '*vestis, quæ . . . ad pedes producitur*'; we must therefore separate with L. **fōtsīd** (= reaching to the feet) and **gerif** (= a garment), related to **rēaf** (cf. M.H.G. *geröube*). Cf. **fōtsīþsticcel**.

[**fōtsīþsticcel**, a cloak.] The authority for this word, which appears both in BT. and H., is a gl. in the Rubens Glossary, which was printed by Somner, p. 69: *Clamis, hacele vel fotsið sticcel (= WW. 153<sup>9</sup>, where the sticcel is corrected to sciccel)*. The MS., however, has *fotsid sciccel*, and means 'a garment reaching to the feet' (cf. Lübke, Archiv, lxxxvi, 399). Cf. **fōtsīþgerif**.

\***fracoðword**, insulting word. *He . . . him sæde, hu manigne teonan 7 orwyrdu (MS. O. -rðu) þara nunnena fracoðwyrda (MS. O. -worda) he geprowode*, GrD. 152<sup>7</sup>.

\***framfæreld**, departure. *þa hyrdas ða spræcon him betweonan after ðæra engla framfæreldes*, ÆH. i, 40<sup>5</sup>.

**frēawlitig**, very beautiful [BT., H.]. *Be ðam garsecege is wildeora cynn þa hattan catini; þa syndon frēawlitige deor*, Narr., p. 38<sup>15</sup>.

\***freolsniht**, night before a festival. *þa cildra þe beoð begiten on Sunnaniht 7 on þam halgan freolsnihtum, hi sceolan beon geborene butan eagon*, S. 4 (Pribsch, *Otia Merseiana*, i, 137<sup>90</sup>).

**frēondspēd**, abundance of friends. The word is in the dictionaries, from *Genesis* 2330, and it is marked in S. as only occurring in poetry. It is, however, also to be found in prose: *Bið þæt aghwylcum men micle selre 7 wislicre þæt he hine gehealde on his freodome gesundne 7 unsæcne, þeah þe he his freondspedum treowige, þænne he scyle æfter þam bendum þæs freodomes ceapian*, Verc., f. 77<sup>b</sup>, l. 13.

**Frigeniht**, Thursday night [BT., S.]. H. has it without reference. The earliest instance in the NED. is from the *Ancran Riule*. *Se was sume Frigeniht in cyricean*, MH. 136<sup>25</sup> (tenth century); *On þære Frigenihte þe ætforan Eastron biþ, hæfde ure Hælend, ær þan þe he þrowode, swiþe langsume spræce wiþ his leorningnihtas*, Trin., p. 104<sup>24</sup> (this passage also occurs in MS. Camb. II. 4, 6, p. 399); *Sunnanihtum ne mæssenihum ne Wodnesnihtum ne Frigenihum*, Wst. 305<sup>24</sup>.

**frignung**, question [BT., H.]. In S. it is given as a hypothetical form. *Eft oðru soen 7 frignung me is on mod becomen*, GrD. 137<sup>29</sup>.

\***friðsumian**, to make peaceful, protect? *Ealle friðsumað God on eallum his mihtum*, Sievers, ZfdA. xxi, 189, and Birch, Trans. of Royal Soc. of Lit. xi, 508 (from MS. Titus, D. 27, f. 55<sup>b</sup>).

\***frōforword**, word of consolation. *Ne he nan froforword ne onfo ne ne gehyre*, GrD. 344<sup>28</sup>.

\***frumdysig**, first offence, initium peccati. *þa þwyran 7 þa heardheortan 7 þa modigan 7 þa ungehyrsuman sona on þam frumdysige swinge ma[n]*, Chr., p. 28.

**frumtid**, beginning [BT., H.]. *þes ylca þæs arwyrðan lifes wer gepohte 7 geteohhoðe on þære frumtide his inbetynnesse*, GrD. 212<sup>5</sup>.

**fūhtian**, to be moist [H., S.]. BT. has it, without ref., from Som., Ben., Lye. *þa ða þurh hiwunge beoð swa hole swa hreod, wiðutan scinende 7 wiðinnan æmtige, 7 þa ðe fuhtigende beoð on fulre galnesse, on swylcum he (the devil) macað synle his wununge*, Jun. 22, f. 62, l. 13 (this passage is contained in seven other MSS.,



from one of which it was printed by G. Stephens, *Trende Old-engliske Digte*, 1853, p. 94).

\***fulhtnian**, cf. **gefulh-**.

\***fulforðian**, to fulfil. *On untrumnesse wurð Godes mihte fulforðod*, S. 17, p. 127, l. 5.

\***fulwihwæter**, baptismal water. *þa sona eode þær blod 7 wæter atsomne ut of þære wunde. Þæt tacnode hælo middangeardes, ꝥ ðurh his blod fulwihwæter gewyrþan sceolde*, *Verc.*, f. 8<sup>b</sup>, l. 2.

**fylling**, a filling, completion [H.]. BT. has *fyllung* without reference, on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. S. has *fylling* without ref. Cf. below s.v. **sceppe**.

\***gælslic**, *luxuriosus*. *Gælslic þing is win, 7 druncennys is hlides full (= Luxuriosa res est vinum, et tumultuosa ebrietas*, *Prov.* xx, 1); *Chr.*, p. 120.

**gangsetl**, privy [H.]. In BT. without ref., on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. *Hit is yfelseð ꝥ þas uplendiscan wif wyllað oft drincan 7 furþon etan fullice on gangsetlum*, *ES.* viii, 62 (Jun. 23, f. 61).

\***gästbrucende**, practising in the spirit. *And ealle þa godnyssa þe he bebreac he wæs gastbrucende*, *ÆS.* ii, 4<sup>34</sup>.

**geæðan**, to swear. The dictionaries only record the past participle, *geæðed mann*, 'a sworn witness,' from Edgar's Laws (AL. i, 274<sup>15</sup>). *He hit swutele mid aðsware geæðde 7 geswor, þus cwæðende, "Ic Petrus and bisceop on þære Antiochiscan cyricean geæðe 7 swerige þurh þone lifigendan Godes sunu . . . ꝥ þas word þe on þis ærendgewrite awritene syndon . . . næron of nanes mannes handa gehiwode,"* Napier, *Furnivall* volume, p. 361<sup>24</sup>. On the corresponding M.E. *ēþen*, cf. Zupitza, *Ang.* i, 469–70, and to the instances given by Zupitza add *Wars of Alexander*, line 340.

\***gealpettan**, to boast, to live gluttonously? *þa ðe her swiðost galpettað 7 on unrihtidum on oferfyllo bioð forgriwene, þa bioð þær on mæstum hungre forþrycced*, *Verc.*, f. 17, l. 24 (this passage also occurs in S. 2, p. 258). Though it seems here to mean 'to live gluttonously,' its proper meaning must be 'to be arrogant, to boast' (cf. **gealpettung**). It is formed by the secondary suffix *-atjan*. The corresponding simple verb *\*gealpian* does not occur in O.E., but we have it in O.S. *galpon*, 'to boast.' It is, of course, connected with O.E. *gielp*, 'boasting' (= *\*galpi*), and with the verb *gielpan*, 'to boast.'

\***gealpettung**, boastfulness, arrogance. *þa he oftost tesoword spræc in his onmedlan galpettunga, þa earnode he me þære mæsta[n] gestynþo 7 þara mæstan benda*, *Verc.*, f. 22<sup>b</sup>, l. 15.

\***gēargemynd**, yearly commemoration, commemoration-day. *Dis is seo caritas þe Baldwine abbod hæfð geunnon his gebrōðrum for Eadwardes sawle, þæs godan kynges, ⁊ is healf pund æt his geargemynde to fisce*, St. E., f. 108; *to minon geargemynde*, *ibid.* The same expression, as Mr. W. H. Stevenson reminds me, continued long in use in wills: e.g. *And my wyll is that the same Robert Pygeon . . . have governans & rewlýng of my obytyis, that ys for to sayn, my zerys mynde*, Furnivall, *Earliest English Wills*. p. 15<sup>a</sup> (A.D. 1408).

\***gebæne**, **gebān?** bones. Cf. O.H.G. *gibeini*, N.H.G. *Gebein*. *Þær he wunað mid his gebana reliquium*, GrD. 86<sup>11</sup> (MS. C. As the reading of MS. O. Hecht gives *gebænum*(æ?)).

\***gebedtīd**, time of prayer. *Ne heo næfre æt mænniscne mete . . . ac æt gehwelcre gebedtide Godes englas coman of heofonum*, MH. 126<sup>18</sup>.

\***gebūnes**, dwelling, habitation. *Þis ðonne is synfulra stow on to eardiannr 7 hier[a] gebunes*, Jun. 85, f. 35<sup>b</sup>, l. 15; *Wala ðonne ðam synfullum ðe hyra gebunes bið mid deofum*, Jun. 86, f. 38<sup>b</sup>, l. 15; *Seo heonfonlice gebunes*, Jun. 86, f. 39<sup>b</sup>, l. 9.

**gebyrð-**, birth. Cf. **Lædenlic**.

\***gecīging**, invocation. *Bletsien hi ærest hi selfe mid Cristes rode tacene þurh gecīginge þære halgan þrynnysse*, Chr., p. 35.

**geclofa**, counterpart of a document [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 80.

**geclyfte**, adj., cleft [BT., H.]. *Sectilem = geclyfte*, PGH. 393.

\***gecōpic**, adj., fitting, suitable. The dictionaries have the adv. *Forþon þe nu genoh gecopicu wise hi sylfe gegearwode*, GrD. 60<sup>a</sup>.

\***gecow**, thing to be chewed, food. *Eala, ⁊u wyrma gecow 7 wulfes geslit 7 fugles geter*, Verc., p. 23, l. 1.

\***gecrōcod**, bent, crooked. The earliest instance of *crooked* in the NED. is from the Lambeth Homilies (*circa* 1175). *He . . . gehælde þær ænne crepel se wæs fram feala geare eal togædere gecrocad*, S. 17, p. 131, l. 23.

**gecwedstōw**, place of meeting [BT., H.]. *Þa wæs geworden ⁊ se foresprecena wer to þære gecwedstowe . . . was gelæded*, GrD. 183<sup>7</sup>.

**gecwicung**, a coming to life again [BT., H.]. *Buton hit gelimpe ⁊ se man þurh þæs lichaman gecwicungs sy gelæded to þæs modes life*, GrD. 218<sup>17</sup>.

\***gecwidrædnes**, agreement, covenant. This word occurs in an inscription cut round the archway into the southern transept of

the Saxon church at Breamore, Hants, which runs, "*Her swutelað seo gecwydrædnes ðe.*" It was first printed in the *Athenæum*, August 14, 1897, p. 233, on the occasion of the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Dorchester, and has since been published by G. B. Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, London, 1903, i, 234-5. It is rendered in both by "Here becomes (is made) manifest the covenant to thee." I do not, however, believe that the ðe means 'to thee,' but that it is simply the relative pronoun, and that the inscription had a continuation (now lost) in some other part of the church, and I render it, "Here is made known the covenant which . . . ."

**gedafen**, n.sb., what is fitting. S. has the substantive, which is not recorded in BT. or H. *þa was þær hwylehugu ylding þære tide þe man sceolde þa licþegnunge 7 þa gedafenu þære byrgene gefyllan 7 gyldan*, GrD. 84<sup>6</sup>.

**\*gedrēog**, adj., (i) fitting, suitable; (ii) quiet, silent. It is in BT., H., S., but the only meaning given is 'sober.' (i) *Cneowien him on gedreogere stowe* (= *in loco congruo*), Chr., p. 35; *Huru hi sceolon on Lengtendagum an gedreogum huse* (= *in competenti hospitali*) *almesmanna fet þwean*, *ibid.*, p. 79; *Hit gedafnað ƿ þæra cumena hus beo an gedreohre stowe*, *ibid.*, p. 79. Instances of (ii) are: *He þa sona . . . awrat Cristes rodetacen on þæs horses heafde 7 ealle his reðnysses awende on geþwærnysses, swa ƿ hit syððan was stillre 7 gedreohre þonne hit wære ær þære wodnysses*, GrD. 78<sup>12</sup> (MS. H.); *†Ða bead se cynincg his cnihtes 7 his huntens ƿ hi ealle wæron swiðes gedrioge*, S. 17, p. 126, l. 18; *þa þa menn on heora bedde wæron 7 hit swiðes gedrih wæs*, *ibid.*, p. 173, l. 23.

**\*gedrinca**, cupbearer. *Danihel wearð þa þæs cyninges gedrinca*, S. 6, p. 153, l. 10.

[**gedrofenlic**, troublous.] Cf. note to **gehrorenlic**.

**\*gedrorenlic**, transitory, perishable, unstable. *Drihten, þu wast ƿ ic eom gedrorenlic dust*, Jun. 121, f. 152<sup>b</sup>, l. 17. The **gedrofenlic** in BlH. 115<sup>3</sup> is probably a misreading of the editor for **gedrorenlic**; cf. note to **gehrorenlic**.

**gedworbiscop**, heretical bishop [BT., H.]. *Arrianus, se gedworbiscop*, GrD. 234<sup>10</sup>, 234<sup>21</sup>, 235<sup>1</sup>, 238<sup>11</sup>, 238<sup>15</sup>, 238<sup>20</sup>.

**\*geedypol?** *Recensendos = geedypole*, PGH. 396.

**\*geeftgadian**, to repeat. *þa þa he þis gelomlice spræc mid geeftgadode spræce*, GrD. 277<sup>1</sup>.

**gefeall**, a falling, fall [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 116.

**\*gefeohsumnes**, joyfulness (the opposite of *unrotnes*). *God*

*ælmihtig us lærað liþnesse 7 gefeohtsumnesse, diofol us lærað yrre 7 unrotnesse*, Jun. 85, f. 14<sup>b</sup>, l. 15. It is, of course, connected with *gefēon*, 'to rejoice.'

\**gefērliðlice*, sociably, together. *Heom bam was forgifen ꝥ hi moston on anre eardungstowe gefērliðlice lifian, þam eac gelamp ꝥ hi samod gefērliðlice ferdon of lichaman*, GrD. 313<sup>24</sup>.

\**ḡefulhtnian*, to baptize. *Gelyfeð on God 7 byð gefulhtnode*, Vesp., fol. 28<sup>b</sup>.

\**gefyrnnes*, antiquity. *Be gefyrnysse haligra wæccena (= De uigiliarum antiquitate)*, Chr., pp. 8<sup>1</sup> and 39; *Be dægredsanges gefyrnysse 7 ealderlicnysse*, *ibid.*, p. 40.

\**gehælednes*, healing. *Hwæþer mid him wære ænig gifu þære lacnunge 7 gehælednesse*, GrD. 247<sup>11</sup>.

\**ḡehærede*, haired. *Capitata = gehærede*, FNGL. 21.

\**gehammen*, studded with nails (of the soles of boots). *þa com se Godes wer gescod mid gehammenum (= clavatis) seon 7 bæc on his earle his hegsiþe*, GrD. 37<sup>13</sup> (MS. O. has *behammenum*, MS. H. *geclutedum*).

\**gehiwūplician*, to make known or familiar to. *Forði is eallum geleaffullum mannum to wacienne, for ðan ðe seo estfulnys þære wæccan is gehiwūðlicud eallum halgum*, S. 8, f. 135, l. 14 (this passage also occurs in Verc., f. 14<sup>b</sup>, l. 4, and other MSS.).

\**gehiwlæcan*, to form, shape, fashion. *7 eac manna wynsumlic wilita æfter his agenan anlicnessan gehywlæhte*, St. E., f. 107.

\**gehlyste*, audible? *þ heora stefn sy Gode gehendre 7 gehlystre þonne him syluum (= ut vox vicinior sit Deo quam sibi)*, Chr., p. 36.

*gehor(w)igian*, to defile. The dictionaries only give the late Northumbrian *gehorian*, to spit. *Gif ge mid synnum gehorgode beoð*, Lambeth, f. 46<sup>b</sup>; *Gehorwigende = sordidans*, HyS. 5.

\**gehresp*, a tearing, destruction. *þurh hæðenramanna gehresp 7 gestrodu*, Verc., f. 73 (bottom line).

\**gehrorenlic*, perishable, transitory, unstable. *7 nu se man se ðe þæt þenceð þæt he of þysse gehrorenlican worulde þons (sic) heofonlican rice begite, he ðonne sceall eallinga oðerne weg gefaran 7 oðrum dædum don*, Verc., f. 90, l. 18; *For þon þeos woruld is eall forwordenlic 7 gehrorenlic 7 gebrosnodlic 7 feallendlic, 7 eall þeos woruld is gewitenlic*, S. 8, f. 315<sup>b</sup>, l. 15. Note that this last passage is contained in BIH. 115<sup>3</sup>, but that for *gehrorenlic* BIH. (as printed) reads *gedrosfenlic*, but I have little doubt that the

<sup>1</sup> This is printed in Wanley, p. 131.

MS. has *gedrorenlic*; Dr. Furnivall, when in Norfolk, kindly volunteered to look up the MS. for me, but was unable to get access to it.

\**gehyhtendlic*, to be hoped for. *þ þe Paulus la cwæð, ⁊ se geleafa wære gehyhtendlicra þinga 7 wenendlicra sped, orþanelic wise 7 na geura wite* (this renders: *Est enim fides sperandarum substantia rerum, argumentum non apparentium*<sup>1</sup>), GrD. 269<sup>13</sup>.

\**gehyldlic*, secure. *þ is myccele gehyldlicre lif*, GrD. 348<sup>10</sup>.

*gelære*, empty. It is given in BT., H., S., but without ref. Kluge printed an O.E. fragment containing it in ES. viii, 474 (from MS. Tib. A, 3), and describes it as a ἀπαξ λεγόμενον: *Nanne forlæt þu gelærne fram þe, nan unrot gewite fram þe*. Professor J. M. Hart, in Mod. Lang. Notes, i, 177, gave a second instance from Lcdm. ii, 62<sup>1</sup>, *þonne se geohsa of þære idlan wambe cymð 7 of þære gelæran, ne bet þone se fnoru*. To these may be added: *Seo gelære wamb þæs slæpendan 7 þa geloman wæccan þæt flæsc gesuenað*, Chr., p. 113; *†Ane gelære pina hnutte*, Lcdm. iii, 92<sup>17</sup> (from the twelfth century *Peri Didaxeon*).

\**†gelæte*, manners, bearing. From O.N. *læti*. *He was soðfest on spæce. 7 arwurð on þeawe, stæðig on his gelæte*, S. 17, p. 128, l. 11.

[*gelimpwise*, an event, BT., H.] The source is Hpt. Gl. 457; we really have two glosses: *gelimp* renders *euentum*, and *wisan* the following *rei*; cf. NGL i, 2165–6.

*gelipewācian*, to calm, appease [BT., H.]. See quot. under *cyneþrymlic*.

*gemȳðe*, junction of two streams or roads. Cf. NSCh., p. 114.

*gēnbōc*, counterpart of an indenture [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 80.

\**genihtian*, to become night, grow dark. *þa geþystrode hit 7 efne festlice genihtode ofer eallne middangeard fram middum dæge oð non*, Vere., f. 7<sup>b</sup>, l. 19 (the same passage occurs in Bodl. 340, f. 148, l. 2, and S. 8, f. 191, l. 18).

\**gereordungtīd*, mealtime. *þær ne mihton beon fundene na ma þonne fif hlafas þam broðrum to hyra gereordungtide*, GrD. 145<sup>13</sup>.

\**gerid*, food? *Eall seo lustfulnes 7 swetnes þæs lichaman weorðeþ to wyrma geride*, GrD. 323<sup>3</sup>. Or is it merely a scribal error for *geriorde*?

\**gerȳf*, a garment. See note to *fōtsīþgerif*.

\**gesceādnes*, auctoritas. *We þæs nane bysne nabbað, ne on boca*

<sup>1</sup> Hebrews xi, 1.

*gesceadnyssum* (= *in auctoritate scripturarum*), *ne on haligra fædera hæsum*, Chr., p. 20. Or is it miswritten for *gesceadwisnyssum*?

\**gesēðnys*, an assertion, affirmation. *Þæt he geseah he gesoðode eac þurh his geseðnysse, þeah þe hy sume noldon of ðam Iudeiscum his lare underfon ne his geseðnysse*, Trin., p. 292, l. 10.

*gesidian*, to measure, regulate, arrange [BT., S.]. *Donne þu setragel habban wille, þonne plice þu ðine agene geweda mid twam fingrum, tospred þine twa handa 7 wege* (MS. *gewe*) *hi, swylce þu setl gesyðian wille*, KlZs. 50. Cf. also *Concinna* = *conueniens*, *benecoposita*, *gesyðod*, PGH., p. 396; *Determinabit* = *gesidode*, *ibid.*, p. 399; *conserit* = *gesidode*, *ibid.*, p. 399. Cf. also *besidian* [BT.]. *Besceawige se abbot 7 hate besidian þara reafa gemet ƿ hy ne synd to scorte*, RBS. 89<sup>1a</sup>.

\**geslit*, something to be torn or rent. Not in BT., H., S. in this sense. Cf. quot. under *gecow*.

\**gespillan*, to spill (blood). This is the earliest quotation for the word in its modern sense. *Seo gebletsod se þe nolde ƿ min blod wære gespillod*, Vesp., f. 91<sup>b</sup> (printed by Hulme in MPh. i, p. 597). Cf. Max Förster's note in Archiv, cvii, p. 319.

\**gestning*, hospitality, lodging. *7 swa he com into þære burh . . . þa underfeng he þær gestninge*, S. 17, p. 129, l. 5. The earliest quotation in the NED. is from about 1200. It is of Scandinavian origin.

\**gestrūðian*, wk. vb., to plunder. *þa bioð þær on mæstre nearonesse forþylmed þa þe her hiora lichaman mid mæstum unrihtum byldað 7 ƿ on oðrum mannum mid wo gestrūðiaþ*, Verc., f. 17, l. 19. Cf. *strūðian*.

\**gestynþo*? some kind of punishment. See quotation under *gealpettung*. Can it be for \**gestynþo*, 'a stabbing, piercing' (= O.H.G. *gistungida*)?

\**geswæsscipe*, companionship, communion. *þær is ar 7 fægernes werum 7 wifum, 7 geswæsscipe engla 7 geferræden apostola*, Verc., f. 71, l. 1. This homily is also in Wulfstan, but the MSS. read here *geþoftscipe* (Wst. 265<sup>o</sup>).

*gesweordod*, provided with a sword [H., S.]. BT. has one instance from "Aelfr. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13" (= ÆG. 257<sup>2</sup>). *þa cwomon þær semninga twegen englas to him geschildode 7 gesweordode 7 mid heregeatwum gegyrede*, Verc. 98<sup>b</sup>, l. 8 (the Blickling MS. has *geschildode 7 gesperode*, BlH. 221<sup>2b</sup>).

*geswigung*, silence [H., S.]. BT. has it on the authority of Lye. The dictionaries have *swigung*. See quotation under *geþyldmodnes*.

**gesylhðe**, team of oxen [H.]. BT. has *'gesylhð, a plough,'* on the authority of Somner. Cf. NSCh., p. 127.

**\*geþer**, something to be torn or rent. Not in BT., H., S. in this sense. See quotation under **gecow**.

**\*geþræf**, rebuke, censure. *Hwæt sceal him þæt genumene, ⁊ he eft mid geþrafe sceal agildan?* Chr., p. 18. Or is it miswritten for *geþrafunge?*

**geþrȳn**, to press, bind. See note to **þrȳn**.

**geþyldmōdnes**, patience [H., S.]. Lye, Bosworth, and BT. record a *geþyldmodness*, 'patience,' the two former with the ref. 'Off. hom. Christ. 5,' BT. merely on the authority of Lye. *Gegearwien we ura saula clānnesse mid lufan . . . 7 mid godcundnesse 7 geþyldmodnesse 7 geswigunge, þonne us man on ðweorh to sprece*, Jun. 85, f. 32, l. 15.

**\*geunblissian**, to make unhappy. See quotation under **fixnoð**.

**\*gewāgnian**, to condemn. The dictionaries have it, but not with this meaning, their only instance being WW. 400<sup>45</sup> (*Frustrari = gewāgnian*), which is a gl. to Aldhelm, ed. Giles, 49<sup>34</sup>. *Nelle we na ⁊ ma[n] gewāgnige subdiacon . . . buton . . . mid sufon tuncgon; And ne mæg ma[n] nanne diacon gewāgnian butan syx 7 þrittiga sum (= Et non dampnabitur subdiaconus . . . nisi in vii testimoniis. Et non dampnabitur diaconus, nisi in xxxvi),* Chr., p. 164; *Be þam ⁊ man nanne preost mid eaðelicum þingum ne mage gewāgnian*, *ibid.*, pp. 11<sup>1</sup> and 164.

**gewēn**, to bend, twist (=G. *\*gawāhjan*, from G. *-wāhs*, O.E. *wōh*) [BT., H.]. *Obuncabat = gewede*, Ang. xiii, p. 33; cf. Sievers, Ang. xiii, p. 316. It also occurs in the Abbo Gll. printed by Zupitza, ZfdA. xxxi, p. 9. *Obliquus = gewed*; cf. Archiv, xciv, p. 431.

**gewintid**, troublous time [BT., H.]. *þ was eallra (i.e. wundra) mæst . . . ⁊ se ælmihtiga God worhte þurh his gegyrelan nu git oð þas gewintide Langbeardna*, GrD. 210<sup>15</sup>.

**gifig**, in possession of, rich [BT., H.]. *Conpotem = gifine*, Holthausen, Ang. xi, 171 (cf. also H.'s note).

**\*giftfeorm**, marriage feast. *Bø þam ⁊ preostas ne beon æt giftfeormum*, Chr., pp. 10<sup>1</sup> and 130.

**gladung**, joy, gladness [BT., H.]. *Ne bið þær . . . ne arfæstnys ne sibb ne hōpa ne ænig gladung*, Wst. 139<sup>13</sup>. H. has, however, *gladung*, 'word of command,' for which he gives the

<sup>1</sup> This is printed in Wanley, p. 131, col. 2.

ref. to RBS. 137<sup>15</sup>. The passage runs, *Mid heora handum wyrcende heora sealmas singaþ, swylce hy heora geswinc mid godcundre gladunge* (= *tanquam divino celeumate*) *gefremmen*. *Celeuma* here, I take it, means 'joyful singing,' and the translator has understood it as 'joyfulness, gladness,' so that we here have a second instance of *gladung*, 'joy.' Hall has evidently taken *celeuma* in the sense of the Greek *κέλευμα*, 'an order, command,' but for its later use in Latin cf. *Ducange*, where it is defined as *cantus nautarum quem in prosperis præsertim concinnebant*. Cf., too, WW. 202<sup>31</sup>, *cereuma vel celeuma . . . = leta cantatio, lewisplega* (read *leopwise, plega?*).

[*gladung*, word of command.] See note to *gladung*, joy.

**godwæclīc**, impious [BT., H.]. *Hi . . . onfon noldon ne na gehrinan þam unalyfdan 7 godwæclīcan mete*, GrD. 232<sup>15</sup>.

\***goldgearwe**, gold ornaments. *Ðanne ne gefultumað ðære saule ne ðære gimma frætweðnesse, ne ðara goldgearwo* (read *-rwa*) *wlenco þe he his lichaman oferstownesse mid frætwað*, Jun. 86, f. 58, l. 13. (For *ðara g. wl.*, BIH., p. 195, reads *þara goldwlenco*).<sup>1</sup>

**goldlēaf**, gold plate [BT., H.]. *Ðeah þe ða mihtegestan 7 þa rīcestan hatan him reste gewyrcean of marmanstane . . . mid goldleasum gestrewed ymbutan*, Wst. 263<sup>6</sup>.

**goretan**, to stare about [BT.]. Cf. NGL., note to 5, 3, and: *Ne gan hi goretindum eagam, ne mid ungemīdludre tungan, oððe maffigendre ne prutlicre stæppinge* (= *Non ragis oculis, non infreni lingua, aut petulanti tumidoque gestu incedant*), Chr., p. 126.

**græfa** (or *-fe?*), bush, brushwood, thicket, grove. Cf. NSCh., p. 61.

\***grētingword**, word of greeting. *Ða stop se enegel to þam mædene 7 cwæð hire to, 'Aue,' ƿ is on urum gereorde gretingword*, Archiv, ci, 313. Also in ÆG. 209<sup>14</sup>.

**gyldenmūða**, golden-mouthed [BT., H.]. As Zupitza pointed out in his review of Hall (Archiv, xciv, p. 431), this word occurs in the Abbo glosses (ZfdA. xxxi, p. 7) rendering *crisostomus*. A further instance is: *ƿysum wordum se ilca gyldenmuða Gregorius was sprecende*, GrD. 94<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The homily from which this passage is taken (Jun. 86, foll. 40<sup>b</sup>-61<sup>b</sup>) corresponds to the fourth of the Blickling Homilies (pp. 39-53), and the piece in BIH., p. 195, called by Morris 'a fragment,' really forms part of it, the leaf containing it having been bound in the wrong place. It should come between pp. 58 and 59 of the Blickling MS. as now bound, and *Forþon oft hit gesaleþ*, etc. (BIH., p. 195), should follow *forþon syndon seawa þe þam deadan getreowe weorþon*. In Jun. 86 the passage is in its right place. That the so-called 'fragment' forms part of this homily was recognised by Holthausen, ES. xiv, 395.



**hādārunġ**, respect of persons [H., S.]. BT. has it, without reference, from Somner in the distorted form *haderung*. *Domas sceolon beon butan ælcere hadarunge: † ys † he ne murne naðer ne rycum ne heanum, ne leofum ne laðum folcriht to receanne*, Liebermann, *GesAgs.* i, 474. Somner's form is probably taken from the corresponding passage in the *Quadripartitus*.

**\*hæftnȳdnes**, captivity. *Hwyle mihte beon mare wælgrimnes þonne ure hæftnȳdnes on helle þeostrum*, Jun. 22, f. 102, l. 8.

**\*hālgungbōc**, a benedictional. Not in Somner, Bosworth, BT., H., or S., but it is in Lye with the ref. "Ll. Angl. Sax., pag. 119": this is evidently Wilkins, *Leges Anglo-Sax.*, p. 119, where the whole eleven lines are printed. Although the whole has been published at least five times,<sup>1</sup> it seems to have escaped the notice of philologists, and I therefore reprint the verses here. On the MS. (Cotton, Claudius A. iii, f. 31<sup>b</sup>, first half of eleventh century) cf. Liebermann, *GesAgs.* i, p. xxxii.

"Ic eom halgungboc, healde hine Dryhten  
þe me fægere þus frætewum belegde;  
þurēð to þance þus het me wyrcean  
to loue 7 to wurðe þam þe leoht gesceop;  
gemyndi is he mihta gehwylere  
þæs þe he on foldan gefremian mæg  
7 him geþancie þeoda waldend,  
þæs þe he on gemynde madma manega  
wyle gemearcian metode to lace;  
7 he sceal ece lean ealle findan  
þæs þe he on foldan fremap to ryhte."

**\*hāliglice**, in a holy manner. *Se byð Gode geþeodd se ðe hyt haliglice deð*, *Verc.*, f. 110, l. 26.

**\*hālsungtīma**, time of supplication. *Swylce fram þæs dæges upspringe to halsungtīman þreo tida syn forð aðenede*, *Chr.*, p. 46.

**\*hama**, a snake's slough. The O.E. *hama* means 'covering, garment, womb'; it also glosses 'puerperium' (cf. *NGl.* i, 351); but in the sense of 'a snake's slough' (cf. *M.E. dragons hame*) it has not hitherto been recorded. *Seo næddre awurpð ælce gear*

<sup>1</sup> Wanley, p. 226; Wilkins, *Concilia*, i, 285; *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*, p. 119; Wright & Halliwell, *Reliquiae Antiquae*, ii, 195; Birch, *Hyde Liber Vitæ*, p. xxii. In R. Schmid's *Gesetz der Angelsachsen*, p. xxiv, the first two lines only are printed.

*hire ealdan haman, 7 bið þonne befangen mid eallniwum selle*, Trin., p. 411, l. 18.

\***hēafodbend**, a diadem, crown [BT.]. Both H. and S. have it in the sense of 'a fetter round the head,' and H. gives a ref. to *ÆS.* i, 466<sup>423</sup>. See quot. under **cynebend**.

**hēafodbolla**, skull. It is in the dictionaries, but without any instances; BT. merely refers to Lye. *He hi bær to þære stowe seo is gecweden cwealmstow 7 heafodbollan stow*, S. 8, f. 164<sup>b</sup>, l. 23.

**hēafodhrægl**, head-covering [BT.]. H. gives a ref. to LSc. 74<sup>2</sup>. A second instance is to be found in PBB. xxx, 13<sup>123</sup>. *Oraria = heafodhrægel*. It is a gl. to Beda's *Vita Cuthberti*, xlii, 4.

\***hēahmæssedæg**, high mass day. *An heahmæssedagum, ꝥ is Sancte Stephanes 7 Sancte Iohannes*, etc., Chr., p. 135.

**healffrēo**, half-free [BT., H.]. *Seote man almessan . . . hwilum be teoþunge, hwilum be mannes esenwihte, hwilum be frootmen, hwilum be healffreon*, Wst. 171<sup>4</sup> (MS. E.).

**hēamol**, miserly, frugal. This word has hitherto only been found in glosses, WW. 23<sup>9</sup>, 404<sup>9</sup> (cf. OET., p. 612). But it also occurs elsewhere: *To hwan wurd ðu swa heamol minra goda þe ic ðe dyde 7 sealde?* Verc., f. 68, l. 16 (this homily occurs in Wst. 250 seqq., but the reading there (Wst. 258<sup>12</sup>) is *fæsthafol*, not *heamol*).

\***hēamolscipe**, miserliness, niggardliness. *7 forlatan we morþor 7 man 7 oferhydyg 7 æfeste 7 idel gilp 7 unrihtwisnessa 7 unrihtþamedas,<sup>1</sup> arætas 7 ealogalnesse, dysinessa, 7 gedwollcræftas, gitsunga 7 gifernessa, leasunga 7 licettunga, tælnessa 7 twyspræcnessa, niðas 7 nearoþancas 7 heamolscipas 7 eallra þara þeawa þe dioflu on him sylfum onstealdon*, Verc., f. 11, l. 16.

**hebban**, intrans., to rise. *He stah up to ðam stepele; 7 of ðam stepele hof upp on lyfte*, Wst. 100<sup>3</sup>. Neither BT. nor H. gives the intrans. meaning.

\***hefigmōd**, sad, grieved. *Ælc man mæg þær (i.e. in heaven) aeseon oðres mannes geþoht, ne him næfre ne hingrað, ne he hefigmōd ne bið, ne him þurst ne derað*, Jun. 99, fol. 115, l. 12 (also in Trin., p. 281, and other MSS.). The dictionaries have *hefigmōd*, but only in the sense of 'troublesome, hostile,' etc., and for this BT. has but one instance, viz. 'Ps. Spl. T. 54<sup>3</sup>' (= Eadwine's Cant. Ps.), where it renders *molestus*.

<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere *unrihtþamed*, so far as I have noted it, is neuter in Verc.; cf. the quotation from Verc., f. 116, which is a repetition of this passage, s.v. *æræt*.

\***hēgsīþe**, hay-scythe. See quotation under **gehammen**.

\***helleloc**, hell-prison. *Ða ongunnon swyðlice beotian ꝥ hi scoldon hine geniman 7 geleðan to hellelocum*, GrD. 325<sup>30</sup>.

\***hellheort**, afraid, terrified. *For ðam egsan þæs engles ansynes þa weardas wæron afærede 7 hellheorte, 7 efne swa forhte gewordene swa heo deade wæron*, Bodl. 340, f. 149, l. 12 (the same words occur again f. 145, l. 7). Though not in Bosworth, Ettmüller, Leo, BT., H., S., this word is recorded in Somner, Benson, and Lye, and Somner quotes this very passage, though without giving a reference to any MS. Can it be connected with M.H.G. *hell*, *helic*, 'weak, wearied'? Somner's etymology will scarcely recommend itself: 'astonied, as one whose heart (we say) is in his heeles for fear'!

**hellwered**, host of hell [BT., H.]. See quotation under **eorðwered**.

**hellwiht**, inhabitant of hell [BT., H.]. *In þam dæge us byð æteowed seo geopenung heofena 7 engla þrym 7 helwihta hryre 7 eorðan forwyrd*, Wst. 186<sup>2</sup>.

[**helpendbære**, helpful.] This word occurs in all the modern dictionaries, but does not seem to have any authority, as Sievers pointed out in 1884 (ES. viii, p. 159). BT.'s only authority is 'Cot. 148, Lye.' Now this ref. is the same as WW. 463<sup>35</sup>. *Opiffera* = *helpendrap*, and Lye's *helpendbare* is merely an emendation of the unintelligible *helpendrap* of the MS.

**heofonwered**, heavenly host [BT., H.]. See quotation under **eorðwered**.

\***heofonwlitig**, heavenly beautiful. *Purh þa ylcan þing we magon þe eað gedon þæt eorðcundlice men magon gewiorðan hiofonwlitige*, Verc., f. 64<sup>b</sup>, l. 23.

**heorþa**, skin (goatskin or deerskin?) [S.]. Cf. the quotation given under **byccen**; also the glosses, *pellis* = *fel*, *cutis vel corium* = *hyd*, *nebris* = *næsc oððe herþa* (one MS. (J.) has *heorþa*), ÆG. 321<sup>5</sup>.

**herepað**. Cf. NSCh., p. 46.

\***hetolnys**, fierceness. In NGL. (11, 152) *hetelnessa* glosses *rapacitatis*. A further instance occurs in the quotation given under **ungefōg**.

\***hindernes**, wickedness. *þ heo (the wicked men) heo beðæncen 7 gecerran of heora hindernysse*, Vesp., f. 161<sup>b</sup>. Cf. *hinderscipe*, NGL. i, 378.

**hiwcund**, domestic [BT.]. *Domesticis* = *hifcundum* (for *hiw-*),

ZfdA. ix, 413 (it is from the Brussels Aldhelm glosses, and it does not occur in the Digby MS.; on the *f* for *w* see my note NGL. 1, 3913).

\***hiwcuþnes**, familiarity. *Forþon he oft betweoh was Furtunates dædum mid bylde þære hiwcuþnyse*, GrD. 71<sup>24</sup>; *Se hæfde eac mid him mycclæ balde hiwcuþnesse*, *ibid.* 140<sup>7</sup>.

\***hiwscipe**, hide of land. In this sense it is not in BT. or H. Cf. NSCh., p. 127.

\***hlacerung**, unfitting words or gestures? *Hit is swiðe unþæstlic 7 pleolic þæt we on Godes huse idele spellunga 7 hlacerunga began*, *Ii.* 4. 6, p. 446, l. 17.

\***hlāfordþrymm**, dominion, power. *For heora woroldwuldre 7 for hlāfordþrimme*, Chr., p. 107.

**hlōse**, a pigsty<sup>1</sup> [BT., H.]. S. has it with the queried meaning 'sheepfold.' In a passage in the *Gerefa* (Ang. ix, 261, and GesAgs. i, 454) we read, among the various duties to be performed in Autumn, "*fald weoxian, scipena behweorfan 7 hlosan eac swa.*" In Ang. Liebermann translates *hlosan* by 'schutzdach bauen' with a query, and adds in a note, "falls aus *hleo* (obdach, schirm) gebildet. Oder vorgänger von *looze* (schweinstall) bei Halliwell?" In GesAgs. he renders it "Verschläge für Kleinwied [?]." The translation 'schweinstall' is undoubtedly right, and indeed the context points to the same conclusion; the *fald* is the 'sheepfold,' the *scipena* are the 'shippons' (cowhouses), and as a third we should naturally expect the place for housing the pigs. That the word does really mean 'pigsty' is confirmed by a gl. (WW. 204<sup>2</sup>), *Ceniluti* (read with Sievers, Ang. xiii, 320, *ceniluti*) *swina hlose*. It is quite possible that the gl. may have been assigned to a wrong lemma, or the glossator may have been thinking of the usual dirt in pigsties. The modern dialectal form *lewze* (pronounced *lüz*), 'a pigsty,' is found in Somerset and Devon, and its present pronunciation points to an O.E. long close *ō*.

**hlȳp, hlȳpe** (in charters). Cf. NSCh., p. 54.

\***hlȳtere**, clericus. *For þi þonne hi preostas an Crecisc clericos hatað, ƿ is an Englisc hlyteras*, Chr., p. 125.

\***hogg**, a hog. As this word is not in the dictionaries, it may not be out of place here to quote the instances of it recently found by Professor Skeat, which occur in two strips of parchment taken from inside a book-cover in the library of Queen's College,

<sup>1</sup> This note is reprinted from my article in *Modern Philology*, i, p. 394.

Cambridge. *Æt Strætham xx sugen[a]* . . . . *de swyn 7 xl hogga*; mention is also made of *xliiii hogga*, *Cambr. Philol. Soc. Proceedings*, lxi–lxiii, also in the *Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 832. The same fragments contain the hitherto unrecorded *scrūdfæoh* and *bēansād*.

\***þhoglēas**, careless, free from care. *7 gyf hit cuð byð Pilaten, we byð for eow 7 eow hogelease gedoð*,<sup>1</sup> *Vesp.*, f. 90, l. 5.

\***holing**, a hollowing, a hollow. *þa ongunnon hi on þam stanclife hwylcehugu holinga don*, *GrD.* 113<sup>11</sup>.

\***holnes**, a hollow. *þa sohte [he] þone Godes wer geond ealle þa stæphlypan þara munta 7 geond þa holnessa ðæra dena*, *GrD.* 99<sup>22</sup> (*MS. O.*).

\***þhōp**, hoop. *Ða het he wurcean ænne seolfrene hop of þrittiæ pundon*, *NRT.*, p. 22<sup>9</sup>; *Swa fela seolfrenæ hopæ he ð-rto dyde*, *ibid.*, p. 22<sup>14</sup>; *He nom þa ða þrittiæ sylfrenæ hopæ*, *ibid.*, p. 24<sup>6</sup>. Cf. also my note in the *Academy*, June 2, 1894, p. 457.

\***hreddere**, defender. *For þig is þære halgan cyrcan neod ꝥ heo hæbbe hredderas*, *Chr.*, p. 158.

\***hrēodcynn**, kind of reed. *þa genamon hie sume (MS. sūme) spingan 7 gefyldon mid ecede . . . . 7 dydon on sum hreodcynn 7 ræhton up to his muþe*, *Verc.*, f. 8, l. 6.

\***hrurōl**, deciduus. *Deciduum = hrurulne*, *PBB.* xxx, 11<sup>63</sup>.

\***hundtēontigwintre**, a hundred years old. Not in *BT.*, *H.*, *S.*, though they have *hundwintre*. *Puer centum annorum maledictus erit.*<sup>2</sup> *Hundteontigwintre eild byð awyrged*, *Jun.* 23, f. 36, l. 3 (this passage is also in *S.* 17, p. 302, l. 12).

\***hūsærn**, a house. See quotation under *sellendlic*.

\***hwicung**, squeaking (of mice). *Mid . . . . swyna grununge 7 musa hwicunge*, *GrD.* 185<sup>4</sup> (*MS. C.*). *MS. O.* has *hwiscetunge*.

\***hwilþræg**, period of time. *Ic þrowode mycelne ece minre heortan 7 liflicra leoma . . . . þurh hwilþrage*, *GrD.* 243<sup>19</sup>.

\***þhwinsian**, to whine; **hwinsung**, a whining. *þa hundes ne geswicon to hwinsianne mid ceariendre stæmne 7 ne dorstan na læng beorcan*, *S.* 17, p. 126, l. 14; *Mid hwinsunge 7 mid dreorigum mode hio* (the dogs) *cerdon ealle ongean to þan huntan*, *ibid.*, p. 125, l. 17.

**hwiscettung**, squeaking (of mice) [*BT.*, *H.*]. See *hwicung*.

\***þhwitling**, a kind of fish (whiting?). See note to *culling*. Cf. *whitting* in *Wright's Dialect Dict.* and the *N.H.G. Weissling*.

<sup>1</sup> Now printed by Hulme, *MPh.* i, 16; cf. also p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Isaiah* lxx, 20.

\***hȳscend**, a reviler. *Conuitiator* = *hiscend*, PGH. 398.

\***hysebyrþre**, a woman bearing a son, puerpera? *Acende hyseberþre* = *enixa est puerpera*, SHy., p. 50. Cf. NGL. i, 3908.

**hyserinc**, young man [BT., H.]. *Eac wæs sum hysering* (= *adolescens*) in *þam ylcan mynstre*, GrD. 338<sup>22</sup>.

\***idellic**, vain, idle. H. has the adv. *idellice* (from Vesp. Ps., cf. Sweet, OET., p. 632), which is not in either BT. or S. *Hwæt is swa idellic oððe swa untrumlic swa swa þ̅ man fordeme þone soþan deman?* Trin., p. 92, l. 13.

**ifigbearo**, ivy-grove [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 50.

**inbetȳnednes**, a being shut in, the life of a recluse [BT., H.]. See quot. under **frumtīd**.

**inmēde**, close to one's heart, dear, important. Not in BT., though both H. and S. have it, the former with a ref. to RBS., p. 132<sup>8</sup>. I may add two further instances: *þonne ne sceal us nan woruldgestreon beon swa inmede swa ures Drihtnes lufu*, Jun. 22, f. 242<sup>b</sup>, l. 3 (this passage also occurs in MS. Lambeth 489, f. 58); *7 him (to God) nane ahta ne synd swa inmede swa him synd to agenne ure sawle clene*, Trin., p. 401. l. 18.

**inwunung**, a dwelling in, residence in [H., S.]. In BT. only on authority of Lye. But cf. *onwunung* in BT., H., S. *þonne forlætað hi heora rihtgesetednysse 7 þone godcundan þeowdom 7 þæs mynstres inwununge . . . 7 farað ut*, Chr., p. 16.

\***læcecest**, medicine chest. *Hi sona wæron . . . spyrigende 7 geondsmeagende eall his læcegetea. Þa fundon hi þa ylcan þry ahydde mancas in his læceceste*, GrD. 344<sup>17</sup>.

\***læcegetēa**, medical equipment (instruments, drugs, etc.)? See quot. under **læcecest**, where it translates *medicamenta*. Can it be the plur. of an unrecorded neuter \**getēah*, 'equipment, utensils' = Germanic \**tūuhom*, connected with *tēon* (= \**tēohan*), 'to draw,' with the same development of meaning as in the case of the N.H.G. *Zeng* from Germanic \**teuhóm*? Or is *eall his læcegetea* miswritten for *ealle his læcegeatwa* or *-getawa*? It seems less likely that it is for *-teaga*, 'medicine chests,' as *his læceceste* implies that he only had one.

\***†Lædenlic**, Latin. *Nu hæfst þu me ofte gebædon . . . þ̅ ic þe ut arehte mid Lædenlicre spræce þæs eadigestan Nicholaes gebyrðtīda*, S. 17, p. 171, l. 21; *þ̅ ic onginne to herigenne mid Lædenlicre spræce*, *ibid.*, p. 171, l. 35; *Swa þeah ic awrat þæs halgenes gebyrðtīde . . . mid. L. sp.*, *ibid.*, p. 172, l. 5. Note the form *gebyrð-* for older *gebyrd-*: this is an early instance of the replacement of the *d*

by ȝ, presumably owing to Scandinavian influence (cf. Björkman, p. 162).

\***læst**, a fault, sin. *We sceolon clypian 7 biddan georne gelome God Ælmihtig þæt he ure neoda geƿaƿe 7 ure læsta gebete*, Jun. 22, f. 99<sup>b</sup>, l. 11. The earliest quotation for *last* in the NED. is at least a hundred years later (circa 1175). It is of Scand. origin, from O.N. *løstr*.

**lætmys**, sluggishness, sloth [BT.]. In H. from ÆS. in the sense of 'delay.' *Fram minre lætmysse 7 dysegan swongernesse*, GrD. 174<sup>23</sup>.

[**landsceap**, land, district.] This supposed word is found in BT., H., S., and it is also mentioned in the NED. s.v. *landscape*. But an O.E. *landsceap* does not exist; the authority for it is l. 501 of *Andreas*, where the printed editions read *on landsceape*; but, as I found when collating the Vercelli MS. in 1888, and as I pointed out in the ZfdA. xxxiii, 68, the MS. has most distinctly *lan | sceare*,<sup>1</sup> so that it is merely another instance of the well-known word *landscearu*, 'a boundary,' used here in the sense of 'land.'

**landscearu**, cf. NSCh., p. 48.

\***langsumnes**, longsuffering, long endurance. BT., H., and S. only have it in the sense of 'length.' *Geylð 7 liðnes 7 sybb 7 hyrsumnes 7 langsumnes*, Verc., f. 113, l. 9.

\***langwyrpe bōc**? some kind of church-service book. *Gif þu hwilce langwyrpe boc habban wille*, KlZs. 12. See Addenda.

\***lārbodung**, teaching, preaching. *Do mā[n] þa lārbodunge be þam þe ƿ folc understandan mage*, Chr., p. 77.

\***lārsūm**, docile, ready to learn. *Sien we snotre 7 soðsæste . . . 7 clænheorte 7 fremsume 7 godfyrhte 7 larsume*, Verc., f. 12, l. 13.

\*[**lārþegn**, teacher. *Eart þu ƿ Elias, ure lārþeign*? Vesp., f. 92 (printed in MPh. i, p. 598; cf. Hulme's note, p. 586).

**lēacblæd**, leek-leaf. [BT., H.]. *þis man sceal wið ƿ gedrif writan on þreom leacbladan*, Bezzenberger's Beiträge, xvii, 144 (from MS. Regina 338 in the Vatican).

**lēadgewiht**, lead-weight [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 77.

\***lēasferhȝ**, **-fyrhȝ**, false. *Nes he gitsere ne strudere ne ofermōd ne niðig ne leasferhȝ*, Archiv, xci, 380, from MS. S. 2. Verc., f. 19<sup>b</sup>, l. 23, where this passage also occurs, reads *leasfyrhȝ*. Cf. *leasferhȝness*, which BT. has from CP. 313<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The vertical stroke indicates the end of a line.

**leasfyrhte**, false. BT. has it from Ps. Spl. 26, 18, where Spelman's MS. (now MS. Stowe 2) glosses *mentita est* by *leasfyrhte is*, and ECPs. has the same glossing. S. marks it as occurring in a gl. *Be ðam yfeldemum and be ðam unrihtamerum 7 be ðam arleasum . . . and be ðam leasfyrhtum*, *Verc.*, f. 112<sup>b</sup>, l. 8.

\***lēasōleccan**, to cajole. The dictionaries have the sb. *lēasōleccung*. *Seo tunge þara leasoleccendra cweleþ 7 swenceþ þæs sawle þe his gehieran lysteþ*, GrD. 34<sup>27</sup>.

\***lenctenbere**, Lent barley. *Nime þonne clænne lengtenbere 7 grinde on handcwyrna*, Arch. lxxxiv, 326.

\***lenctenlifin**, Lenten fare. *7 eac ymbe heora lenctenlifene smeagian þa ealderas georne*, Chr., p. 23.

[**lendenrēaf**, a loin-garment, apron.] The only authority for this word appears to be the Rubens Glossary (= WW. 151<sup>37</sup>), *Lumbare uel renale = lenden sidreaf*. But, as Lübke pointed out, Archiv, lxxxvi, 399, we must separate *lendensīd* (= reaching to the loins) and *rēaf*. Cf. **fōtsīd**.

\***lendensīd**, adj., reaching to the loins. See note to **lendenrēaf**. Cf. **fōtsīd**.

\***lēodræden**, a country, region. *Ac hwyle wundor is, þeah þe we þis be mannum secgan, nu seo uplice leodræden þære ængeliccan gecynde of sumum dæle afwerdlan 7 wonunge aræfnede (= quando illa superna regio in civibus suis ex parte damna pertulit)*, GrD. 204<sup>28</sup>.

\***leornungscōl**, school. *Se wæs eac þæs mynstres prafost 7 lareow . . . in þæs leornungscole drohtnigende*, GrD. 14<sup>6</sup>.

[**lewisplega**, boatman's song, joyful song.] In H., from WW. 202<sup>31</sup>, but see note to **gladung**.

\***licstōw**, place of burial. *Se me sæde . . . ⁊ se biscop þære ylean ceastre him forgæfe licstowe in his cyrcan*, GrD. 340<sup>33</sup>.

**licþrūh**, coffin [BT., H.]. *þa eode he þanone 7 his licþruh gegearwode*, GrD. 225<sup>28</sup>; *Seo þin licþruh eaðe unc begen ymbfehð*, *ibid.* 226<sup>7</sup>; *þæs mynstres abbudes lichama . . . hæfde asylled eulle þa licþruh*, *ibid.* 226<sup>15</sup>. Again 226<sup>22</sup>.

\***licwyrðlice**, pleasingly. *Eala þu Zosimus! swiðe licwyrðlice þu gefyldest*, *ÆS.* ii, 6<sup>1</sup>.

\***lit**, colour, dye. *Swa swa se litigere þe lufeð ælces heowes lit, ac naht eallu gelice, 7 ælc lit he fæstneð on swylen styde swa þarto berist*, *Vesp.*, f. 159<sup>b</sup>, l. 22. The earliest instance in Stratmann and the NED. is from *Genesis* and *Exodus*, ca. 1250. It is from O.N. *litr*, colour.

\***litigere**, a dyer. Cf. **lit**.



**lorg**, a weaver's beam. It is given in BT., H., S. as fem., owing, no doubt, to the pl. *loerge* in Ep. gl. But the pl. *lorgas* in the *Gerefa* (Ang. ix, p. 263, and GesAgs. i, 455) shows it also to have been masc.

**lyblæca**, a sorcerer. The dictionaries only give *lyblæca* as occurring in a gloss: WW. 11<sup>38</sup> (= Corp. Gl.) and 363<sup>12</sup> (derived from the Corp. Gl.) *caragios* = *lyblæcan*. But it occurs elsewhere. *þa gramheortan 7 þa lyblæcan 7 þa ðe manige galdor cunnon, 7 þa ðe gelome galap, 7 þa unrihtfullan 7 þa arleasan 7 þa hatheortan*, etc., Jun. 86, f. 36, l. 1; *þa þe her bioð þa mæstan drycgan 7 seinlæcan 7 gealdorcraeftigan 7 lyblæcan, ne cunaþ þa næfre of þæra wyrma seaðe*, Vere., f. 17<sup>b</sup>, l. 8 (also in S. 2, p. 259).

\***lyftlic**, aerial (applied to the first of the seven heavens). See quot. under **oferlyftlic**.

\***†mægcnafa**, youthful kinsman. *Ic (MS. Io) gean minum mægcnafan þæs landes æt Anne his dæg, and ofer his dæg in to niwan mynstere . . . and minum magcnafan ægþer ge þara landa, ge þæs æt Cleran . . .* CS. ii, 329. This is, it is true, from the thirteenth century *Liber de Hyda*, but it is obviously a copy from a pre-Conquest original. Cf. **cnafa**.

\***mæssesteall**, stall, seat in the choir of a church. *Geearnian we mid godum dædum, þæt is þonne mid clæne ælnessan, 7 mid leohte to urum ciricean 7 to urum mæssesteallum, 7 mid urum rihtum teoðum dælum*, etc., Vere., f. 90<sup>b</sup>, l. 14. See Addenda.

\***mæsseuhta**, m. (or -*uhte*, n.? Cf. PBB. ix, 216), the hour of matins on a feast day, the matins themselves. *Habbon þonne interuallum . . . butan sunnanuhtan 7 mæsseuhtan, þonne ne þearf nan interuallum beon. 7 weorcuhtan besceawige se bisceop . . . ⁊ se interuallum beo swa lang ⁊*, etc., Chr., p. 37; *Ge sculon singan sunnanuhtan 7 mæsseuhton æfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rædingum*, AL. ii, 384<sup>4</sup>.

\***mæðung**, measure (of penance). *Seo mæðung is on þam bisceope 7 on þam ealdre þe under him bið*, Chr., p. 53.

\***maffian**, apostatare; **maffiende**, petulaus. *Win 7 wif gedoð hwilon ⁊ witon maffiað (= Vinum et mulieres apostatare quidem faciunt sapientes*, Eccl. xix, 2), Chr., p. 121. Cf. also the quotation under **goretan**.

\***†mähling**, a parent. *Parentes = mählinges*, FNGl. 51.

\***manslot**. *On Elsington hundred ah Sancte Eadmund xxvii manslot. On Spelhoge hundred xlv manslot. On In hundred x manslot. On Fuwelege hundred healf ehteþe (i.e. seven and a half)*

*manslot*. On *Ernehogo hundred xxv manslot*. On *Cleneware hundred healf ehtepe manslot*. On *Lynware hundred v manslot*, St. E., f. 106<sup>b</sup>. Both Lye and Bosworth have it (cf. note to *scoru*).

The *mans*, instead of *mannes*, points to a Scandinavian origin, and the presence of other Norse words, *sceppe*, *scor*, *ora*, confirms this; and there can be no doubt that *manslot* is a partially anglicized form of the O.N. *mannshlutr* (in Fritzner, but not in Vigfusson). To ascertain the exact meaning of the Norse term I wrote to Christiania, and Dr. A. Taranger, Professor of the History of Law in the University of Christiania, has kindly enlightened me. He writes: "*Lutr*, both in ancient and modern times, denotes a share or part in the clear profit of a trade or trade-right. The earnings of our fisheries are divided into *lutir* according to the number of men who work, and *lutbruk* and *lutdrift* are technical terms denoting the renting of a farm or a wood, so that the profits are divided between the owner and the man who rents it; cf. *byggja jorð til lutar* = to lease a farm so that the clear profit is divided between the owner and the leaseholder.

"In the examples given *manslot* seems to correspond to Norw. *mannsverk*.<sup>1</sup> I do not think that *manslot* signifies a farm that only requires the work of a single man, but a freehold given to a family-father when the hundred was divided between the conquerors or allotted to its inhabitants. In this case it would correspond with O.E. *hīd*, Germ. *Hufe*, Norse *ból*. But it is possible that *manslot* as well as Norw. *mannsverk* is a real surface measure, and signifies a more invariable size than *ból* and *hīd*.

"In the instances quoted by Fritzner, *mannslutr* corresponds to *garðslutr*. They all treat of the right of fishing in a river or lake. According to Norwegian law, this right is due to the freeholds which border on the river or lake. As the fishing is carried on in the most favourable fishing-grounds, the farmers fished in ancient times in common and divided the profit according to the number of the freeholders. The share of one of these was called *mannslutr*. If, instead of the rights of fishing, we apply this to the land, we get what the Norsemen in England called a *manslot*."

\**mealtealo*, malt ale. *Hwerhwettan moran 7 ane handfulle sperecyrte . . . wylle on mealtealoð*, Archiv, lxxxiv, 325.

<sup>1</sup> Defined by Fritzner as: "Jord af en vis Størrelse, nemlig saa stor at den kan drives med en Mands Arbeide."

\***mearulic**, adj., frivolous? -**lice**, adv., delicately, luxuriously. *ƿa onfeng heo ƿis bebod . . . ƿ heo naht ne dyde leohlices ne mægdenlicre wisan oððe merwelicre (= ut nihil leve aut puellare ageret)*, GrD. 287<sup>20</sup>; *Se hæfde ænne sunu . . . þone he lufode swiþe lichamlice 7 fedde mærwlice*, *ibid.* 289<sup>5</sup>.

\***meterædere**, reader during mealtimes. *Gyf þu meterædere fyldstol habban wille oþþe oðrum men, þonne clæm þu þine handa togædere 7 wege (MS. gege) hi þam gemete þe þu dest þonne þu hine fyalden wylt*, KlZs. 51.

**metetīd**, mealtime [BT., H.]. *Soðlice þa þa seo matetid com*, GrD. 277<sup>24</sup>.

\***meteping**, operation connected with eeking. *7 hi man þonne geornlice ty ƿ hi gode bæcystran beon 7 to ælcum metepingum clængeorne*, Chr., p. 30.

\***middægþēnung**, dinner. See quot. under **cysstycce**.

\***midhlȳte**, consortium. *Gyf hwylc . . . to andetnesse cuman nele, fram cirycean he is to anydanne 7 fram gemænsungum 7 midhlȳte geleaffulra (= a communione et consortio fidelium)*, Theod., f. 97<sup>b</sup>.

\***mildnes**, mildness, mercy. *Ne sceal swa liðe mildnes beon ƿ ne forhæbbe þa syngunge*, Chr., p. 99. Cf. O.H.G. *miltmissa*.

\***milite**, soldiers. *ƿa genamon hie þa milite*, Verc., f. 7, l. 14; *Wæron þa milite þæs gerefan men, þy þæt dydon*, *ibid.*, f. 7<sup>b</sup>, l. 5. See also s.v. **corona**. Kluge gives it in the Glossary to KL. from Verc., f. 7<sup>a</sup>, evidently the first of these instances.

**militisc**, military [BT., H.]. *Þæt eac gelamp ƿ sumes militisce mannes hors wæs gecyrrred in mycclre reðnysse*, GrD. 77<sup>32</sup>; *He þæs militiscan mannes bene gehyrde*, *ibid.* 78<sup>27</sup>; *ƿa wæron þær sume dæge militisce men farende*, *ibid.* 194<sup>13</sup>.

\***misfeng**, misdeed, sin. *He us gegearwað þa heofonlican for ðam eorðlicum, 7 þa ecan þing for þam hwilendlicum þingum. þysse worulde, gif we ælmyssan don willað on urum life, 7 gif we dædbote don willaþ urra misfenga*, Verc., f. 114, l. 25. Cf. O.H.G. *misfanc*, 'culpa.'

**mōdlufu**, affection. It is not confined to poetry, as indicated in S. *He hine mid þam handum beclypte 7 he (read hine) mid eallre modlufan sette to his breostum*, Verc., f. 91<sup>b</sup>, l. 2.

\***mōdorlufu**, love for a mother. *ƿa cwæð he eft to his þam leofan þegne, "ƿis is þin modor, 7 þu hie þe for modor hasa." 7 he þa Iohannes swa dyde, 7 he hie þa in moderlufan hæfde*, Verc., f. 7<sup>b</sup>, l. 17.

**molda** (or **-de?**), the top of the head [S.]. See **moldgewind**.

\***moldgewind**, the top of the head. *Þonne se untruma bið gesmyred on þam moldgewinde 7 on foranheafside 7 on þan þunwengon 7 on his nebbe, þonne cweðe se sacerd þis gebed*, Missal of Robert of Jumièges, ed. H. A. Wilson, 1896, p. 292. A nearly related Latin version runs, "*Perungat sacerdos infirmum . . . in vertice, in fronte, etc.*," and the *gewind* would almost seem to be a rendering of *vertex* in the sense of 'a twisting round, vortex.' Of the uncompounded *molda* (**-de?**), 'the top of the head,' BT. has an instance from Lcdm. iii, 42<sup>9</sup>; and on the M.E. use of the word cf. Zupitza's note in ES. viii, 499.

\***molsn**, decay. *Hi . . . gemetton þone lichaman þæs eildes . . . mid molsne gebrosnodne 7 wyrma fulne*, GrD. 198<sup>24</sup> S. has *mols*, 'decay,' without ref.

\*†**mōrflēoge** = **cariscus**, a kind of fly. See note to **culling**. Cf. Corpus Glossary, ed. Hessels, p. 28<sup>150</sup>. *Cariscus* = *Musca modica*.

\***mōrseohtre**, marshy ditch. *Wæterfrogan hwilon hi ma[n] gesihð of wætere, 7 swa þeah secað to fullicum morseohttrum*, Chr., p. 163.

\***morðorcwalu**, murder. *Sumu* (one of the devil's arrows is made) *of reaflice 7 of scineræstun 7 of morðorcwale, sumu of þeofunga 7 of seounga*, Vere., f. 24, l. 5.

\***mundwist**, guardianship, protection. *Ða ænglas him andswere-don 7 cwædan, "Ac syo hige (she, i.e. the soul) anumen of ure mundwiste, forðan ðe mid fulnesse hyo wæs in gangende,"* Jun. 85, f. 10, l. 14.

\***munuccnapa**, young monk. *Hu se[o] eorðe awearp þone munuccnapan of his byrgene*, GrD. 93<sup>18</sup> (MS. H.); *Se awyrgeða gast towearp þone wah . . . 7 mid þæs wages hryre of þryccende tocowsde ænne munuccnapan*, ibid. 125<sup>7</sup> (MS. H.). Also 154<sup>9</sup>; 155<sup>1</sup> (MS. H.).

\***munucrēaf**, monk's garment. *Þam preoste is ungedafenlic ꝥ he munucrēaf werige*, Chr., p. 101; *On þam ylcan timan . . . gelamp ꝥ Basilius on munucrēafe fleonde gesohte Ualeriam þa mægðe*, GrD. 27<sup>17</sup> (MS. H.).

\***mylengafol**, mill-tax, mill-rent? *Her stænt gewriten hwæt Baldwīn abbod hæfð geunnan his gebroþra to caritatem, ꝥ is ii mylnegafel æt Laeforde, hælf pund æt ꝥ an 7 xii oran æt ꝥ oþer*, St. E., f. 108.

\***mynsterbōc**, minster-book. *Her syndon xxx boca ealre on Leofstanes abbodes hafona butan mynsterbec*, St. E., f. 107<sup>b</sup>.

\***mynsterfæder**, abbot. *Me cyðdon sume æwfaſte weras ꝥ hit gelumpe . . . ꝥ sum mynsterfæder wære swiðe arwyrðes lifes*, GrD. 293<sup>1</sup> (MS. C.).

\***mynstergeat**, monastery gate. *Hu þa twa hund mittana melewes wæron fundene æt þam mynstergeate*, GrD. 145<sup>2</sup>.

\***mynsterstede**, buildings of a monastery. *Be þæs ylcan Paulines forðfare is awriten . . . ꝥ eall his mynsterstede full fæste gestod, buton þam gebedhuse anum in þam he læg seoc; gewordenre eorðstyrene, eall hit abifode*, GrD. 182<sup>19</sup>.

\***mynstertimbrung**, building of a monastery. *Hu he þurh gesihðe gedihte þa mynstertimbrunge neah Terracinense*, GrD. 147<sup>11</sup>.

\***myriglice**, pleasantly, melodiously. *Swa myccele liþelicor 7 myriglicor wæs gehyred se sealmsang*, GrD. 286<sup>1</sup>. The use of *myriglice* here is not appropriate, as the meaning is that the sound became softer and died away (*tanto cepit psalmodia lenius audiri*).

\***myrrend**, prodigal, wasteful. See quot. under **ceaslunger**.

\***næm**, a taking, receiving. The dictionaries have *nām*, 'seizure' (from the Scandinavian, cf. Björkman, p. 83), and the compound *nȳdnæm*, 'a taking by force.' *Be ælmesse na ñame (= De elemosinis accipiendis)*, Chr., pp. 9<sup>1</sup> and 75; *On þære ñame cyrcan æhte (= in accipiendis ecclesiasticis sumptibus)*, *ibid.*, p. 18.

\***†næmel**, receptive (of knowledge). *7 ealswa hi geseawan ꝥ heora leofa cild ongan wel to þeonne, þa befæsten hi hine to boctlicere lare, 7 he wearð þa swiðe næmel þurh þæs Halgan Gastes gife, ꝥ on litle firste he oferþeah his mægester on wisdome*, S. 17, p. 119, l. 17.

**næahcyrice**, neighbouring church [BT., H.]. *þær wæs sumre næahcyrican mæssepreost*, GrD. 117<sup>7</sup>; *þa ferdon hi begen to þære næahcyrican*, *ibid.* 216<sup>3</sup>.

\***næahdæl**, neighbourhood. *He sæde ꝥ þær wære sum æpele gesiðwif in þam næahdælum Tuscie mægðe*, GrD. 71<sup>30</sup>.

\***næahfæder**, vicinus pater. *Nu ic þus swiðe behealde þa næahfædras, þe mid us wæron, maran 7 gepungenran manna dæda ic forlet*, GrD. 179<sup>7</sup>.

\***næahfeald**, intimate. *To his næahfealdum freondum*, Vere., f. 77<sup>b</sup>, l. 7.

\***næahfealdlic**, intimate. *Hi . . . gereor[do]don hi sylfe mid næahfealdlicre gesægne þurh þa halgan spræcu þæs gastlican lifes*, GrD. 168<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Printed in Wanley, p. 131, col. 1.

**nēahgebȳren**, fem., a neighbour. It is in BT., H., S., but is not confined to Late Northumbrian, as indicated in S. *Ða gelamp hit ƿ seo forecwedene fostermoder þæs halgan weres abæd an hriddern<sup>1</sup> hire to læns æt oðrum wife, hire neahgebyrene*, GrD. 97<sup>1</sup>; *He becom to þam ofne in þam þa wif his nehgebyrne (= vicine mulieres) . . . bocon heora hlafas*, *ibid.* 251<sup>23</sup>; *He þa witodlice bæc þone hlaf geond þa wif his nehgebyrene*, *ibid.* 252<sup>5</sup>.

\***nēahland**, neighbourhood. *His modor gewunode to fedenne henna on hire huses cafortune, ac hig gelomlice awrg bæc 7 abat an fox cumende of þam neahlande*, GrD. 69<sup>28</sup> (MS. H.).

**nēahwudu**, neighbouring wood [BT., H.]. *Full oft hit gelamp ƿ of þam neahwuda comon beran*, GrD. 229<sup>20</sup>.

\***nēodhūs**, necessary room. *Syn eac binnan claustre slæpern, beodern, hædernu, 7 ealle þa neodhus þe broðru beþurfon*, Chr., p. 33.

**neorxnawanglic**, of paradise [BT., H.]. *Her onginneð se þridda stod of ðam neorxnawanglican wyllle þe þurh þone gyldenian muþ forð aurn þæs halgan papan . . . Sæc Gregories*, GrD. 179<sup>1</sup>.

\***nēowlinga**, anew. *Se man onginneþ þonne est neowlinga lifigean*, GrD. 266<sup>28</sup> (MS. C.).

-**nihte**, -days old. See **ānnihte**.

\***nihthwil**, the period of a night. *Ne awacode he næfre for eallum þisum, to ðam werig he wære for þære anre nihthwile*, Wst. 147<sup>9</sup>.

\***nīþan**, to hate. *þ hi symble æfæstiað opra manna goddæde 7 hefelicce nīþað þa hi selfe no ðy ær habban willað*, GrD. 117<sup>5</sup>.

\***nīþerflōr**, lower story. *Se diacon gereste hine on þære nyðerflōre þæs ylcan stypeles. 7 wæs on þære ylcan stowe trum stæger mid gewissum stapum fram þære nyðerflōra to þære upflōra*, GrD. 170<sup>17</sup> (MS. H.).

**nīðgrama**, anger [BT., H.]. *Clænsige his heortan gehwa fram æghwīlcum nīðgraman 7 hetelican yrre*, Wst. 180<sup>9</sup>.

\***nīðig**, envious, malicious. *þa nīðigan 7 þa æfstigan 7 þa yðbylgean*, Vere., f. 17<sup>b</sup>, l. 12. Cf. also **lēasferhð**.

**nōwend**, ship-master, skipper, mariner [BT., H.]. In NGL. note to 1, 32, I pointed out that the gloss *naucleri* = *nowendes* occurs in six MSS., and gave an additional instance of the word from MS. 41 (= S. 2), C.C.C. Cambr., p. 411, where St. Michael is spoken of as *se æðela nowend*. To these may be

<sup>1</sup> Note the form *hriddern*, which occurs again pp. 97<sup>26</sup>; 97<sup>33</sup>; 98<sup>4</sup>. Cf. the modern dialectal *ruddern* (Dorsetshire) in Wright's Dial. Dict.

added the following: *Soðlice his nowent, þam wæs nama Uaraca . . . se nowent rihte ꝥ lytle ærene scip þe wiþhinnan þam maran scipe gefæstnod wæs (= Nauta . . . post navem carabum regebat). Þa wearð se rap tobrocen, 7 he færinga onweg gewat mid þam ilcan ærenan scipe . . . 7 þa þy þryddan dæge þa þa se biscop ne geseah ætywan . . . þone nowent, þe ær fram him gegripen wæs fram þam ærenan scipe, he . . . hine untweogendlice deadne gelyfde, GrD. 346<sup>35</sup>; þa onweg anumenum þam nowende 7 geednucodon þam scipe, se biscop ferde to Suþlangbeardum; 7 þa þa he com to Romana hyge, he gemette þone ylecan nowent . . . Þa wæs se biscop swiðe gefeande for þære ungewenedlican blisse, ibid. 347<sup>14</sup>. Cf. O.N. *nór*, a ship (= *nōw-*), Lat. *nāvis*.*

\***numol**, mordax. The dictionaries record it as glossing *capax*; cf. also NGL. 1, 3101. *Swa swa deaðes geferan, swa forfleoh þu ꝥ numele win (= ut mortis socium, sic mordax effuge vinum), Chr., p. 121.*

**nunfæmne**, a nun [BT., H.]. *Be þære nunfæmnan þe bat þone lahtuc, GrD. 10<sup>1</sup>; 30<sup>28</sup>; þa behead seo halige nunfæmne, ibid. 223<sup>14</sup>; Sum mycel aga (= possessor) . . . se wæs beswicen mid þyses middaneardes synlustum ꝥ he nyde genam ane nunfæmnan, ibid. 230<sup>13</sup>. It occurs also p. 242<sup>10</sup>; 242<sup>14</sup> (see quot. under **wæccendlice**); 340<sup>24</sup>; 340<sup>26</sup>.*

**nunlif**, life of a nun [BT., H.]. *Haliges nunlifes drohtoð heo sohte 7 wilnode, GrD. 199<sup>16</sup>.*

\***ofdūneweard**, -des, adv., downwards. *þa underfeng hine sona seo yþ 7 teah ofdunewardes, GrD. 114<sup>33</sup>. See also quot. under **stoc**. oferdrincere, drunkard [BT.]. In H. from Assm. 147<sup>95</sup>, 148<sup>124</sup>. Cf. quotations under **unrihthæmedfremmere** and **woruldstrang**.*

\***oferflōwendlic**, superfluous. The dictionaries have the adv. from Hpt. Gl. 527 (cf. NGL. 1, 5387). *Uton hicgan eallum mægene mid his fultume ꝥ we us oferflowedlice þing fram awurpan, Lambeth, f. 46, l. 9.*

\***oferhlūde**, adv., overloudly. The dictionaries have the adj. *Ne sceal ma[n] sealmas . . . ofstlice singan, ne oferhlude, Chr., p. 89.*

\***oferhygdiglice**, arrogantly, presumptuously. *Forþon þe heo hi symble ahebbað oferhygdilice ongen þa bebodu þære soðfestnesse, GrD. 197<sup>16</sup>.*

\***oferhygdlice**, presumptuously. *Gif we ahsiað nu þone þe þus oferhidlice ana halgað Drihtnes lichaman 7 his blod, hwæt wile he secgan? Chr., p. 138.*

**\*oferlyftlic**, above the air (applied to the second heaven). *Siofon heofonas sindon in gewritum leornode: ⁊ is se lyftlica heofon 7 se oferlyftlica 7 se fyrena (MS. fyrenan) heofon 7 se stronga heofon, þe we rodor hatað, 7 se egeslica heofon 7 engla heofon 7 heofon þære halgan ðrinnisse, S. 2, p. 292; þonne sio duru ðæs oferlyftlican heofones is inemned Elioth, ibid., p. 292.*

**\*oferwelig**, very rich. *Ða forlegenan 7 þa godwracon 7 þa ofe[r]welgan, Jun. 85, f. 35<sup>b</sup>, l. 16.* The *ofe* stands at the edge of the parchment, so that the *r*, which was no doubt written, has been lost.

**\*offrungclāþ**, offertory cloth. *iii offringclāþas, St. E., f. 107.*

**\*offrunghūs**, house of sacrifice. *Io geceas ðas stowe me to offrunghuse, Jun. 22, f. 246, l. 9.*

**\*ofiæthlāf**, sacramental wafer. *þa genam he mid him twegen oflæthlafas on beagwisan abacene, GrD. 343<sup>15</sup>.*

**oftacan**. See **tacan**.

**\*oftþwēal**, frequent washing. *Eawla, wif! To hwan wenest ðu þines lichoman hæle mid smyringe 7 oftþwæale 7 oðrum liðnessum? Verc., f. 58, l. 5.*

**\*ofþylman**, to choke, suffocate. *He symlede æt his beodgereordum ⁊ ic wæs oft swiðe neah ofðylmed 7 asmorod, Verc., f. 22<sup>b</sup>, l. 2.*

**\*oma**, wk. m., or **ome**, wk. f.? a liquid measure. *He cwæð ⁊ he sceolde syllan his hlaforde hundteontig oman mid ele ametene, Trin., p. 400, l. 2.* This is no doubt a loan-word from the Latin *ama* (*hama*) (from Grk. ἀμῆ), 'a water bucket,' which later came to mean 'a measure of wine.' It was also borrowed into M.H.G. as *āme*, *ōme*, whence N.H.G. *Ohm*. It is the Mod. Dutch *aam*, which was adopted into English in the fifteenth century, and remained in use as *alme*, *aume*, *ame* till the eighteenth century as the name of a liquid measure for Rhenish wine.

**onēgan**, with reflex dat., to fear. It is not, as indicated in S., confined to poetry. *þ halige wif ne ondred hire naht þære utran scame 7 unsægernesne . . . ne naht næs hire swiðor onegende, þonne ⁊ hwylc wom 7 fulnes in hire wære, GrD. 279<sup>17</sup>.*

**\*onfōndlic**, accipiendus. Cf. **sellendlic**.

**onrid**, riding horse, steed [BT., H.]. *Ælecon hiredmen his onrid þe he alened hæfde, NSCh., p. 23<sup>25</sup>; †David . . . bead heom ⁊ heo of heoræ anride lihtan sceoldon, NRT., p. 18<sup>29</sup>; cf. NRT., p. 38, and NSCh., p. 132.*

**onsetl**, a sitting on, riding on [BT., H.]. *Forþon he hit mid his onsetle (by riding on the horse) him sylfum to æhte ær gehalgode, GrD. 183<sup>16</sup>.*



\***onswornod**, confused. Cf. *āswornod*.

\***onwegādrifennes**, a driving away. 7 þa, *gehyredre þære his stemne . . . for ðære onwegādrifennesse se awyrgda gast his sceamode*, GrD. 185<sup>13</sup>.

\***onwegfæreld**, departure. *Soðlice þa þes forecivedena mæssepreost gestod in þam solore þæs mynstres 7 ongæt 7 gefeah Benedictes onwegfæreld, þa, þurhwuniendum unonwendedlice eallum þam getimbre þæs hames, ꝥ wundorhus (= solarium) gefeoll, in þam stod se æfstiga mæssepreost*, GrD. 119<sup>26</sup>.

**ōretla**, contumely, insult [BT., H.]. *He . . . sloh þone Godes wer . . . ꝥ he mid oretlan gebysmrod ut eode of þære cyrican*, GrD. 200<sup>16</sup>.

**orleahtor**, danger. It is in the dictionaries, but BT. has only instances from the glosses. But cf. Chr., p. 2, *Hwæt is us selre to donne, þe on swa pleolicum orleahtre (= in tam graui discrimine) synd becumens?*

\***orþanclic**, intelligent? See quot. under *gehyhtendlic*.

\***pīpian**, to blow the pipe. *An stan is in Sicilia haten (so MS., we must supply achates before haten), se wæs on Pires hyrnesse Persea cyninges, þæs ansyne is, swilce an man pipige mid nigon pipan 7 an man hearpige*, ZfdA. xxxiv, 234. Cf. von Fleischhacker's note, where he quotes from Pliny, xxxvii, 3: *Namque habuisse traditur (i.e. Pyrrhus) achaten in qua novem Musæ et Apollo citharam tenens spectarentur*.

\***plyccan**, to pluck. *Ðonne þu setrægel habban wille, þonne plice þu ðine agens geweda mid twam fingrum*, KlZs. 50; *Gylecan tacen his (so MS. for is) þæt þu strece forð þin wenstre handstoc and plyce innan mid þinre wynstran hande*, *ibid.* 105. This verb answers to the M.E. *\*plicchen*, *plighte*, 'to pluck.' Can the *pligeð*<sup>1</sup> = *scalpit* and *pliket* = *adludit*, which is cited in BT. from the Boulogne Prudentius Gl. (= PGH. 396 and 397), be the same verb? The latter is given in BT. s.v. *pliccetan*, and the meaning assigned to it is 'to expose to danger,' but the sense is 'plays with' (*ut vitulum lupus rapturus adludit prius*, Prudentius, *Peristeph.* v, 20).

\***predicung**, preaching. See quotation under *bisceopung*. Cf. *wordpr.*

\***prēostgesamnung**, body or community of priests. *Ðy on ælcere preostgesamnungne is.ælc þrystnes forboden*, Chr., p. 70.

<sup>1</sup> Holder prints *pliged*, but Thorpe (Appendix B to Cooper's Report, p. 146) has *pligeð*.

\***prēosthired**, body or community of priests. *Cleri* = *preosthiredes*, Ngl. 1, 3006; *Hit is gewuna on manegum preosthiredum*, Chr., p. 20; *Se ærceidiacon 7 se prauost . . . lufian þone preosthyred*, *ibid.*, p. 29; *Swa hwile swa an preosthiredede cild bið*, *ibid.*, p. 85; *Gif hwyle broðor an preosthyrede bið þe þa gesettan tida forgymeleasað oððe into cyrcan unæwfastlice 7 prutlice oððe unsydelice gæð*, *ibid.*, p. 96. See also quot. under **rædinggrād**.

**prēostlic**, canonical [BT.]. H. gives ref. to Ang. xiii, 451. *Deah þa forhigendan þara preostlicra gesetednyssa beon healice þæs bisceopes dome to witnienne*, Chr., p. 95; *Eac ic mingie þæt hi gemunon þæs preostlican regoles*, *ibid.*, p. 150.

\***prēostrēaf**, priestly garment. *Be þære gesceadwisnyssa on gyrelan þæs preostreasfes* (= *Ut in cultu vestium discretionem teneant*), Chr., p. 103.

\***prēostregol**, canonical rule. *Libbað clænre heortan 7 clænon lichaman an eowrum preostregole*, Chr., p. 147;  *Ic mingie eac ealle eowre underþeodan preostas þæt hi . . . gehicgen þæt hi gefyllon heora preostregol*, *ibid.*, p. 150; *Beo betwyrx eallum geþwære sybb 7 halig lufu 7 estfullnes lifes be preostregole*, *ibid.*, p. 156.

**prūtian**, to be proud [BT., H.]. *Gif ma[n] . . . þona ærceidiacon oððe þone prauost agyte ƿ hi wyllon modiggan oððe prutian*, Chr., p. 29; *Gif him deoflu hwæt on heora gefance lære[n]*, *hwanon hi modigian magon oððe prutian*, *ibid.*, p. 168.

\***putung**, instigation. *Hation ƿ þurh deofles putunge wæs an belæd* (= *Oderint quod instinctu diaboli ingestum est*), 7 *lufian ƿ þurh Godes godnyssa gesceapon wæs*, Chr., p. 99. For M.E. cf. Hampole, Ps. 35, 12: *And the hand of the synful, that is the puttynge of the fende, stire me not till syn*. It is the verbal sb. of an O.E. verb \***putian**, 'to push, shove,' whence M.E. *puten*, N.E. to *put*. An O.E. \***putian** is not recorded, but there is a *potian*, 'to push, thrust, prod, butt,' for which BT. has two instances. An early twelfth century example is in S. 17, p. 225, l. 15, *Þær hi scoolan þa wyrmes toslittan 7 deofla potian*. For the root vowel cf. *enucian* and *enocian*.

\***pyff**, a puff (of wind). See my note in PBB. xxiv, 245.

\***rædinggrād**, lectern, steps to lectern? *Þonne he þæder geclypod cume . . . ætforan þam bisceope 7 þam preosthiredede, þonne astrece he hine . . . an eorðan ætforan þam rædinggrade* (= *ante absidam*), Chr., p. 56.

\***regol**, a ruler (for drawing lines). See quotation under **regolian**.

\***regolian**, to draw lines with a ruler. *Regoles tacen is ƿ þu*

*wecge þine hand 7 stryce mid þinum scytefingre andlang þinre wynstran handa, swylce þu regolige*, KLZs. 46; *Gyf þu reogolsticcan nabbe, þonne strece þu þine hand upweard 7 stric mid þinum scytefingre andlang þinre wynstran hande, swilce þu regolige*, *ibid.* 115.

**remian**, to mend [H., S.]. *Se Hælend . . . gemette oðre twegen gebroðra, Iacobum 7 Iohannem, on sciþe mid heora fæder Zebedeo remigende heora nett*, Archiv, ci, p. 323. See my note, *ibid.*, p. 311; the five MSS. (containing this passage) which I consulted agree in reading *remigende* or *remiende*. BT. gives one example of it, viz. the rendering of this same passage (Matth. iv, 21) in the West Saxon Gospels, the MSS. of which agree in reading *remigende*. BT. takes it as miscopied for *renigende* (*rēn-* = *regn-*, from *regnian*, 'to put in order, arrange'), but this second instance of the word, independent as it is, confirms the existence of a verb *remian*, 'to mend.'

**\*rihtendebyrdnes**, right order. *Elles ealle healdon . . . hyra rihtendebyrdnyse*, Chr., p. 14.

**\*rihtgefēg**, proper joint. *Eall þæs sciþes fæt wæs acweht 7 for ðam mycclum yþum tolysed 7 toslopen fram eallum his rihtgefegum*, GrD. 248<sup>26</sup>.

**\*rihtgemet**, right measure. *Wite se ealdor ꝥ he hæbbe ealoð his rihtgemet*, Chr., p. 24.

**\*rihtgesceād**, right understanding. *Forþon ꝥ rihtgescead me ontynde þa deogolnesse þurh þine gesægene*, GrD. 56<sup>2</sup>.

**\*rihtgesetednes**, right ordinance, institution, rule. *Gif hwa angean þas gesetednyssa oððe oðre swilce rihtgesetednyssa beo toþunden*, Chr., p. 97; cf. also above s.v. *inwunung*.

**\*rihtgewittig**, rational, sane. *þ̅ getacnað ꝥ seo rihtgewittige sawl siteð on þam lichaman*, GrD. 245<sup>22</sup>; *Hwylc rihtgewittigra manna is to þon snotor ꝥ he wylle þa gastas secgan lichamlice?* *ibid.* 305<sup>2</sup>.

**\*rihtlīfhād**, right mode of life. *Halige men gebiddað for heora feondum on þa tide ꝥ hi magon . . . hi gehælan mid hyra sylfra rihtlīflade*, GrD. 336<sup>1</sup>.

**rihtraciend**, preacher [BT., H.]. *Seo boc (Ecclesiastes) is agendlice on Ænglise rihtraciend gehaten*, GrD. 264<sup>27</sup>. It occurs again GrD. 265<sup>4</sup>; 265<sup>5</sup>; 266<sup>17</sup>; 267<sup>11</sup>; 267<sup>16</sup>.

**rihtþeow**, **-þeowa**, lawful slave [BT., H.]. *Sæge ꝥ ic þin rihtþeowa sy, 7 syle me on þeowdome for hine*, GrD. 180<sup>6</sup> (MS. C.). MS. O. has *rihtþeow*.

**\*riscebrōc**, rushy brook. Cf. NSCh., p. 63.

\***†rōt**, a root. *Se Godes freond cwæð ꝥ he leofode be weode 7 be wyrtran roten 7 be wateres drencce*, S. 17, p. 122, l. 4; *He leofode be wyrtran rotan*, *ibid.*, p. 124, l. 32; *Forþan ðe he nolde ꝥ ða roten fordrugode wæron*, NRT., p. 4<sup>26</sup>. H. and S. have the compound *rotfæst* from the *Chronicle*, A.D. 1127.

\***ruhha**, a ray? See **suhha**.

\***rūmgāllice**, widely. *þa þe her rungallice ofer Godes riht ricsiað, þa beoð þær on mæstum racenteagum*, Vere., f. 17, l. 22 (this passage is also in S. 2, p. 258).

**sæscyll**, sea shell [BT., H.]. *þa he (St. Felix) ꝥ nolde, he wæs nacod on carcern onsended 7 þær understregd mid sæscellum 7 mid scearpum stanum*, MH. 18<sup>21</sup>.

**samlinga** (by-form of *samm-*), immediately [BT., S.]. Cf. my note in Ang. xv, 207.

\***samlocen**, half-closed. *Gyf þu candelsticcan habban wille, þonne blaw þu on þinum scytefingre 7 hald þine hand samlocene, swylce þu candelstaf hæbbe*, KIZs. 26; *Hafa þu þine wynstran hand samlocene*, *ibid.* 80; *þæs bæcernes tacne is ꝥ mon mid þam samlocone handum togædere*,<sup>1</sup> *ibid.* 111.

\***samodgang**, communication (from one room to another). *Witodlice in þære stowe fram þam nyþeran dæle into þam uferan wæs samodgang þurh gewisne upstige*, GrD. 170<sup>23</sup>. This is the reading of MS. C.; MS. O. has *somedtoncg*. Can it be that O. is right, and that we have here a substantive *samodtang* used in the sense of 'connection, communication'?

\***samodtang**, adj., continuous, successive. *Gedo ꝥ man on þyssum þrytigum dagum samodtangum (= diebus triginta continuis) ælce dæge geoffrige for hine*, GrD. 345<sup>25</sup> (in MS. C. only); *Swa hit þa wæs geworden ꝥ he eode þa vi samodgongan dagas (= per sex continuos dies) genoh bliþe 7 orsorgh him to cyrcan*, *ibid.* 309<sup>6</sup> (in MS. O. only). There can be little doubt that we have the same word in both passages, and that *samodgongan* is miswritten for *-tongan*; cf. *gadertang*, 'continuous, connected with'; *gædertangnes*, 'continuation'; *getang*, *getanglice*, 'near, together'; *getenge*, 'close to' (= O. Sax. *bitengi*, O.H.G. *gizengi*), etc.; also, with different ablaut, *samtinges*, 'without interval, immediately.'

\***samodtang**, sb., communication, connection? Cf. **samodgang**.

\***samodwist**, a being one with. *Swa mycclre ma we gefremede beoð under eadmodnesse to þære samodwiste þæs ordfruman eallra*

<sup>1</sup> So MS.; there is a vb. missing.

*gesceafta* (= *quanto cum auctore omnium efficitur per humilitatem*), GrD. 224<sup>4</sup>.

\***samstorfen**, half dead. *Seminecem* = *samstorfenne*, PGH. 401.

\***samweaxen**, half grown up. *Ælc man hæfð swaþeah his agens longe on þære mycelnesse þe he man wæs ær, oððe he beon scolde, gif he full weaxe, se ðe on cildhade oððe samweaxen gewat*, MS. Jun. 99, fol. 109<sup>b</sup>, l. 8 (also in MS. Trin., p. 266, and other MSS.).

**sārspell**, lament. This word is recorded in BT., H., and S., and BT. gives an instance from Hy. 4, 96. S. marks the word as only occurring in poetry, but it is also found in prose: *Se man sæde fram helle siðfate swylc sarspell swylc næfre ær on men ne becom, ne naht oft siððan*, MH. 16<sup>3</sup>.

**sceaftrihte**, in a straight line [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 54.

\*†**scearnbudda**, dung-beetle. *Scarabeus* = *scearnbudda*, ÆG. 308<sup>1</sup> (MS. W.).

\***sceaðful**, hurtful. *Swa þonne geweorðeð þæt we becomað þonne fram þam idlan wordum to þam sceaðfullum*, GrD. 209<sup>25</sup>.

**sceawere**, a mirror. *Nu we men geseoð swylc þurh sceawere 7 on rædelse* (1 Cor. 13<sup>12</sup>), Jun. 99, fol. 114<sup>b</sup>, l. 15 (also in MS. Trin., p. 279, and other MSS.). Cf. also †Ang. xi, 374<sup>78</sup>, *On þan hulgen gewriten se mann hine sylfne mæig sceaewigen swa swa on hwyleen sceawere* (from Vesp., fol. 106). The word is in the dictionaries, but BT.'s only instance is a gloss = WW. 152<sup>38</sup>. *Speculea* = *sceawere*.

**scegð**, a boat of considerable size (not a small, light boat). Cf. NSCh., p. 128.

\***sceoccen**, devilish (from *sceocca*, *scucca*). *Man toheow þa sticmalum þone sceocceanan god*, S. 6, p. 159, l. 12.

\***sceppe**, a measure. *Her stent ða forwarde ðe Æþeric worhte wið þan abbode on Niwentune, þæt is iii sceppe mealles 7 healf sceppa hwate, an slægryðer, v scep . . . . Leofstan abbod doð to þis fermfultum an sceppe malt 7 iii hund hlase 7 vi fliccen 7 oþer vi to fyllinge into þan ealdan fyrme*, St. E., f. 106<sup>b</sup>. This word, which is from O.N. *skeppa*, 'a measure, a bushel,' still survives in the modern dialects as *skep*, 'a basket'; the earliest instances hitherto recorded are late M.E. (fifteenth century). Though not in the later O.E. dictionaries, *sceppe* is to be found in Lye and Bosworth (cf. note to *scoru*).

**scimrian**, to glisten, shine [H.]. BT. only has an instance, from a gl. But see quot. under **dægredlōma**.

**scinlic**, phantasmal, magic [H.]. It is not confined to Late

Northumbrian, as indicated in S. *Be þam ƿ preostas hi warnien wið þa scynlican hiwinga deofla ƿrættes*, Chr., p. 167.

**scipfæreld**, sea-journey [BT., H.]. *Sume dage men wæron on scipfæreldo of Siccilia þam ealande*, GrD. 273<sup>18</sup>.

**scoru**, a score [BT., S.]. *Heron stent gecwriten hwæt man funde æt Eggemere syððan Cole hit let. Ðæt is vii oxen 7 viii cy 7 ii feldhrypera* (glossed by *pascuales vituli*) 7 ii stottas (gl. by *equi uiles*) 7 v scora (gl. by *quinquies uiginti*) scæp . . . 7 viii score (gl. by *octies uiginti*) æcere gesawen 7 i flicce (gl. by *an bacun*), St. E., f. 108. The history of this word is interesting: it first appears in Lye (and the same holds good of the words *sceppe*, *stott*, *manslot*), with the ref. "Cart. ad calc. C.R. Ben.," i.e. to the MS. of the Benedictine Rule at C.C.C. Cambridge. This is incorrect, as the words occur not in the *Cambridge MS.*, but in documents at the end of the MS. of the Ben. Rule at C.C.C. *Oxford*. From Lye Bosworth took them over together with the wrong ref., but Toller, presumably because he was unable to verify the ref., excluded them, and hence they have disappeared from the dictionaries.<sup>1</sup> In the case of *scoru*, Schröer called attention to it in RBS., p. xxii, and also Skeat in the Supplement to the first ed. of his *Etym. Dict.* in 1884, but it is to be found neither in BT. nor S.; H. gives it without a ref. on the authority of Skeat. Even now its existence does not seem to be generally known, for Björkman in his *Scandin. Loan-words in M.E.*, 1900, p. 129, mentions O.E. *scor* as having been quoted by Kluge, but states that he has been unable to find any O.E. instance of it. As the retention of the *sk* sound shows, it is of Scandinavian origin, O.N. *skor*. Note the early occurrence of the Norman French *bacun*.

**\*scrapian**, to scrape. *Gyf þu ægera beþurfe, þonne scrapa þu mid þinum fingre up on þinne wynstran þuman*, KlZs. 67. This is the O.E. source of M.E. *schrapen*; the N.E. *scrape* is, of course, from the O.N. *skrapa*.

**\*scrūdfæoh**, money for buying clothes. See quot. under **hogg**.

**\*sealtflæsc**, salted meat. *Donne þu for hwylcere neode sealtflæsc wille, þonne twenge þu mid þinre swiðran neopewearde þine wynstran, þær se lyra þiccost si, 7 do mid þinum þrim fingrum, swilce þu sealte*, KlZs. 78. Or read *sealt flæsc*?

**\*sealting**, dancing. *Mæssepreostas . . . ne beon an þam geferscypum þær ma[n] wogerlice leoð 7 tellice singe, oððe þær*

<sup>1</sup> Except that H. has *scor* from Skeat.

*lichamana beoð fracodlice gebæru mid saltingum 7 tumbinegum*, Chr., p. 130.

\**searumete*, dainty, delicacy. *He fylde his wambe mid searumettum 7 mid oferfylllo*, Verc., f. 22, l. 2 (S. 2, p. 275, where this passage also occurs, has *searomettum*).

\**sellendlic*, dandus. *Witodlice swa hwylce swa wenað þæt soð lufu sy on æte 7 on wæte, oþþe on oþrum anfondlicum 7 sellendlicum þingum (= et dandis atque accipiendis rebus), na hwoonlice hie dwelidæð*, Theod., f. 104<sup>b</sup>; *ðe næfre gystas on husærne onfoð, buton sellendlices gysthuses med ær apinsod sy (= nisi prius dandi hospiti merces compensetur)*, *ibid.*, f. 97.

\**semnendlic*, immediate. The dictionaries have the adverb. *Arrianus . . . wearð slegen mid semnendlicre blindnesse*, GrD. 235<sup>4</sup> (MS. O.); *Hi gewunedon in þære symnenlican 7 færlican wafunge*, *ibid.* 284<sup>23</sup> (MS. O.).

\**sēocmōd*, not strong-minded. See quot. under *snȳtan*.

*sicor*, \**†sicorlice*, \**†sicornes*. The dictionaries record the simple *sicor* with the single reference to the CP. 425<sup>3</sup>. It, however, also occurs in the early twelfth century MS. Vesp. D. 14, in an Engl. version of Alcuin's *De virtutibus*: cf. Ang. xi, 377<sup>139</sup>, *Swyðe sicore forgyfonysse se mæg him biddan æt Gode, se þe, etc.* The compounds *sicorlice* and *sicornes*, both of which occur in M.E., and are still in use in the Northern dialects, are not recorded in the O.E. dictionaries, but both are found in MS. Vesp. D. 14. Cf. Max Förster, *Furnivall Celebration Volume*, p. 92<sup>45</sup>, *For þan þe þa apostles scolden witen sicerlice ꝥ he arisen wæs of deaðe*. The substantive occurs in MS. Vesp. D. 14, fol. 163, *þa habbeð mycele mede, for heo habbeð blisse for þære sicornysse Godes rice[s]*. Note the use of *for* as a conjunction; it is common in MS. Vesp. D. 14, cf. H. A. Vance, *Der spätangelsächsische Sermo in Festis S. Marie Virginis*, Darmstadt, 1894, p. 16. The two earliest instances of *for* conj. in the NED. are from this MS.

\**slegwyrhta*, a worker in metals. *þæt oþer wif Sella acende Tubalcain, þe wæs slegwyrhta 7 smið (= malleator et faber)*, Genesis iv, 22 (printed by Chase in *Archiv*, c, p. 254, and reprinted in Cook's *Biblical Quotations in O.E. Prose Writers*, 2nd series, p. 307).

\**sleghriðer*, ox or cow for slaughtering. Cf. quotation s.v. *sceppe*. Cf. *slegnæt* in the dictionaries.

[*slīc*, sleek, smooth, cunning.] This word, supposed to be the parent of N.E. *sleek*, is included in all the modern dictionaries

on the authority of a fragment printed by Cockayne in his *Narratiunculae*, p. 50, where he read *slicera*. The Latin original has *sapientior*, and Max Förster has recently shown (*Archiv*, cviii, 21) that the MS. had not *slicera*, but *snotera*, the *t* and the right half of the *o* being lost in consequence of a tear; Cockayne read what remained of the *o* as *e*, and the *n* as *li*.

\**slūmere*, a sleeper. See quotation under *swefecere*.

\**smēalicyys*, subtlety. *Preostas synt to myngienne ꝥ hi beon ware ꝥ hi ne wurðon beswicene fram deoflum þurh geþanca smealicyysoe*, Chr., p. 167.

\**smiðbylg*, smith's bellows. *ƿeah mon þone garsecg mid isernum weallum utan betyne . . . 7 hine þonne utan besette mid smiðbylium*, Jun. 23, f. 145<sup>b</sup>, l. 5. The same passage occurs in SS., p. 85 (from MS. Tiberius A. 3), where the reading is *smiðbelgum*, and in Wst. 146<sup>29</sup>, which has the uncompounded *byligeon*.

*smolt*, lard, fat [BT.]. It is in S. without ref., and in H. with ref., to the interlinear version of Æðelwold's *De consuetudine monachorum*, Ang. xiii, 404. In *In septuagesima pinguedo intermittatur usque in quinquagesimam*, the word *pinguedo* is glossed by *smolt*. Cf. also: *ƿær seulan eac ii fette swyn up arisan to smolte oððe iii oran*, St. E., f. 108. Cf. O.N. and Low German *smolt*, Dutch *smout*. It is connected with the Germanic vb. \**smeltan*, N.H.G. *schmelzen*, 'to melt.'

\**snyflung*, mucus (from the nose). Cf. *snȳtan*. It is the verbal subst. from an unrecorded \**snyflan* (from *snoft*, 'mucus'), whence M.E. *snivelen*, N.E. *to snivel*.

\**snȳtan*, to clear the nose. *Gif heora ænegum for unhæle hræca of breoste oððe snyflung of nosa derige, hræce 7 snyte bæstan him oððe adun be his sidan, 7 þæt fortrede, þe læs hit seocmodum broþrum 7 cisum wyrðe to wlættan . . . 7 on cyrean 7 on portice 7 on ælere stowe, swa hwæt swa ma[n] him fram hræce oððe snyte, fortrede hit mid his fotum*, Chr., p. 35. The dictionaries have the verbal substantive *snȳting*, 'sneezing,' and *candelsnȳtels*, 'snuffers,' but not the vb. *snȳtan*. This verb, which presupposes the existence of an O.E. \**snūt* (whence M.E. *snoute*, N.E. *snout*), still survives in the dialects; it is, of course, cognate with O.N. *snȳta*, N.H.G. *schneuzen*, etc.

\**speresceaft*, spear-shaft. See quotation under *færrærning*.

\**ƿspillan*, to spill. See *gespillan*.

†*sprott*, a fish-name, sprat. See note to *culling*. BT. has only one instance, from Ang. viii, 310.



\***stælðing**, theft. *þe læs þa þenas . . . þara broðra god þurh stælðing (= furtim) ætferion*, Chr., p. 30.

\***stæþhlýpe**, sb., a steep place. The dictionaries have the adj. *þa þa he geseah manige men gan þurh þa stæþhlypan heora uncysta (= per abrupta vitiorum)*, GrD. 95<sup>16</sup>. See also quot. under **holnes**.

\***stāncynn**, kind of stone. *Abestus (= asbestos) hatte sum stancynn on Claudea rice (= Arcadia)*, ZfdA. xxxiv, 233.

\***stearcmōd**, stubborn. *Hit is neod þam þe oð þis modig 7 prut 7 upahafen wære, 7 stearcmōd lyfede*, Chr., p. 13.

\***stēorlēaslic**, not under control, undisciplined, wild. *He yfelsacode . . . Godes mægnþrym . . . in manegum gymeleaslicum wordum þe steorleaslicu cildru gewuniað to sprecane*, GrD. 289<sup>10</sup>.

**stoc**, house, dwelling-place, place [H., S.]. In BT. only as place-name. *þ aborstone clif hreas þa ofðuneward . . . of þ hit com þær hit mynte feallan ofer þ mynster, 7 þ þonne wære hryre ealles þæs stoces 7 forwyrd ealra þæra broðra*, GrD. 12<sup>12</sup>; *þa sona in Cassinum þ stoc he onbead þam æfastan were þ*, etc., GrD. 172<sup>5</sup> (MS. O.). MS. C. has in C. *þære stowe*; MS. H. has on C. *þam stocwic*.<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Ormulum*, l. 1050, *O tuezzen stocess*; l. 9778, *I faderr stoke*; l. 15694, *Inn oþre stocess*; and modern place-names.

\***stōrfæt**, censor. *Ðonne þu storfæt habban wille, þonne wend þu þine hand ofðune 7 wege hi, swylee þu styre*, KlZs. 24.

\***stott**, a kind of horse. See quotation under **scoru**. The earliest other instance of the word known to me is in the thirteenth century *Owl and Nightingale*. To judge from the gloss *equi uiles*, it must in O.E. have denoted an inferior kind of horse, but by Chaucer's time its meaning seems to have altered, for his reeve "sat upon a ful good stot." Lye and Bosworth both have it in the incorrect form *stotte* (cf. note to **scoru**). Wright (*Dial. Dict.*) quotes a now obsolete seventeenth century North Country *stot*, 'a young horse.' Is it the same as the M.E. *stott*, 'a bullock,' which still survives in the dialects?

\***strætlanu**, street. *Seo strætlanu is on ðære byrig of clenum golde geworht*, S. 5, p. 385, l. 17.

\***strichrægl**? a cloth for rubbing or wiping with? *Eadgyfe his swyster an strichrægl*, NSCh., p. 23<sup>21</sup>.

**stroccian**, to stroke [BT., H.]. *Gyf þe meolce lyste, þonne strocca þu þinne wynstran finger mid þinne swyþra[n] handa þam gelice swylee þu melce*, KlZs. 66.

<sup>1</sup> This is the only instance of *stocwic* in BT.

\***strūđian**, wk. vb., to plunder. *ƿa ƿa ƿu swiđust strudadest 7 ođre men mid wo reafodest, ƿa greowon une ƿa ecan witu*, Verc., f. 22<sup>b</sup>, l. 20. Cf. **gestrūđian**.

\***sufmete**, a relish. *He het beran mid him þone suftmete þe he ær het gegearwian*, GrD. 201<sup>26</sup>.

\*†**suhha** = *fannus*, a fish-name. See note to **culling**. *Suhha* is, I take it, miscopied for *ruhha*, and we apparently have here a late O.E. instance of the later M.E. *roze*, corresponding to Middle Low German *ruhe*, *roche*, whence N.H.G. *Roche*, 'the ray.' Its precise relation to O.E. *reohhe* = *fannus* (WW. 181<sup>6</sup>; 319<sup>17</sup>; ÆG. 308<sup>6</sup>), M.E. *rehze* (see NED. s.v. *reigh*), is not clear.

\***sumerbōc**, a lectionary for the summer. *Brihtric hæfð . . . . 1 mæsseboc 7 winterrædingboc 7 sumerboc*, St. E., f. 107. The dictionaries have *sumerrædingboc*.

\***sunnanlēoma**, light of the sun, sunbeam. *Swa swa he sylf syððan rehte, ƿ cac eall middaneard swylce under anum sunnanleoman gelogod wære*, GrD. 171<sup>11</sup> and 172<sup>22</sup>.

\***swangettung**, movement, agitation. *Seo sæ getacnað ƿas andwerdan woruld, þe mid mislicum gelimpum ƿære sæ swangetunge geefenlæcð*, Archiv, ci, p. 323. Cf. my note, *ibid.*, p. 311.

\***swefecere**, a sleeper; **swefecung**, sleep. *ƿa gedwylđmen man hæf on Grecise Nictates (= Nyctages), 7 we on ure geþeode slumeras hi magon oððe swefeceras nemnan, 7 eac hi ma[n] mæg slaperas hatan*, Chr., p. 40; *Se hopa þæs toweardan ærystes, þonne þa rihtcysan swylce of sleepes swæfcunge arisað*, *ibid.*, p. 41. The dictionaries give a vb. *āswefecian*, 'to eradicate, root up,' the source of which is WW. 395<sup>3</sup> and 491<sup>29</sup>, *extirpatus* = *aswefecad*; these two gl. both go back to one original, and are a gl. to Aldhelm, *De laudibus virginittatis*, ed. Giles, p. 16<sup>27</sup>. I strongly suspect that in the original the word was miswritten for *astefecad* = *astyfecad*, and that an *āswefecian*, 'to root up,' is non-existent.

\*†**swigmæsse**, silent or still mass. *Se prest stod on þære swimæsse*, S. 17, p. 120, l. 6; *Se eadiga Egidius mæssode on þan nextan Sunnandæge, 7 calswa he was on þære swigmæsse 7 geornlice bæd for þon cinege*, *ibid.*, p. 129, l. 31. Stratmann-Bradley has an instance of *swimæsse* from Morris, O.E. Hom., 2nd ser., p. 97 (late twelfth century), but these are earlier.

\*†**swōtlice**, adv., sweetly. BT. and S. have the adj. *Heo byð swa swotlice gefostrede*, Vesp., f. 162, l. 14.

[**swylt**, a whirlpool.] This word is given both in BT. and H., with the ref. Hpt. Gl. 468 (i.e. the Brussels Aldhelm MS., the gl.

from which were published in the *ZfdA.*, vol. ix), *swyttes* = *gurgitis*. Both BT. and H. assume that *swyttes* stands for *swyltes*, and BT. suggests connection with *swelgan*, 'to swallow.' The passage in Aldhelm is *rapaci gurgitis alveo*, and in the Digby Aldhelm MS. (cf. NGL. 1, 2667) there is no gl. over *gurgitis*, but over *rapaci* is written *ueloci, swiftum*, which is quite correct. There can be little doubt, as I suggested in my note, that the *swyttes* in the Brussels MS. is for *swyftes*, the scribe wrongly regarding *rapaci* as a genitive and as agreeing with *gurgitis* and not with *alveo*.

**syhðe**, team of oxen [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 127.

**†tacan, oftacan.** The verb *tacan*, 'to take' (from O.N. *taka*), is recorded in late O.E. BT. gives two early twelfth century instances from the Chronicle in the sense of 'to take captive,' and Plummer in his glossary to the Chron. gives further examples of it in this sense. Also from the year 1135 Plummer quotes an instance *toc to uerrien him*, 'took to making (began to make) war upon him,' which is, of course, imitated from the O.N. *taka at*, with the infinitive = 'to begin.' In the year 1127 we read in the Chron. *þæt landfole him wið toc* = 'received, accepted,' borrowed from O.N. *taka við*, 'to receive.' To these I can add two instances of another phrase evidently modelled on O.N. usage. In O.N. *taka á* meant 'to touch,' and in MS. S. 17 we find *tacan on* used in the same sense. *Soðlice ꝥ ilce ele is swa mihtig 7 swa strange ꝥ swa hwæt swa hit on tæp, þærrihtes hit eall forbærnð*, S. 17, p. 178, l. 21; *Hi dydon þa hwætlice ealswa heom getæht wæs, 7 sona swa ꝥ ele toc on ꝥ wæter, þa aras þær upp swiðe mycel fyr*, *ibid.*, p. 179, l. 10.

**\*†oftacan**, to overtake. By the side of M.E. *overtaken* there existed in early M.E. a compound *oftaken* with the same meaning. The two remained in use side by side during the greater part of the M.E. period, but by the beginning of the fifteenth century it had been quite superseded by *overtake*. The earliest quotation for *oftaken* in the NED. is from Layamon, but MS. S. 17 affords us an earlier example. *Se wrecc mann þærrihtes awehte, 7 hrædlice up aras 7 arn æfter þam Godes deorlinge . . . 7 he oftoc hine þa*, S. 17, p. 174, l. 10.

**tæflung**, gambling [BT.]. *Us syndon synderlice on þisum dagum færbodene . . . idele spræca 7 tæflunga 7 beorscypas*, Cleopatra, B. 13, f. 49, l. 13. Also in Vere., f. 108, and in other MSS.

**\*tælfull**, blameworthy, reprehensible. Cf. quotation under **tōsōcn**.

**\*tamcian**, to tame, soothe. *Leohhtlic hwyslung mæg hors tamcyan*, 7 *leónhwelpas gremian* (= *Lenis sibilus equos mitigat, catulos instigat*), Chr., p. 163. Can the *getaccodon* = *edomitis* (PGH. 402) be another instance? The original may have had *getæccodon*, and the copyist may have left the *m*-contraction out, and misread the *e* as *c*. The *untameul* of PGH. 397 is, no doubt, a derivative of this vb. The vb. itself is a derivative of an O.E. *\*tamian*: cf. *stalcian* from *stalian*. On the syncope of the middle vowel, cf. Weyhe, PBB. xxxi, 48.

**tending**, a burning, stinging (of nettles) [BT., S.]. H. has *tending*, 'burning,' without ref., and BT., S. have *ätending*, 'incitement.' *Ile þa unscrydde his reafe 7 hine sylfne nacodne awearp 7 wylede on þæra þorna ordum 7 on þæra netela tendingum*, GrD. 101<sup>17</sup> (MS. H.). MS. C. has *tændlengum*, and MS. O. *tendlingum*.

**\*tending**. See **tending**.

**\*tesoward**, hurtful speech. *þa he swiðust oðre men mid tesowordum tal[d]e in his renceo, þa earnode he me þæs ecan teonan*, Verc. 22<sup>b</sup>, l. 19. See also quot. under **gealpettung**.

**\*tilen**, **teolen**, studium [*tilian*]. *þa þa he wæs swyðe georne behealdende ða teolone* (so MS. C.; MS. O. has *tilone*) *his gestliðnesse* (= *Cum hospitalitatis studio valde esset intentus*), GrD. 194<sup>12</sup>.

**timple**, a toothed implement used in weaving. See quot. under **ätimplian**.

**\*torfian**, intrans., to be tossed. *þa geseah he an scip, ut on þære sæ, swa swiðe torfigende fram þan wealcendum sæs yðum 7 ealle þa men wendon 7 heora scip tobrocen wære*, S. 17, p. 120, l. 29. The dictionaries only record *torfian* as a transitive verb.

**\*tösöcn**, a visiting. *þa forman costnunga preosthades mannon cumað of wifa gelomlicre tosocne, 7 þanon weorðað preostas talfulle*, Chr., p. 109.

**\*töslæfan**, to cut in pieces. *Ða tyn ælnæ heo on twa toslæfdon 7 on ðam ilcæn temple hit all biheowen*, NRT. 32<sup>2</sup>. It is the causative of *töslifan*.

**\*trendan**, intrans., to roll. In NGL. 1, 114, occurs the gloss: *teretes, .i. rotundos, sintrendende*. To it I gave the following note:—"H. has the less good reading *sintredende*: cf. *sintrendel*. In the *-trendende* of D. we have the ptc. of the O.E. vb. *\*trendan*, M.E. *trenden*, 'to roll, to turn,' N.E. *to trend*. Cf. also MS. NE. F. 4, 10 (MS. Bodley, 340), fol. 128, and *hi þa namon swiðe micelne stan 7 fortrendon þære byrgenne duru*, i.e. they closed the entrance to the sepulchre by rolling a large stone to it." I had overlooked

an instance which actually occurs of the uncompounded *trendan*. *Se æppel næfre þæs feorr ne trenddeð, he cyð hwanon he com*, Ang. i, 285 (from MS. Faustina, A. x). Zupitza believed *trenddeð* to be miswritten for *trendlað*, but I take it to be correct.

\**tumbing*, dancing. Cf. quot. under *sealting*.

\**twædding*, adulation. *þam gyltigum broðrum . . . . nateshwon ne sceolon þa oðre broðro to swiðe olæccan, ne hig mid twæddingum beswican* (= aut eos adulationibus decipere), Chr., p. 100; *Liccetung, twaddung*,<sup>1</sup> *murenung* (= dissimulatio, adulatio, murmuratio), *ibid.*, p. 61.

\**twifyrcelian*, to be different from. See *forclas*.

*þæt*, adv., then, thence (in the charters). Cf. NSCh., p. 113.

*þān*, wet, moist. It is in the dictionaries, but BT. and H. only give ref. to the gl.<sup>2</sup> (WW. 446<sup>13</sup>, 526<sup>22</sup>); it occurs, however, elsewhere: "*Syle me þine bletsunge. þu sealdest me sūperne lond 7 drugiende. Geiece me ƿ 7 syle me þan.*" *þa sealde se fæder hyre þan 7 wæt land bufan 7 þan 7 wæt beneoðan*,<sup>3</sup> GrD. 245<sup>19</sup> (MS. O.); *Seo þonne asworetteð 7 bideþ æt þam fæder þanes landes 7 wætes*, *ibid.* 245<sup>23</sup>.

\**þeofung*, thieving. See quotation under *morðorcwalu*.

*þeostrig, þystrig*, dark. BT. only gives Northumbrian and Kentish instances, and S. regards it as not West-Saxon. Cf., however: *Gif þin eage byð manfull, þonne byð þin lichama eall þystrig*, GrD. 76<sup>9</sup>.

\**þidercyme*, a coming thither. *Hi woldon þa helle belucen wið ures Drihtnes fore 7 wið his þidercyme*, S. 17, p. 73, l. 9.

\**þreatnes*, affliction, tribulation. *Hit gedafenað ƿ hit sie on ðam (sic) nexstan tide, þonne hungor 7 sweorda gefeoht bið, 7 mycel þreatnes geworden bið, 7 manigra folca gefehta beoð*, Vere., f. 80<sup>b</sup>, l. 12.

\**þrinlic*, threefold. *On ðone (i.e. God) we sceolon gelyfan þrynlíene on hadum 7 anlíene on spedum*, MS. Cleopatra B. 13, f. 44, l. 7. This same passage also occurs in Vere., f. 106<sup>b</sup>, and in other MSS.

*þrōwerhād*, martyrdom [BT., H.]. See *þrōwiend-* and *þrōwethād*.

<sup>1</sup> *twaddung* has been partly erased and then inked over by a later hand, so that I cannot be quite certain of the root vowel.

<sup>2</sup> This is a gl. to Aldhelm's *De laudibus virginum*, ed. Giles, 174<sup>3a</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Joshua xv, 19.

\***þrōwethād**, martyrdom. *þ hi onfengon þa ungebrosnendlican lean þæs þrowethades*, GrD. 233<sup>15</sup>; *Full manige men magon underfon þone þrowothad*, *ibid.* 233<sup>20</sup> (so MS. C.; MS. O. has *ðrowerhad*).

\***þrōwiendhād**, martyrdom. *þæs þrowendhades seo gearnung byþ in deogulnesse*, GrD. 231<sup>8</sup> (so MS. C.; MS. O. has *ðrowerhades*).

**þrȳn**, to press, bind. *Se lichoma lið on eorðan isne genearwod 7 mid racentunge (sic) geðryd 7 mid bendum gebunden 7 mid fetrum gefestnod*, *Verc.*, f. 117, bottom line; *Expræsīt = geðryde vel arat*, *St. Matth.*, ed. Skeat, p. 3<sup>7</sup>; *Eðiluald Lindisfearnolondinga biscob hit uta geðryde 7 gebelde*, *St. John*, ed. Skeat, p. 188; *Expressum = aþryd*, *WW.* 393<sup>29</sup>; *Expilatam = aþryid*, *ibid.* 20<sup>16</sup>; *Expil. = aþryd*, *ibid.* 231<sup>24</sup>; *Expil. = aþrid*, *ibid.* 393<sup>4</sup>; †*Pressus = beþrid*, *Fngl.* 40. Cf. *Sievers*, *Ags. Gr.*, 3rd ed., §§ 117 and 408, anm. 18.

\***þurhwunol**, perpetual. *þam leofestan biscope . . . an Cristes naman ic sende þurhcunule gretinge*, *Chr.*, p. 155.

[**þys(s)**, a storm.] Cf. my note in *PBB.* xxiv, 245.

**unæwfæstlice**, irreligiously [*BT.*]. See quot. under **prēosthired**.

\***unālogen**, not lied, true. *Ac him is hwæðre þæt soþe in heofonum gehealden mid urum Dryhtne Hælendum Christi þæt him ece 7 unalogen bið*, *Verc.*, f. 5, l. 2.

\***unārwurðlic**, dishonest. *Swa hit is eac unarwurðlic 7 bysmerlic 7 hig (the canons) oðres hades reaf werian*, *Chr.*, p. 101.

\***unāspringendlic**, unfailing.  *Ic eom in heofona rice, þær is leoht 7 ece lif 7 unaspringentic gefea*, *Jun.* 85, f. 14, l. 8.

**underngeweorc**, breakfast [*BT.*, *H.*]. *þa sealde he heom . . . ane trywene fāscan wines fulle to þon 7 hi mihton heom þa on heora færelde to underngeweorce habban*, *GrD.* 66<sup>12</sup>; *þa gelaðode se Drihtnes wer þysne cyning to underngeweorce*, *ibid.* 186<sup>3</sup>.

\***unforspornen**, not hindered. Cf. **unforspurned**.

\***unforspurned**, not hindered. *þ we sceoldon on unforspurnedum fotum þisses andweardan weorces gan on þone weg þæs ecan lifes*, *GrD.* 60<sup>23</sup> (this is the reading of MS. C., O. has *unforspurnenen*, and H. has *unatspurnenum*). Note the weak form *spurned*.

\***ungedwimorlice**, clearly, without any delusion. *þ weolen underfeng wurðlice hine, him onhawigendum, ungedwimorlice*, *Trin.*, p. 96, l. 10.

\***ungefæd**, indiscretion, unreason. See instance given above s.v. **crēaslic**.

\***ungefēa**, unhappiness. *Ða men þe mæstne dream . . . butan Godes ondrysum up ahebbað her on worulde, hie þonne est mæste*

*unrotneſſe butan ende 7 mæstne ungefean butan ænigre bliſſe hie onfoð*, *Verc.*, f. 73, l. 13.

\***ungefög**, sb., excess, immanitas. As an adjective it is recorded in the dictionaries. *Weamode lareowas þurh hetolnyſſe heora reðſciþes gehwyrfað þære lare gemet to ungefoge þære wælhreownyſſe* (= *ad immanitatem crudelitatis*), *Chr.*, p. 114.

\***ungenemendlic**, unexpected. *þa ſemninga wearð he mid færlicum 7 ungenæmnendlicum* (= *inopinata*) *deaðe forþfered*, *GrD.* 341<sup>13</sup>.

\***ungeriht(ed)**, uncorrected, unreformed. *Gif hig þonne gyt eallunga ungerihte 7 ungecyrrede beon*, *Chr.*, p. 98. Cf. **wandung**.

\***ungerýdelic**, rough, violent. The dictionaries have the adverb. *þurh þone byþ oferswiþed 7 oferſtaled ꝥ ungerýdelice 7 ꝥ hlude gefit þæs folces*, *GrD.* 265<sup>2</sup>.

\***ungeswenced**, unceasing. *Ac ðær bið seo ece hæł 7 syo ece luſu swiþe ungeswencedu*, *Jun.* 86, f. 37, l. 5.

\***ungewenedlic**, un hoped for. See quot. under **nowend**.

\***ungnyþelice**, liberally, abundantly. *7 þær his ꝥ æwfaſte lif leofde swiþe ungnepelice*, *GrD.* 43<sup>26</sup>; *He ſean ungnepelice mid þy worde þære halgan lare*, *ibid.* 175<sup>1</sup>.

\***ungystliðe**, inhospitable. *He was ſlaw 7 ſwærmot to godan þingan. 7 him wæs luð þearſendum mannum aht to ſyllene, 7 he was ungyſtliðe*, *S.* 9, p. 78. This passage also occurs in *Wst.* 257<sup>12</sup>, but the MSS. there printed read *uncumliðe*.

**unharmgeorn**, inoffensive. *BT.* has only one instance. It also occurs in *Trin.*, p. 412: cf. quot. under **unhetol**.

\***unhetol**, not hating, gentle, peaceful. *Culſre is ſwiðe bylewit . . . 7 ſwiðe unharmgeorn 7 unhetol oðrum. Healdan we þas þeawas, ꝥ we unharmgeorne beon 7 butan byternnyſſe*, *Trin.*, p. 412, l. 15.

\***unlædlic**, adj., miserable. The dictionaries have the adverb. *þa Iudeas . . . bædon ſwiðe unlædlicre bene, ſwa him ſyþþan eall unlædlic on beowom*, *Verc.*, f. 6<sup>b</sup>, l. 10.

**unlættu**, sin [*BT.*, *H.*]. *þa ylcan unlættu he let hine eft ednūwian þa þa he ſwettende wæs*, *GrD.* 289<sup>25</sup>.

\***unmæðful**, immoderate, excessive. *Morðſlagan 7 mandædan 7 unmæþfulle gytſeras, wigleras 7 wiccan 7 unlybbwyrhtan*, *Jun.* 99, f. 111, l. 3 (also *Trin.*, p. 270, and in other MSS.).

\***unofinnedlice**, unceasingly. *Ne beoð þa tintrego gelytlode, ac þa cwelleras unofinnedlice cwelmað*, *Verc.*, f. 117<sup>b</sup>, l. 3.

\***unrihtful**, wicked. See quot. under **lyblæca**.

\***unrihtgestrod**, wrongfully gained booty. *Unnyttan lustas, druncennesse 7 fyrenlusta, gytsung 7 unrihtgestrodu*, Verc., f. 76, l. 1.

\***unrihtthæmedfremmere**, an adulterer. *þa mæn þe . . . beoþ oferdrinceas 7 unrihtthæmedfremmeras*, Jun. 85, f. 15<sup>b</sup>, l. 7.

\***unscyldiglice**, innocently. The dictionaries have the adjective. *Swa hwa swa unscyldiglice butan facne leofode ær his geeyrrednyssæ*, Jun. 22, f. 240<sup>b</sup>, l. 3.

\***unsehtnes**, discord, quarrel. *7 þurh þæt þonne ariseð unsehtnesse betweoh twam cyningum 7 twam gebroðrum*, Verc., f. 80<sup>b</sup>, l. 16.

\***unselice**, immodestly. See quot. under **prēosthired**.

**untameol**, untameable. The dictionaries have it from PGH. 397, *indomabilis* = *untameol*, but both BT. and S. regard it as miswritten for *untamlic*. It is, however, correct: see note to **tamcian**, from which verb it is evidently derived.

\***untidæt**, untimely eating. *Hi . . . wyrðað wydscriðole 7 hygelease, 7 gimað untidæta 7 druncennyssæ*, Chr., p. 16; *Man aðas 7 lyblac 7 icicacraest 7 untidætas 7 oferdruncennesse*, Jun. 85, f. 3<sup>b</sup>, l. 5; *Diofol us lærað oferfyllle 7 untidætas*, *ibid.*, f. 14<sup>b</sup>, l. 10; *Yfelsacunga 7 oferdru[n]cennesa, untidætas 7 oferdrænneas*, Tiberius, C. 1, f. 161<sup>b</sup>, l. 8; †*Manaðes 7 untidætas 7 ofermycele drynces*, S. 17, p. 225, l. 32.

\***untölýsendlic**, insolubilis. *Gif þa seylda ne beoð swa mycele 7 swa untolýsendlice æfter deaðe*, GrD. 342<sup>26</sup>.

\***unþancol**, ungrateful. *For hwan, la man, forlur ðu þis eal þe ic for þe þrowode? For hwan wær ðu swa unþancul (S. 8 -eol) þinre onlyssnesse? Verc.*, f. 60, l. 22 (also in S. 8, f. 45<sup>b</sup>, l. 26); *To hwan eart ðu me swa unþancul minra goda 7 minra gifa? ibid.*, f. 68, bottom line (the same homily occurs in Wst., p. 250 ff., but in Wst. the reading is *ungeþancfull*, cf. Wst. 259<sup>1</sup>).

\***unþancwyrðlice**, ungratefully. *For hwan onfenge ðu unþancwyrðlice þa gife þinre alyssnesse? Jun.* 22, f. 109<sup>b</sup>, l. 21.

\***unwælgrim**, not cruel, merciful. *Syþþan of þære tide he wæs swiðe unwælgrim*, GrD. 133<sup>6</sup>.

\***unwæstmberende**, barren, sterile. *þonne syððan bið sio hreownes 7 þara teara mægen unwæstmberende*, Verc., f. 78, l. 5.

\***unwēlice**, unexpectedly, by chance. The dictionaries have the adjective. *þa gelamp hit ꝥ se mæssepreost wæs uncenlice abysgod wingearð to settanne*, GrD. 88<sup>17</sup> (so MSS. C. and O.; MS. H. has *unmyndlunga*).

\***unwid**, unwide. See quot. under **forclas**.

\***unwiðerweardlic**, not discordant, harmonious. *His ealle*



*cumað to Criste on þam heofonlican wuldre, 7 hie ðonne onginnað singan Drihtne niwne sang swiðe unwiðerweardlicum stefnum, 7 þær ðonne eardiað mid Gode*, Jun. 86, f. 40, l. 11.

\***unymbfangen**, incomprehensible. *þu hine* (i.e. God) *wast unymbfangenne 7 unymbwritenne*, GrD. 268<sup>24</sup>.

\***unymbfangenlic**, incomprehensible. *Ilu unymbfangenlice syndon his domas*, GrD. 137<sup>25</sup>; *Hi secgað 7 cyðað þ his domas syn unymbfangenlice*, *ibid.* 138<sup>32</sup>. It occurs again 139<sup>19</sup>.

\***unymbwriten**, indescribable. See quot. under **unymbfangen**.

\***upahafu**, a lifting up. See quot. under **æfenoffrung**.

\***wæccendlice**, vigilanter. The dictionaries have the adjective *þurhwæccendlic*. *þa gewordenum þam mergene þa nunfemnan ongunnon acsian þone ylean fæder wæccendlice*, GrD. 242<sup>14</sup>.

**wæffian**, to talk foolishly [BT., H.]. Cf. note to **wlæffian**.

**wælgrimnes**, cruelty, torture [BT., H.]. *Manige halige martyras þa þe þrowodon fela wælgrimnesse*, GrD. 292<sup>3</sup>. It occurs again, *ibid.* 319<sup>23</sup>; 335<sup>9</sup>, etc. See also quot. under **hæftnȳdnes**.

**wæscestre**, washer (used of both sexes) [BT., H.]. *Æfter him Iobinus, se was min wæscestre*, GrD. 191<sup>23</sup>; *Iobinus . . . se was ær wæscestre*, *ibid.* 192<sup>2</sup>; *Se mæssepreost . . . was lufigende his wæscestran swa swa his agne swuster*, *ibid.* 276<sup>1</sup>; *þa þa hine geseah seo his wæcetre*, *ibid.* 276<sup>14</sup>.

\***wæterdrinc**, a drink of water. *7 sæde eac þæt man mid wæterdrinces sylene mihte him mycele ælnessan gedon*, *Verc.*, f. 112<sup>b</sup>, l. 4 from bottom.

\***wæterfrocga**, water frog. See quot. under **mörseohltre**.

**wætergefeall**, waterfall [BT., H.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 116.

\***wætergesceaft**, nature of water. *þ wæter wæs standende . . . efne swylce seo wætergesceaft wære onwended in fæstes wages staðolfæstnyse*, GrD. 220<sup>17</sup>.

**wæterstoppa**, water-bucket [BT., H.]. *Sona swa hit (þ weneel) þ wæter hlod, þa becom an fisc in þone wæterstoppan*, GrD. 11<sup>22</sup>; *þa gingran þæs halgan weres abædon þa racenteage . . . 7 hi gefæstnodon to þam rape 7 gebundon to ðam wæterstoppan*, *ibid.* 214<sup>23</sup>.

**wæterstræam**, stream of water. It is not, as indicated in S., confined to poetry. *Ac he* (Christ) *wolde sylf swa gehalgian ure fulluht mid his halgan lichaman 7 ealle wæterstreamas mid his ingange*, *Trin.*, p. 250, l. 18 (also in Jun. 99 and other MSS.).

\***wambscyldig**, gluttonous? *La, þu eorðan lamb 7 dust 7 wyrma gifel 7 þu wambscyldiga fætels 7 gealstor 7 fulnes 7 hræw!* *Verc.*, f. 21<sup>b</sup>, l. 4. Or is the *b* in *wamb* inorganic (as in *lamb* for

*lām*), and have we here merely the *wammseyldig*, which occurs in Gen. 949?

\***wandung**, feeling of respect. The dictionaries have *forwandung*, 'shame.' *Gif þonne ægðer ge se þe man swang, ge se þe man for ylde oððe for sumre wandunge swingan ne mag, begen beon ungerihtē*, Chr., p. 98.

\***wannian**, to become dark-coloured, turn black. See quot. under *colswært*. The dictionaries have the compound *āwannian*, to which they wrongly assign the meaning 'to become pale.' The only instance of it in BT. is from Greg. Dial. i, 2 (= GrD. 20<sup>32</sup>), but the meaning there is not 'to grow pale,' but 'to become livid, black and blue' (in consequence of blows). *Þa gefeng he þone fotsceamol . . . 7 beot Libertinum on ꝥ heafod 7 on þa onsyne, oꝥ ꝥ he gedyde ꝥ eall his andwlita awannode 7 asweoll (= totum illius vultum tumentem ac lividum reddidit).*

\***wēnendlic**, to be hoped for. See quot. under *gehyhtendlic*.

\***weorcūhta**, m. (or -hte, n.?), hour of matins on a week-day that is not a festival. See quot. under *mæsseūhta*.

**weorf**. Cf. NSCh., p. 129, and Jordan, p. 125.

**weorðungdæg**, festival [H.]. It is in BT. with one ref. [= WW. 206<sup>32</sup>], and in S. it is given as only occurring in a gl. *Swa oft swa hit ænige freolsdagas beon, Sunnandagas oððe mæssedagas oððe þyllice wurðingdagas þe we hatað temphalgunga, forlæten we ælc oðer wurc*, Lambeth, f. 48<sup>b</sup>, l. 6.

\***werrēaf**, garments for ordinary wear (as distinguished from vestments). *Nimon* (let them receive) *heora werreaf to Sancte Martinus mæssen 7 oferslipas to Eastron, 7 heora gescy on þæm monðe Nouembre*, Chr., p. 74; *Preosta* (MS. *Preostas*) *werreaf 7 hyra gescy 7 heora bedclāðas sceolon beon swa gedafenlice 7 swa medme ꝥ hi ne beon to deorwyrðe ne eft to wace*, *ibid.*, p. 104.

\***wesendlice**, essentialiter. *þ is þonne oꝥer, ꝥ man eadiglice lifige sume hwile, oðer is, ꝥ man aa wesendlice 7 ecelice lifie (= aliud est beate vivere, atque aliud essentialiter)*, GrD. 336<sup>36</sup>; *Heo* (the soul) *byð undeadlic, þonne heo næfre blinneþ ꝥ heo aa wesendlice in ecnesse rihtlice lifige*, *ibid.* 337<sup>4</sup>.

**widian**, to grow wider [BT., H.]. *Þa seaðas . . . weazað daga gehwilce 7 widiað*, GrD. 315<sup>4</sup>; *Þa stowa þara tintregena beoð gesewene . . . ꝥ hi widiað 7 openiað*, *ibid.* 315<sup>7</sup>.

**wifhired**, a nunnery [BT., H.]. *Ne blan he hwæðre ꝥ he his geongran ne manode, ꝥ hi næfre gelyfdon heom sylfum to swiðe . . . ꝥ him wære eaðelic se wifhired to healdanne 7 to rihtanne*, GrD. 27<sup>6</sup>.

**wīgild**, an idol. S. marks it as only occurring in poetry, and BT. has only one instance, from Dan. 182. It does, however, occur in prose: *Se ealdorapostol ærest us gesette to healdanne ðas dagas 7 to beganganne for hæðenra manna gedwilde, for þan þe hie hiera wiggild 7 hiera diofulgild on ðas dagas weorðedon*, Verc., f. 71<sup>b</sup>, l. 8.

\***wīncynn**, kind of wine. *Ne drince ic heononforð of ðysum wīncynne ær on ðam dæge þe ic eft drince mid eow niwe win on mines fæder rice*, Bodl. 340, f. 124, l. 13 (also in S. 8, f. 161, l. 16).

\***wīneardwealh**, workman in the vineyard, vinitor. See quot. under *æcerceorl*.

\***wīnland**, wine-growing country. *7 gif hwa on þam winlandum for Godes lufon win wylle forgan, wite se ealdor ꝥ he hæbbe ealoð his rihtgemet*, Chr., p. 24.

\***wiðcostian**, reprobare. *Wiðcostode = reprobat*, ECPs. 32<sup>10</sup>.

**wiðerdene**, narrow? [H., S.]. *Eft he cwæð, "Ge wepað 7 hiofað, 7 þes middangeard gefyhð."* *Neara 7 wiðerdene is se halega weg, swa swa Dryhten sylf cwæð*, Verc., f. 57, l. 10. We evidently have here the same word as the *wiðerdune* quoted in BT. from Matth. vii, 14 (Rushworth MS.), *hu naru t̄ wiðerdune geate* (= *quam angusta porta*), and as the *wiðerdyne* which I have noted in GrD. 322<sup>20</sup>, *Se weg is swiðe nearu 7 wiðerdyne þe lædeþ to þam ecan life*.

**wiþigslæd**, willow slade [H., S.]. Cf. NSCh., p. 63.

\***wlaffian**, to stammer, speak indistinctly. *Nan sefor nis mannon mara þonne se winlica wæta, of þam deafiað þa earan 7 wleaffiað seo tunge* (= *balbutit denique lingua*), Chr., p. 121. The dictionaries give an instance of a sb. *wlæffetere* from a Prudentius glossary (PGH. 403), and the vb. *wlaffen*, 'to stammer,' and *wlaffere*, 'a stammerer,' are found in M.E. There is a verb *wæflian*, 'to talk foolishly,' which is not in BT. or H., but which S. has without a ref.; it occurs as a gl. to Abbo's *Clericorum Decus* (printed by Zupitza, ZfdA. xxxi, 16), *blatterat = wæflað*. At first sight one might be inclined to regard it as miswritten for *wlæffuð*, and to be a further instance of *wlaffian*, but I take it to be a distinct word, and, despite the difference in meaning, to correspond to O.N. *vafla*, 'to move about unsteadily,' and M.H.G. *wabelen*, 'to be in motion,' which are connected with O.N. *vafra* and M.H.G. *waberen*, M.E. *waveren*, and N.E. *to waver* (O.E. \**wæfrián* is not recorded, only the adj. *wæfre*, 'flickering, in restless motion'), and further with O.E. *wafian*, whence N.E. *to wave*.

\***wlātere**, spectator. *Hæbbe æfre se lareow gearwe stemne to*

*bodunge*, ꝥ he mid his swigan ne gebylge þæs uplican wlateres dom, Chr., p. 163.

\***wlätung**, spectaculum. *Þe læs þe se hlýst 7 seo gesihð . . . . wurðe gefyled mid besmitenyssse fracodlicra wurda 7 wlatunega*, Chr., p. 130.

**wliteweorþ**, ransom [BT., H.]. *Seo sæde him ꝥ hire sunu wære gelæded in hæftnyde . . . . 7 bæd þone Godes wer ꝥ he hire his wliteweorþ gescalde*, GrD. 179<sup>21</sup>.

\***wögerlic**, amorous. **wögerlic** lēoð, a love-song. Cf. quot. under *salting*.

\***wohhian**? to speak wildly, to rave. *Þa wende se criht ꝥ he docolode 7 wohhade* (so MS. C.; MS. O. has *wihade*), GrD. 314<sup>7</sup>. Or is it miswritten for *woffode*?

\***wordlār**, teaching. *Swa don hi . . . ꝥ . . . hi beon to bysne oðrum, ge an wordlare, ge an drohtnunge ge an soðre lufe*, Chr., p. 82.

\***wordpredicung**, preaching. *Þa hyrdas sceolon . . . . him ætyncan rihte drohtnunge ge mid godum bysnum, ge eae mid wordpredicungum*, Chr., p. 107.

\***woroldbryce**, secular use. Not in the dictionaries, though BT. records *woroldbroc* from this passage. *Diaconas ne sceoldon brucan gehalgodra mæssehregla to nænegum woroldbroce* (MS. C. has *woroldbryce*), MH. 136<sup>9</sup>.

\***woroldgyrla**, worldly garment. *Swa eac se glæwa cyrcan lareow ne geypð he þa deopan geryno þæs gastlican andgytes . . . . ær he geseo ꝥ hi . . . . alegeon þone scinendan woroldgyrlan 7 ymbscopydan hig mid þam woplican gyrlan*, Chr., p. 162.

\***woroldhremming**, impedimentum seculi. *For þi gerist ꝥ þa þe God habbað to yrfewerdnyssse, ꝥ hig hogion ꝥ hi Gode þeowian butan woroldhremminge*, Chr., p. 124.

\***woroldricetere**, worldly power. *We gesetton ꝥ þa þe æne beoð to preosthade gedon . . . . ꝥ hig na siððan to campdome ne to nanon woroldricetere ne geþristlæcen to becumenne*, Chr., p. 111.

\***woroldscēawung**, worldly sight. *Warnion preostas . . . . ꝥ . . . hi . . . ne beon betwycx woroldscēawungum (= non spectaculis intersint)*, Chr., p. 126.

\***woroldscīr**, worldly office. *In þam worldscyrum we beoð ful oft genyded ꝥ we doð þa þing ðe us genoh gewiss is ꝥ we ne sceolon*, GrD. 3<sup>7</sup>.

\***woroldstrang**, having worldly power. Cf. quot. under *worldwelig*.

\***woroldþenung**, secular office. *Aworpan hi woroldþenunega 7*

*manungunga* (= *sæcularia officia negotiaque abjiciant*), Chr., p. 126; *þas ne beoð naðer ne an woroldþenuncgum mid læwedum mannum, ne mid preostum an þære godcundan æwfastnysse*, *ibid.*, p. 128.

\***woroldwelig**, rich in worldly goods. *þær beoð þonne gemette þa woruldstrangan kynegas 7 caseras 7 woruldwelige gitseras 7 unrihthæmede 7 struderas 7 werigcweðende* (MS. has *-cuedende*) 7 *oferdrinceras*, Jun. 22, f. 107<sup>b</sup>, l. 9.

\***wrænsian**, to be wanton. *þa beoð þær cwylmed in ecum fyre ða þe her swiðost mid wo wrænsiað*, Vere., f. 17, l. 17. (This passage also occurs in S. 2, p. 258.)

\***†wrigennes**, a covering. *In velamento = on wrignesse*, ECPs. 60<sup>f</sup>. Cf. *onwr-* in BT., H., S.

\***wuldorhēap**, glorious troop. *Ures Drihtnes, Hælendes Cristes, freo nama a on ecnyssa sy gewurþod, þe ængla wuldorheap him sylfum to wyrðscipe gegearawode*, St. E., f. 106<sup>b</sup>.

\***wulfhaga**, an enclosure to protect the flocks from wolves? Cf. NSCh., p. 53.

\***wulfpýt**, wolf-pit. Cf. NSCh., p. 53.

\***wundorhūs**, upper room, solarium! See quot. under *onwegfæreld*.

\***wynbliss**, joy. *þar byð a hyht ond wynblis on burgum*, GrD. 2<sup>4</sup>.

**wyrtrum**, -ma. Cf. NSCh., p. 68.

\***wyrttūnege**, garden enclosure. *Hi þa . . . ealle utferdon, swa þ þær an ne belaf binnon þam wyrttunhege*, GrD. 67<sup>18</sup> (MS. H.).

\***yfeldēma**, a wicked judge. See quot. under *lēasfyrhte*.

\***yfellice**, adv., evilly, wrongly. The dictionaries have the adjective. *Hie . . . hine, urne Dryhten Crist, ymbsweopon mid reade hragle yfelice . . . 7 gegiredon hine, urne Dryhten Hælende Crist, mid reade hragle yfellice*, Vere., f. 5<sup>b</sup>, l. 7.

\***yflung**, injury. *þa sona wæs his þ reðe mod gecyrred to mycelre arwurðnesse þæs biscopes, þæs ylcan þe hine ær lyste wites 7 yflunge*, GrD. 197<sup>12</sup>.

**ymbēpridian**, to deliberate about, think about [H., S.]. In BT. from WW. 204<sup>38</sup>. *Se deofol us symle ymbēprydað*, Cleopatra B. 13, fol. 50, l. 17 (also in Vere., f. 108, l. 24, *ymbēpridað*, and in other MSS.).

\***ymbspenning**, an allurement. *Ne beon hi ydelgeorne . . . ne eac oðra Leahtra ymbspænninga ne began*, Chr., p. 107. Cf. *for-spénning*, NGL.

## ADDENDA.

THE material contained in the foregoing pages was mostly taken from the entries in my interleaved copy of BT. Besides these I have a considerable collection on slips, the words from which I intended to reserve for a later article. When the above was already in type I determined to work through my slips at once and print them as Addenda. I regret that it is now impossible to incorporate them with the first part. A number of the words here given are from my Wulfstan slips; Wulfstan words which are not in the dictionaries I have included, even if they are in the articles mentioned on p. 1.

### LIST OF BOOKS REFERRED TO (*continued from p. 4*).

- Jordan = R. Jordan, Die altengl. Säugetiernamen, Heidelberg, 1903.  
 Ltbl. = Literaturblatt für germ. und roman. Philologie.  
 Roeder = F. Roeder, Der altenglische Regius-Psalter, Halle, 1904.  
 Sohrauer = M. Sohrauer, Kleine Beiträge zur altenglischen Grammatik, Berlin, 1886.

\***ābolgol**, moved to anger. *Nial sede . . . . † God sigē Sunnandeges weorcum 7 Sæternesdeges ofer non swiþe stran[g]lice abolge*, Wst. 220<sup>23</sup>.

\***ācwylmian**, to suffer torment. *Ne cumað hig næfre to reste, ah þar acwylmiaþ*, Wst. 220<sup>5</sup>.

**ādeorcian**, to grow dark. BT., H. only have it as a transitive verb, 'to make dark.' *Sunne aþystrað ær worulde ende 7 mona adeorcað*, Wst. 92<sup>21</sup>; *Mona, hit cweð, adeorcað*, ibid. 93<sup>5</sup>.

**ādlung**, disease [BT.]. *Soðlice he sylf ætbrad ure adlunga*, ÆH. i, 122<sup>31</sup>.

\***ǣfenglommung**, evening-gloaming. *Crepusculum* = *ǣfenglommunge*, SHy. 16. Pogatscher in AfDA. xxv, 4, gives *ǣfenglōmung* with ref. to Beda, ed. Schipper, 9<sup>54</sup>; but the spellings of the MSS. are: MS. Ca. -*glommung*, MS. B. -*gleomung*.

[**ǣftenstemn**, puppis.] This is given by Kluge, Ltbl. 1882, 388, with a ref. to "QF. 315" (= Mone's Quellen und Forschungen).

But Mone has *se aſtera ſtemn*, and Wülcker, who printed this gl. (WW. 288<sup>1</sup>) from a collation by Holder, also reads *se aſtera ſtemn*, which is evidently right. The incorrect *aſtenſtemn* is to be found in the edition of these Brussels gl. in Appendix B to Cooper's Report and in Wright's Vocabularies.

\**ælæte*, adj., deserted, empty. *Oð þ heora burga weorðan ælate*, Wst. 47<sup>21</sup>; *Diuites dimisit inanes = welige he forlet idele ð ælate*, Roeder, Hy. 9<sup>53</sup> (= Luke, i, 53).

*æscen*, a wooden vessel. To the instances in the dictionaries (viz., Heming, p. 393 in BT., and Ang. ix, 264 (= Gerefā) in H.) add: † "*Sete hwon þin æscen þ ic mahge drincen*," Archiv, c, 265 (Gen. 24<sup>14</sup>); *þa com Rebecca 7 hæfde hyre æscen uppān hure sculdrum*, ibid. 265 (Gen. 24<sup>15</sup>); *Heo þa ageat of þam ascene ardlīce his laue*, ibid. 266 (Gen. 24<sup>21</sup>). These passages are from MS. Ii, 1, 33 (twelfth century).

\**æþreclīc*, terrible. Roeder, 95<sup>4</sup>. Cf. *þracian*.

*æþrytnes*, tedium [H.]. In BT. and S. without ref. Cf. note to NGL. i, 4582.

\**æwicnes*, eternity. *Usque in sæculum sæculi = oð æwicnesse*, Roeder, 102<sup>17</sup> (cf. note on p. 303).

*āfremdian*, *āfremðan*, (i) intrans., to become alienated, grow strange [BT.]. Neither H. nor S. record the intrans. use. *þæt ic wolde þ hy þe afremdedon*, Wst. 255<sup>13</sup>. This I render "that they should become strangers to (fall away from) thee" rather than "that they should alienate thee." (ii) trans., to alienate [BT.]. *Alienati = afremðae*, Vesp. Psalter, Ps. 57<sup>4</sup>. The Canterbury Psalter (twelfth century) has *afremdodæ*.

\**āgnere*, a possessor. ÆG. 110<sup>19</sup>.

\**āgymelēasod*, neglectful, careless. *Seo werige sawl þe her forwyrht bið 7 agimeleasodu Godes beboda*, Verc., fol. 11, l. 5. This same passage occurs again in Verc., fol. 115<sup>b</sup>, l. 29, *Seo werie sawl þe her forwyrht byð 7 agymelēasudu Godes beboda*.

\**ālēoran*, to go. *Transmigra = aleor*, Roeder, 10<sup>2</sup>; †*Tr. = aleor ð flygan*, ECPs. 10<sup>2</sup>.

\**āmīdian*, to make mad. *Fatua = amidod*, Roeder, Hy. 6<sup>6</sup> (cf. note).

\**andweardian*, praesentare. SHy. 89.

*angmōdnes*, distress of mind [H.]. *In tintregum, in angmodnysse earmra sawla*, Wst. 188<sup>6</sup>.

\**apluccian (of)*, to pluck off. *Carpo, ic totere oððe pluccige*  
. . . . *excerpo, ic of apluccige*, ÆG. 170<sup>14</sup>.

**āpȳtan** (ūt), to put out (of the eyes) [BT., H.]. S. gives "apȳtan = āpȳtan," thus apparently identifying it with the āpȳtan 'eliminare' in the Corp. Gll. *Oððe wilt þu la ut apȳtan ure eagan?* Numbers, 16<sup>11</sup>. Grein's edition is from MS. Laud. E. 19 (now Laud. Misc. 509), f. 78<sup>b</sup>, l. 9, and the passage also occurs in MS. Claudius, B. 4, f. 120. I have examined both MSS., and in both the reading is clearly *apȳtan*. Cf. also **pȳtan**.

\***āryderian**, to blush. Roeder, 69<sup>4</sup>, and Lindelöf, *Studien zu ae. Psaltergll.*, p. 105 (*erubescentes = aryderende*).

\***āscyghan**, to scare away, reject? *Ne proicias me a facie tua = ne awyrp ȳ ascyhh me of ansyne*. Roeder, 50<sup>13</sup> (cf. note).

\***atelice**, adv., loathsomely. *þes hreofia man . . . þe wæs atelice hreoflig*, *ÆH.* i, 122<sup>17</sup>. The dictionaries have the adj.

\***†āþwīnan**, to vanish. *Se sceuce . . . radlice aðwan of heora gesihþe*, S. 17, p. 178, l. 35.

**āþynnian**, to make thin [H., S.]. *Tenuatur = is aþinnod*, SHy. 8.

\***āwlispian**, to lisp. *Seo tunge awlyspaf seo þe ar hæfde ful recene spræce*, Jun. 23, f. 142<sup>b</sup>. Cf. my note in *MLN.* iv (1899), 279.

**āworþian**, to stone? Kluge in *Ltbl.* 1882, p. 388, gives it with the ref. "Legg. p. 60." This seems to mean R. Schmid, *Gesetze der Ags.*, on p. 60 of which *oficorþod* occurs twice, but there is no *aworþod*.

[**bedrian**, to bewitch, deceive.] It is not in the dictionaries, but Kluge in *Ltbl.* 1888, p. 388, gives this verb with the reference "Swiðh. p. 10," and he connects it with *drȳ*, 'a magician.' This means the Gloucester fragments of Ælfric's life of St. Swithun, published with a facsimile by Professor Earle. The same homily was printed by Skeat from MS. Julius E. 7, in *ÆS.* i, 466<sup>413</sup>, and the passage in Skeat runs, *þe læs ðe se deofol us bedydrian mæge*, 'lest the devil may deceive us.' Earle's facsimile of the Gloucester fragment reads *be drian*, with an unusual space, sufficient for three letters, between *be* and *drian*. I assume that *dy* has been erased (the zincograph facsimile gives no indication of erasures), and I believe that some careless reader, seeing the word *bedryda*, 'bedridden man,' which occurs on the same page of the Gloucester fragment, took this to be the same word and erased the *dy*. I cannot otherwise account for the unusual gap between the *be* and *drian* in the MS.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Since writing the above I have been to Gloucester and have examined the fragment. The MS. really has *be dydrian*, as I surmised, the letters *dy*, though much faded (not erased), being still quite legible.



**begēomerian**, to lament [BT., H.]. *Se þe hine sylfne wregð 7 his gyltas her on life begeomerað*, li. 4, 6, p. 440, l. 12; *Se ðe . . . arran ge wyrhta georne begeomerað*, Wst. 75<sup>15</sup>.

**behytan**, to trust [BT., H.]. *Wa þam þe . . . on God ne behiht*, Wst. 48<sup>8</sup>.

**belæþan**, to make hateful, pervert [BT., H.]. *Wa eow þe taliað ungod to gode 7 god þing to yfele, biter ðing to swete 7 swete belæþað*, Wst. 47<sup>7</sup>.

**bēotlice**, boastfully, exultingly. The dictionaries only record it in the sense of 'threateningly.' *Wa eow, þe . . . ær on morgen oferdrene dreogað 7 beotlice lætað þ ge mare magan, þonne hit gemet sy*, Wst. 46<sup>15</sup>; †*Swa beotlice clypien*, NRT. 26<sup>30</sup>.

**bernhūs**, a barn [BT., H.]. *þa sume dæge eode his moder in hire bernhus*, GrD. 68<sup>22</sup> (MS. O.).

**bescēawere**, a beholder [H., S.]. *Speculator = besceawere*, SHy. 24. In BT. without ref., from Somuer.

**\*bescēawod**, considerate, moderate. *þonne is seo gemetegung ealles þæs lifes gemet, þe læs þe ænig man to þearle hwæt lufige oððe on hatunge hæbbe; ac seo besceawode geornfulnyss gemetegað ealle þa missenlicnyssa þises lifes*, S. 5, p. 420, l. 21. The two following instances were given by Sohrauer, p. 32: *Sy he snotor 7 wel besceawod on his dædum*, RBS. 121<sup>2</sup>; *Beo he a forēgleaw 7 wel besceawod (= providus et consideratus) on his bebodum*, ibid. 120<sup>15</sup>. The dictionaries have *unbescēawod*.

**\*bīswæc?** supplantatio. Roeder, 40<sup>10</sup>.

**borggylda**, a debtor. BT. and H. only have it in the sense of 'usurer, money-lender,' from Ps. Spelm. MS. C. 108<sup>10</sup>. But cf. SHy. 33, *Debitoribus = borhgeldum*.

**bōtettan**, to repair [BT.]. *Eac we magon swyþe miccle þearfe 7 ælnessan us sylfum gedon, gif we willað bricge macian 7 þa symle botettan*, Wst. 303<sup>8</sup>. H. has it, but with the wrong ref. W. 308<sup>8</sup>. In MLN. iv (1889), 277, I suggested that the *boteatan*<sup>1</sup> of the Gerefa (Ang. ix, 261<sup>9</sup>, and GesAgs. i, 454<sup>6</sup>) was miswritten for *botettan*; and Pogatscher in ES. xxv (1898), 423; xxvi, 320, independently came to the same conclusion.

**broclīc**, full of hardship, miserable [H.]. *Geþenc . . . hu sceorte 7 hu broclīce synt þisses lifes dagas*, Wst. 248<sup>1</sup>.

**bydenfæt**, a bushel [BT.]. H. has it with the reference to

<sup>1</sup> I have examined the MS. and found that it clearly has *boteatan*.

BIH. 127<sup>6</sup>. Cf. also †CS. iii, 367<sup>38</sup>, *vi bidenfate 7 ii cuflas 7 þry trogas 7 lead 7 trefet 7 ix winterstellas 7 i fedelsswin*.

**carlfugol**, male bird. In the dictionaries without reference. *Nan mann ne wat hweðer hit is þe karlfugel þe cwenefugel*, ES. viii, 476<sup>79</sup>, and again 479<sup>80</sup>.

[**cealfwyr**, a plant name.] It is not in the dictionaries, but is given as a plant name by Hoops, Ueber die ae. Pflanzennamen, 1889, p. 68, and by Jordan, p. 177. The source is WW. 136<sup>17</sup>, *Eruca = calfwyr*. But on examining the MS. (Brit. Mus. MS. Addit. 32,246, fol. 11<sup>b</sup>), I found that the scribe originally wrote *cafwyrm*, then he altered the *f* to *w* by joining the two side strokes, thus producing a letter which, it is true, has rather the form of a *p*, but which the scribe undoubtedly meant for *w*. I therefore read *caulwyr*, 'a caterpillar,' Cf. WW. 121<sup>23</sup>, *gurgulio = cawelwoorm* (so MS.); Catholicon Anglicum, p. 51, *Cale worme = eruca*, etc., and note at foot of page.

**cenningstōw**, birthplace [BT.]. In H., S., without ref. *He . . . befran hwær Cristes cenningstow wære*, ÆH. i, 78<sup>11</sup>. Further, ÆH. i, 80<sup>24</sup>; 108<sup>6</sup>; 108<sup>11</sup>, etc.

\***ceolwærc**, pain in the throat. *Wið ceolwærc*, Ledm. ii, 312<sup>2</sup>.

\***cliþwyr**, rubea minor. Ledm. 50<sup>8</sup>; 54<sup>33</sup>. The first of these instances is given by Pogatscher in AfdA. xxv, 8. Cf. **cliþe**, p. 91 (also cited by P.).

**clyccan**, to draw together, to clench, close. [= M.E. *cliechen*, *clucchen*, N.E. *clutch*. Cf. Academy, May 7, 1892, p. 447.] In H. and S. without reference, BT. has *geclieht* on the authority of Somner; this is obviously taken from LSc. 99<sup>2</sup>, *Non sit porrecta manus tua ad captandum, sit ad dandum collecta = Na sy astreht hand þin to nimene, heo sy to syllene gecliht*. Cf. also quotation under **blæchorn**. Cf. also **for-** and **ymbclyccan**, pp. 79 and 88.

[**constuc**.] Not in BT., S., but H. has it with the queried meaning 'coal bed,' and Pogatscher, AfdA. xxv, 14, gives *stuc*, 'a heap,' with a reference to Kluge, ES. xi, 512. K.'s source is a gl. in the so-called *Glossae nominum* (Loewe, *Glossae nominum*, Leipzig, 1884, p. 27; Gallée, *Old Saxon Texts*, p. 358; Goetz und Gundermann, *Corpus Gloss. Lat.* ii, 571<sup>25</sup>), where the Erfurt and Werden MSS. have *carbonarius locus carbonum constuc*, and Kluge, i.e., took *constuc* to be miswritten for *colstuc*, whence he deduced an O.E. *stuc* = M.E. *stouke*. But Goetz in the *Index Scholarum hibernarum*, Jena, 1888, p. vi, called attention to the reading of the Cambridge MS., viz. *carbonarius locus carboni constructus*, which is,

no doubt, the better reading, and *constuc* (over which there is a line in the Werden MS.) stands for \**constructus*. Cf. Goetz, *Thesaurus glossarum emendatarum*, p. 180, s.v. *carbonarius*.

**cost** [from O.N. *kostr*] [BT.]. H. and S. give the phrase *þæs costes þe*, 'on condition that,' the former with the ref. to ELC. 217 (= CD. iii, 315<sup>24</sup>). In the laws of Æthelred it occurs in the sense of 'choice, possibility,' *7 þar þegen age twegen costas*, GesAgs. i, 232. It further occurs in O.North. in the sense of 'way, manner,' *Ullo modo = ængum coste*, Durham Rit. 113; *Modis = costum*, ibid. 108; *Multimodis = monigfald' cost* (?), ibid. 121 (cf. Lindelöf, Wb. zur Interlineargl. des Rit. Eccl. Dunelm., p. 122). Further in the Lindisfarne Gospels (St. John, ed. Skeat, p. 7, l. 10<sup>1</sup>), *Modis = costum t̄ uisum*. Cf. Bouterwek, Die vier Evang. in alt-nordh. Sprache, 1857, p. 306<sup>2</sup>; Zupitza, AfdA. vi, 23; Sievers, PBB. ix, 269; Kluge, Pauls Grundr., 2nd ed., i, 932; Björkman, p. 247; Pogatscher, AfdA. xxv, p. 8, etc.

**crismal**, masc. or neut., chrisom [BT., H.]. *Mid þam crismale þe man him onufan ƿ heafod deð, man tacnað þæne cristenan cynehelm*, Wst. 36<sup>17</sup>.

**cufle**, a cowl [BT., S.]. *Duas cucullas = Twa cuflan*, Reg. Ben. ed. Logeman, 92<sup>9</sup>; *Cuculle = Cuflan*, ibid. 92<sup>15</sup>; *Cuculla = Cufle*, ibid. 93<sup>9</sup>. Cf. also NED. s.v. *cowl*.

\***cūmicge**, cow's urine. *Beðe mid hattre cumicgan*, Ledm. iii, 10<sup>20</sup>. Cf. Jordan, p. 174.

**cūðlic**, certain. It is in the dictionaries, but without reference. *þonne se frofergast cymð . . . he cyð gecyðnyssse swiðe cuðlice be me*, Trin., p. 199, l. 9 (John xv, 26). In ES. xxxiii, 177, Swaen cites two further instances from MH. 110<sup>1</sup> and 112<sup>9</sup>.

**cyfel**, a tub [BT., S.]. *Cyfa, cyfflas, Gerefa* (Ang. ix, 264, and GesAgs. i, 455); *†ii cyfflas*, CS. iii, 367<sup>30</sup>. It corresponds to NHG. *Kübel*.

**cynehelmian**, to crown [BT.]. *Her se geleafa . . . cynehelmode þa mægnu*, Zupitza, ZfdA. xx, 37. Cf. ES. vii, 132. Cf. further, *†Cynehelmigen hine mid þornen*, KL. 101<sup>119</sup> (from Vesp.).

**†cyrring**, conversion [BT., H.]. *þ̄ hwa emb þa morgenlice cerringe þænce (= de crastina conversione)*, Ang. xi, 387<sup>304</sup> (from Vesp.).

**cystian**, to put in a coffin [BT., H.]. *Forðferede þearfan*

<sup>1</sup> Cook gives the incorrect reference, J. 17, 10.

<sup>2</sup> Bouterwek there gives the two first instances from the Durh. Rit.

*mildheortlice cystian* 7 *syððan bebyrian*, Wst. 209<sup>7</sup>. The same passage occurs again, Wst. 119<sup>10</sup>. Cf. my note in *Archiv*, lxxxiv, 326.

\**cystiglice*, bountifully. *Largius = cystiglicor*, SHy. 29; 140. The dictionaries have *cyst(e)lice*.

\**Dauidlic*, Davidicus. SHy. 108.

\**declinian*, to decline. *þonne mæg man . . . hine declinian*, ÆG. 88<sup>6</sup>; *Swa we ær declinodon*, *ibid.* 102<sup>12</sup>; *We habbað nu declinod þa eahta frumcennedan pronomina*, *ibid.* 100<sup>6</sup>.

*dyrfan*, to hurt, afflict [BT., H.]. *Dy us deriað 7 ðearle dyrfað sela ungelimpa*, Wst. 91<sup>12</sup>; *lactata = gedyrfed*, PGH. 402.

\**tealdordömlic*, principalis. ECPs. 50<sup>11</sup>.

*ealfara*, a pack-horse. See above, p. 18. On meaning and etymology cf. Jordan, p. 126.<sup>1</sup> He suggests that it comes ultimately from the Arabic *al faras*, 'the horse,' which found its way into Spanish as *al faras*, the term for a horse of the Moorish cavalry. It is also found in O.French *auféran*, and it is from this Jordan derives O.E. *ealfara*. In the eleventh century the *l* had not yet become *u* in O.Fr.

*eargscipe*, sloth. It is in the dictionaries, but H., which is the only one giving a reference, has a wrong one, viz. "W. 23<sup>12</sup>." *Ongæan modstaðolnysse 7 modes strenðe . . . se manfulla deofol sendeð wacmodnesse 7 lyðerne eargscype*, Wst. 53<sup>12</sup>.

\**eg-lā-eg*, interj., euge! Roeder, 69<sup>4</sup>.

[*eohbigenga*, horse-keeper.] This is given by Jordan, p. 96, with a ref. to Epist. Alex. (Ang. iv, 155<sup>431</sup> and Narr. 18), *His ceapes heorde and . . . his eohbigenga*. According to Baskerville a letter has been cut off before *eoh*, and it seems to me more probable that the real reading was *feohbigenga*, which would be synonymous with *ceapes heorde*; the whole renders the Latin *gregarius miles* (Narr. 57), which the translator has misunderstood.<sup>2</sup>

\**fācenfullic*, deceitful. *Nichil subdolum = naht facenfullices*, SHy. 24.

\**fācnig*, dolosus? Roeder, 72<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Max Förster called my attention to this note.

<sup>2</sup> Since writing the above I have examined the MS. (it is the MS. containing *Beowulf*) and find Baskerville's statement that a letter has been "cut off" is inaccurate. The left margin of the MS. has crumbled away, and the last binder has pasted paper along the edge to preserve it, and in doing so has unavoidably covered up some letters (as in *Beowulf*). On holding the leaf up to the light I could see that the MS. has *feohbigenga*; the *f* is still there and can be clearly read through the paper covering it.

**færdēað**, sudden death. In the dictionaries only from a gl. (WW. 351<sup>19</sup>). †*Forhwan ne ondrædest þu þe fæ fæ færdēað bereafige þæs dæges þinre gehwerfenyssse?* Ang. xi, 387<sup>396</sup> (from Vesp.).

\*†**fēdelsswīn**, fattened pig. Cf. quot. under **bydenfæt**.

**feht**, a shorn sheep [BT., S.]. *xx lamba 7 xx fehta*, OET. 438<sup>7</sup>. Cf. Jordan, p. 157, and Kluge, Z.f.d. Wortforschung, ii, 299. Leo, followed by H., assigned to it the meaning 'cake.'

\***feohbīgenga**, a cattle-keeper. Cf. **eohtbīgenga**.

**ficol**, deceitful, false (N.E. *fickle*). In the dictionaries only from a gl., the reference in BT. being Prov. 14; this is a gl. to Prov. 14<sup>25</sup> (= Zupitza, ZfdA. xxi, 29, and WW. 69<sup>15</sup>). Cf. further: *Ne beon ge nāðor ne to swicole ne to ficole ne lease*, Wst. 40<sup>4</sup>; *Sume weorðað swicole 7 swæslice ficole*, ibid. 82<sup>3</sup>.

\*†**fiftēna**, fifteenth. See quot. under **geswillan**.

\***fingerlið**, finger-joint. *Articulus = lið 7 fingerlið*, MS. Addit. 32,246 (cf. E. M. Thompson, *British Archaeological Association*, 1885, p. 147).

**flæscen**, adj., of flesh [BT.]. The only ref. in H. is to a gl. (GPH. 394). *Eagan sind flæscene 7 teð bænene*, ÆH. i, 532<sup>6</sup>.

\***forcippian**, to cut off. *Precisa = forcypud* (two other MSS. have *forcippod*), Roeder, Hy. 2<sup>12</sup>. (Isaiah, xxxviii, 12). Lye has *forcypud = præcisus* from "Cantic. Ezech." (evidently this passage), and from Lye it has been taken into the NED. s.v. *chip*.

\***forclyccan**, to stop up, close (the ears). *Swa nādran [deafe] 7 forclyccende earan heora*, Roeder, 57<sup>5</sup>. Cf. **clyccan**, p. 76, and **ymbclyccan**, p. 88.

\***forecynrēd**? progenies. Roeder, 48<sup>20</sup>.

\***forsetnian**, to besiege. *Obsederunt = forsætnodon*, Roeder, 21<sup>13</sup>; *Obsedit = forsetnode*, ibid. 21<sup>17</sup>; †*Obsederunt = forsetnoden*, ECPs. 21<sup>13</sup>. Cf. **ofsetnian**.

\***forsworcenlic**, dark. *Obscurum nichil = forsworcenlices naht*, SHy. 24.

**forsworcennes**, darkness [BT.]. *On forsworcennesse sweartes prosmes*, Wst. 139<sup>1</sup>; *Obscura = forsworcennyssa*, SHy. 23 and 37.

\***forðbigfērende**, a passer-by. Cf. quotation under **yfelsacian**.

\***forðstæpping**, progress, advance. *Processu = mid forðstæppinga*, SHy. 80.

\***fōtcopsod**, fettered. *Compeditos = fōtcopsede*, SHy. 125. The dictionaries have *gefōtcepsed*.

**fōtlæst**, footstep. The dictionaries give it only as a masculine, but it also occurs as a feminine. *Hwæþer þu mage tocnawan hwæs*

*follesta þu gesco on þissere flore astapene*, S. 6, p. 155. Sohrauer, p. 49, gives two further instances from *ÆH.* i, 506<sup>12</sup>; 508<sup>11</sup>.

\**fracoddæd*, wicked deed. *Utan . . . ealle fracoddæda swiðe ascunian*, Wst. 188<sup>15</sup>.

\**fremedlæcan*, to alienate. *Alienati = fremedlæcæde* (MSS. G., H.). Roeder, 57<sup>4</sup>. MS. D. has *-latede*, MS. J. *-læende*.

*frumgewrit*, original document [BT., H.]. *We wæron adilegode of þam frymþelican frumgewrite þe we to heofenum awritene wæron*, Wst. 252<sup>12</sup>.

\**fyrentācnian?* Roeder, Hy. 6<sup>21</sup> (cf. note).

\**fyþerhweohlod?* four-wheeled. *Quadrigis = fyrhweohlodum eratum* (MS. *oratum*), Roeder, Hy. 4<sup>19</sup>.

\**gealdorsang*, a magic song. *Ne werignessa we ne fyljan . . . ne galdorsangas ne unriht lyblac onginnan*, Wst. 253<sup>10</sup>.

\**gēarfæc*, period of a year. *Gelome on gearfæce gearwiað eow to husle*, Wst. 72<sup>1</sup>.

\**gebyrdtīma*, time of birth. *An yld is geteald of Adame to Noe . . . fīfte of ðam heregange to Cristes gebyrdtīman*, Wst. 312<sup>2</sup>. Also from another MS., in RBS., p. xxi.

*gedælan*, intrans., to part. *Ðær næfre leofe ne gedælað, ne laðe ne gemetað*, Wst. 204<sup>24</sup>; *Syððan hie gedældon* (after they had parted), Andreas, 5. Cf. Cosijn, PBB. xxi, 8. Pogatscher, Ang. xxiii, 273, gives another explanation, but the Wst. passage seems to disprove it.

\**gedwæsmann*, a foolish person. *Seegað eac sume gedwæsmenn*, *ÆH.* i, 100<sup>29</sup>. H. has *dwæsmann* with a ref. to *ÆS.* i, 370<sup>101</sup>; the passage, as printed by Skeat, runs: *Us sceamað to secgenne ealle ða sceandlican wiglunga þe ge dwæsmen drifað*; and Sk. translates 'which ye foolish men practise.' We must evidently read here too *gedwæsmen*<sup>1</sup> (which foolish men practise).

\**gedwolfær*, abductio. Roeder, Hy. 6<sup>36</sup> (Deuter. 32<sup>36</sup>).

*geēastrian* [BT., H.]. *We forbeodað ordal 7 aðas . . . fram Septuagesima oð fiftene niht beon geeastrode* (until fifteen days have elapsed after Easter), Wst. 208<sup>24</sup>; *Leaf, ic bidde þe . . . 7 eac beode ꝥ þu ne eume oun nanes wifmannes gemanan þurh hæmedþīneg ær eahta niht beon geeastrod*, MS. Tiberius, C. 1, f. 201<sup>20</sup>. The first passage occurs again, Wst. 118<sup>1</sup>, but here only one MS. reads *beon geeastrode*; MSS. B., C. have *ofer Eastran*; MS. K. has *onufan E*.

<sup>1</sup> For the *gedwæsmen* of MS. Julius E. 7 MS. D. reads *sotmen*.

\***gefēalīce**, happily, joyously. *þæt we þonne ealle motan . . . þy gefealīcor 7 ðe bliþelīcor lifian*, Wst. 284<sup>16</sup>. Cf. also **gelēaflice**. The dictionaries have the adj.

**gegenga**, companion [BT.]. *Farað ge awyrgeðan on þ ece fyr þe wæs deofle gegearwod 7 his gegengum eallum*, Wst. 184<sup>18</sup>.

**gegenge**, troop, gang, company [BT.].<sup>1</sup> *He fordeð þæne þeodfeond 7 on helle grund þananforð besenceð mid eallum þam gegenge*, Wst. 86<sup>21</sup>. The dictionaries have the simple *genge* from the Chron.

\*†**gehærede**, hairy. FNGl. 21.

\***gehýrendlic**, audiendus. ÆG. 152<sup>6</sup>.

\***gehýð(e)licnes**. In Ps. 9<sup>10</sup> *opportunitas* is glossed by *gehyð(e)-licnes* in four of the interlinear psalters (viz. ECPs., Vitellius E. 18, Tiberius C. 6, and Arundel 60); and in Ps. 9<sup>22</sup> it is thus glossed in Vitellius E. 18 and Arundel 60. Cf. Lindelöf, *Studien zu ae. Psaltergll.*, p. 26.

\***gelæcan**, to emulate. *Emula = gelæcea ʔ gelæcende*, PGH. 391.

\***gelēaflice**, credibly? *Us is to witonne þatte þ was geleaflice gestihtod þæt Ioseph for to Bethlem fram Galilea*, Verc., f. 27, l. 25. Bodl. 340, f. 3<sup>b</sup>, l. 12, where this homily also occurs, has *gefealīce*, but the reading of Verc. seems to make better sense. The dictionaries have the adj.

\*†**genōgian**, to be abundant. *Habundat = inoget*, FNGl. 10.

\***gerādlic**, adj., wise, prudent. *Wel geradlic hyt eac þingð us þ we herto geenytton þa epactas, þe wise preostas oft ymbe geradlice wurdliað*, Ang. viii, 300<sup>44</sup>; *Hyt byð geradlic þ we ascerutnion his fare*, *ibid.* 305<sup>46</sup>. H. and S. have the adv. but not the adj.

\*†**gerenned**, coagulatus. ECPs. 67<sup>16</sup>.

\***gerīmbōc**, calendar. *Sume ure ðeningbec onginnað (the year) on Aduentum Domini; nis ðeah þær forðy ðæs gears ord, ne eac on ðisum dæge nis mid nanum gesceade; þeah ðe ure gerimbec on þissere stowe geedlacon*, ÆH. i, 98<sup>28</sup>.

**gesōþ**? a parasite. In BT. and H. from WW. 466<sup>11</sup>, *Parasitis = geneatum, gesoþum*. I question the existence of this word, and regard it as miswritten for *gesioþum* and as synonymous with *geneatum*.

\*†**geswillan**, to wash away. *On þan fīftenðe dæige cumð flod 7 geswyleð þa æssen*, Ang. xi, 371<sup>54</sup> (from Vesp.).

\***geswincnes**? hardship. Guthl. Goodwin, 12<sup>6</sup>. For **geswincfulnes**?

<sup>1</sup> H. gives it as *gegeng*, and with the wrong ref., Wst. 184<sup>18</sup>, where *gegengum* means 'companions' and is from *gegenga*.

\***glæterung**, a shining. Roeder, 48<sup>15</sup>.  
**glider, glidder**, slippery. It is in the dictionaries without ref. *Lubricam* = *glidder*, Vesp. Hy. 11 (OET. 417<sup>6</sup>); *Lubrico* = *glidderre*, Vesp. Hy. 12 (OET. 418<sup>12</sup>); *Eac beðearf seo sawel on domes dæg . . . staðolfæstre brycge ofer þone glideran weg hellewites brogan*, Wst. 239<sup>14</sup>. Cf. also Vesp. Ps. 34<sup>6</sup>.

\***gliggamen**, merriment. *Hearpe 7 pipe 7 mistlic gliggamen dremað eow on beorsele*, Wst. 46<sup>16</sup>.

\***gōian**, to lament. *Ac he swiðe goað 7 geomrað hine swa gebundenne beon* (= *sed ligatum se vehementer ingemiscat*), Beda, ed. Miller, 88<sup>15</sup>; *Sēs Paulus se apostol goiende 7 geomriende cwæð*, *ibid.* 88<sup>17</sup>. Sievers, *Ags. Gr.*, § 414, Anm. 5, mentions these two forms as occurring in Beda.

\***healswære**, pain in the neck. *Wiþ healswære*, *Lcdm.* ii, 312<sup>8</sup>.

**hellcund**, adj., of hell [BT., H.]. *Þridde is ƿ helcunde wered*, Wst. 254<sup>15</sup>.

\***heofonbiggende**, caelebs [O.N. *byggja*]. *Cēlibes* = *heofanbiggende*, SHy. 5; = *heofonbiggende*, *ibid.* 36.

\***heofoncenned**, heaven-born. *Celigenas* = *heofancennede*, SHy. 108.

\***heorotsmeoru**, hart's grease. *Lcdm.* ii, 118<sup>13</sup>. Cf. *Jordan*, p. 184.

\***þhereborg**, -*byrg*, lodgings, quarters. *Þa genam he þær herebeorge*, S. 17, p. 130, l. 25; *Herebyrge* (dat. sg.), *KL.* 100<sup>92</sup>.

\***hértōēacan**, in addition, besides. *Ðas ðing . . . 7 fela hertoēacan*, Wst. 48<sup>11</sup>; *Þas beboda 7 fela hertoēacan*, *ibid.* 67<sup>4</sup>.

**hladung**, haustus [H., S.]. In BT. on authority of Som. SHy. 58.

**hlāfording**, lord, master [BT., H.]. *Nis na ma hlāfordinga on worulde þonne twegen, God almihtig 7 deofol*, Wst. 298<sup>7</sup>.

**hohmōd**, sad, sorrowful [H., S.]. *Se ðe wære hohmod, weorðe se glædmod*, Wst. 72<sup>8</sup>. It is in BT. with a reference to Lye. Lye (as also Bosworth and Ettmüller) gives it with the ref. "Off. reg. 15." In his list of authorities in the introduction Lye does not mention "Off. reg." at all, but there is no doubt that "Off. reg. 15" means the copy in MS. Nero A. 1 of the homily printed in Wst., pp. 65–76,<sup>1</sup> so that Wst. 72<sup>8</sup> and Lye's ref. are the same.

<sup>1</sup> Lye's "Off. reg." refers to fols. 71–84 (= Wanley's Nos. x and xi) of MS. Nero A. 1. Wanley's No. xi is the homily printed in Wst., pp. 65 sq., whilst his No. x consists of a series of fourteen rules corresponding to some of those printed from MS. Junius 121, in AL. ii, 304, under the title of *Institutes of Polity*. Thus *rumheortnes* is given in Lye with the ref. "Off. reg. 2," and it occurs in the second rule in Nero A. 1 (*Be cynedome*)—this is the third rule in



\***hrōðgirela**, corona. Roeder, 20<sup>4</sup>.

\***huncettan**, to limp, halt. *Claudicaerunt = hy healtodon † huncetton*, Roeder, 17<sup>46</sup>. It is no doubt, as R. suggests, connected with N.H.G. *hinken*.

\***hundtēontigfealdlice**, adv., a hundred times. *Him andswaredon þa englas 7 sædon † him wære hundtēontigfealdlice mare myrhð 7 blis toweard*, Wst. 237<sup>9</sup>. The dictionaries have the adjective.

\***hwēollāst**, orbit. *Anni orbita = geares hweollast*, SHy. 93.

\***þhylu**, a hollow. In his CD. iii, p. xxxii, Kemble gives "hyle f. probably a hollow," with a reference to a charter printed on p. 406 of the same volume. The passage (CD. iii, 407<sup>12</sup>) runs: *Of ðære wyllle on ða hyle, ðonne be ðære hyle upp andlang slædes to hafocwyllle*, and it was quoted, without reference, by Sievers, PBB. ix, 243. The MS. (MS. C.C.C. 91) is twelfth century; cf. ELC., p. 369.

**hyrwnes** [BT., H.]. (i) Contempt. †*Contemptum = hyrwnesse † hogunge*, ECPs. 43<sup>14</sup>. (ii) Blasphemy. *Ne ænig man ne gewunne † he . . . ðurh hyrwnesse God ne gegremie*, Wst. 70<sup>12</sup>. S. only gives the first meaning.

\***Lædenlār**, Latin. *Se þe þurh Lædenlare rihtne geleafan understandan ne cunne*, Wst. 124<sup>12</sup> (MSS. C., E.).

\***þlangmōdig**, longsuffering. *Longaninis = langmodi*, ECPs. 7<sup>12</sup>.

\***langwyrpe bōc**. See above, p. 41. Dr. Bradley has since called my attention to the M.E. *long-warped*, oblong (NED. vi, 413).

**lanu**. Cf. **strætlanu**.

**limgesihð**, body? [BT., S.]. *Cum corporibus = mid limgesihðum*, Roeder, Hy. 11<sup>40</sup>. This passage was printed by Wülker, Ang. ii, 364, whence H. has the word.

**lēad**, a cauldron [BT., H.]. *Hwer, lead, cytel*, Gerefa (Ang. ix, 264, and GesAgs. i, 455). Cf. also quot. under **bydenfæt**.

**listwrenc**, artifice, fraud, deception [H., S.]. *Mid lyttan listwrence hiwian*, Wst. 128<sup>9</sup> (MS. K.). It is in BT. on the authority of Lye, and Lye gives the reference "Wulfst. Par. 8." This refers to MS. Jun. 38, Junius's transcript of Wulfstau's Parænesis, copied from MS. S. 18 (= Wauley's Nos. v-xiv;

AL. We find also in Lye *rētan*, *efenwel*, *Cristes scirgerefa*, with the references "Off. reg." 4, 10, and 13 respectively, and they are to be found in rules 4, 10, and 13 of Nero A. 1. Lye took Wanley's No. xi (= Wst. 65 sq.) to be a fifteenth rule, hence the number 15, and thus we find in Lye, *bæcslitol*, *glemm*, *hlagol*, *idelgeorn*, *mymerian*, *myrten*, etc., all of which occur in Wst. 65-76, in each case with the ref. "Off. reg. 15." The title "Off. reg[um]" is derived from the first of the rules in Nero A. 1, *Be cyngre*.

cf. Wanley, pp. 137-8), with the variants from Tiberius A. 3 (= MS. K. in my Wst.); the eighth section of this corresponds to the homily in Wst. beginning on p. 128, so that Lye's reference is to this very passage.

\***liðwyrde**, kindly spoken, gentle of speech. *He wæs liðwyrde on þære tide, þe he wolde þæt ic næfre in ecnesse nære mid wordum getyrged*, Vere., f. 20, l. 12. S. 2, p. 269, in which this homily also occurs, reads *liðe*.

\***mæltid**, meal-time. *He sceal hyne gebiddan on asettrum tidum 7 ær mæltidum metes ne abitan*, O.E. Hom. Morris, 303<sup>7</sup> (printed from MS. S. 6). MS. Jun. 23, f. 119<sup>b</sup>, l. 22, which contains the same homily, reads *mæltiman*.

\***mæltīma**, meal-time. Cf. note to **mæltid**.

\***mæssesteall**. See above, p. 43. The meaning I have given was suggested by M. Förster. Cf. Du Cange's definition of *stallum*: "sumitur apud scriptores pro sede uniuscujusque monachi aut canonici in choro ecclesie." F. writes, "Ich möchte annehmen, dass jenes ae. *-steall* eine Anglisierung von '*stallum*' ist."

\***magian**, to prevail. *Preualui = ic magude*, Roeder, 12<sup>o</sup>. ECPs. has *ic magude 7 swiþige*.

†**merðern**, adj., made of martens' skins [BT.]. *On merðerne pylceon*, Chron. A.D. 1075 (MS. D.). On date of MS. cf. Plummer, ii, xxxiv.

\*†**muntclȳse**, mountain prison. *Gog 7 Magog, ƿ beoð þa māncȳn þe Alexander beclȳsde binnan muntclȳsan*, Wst. 84<sup>12</sup> (MS. H.).

**notgeorn**, industrious [BT., H.]. *Se ðe wære idelgeorn, weorðe se notgeorn*, Wst. 72<sup>o</sup>.

\***nȳtenlice**, adv., like an animal. *þ man mote æfter luste nȳtenlice libban*, Wst. 55<sup>1e</sup>. The dictionaries have the adj.

\***oferlifa**, excess. *Se oferlyfa on æte 7 on wæte deð þone man unhalne*, O.E. Hom. ed. Morris, i, 296<sup>o</sup> (from S. 6, p. 73). The same homily occurs in Jun. 24, p. 329<sup>10</sup> (first half of twelfth century), and in MS. Lambeth 487 (late twelfth century). In Jun. 24 the scribe first wrote *oferlifer*, and then altered it to *oferlifa* by erasing the *r* and writing *a* over the second *e*. The well-known late twelfth century Worcester glossator<sup>1</sup> has added over it the Latin gl. *superfluitas*. MS. Lambeth 487 has *oferlifa*: cf. Morris, O.E. Hom. i, 101. Cf. *bi-leofa*, 'food, sustenance.' The word is in Somner, Benson, Lye, and Bosworth without ref. and with the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. W. Keller, Die litterarischen Bestrebungen von Worcester in ags. Zeit., p. 20.

meaning 'remainder, residue.' Ettmüller and Leo assign to it the meaning 'superstes' and 'der übriggebliebene.' This, if it actually occurs, would correspond to O.H.G. *ubarlibo*, 'superstes' (cf. Steinmeyer, *Ahd. Glossen*, i, 291<sup>11</sup>, *superstitem = ubarlibun*. Cf. further *ibid.* i, 319<sup>11</sup>, *superstitem = ouarleuon*, and *ibid.* iv, 209<sup>23</sup>, *superstes = ouarliuo*).

\***oferprȳda**, excessive pride. 7 *beoð þurh oferpruda alles to rance*, Wst. 81<sup>15</sup> (MS. H. = Bodl. 343). This is a twelfth century S.W. spelling for eleventh century *oferprȳdan*.

**ofertrūwian**, to place too much trust in [BT., H.]. Both BT. and H. have the ptc. *ofertrūwod* as adj. = 'over-confident,' from CP. 208<sup>13</sup>. *Wa þam þe ofertruwað mægne*, Wst. 48<sup>7</sup>.

\***ofsetnian**, to besiege. *Obsedit = ofsetnode*, ECPs. 21<sup>17</sup>. Cf. **forsetnian**.

\***onasetednys**, a laying on. *Ða ða foryldað 7 forgymeleasiað ƿ hig nellað heora bearn to þam fulwihte 7 to þære onasettednysse þæs bisceopes blotsunga bringan*, Lambeth, f. 49<sup>b</sup>, l. 3. The dictionaries have *onset(e)nes*.

†**oncnāwe**, known.<sup>1</sup> *Cognitum = oncnāwe*, ECPs. 31<sup>5</sup>.

[**oþnīhst**, ultimus.] This is given by H., by Kluge (KL., p. 196), and by Pogatscher (*AfdA.* xxv, 14), from WW. 342<sup>14</sup>, *ad ultimum = ða oðnīhstan*. We must, no doubt, read *oð nihstan*; *oð* is a preposition rendering *ad*, and *ða* is the adv. 'then.'

\***þīn**, pain, torture. Cf. Furnivall Volume, p. 92<sup>54</sup>, where Max Förster gives an instance from Vesp. To this he adds on p. 99, note, a second: *Ðæs dæiges þe ure Hælend for ure alesednysse geðolode pine on þær[e] halgan rode*, Vesp., f. 87<sup>b</sup> (also printed in *MPh.* i, 591). To these add: *Heora pine wurð þa mare*, Vesp., f. 161<sup>b</sup>, l. 16; 7 *for þære scrude fægernysse heo byð bewæfle mid tale 7 mid scande*, 7 *for þan orfe 7 for þan gebytlen heo habbeð weoremes 7 helle pīnen*. *Ac þa gode mænn þe habbeð pine on þyssen middenearde*, etc., *ibid.*, f. 163<sup>b</sup>. The NED. cites an instance from the somewhat later Hatton MS.<sup>2</sup> of the Gospels (*Matt.* xxv, 46), where *pine* replaces the *susle* of the earlier MSS.

\***þīnecwalu**, torture. *Mid þam grimmetan suselwale* (the twelfth century MS. H. has *pinewale*), Wst. 241<sup>13</sup>.

**þȳtan** (**ūt**), to put out (of the eyes). *Ceolwulf . . . let him pytan ut his eagan 7 ceorfan of his handa*, Chron. A.D. 796 (*MS. F.*). BT. and S. give *pīcan* (from *pīc*, a point, pike) based

<sup>1</sup> BT. has the wrong ref. to Ps. 33<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Written in the second half of the twelfth century.

on this passage, whilst H. has *pȳtan* with a query. The reason for this difference is that whilst Thorpe and Plummer printed *pytan*, Earle read it as *pycan*, and even Plummer described the reading as doubtful. I have carefully examined the MS. (Domitian A. 8, fol. 49), and have found that it clearly has *pytan*; there is absolutely no doubt about the reading. Cf. also *āpȳtan*.

†*roccian*, to rock [BT., S.]. See quot. under *unfērnas*.

[*sacian*, to blame.] Cf. *yfelsacian*.

\**sædsworn*? semen. Roeder, Hy. 9<sup>55</sup>.

†*sēocian* wk. vb., or *sēocan* st. vb.? to be ill (M.E. *sēken*).  
*Languet* = *seocet*, FNGl. 34.

\**sōlmerca*, a sundial. This word occurs in an inscription over the south door of the church at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, and although this has been printed a number of times<sup>1</sup> the word has escaped the notice of the lexicographers. The main inscription on two side panels records how Orm bought and restored the church, and between the two panels is a sundial, above and below which is carved, *þis is dages solmerca at ileum tide*.

\**sotmann*, a foolish man. See footnote to *gedwāsmann*.

\**sōðspræce*, adj., telling the truth, veracious. *Se ðe wære twispræce, weorðe se soðspræce*, Wst. 72<sup>16</sup> (MS. E.).

\**strætlanu*. See above, p. 59, and add that we have here an actual instance of the st. nom. *lanu*, conjectured by Sievers, PBB. ix, 247.

[*stūc*, a heap.] Cf. *constuc*.

\**swærbyrd*, difficult birth? *þis me to bote þære swæran swærtbyrde* (read *swærb*-?), Ledm. iii, 66<sup>22</sup> (= Grein-Wülker, i, 327<sup>2</sup>).

\**swearcung*, darkness. *Tenebras* = *ðystro ȝ swarcunga*, Roeder, 17<sup>29</sup>; *Tenebras* = *swartunge*, ECPs. 17<sup>29</sup> (read *swarc*-).

*swīnhyrde*, swineherd [BT., H.]. *Subulcus* = *swynhyrde*, ZfdA. xxxiii, 239. It is in Somner, Benson, Lye, Bosworth, and S., without reference.

\**þtēnða*, tenth. *On þan tenðen dæige*, Ang. xi, 370<sup>37</sup> (from Vesp.).

\**þtōbrenghnes*, oblatio. ECPs. 39<sup>7</sup>.

\**tōcwæscednes*, quassatio. Roeder, 105<sup>30</sup> (cf. note and also p. 304).

[*tōcwæstedness*, destruction, shaking, in BT., H.] Cf. Roeder, p. 304.

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, v. (1779), p. 188; Hübner, *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, p. 65, etc. Recently by G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, 1903, i, 357, and by Max Förster in ES. vol. xxxvi, 446. Pogatscher called attention to the word in AfdA. xxv, p. 14.

\*†**tōscyllan**, (i) trans., to separate. *He . . . was toscyled fram þære apostlene geferrædene*, Furnivall Celebration Volume, p. 91<sup>28</sup> (cf. M. Förster's note, p. 100, where he gives a further instance from Ang. xi, 370); (ii) intrans., *Hi swa toscyledon* (they parted from each other), S. 17, p. 131, l. 18. Cf. also *āscyllan*, NGL. i, 1367.

\***tracter**, a funnel. *Infundibulum = tracter*, Erfurt Gl. (printed KL., p. 9; G. Loewe, Glossae nomenclum, p. 53; Gallée, O. Sax. texts, p. 360. It is not in OET.). Like the O.H.G. *trahtrî*, N.H.G. *Trichter*, it is a loan-word from Lat. *trajectorium*, cf. Kluge, Etym. Wb.

\*†**trefet**, a trivet. Cf. quot. under **bydenfæt**. Skeat mentions it in his Concise Etym. Dict. s.v. *trivet*. It appears to be a Romance form of the Latin *tripedem*.

\***trundulnis**, circuitus. Roeder, 11<sup>9</sup>.

\***þracian**, to fear. Roeder, Hy. 9<sup>50</sup>. The dictionaries have the compounds, *apr-*, *onþr*, etc.

\*†**þrefe**, a measure of corn. *Eahte þreues cornes*, CS. iii, 367<sup>24</sup>. It is from O.N. *þrefi*, a number of sheaves, and = M.E. *þreve*, *þrave*, and N.E. (dial.) *threave*, *thrave*.

\*†**þrēōtēnðe**, thirteenth. *On þan þrēōtēnðe dæige*, Ang. xi, 371<sup>49</sup>.

†**unfērnes**, helplessness, infirmity [BT.]. *On his cildlicen unfernesse heo hine baðede . . . 7 swaðede 7 roccode*, KL. 101<sup>108</sup> (from Vesp.). Cf. my note in MLN. iv (1889), 279.

\***unforwyrded**, undecayed, unwithered. *þonne magon we Drihtne bringan unforwyrðne wæst[m] godra weorca*, MS. Faustina A. 9, f. 117, l. 12. This passage also occurs in BIH., p. 73<sup>25</sup>, but the reading there is *unforwealwodne wæstm*.

\***ungetēoriendlic**, adj., unexhaustible, unfailing. *We magon þurh þ us gegaderian þæne ungeteorigendlican goldhord*, S. 8, f. 144, l. 17. The dictionaries have the adv.

\*†**ungrīpendlic**, irreprehensible. *Inreprehensibilis = ungrīpendlic*, ECPs. 18<sup>8</sup>.

\***unscyldgung**, innocence. *Innocentiam = unscyldgunga*, Roeder, 17<sup>25</sup>; †*I. = unscyldgunge*, ECPs. 17<sup>25</sup>.

**werewolf**, a wer-wolf. On the form see my note in PBB. xxiii, 571.

**wintersteall**, one year old stallion. It is in the dictionaries from AL. i, 356<sup>3</sup> (= GesAgs. i, 378). Cf. further the quot. under **bydenfæt**. For meaning see Jordan, 125, and GesAgs. ii, 245.

\*wiðerwengel, adversary. Roeder, 73<sup>10</sup>; Hy. 4<sup>7</sup>; Hy. 6<sup>27</sup> (cf. note on p. 280).

wlispian, to lisp [BT.]. Cf. āwlispian.

\*yfelcwedolian, to speak evil. *Maledicentes* = *yfelcwedelginde*, Roeder, 36<sup>22</sup>; †*M.* = *yfelcweþelginde*, ECPs. 36<sup>22</sup>. Cf. *wearg-cwedolian* in BT.

**yfelsacian**, to blaspheme. Swaen in ES. xxvi, 131 gives a verb *sacian* 'to blame,' with the ref. to BIH. 189<sup>24</sup>, *þe læs he me yfel sacode wið God*. But it is obvious that we must read *yfelsacode*, and the word will be found duly registered in BT. under *yfelsacian* with the reference to BIH. But the meaning assigned to it in BT., viz. 'to calumniate,' is wrong; it means 'to blaspheme,' as is rightly given in H. and S. The mistake has arisen, no doubt, owing to the *me* (calumniated me to God), but as M. Förster pointed out in Archiv, ci, p. 190, the passage is corrupt, and the *me*, as the Latin shows, certainly wrong. As BT. has only this one instance, I may add some further examples, from which the meaning of the vb. is evident. *þa sona se caldorman slat his hrægl 7 þus cwæð*, 'He *yfelsacode* (= *blasphemavit*, Matth. 26<sup>65</sup>); *hwæt beðurfon we nu ofer þis leasra cyðera? Nu we gehyrdon his yfelsacunga*,' Bodl. 340, f. 125, l. 26 (also in S. 8, f. 162<sup>b</sup>, l. 23); 7 *þa forðbigferendan hi yfelsacedon on hine* (= *blasphemabant eum*, Matth. 27<sup>39</sup>), *ibid.* f. 127, l. 12 (also in S. 8, f. 165, l. 13); *Hwæt ge nu gehyrað hu he Gode yfelsacað*, *ibid.*, f. 139<sup>b</sup>, l. 7 (also in S. 8, f. 181, l. 5); *He yfelsacode þæs Ælmihtigan Godes mægnþrym in wyrginge*, GrD. 289<sup>8</sup>. Cf. also GrD. 289<sup>27</sup>; 290<sup>1</sup>; and *geyfelsacode*, *ibid.* 289<sup>21</sup>.

\*ymbelyccan, to inclose. *Concluserunt* = *Hy belucon t ymbelieton*, Roeder, 16<sup>10</sup>. Cf. *elyccan*, p. 76, and *forelyccan*, p. 79.

\*ymbswifan, to revolve round. *þeah ðe we þonne gyt þa sunnan sylfe geseon ne magon, forðan seo sunne hafað þonne mid þy heofone þas eorðan utan ymbswifan 7 ymbcerred*, Bodl. 340, f. 146, l. 12 (also in S. 8, f. 189, l. 9).

## APPENDIX.

WHEN most of the above was already set up in type, Dr. Furnivall suggested that I should add, as an appendix, a list of the words which are treated or for which quotations are given in the scattered articles mentioned on p. 1: Zupitza's *Glossen zu Abbo*, Logeman's *De Cons. Mon.*, as well as the articles in *ES.*, *AfdA.*, etc.<sup>1</sup> As it seemed that such an appendix might perhaps be useful, I have carried out Dr. Furnivall's suggestion. The following list, however, makes no claim to completeness, as I have intentionally excluded a considerable number of words, many of them because they are to be found in *BT.* or *H.* with a reference,<sup>2</sup> or in my *O.E. Gl.* Instances of special constructions, too, and idioms, I have ignored.<sup>3</sup> *Wulfstan* words have already been given in the *Addenda* from my own slips. In conclusion, I must express my regret that, owing to the way in which the work has gradually grown, it is in three parts instead of one.

### LIST OF ARTICLES REFERRED TO (*see also* pp. 4 and 72).

Holt. = Holthausen, *Ltbl.* xxii (1901), 205.

Kluge = Kluge, *Ltbl.* iii (1882), 388.

Pg. = Pogatscher, *AfdA.* xxv, 1.

St. = W. H. Stevenson, *Trans. of the Philol. Soc.*, 1895-8, p. 528.

Swn. = Swaen, *ES.* xxvi, 125.

Zup. = Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxxi, 1 (*Abbo Glosses*).

\**ābrædan*, to bake. *Lcdm.* ii, 114<sup>26</sup>.  
Cf. Kluge.

\**†ācholt*, oak wood, *CD.* vi, 243. Cf.  
Kluge.

*æbrucol*, sacrilegious [*BT.*]. *Sacrilegis*  
= *æbrucolon*, *PGH.* 402. Cf. Kluge.

\**ā-efesian* (of), to cut off. *ÆG.* 157<sup>16</sup>.  
Cf. Pg. 4.

*æfhynde*, absens [*BT.*]. *Ang.* xiii,  
387<sup>316</sup>.

*ægscyll*, egg-shell [*BT.*]. *Lcdm.* i,  
376<sup>8</sup>; iii, 6<sup>29</sup>. Cf. Kluge.

<sup>1</sup> In this list I have not included words from the alphabetical glossaries to editions like *ES.*, *Assm.*, *LSc.*, *NGL.*, etc., nor have I admitted the words in the *Gerrefa*, as these latter can now be found in *Ges.Ags.* ii.

<sup>2</sup> Thus in *ES.* xxxiii, 178, we find *writiren* with a reference, but *BT.* already has it from the same source.

<sup>3</sup> E.g. *behatan* with gen. (*ES.* xxvi, 126), *on borg gan* (*ibid.*, p. 126), etc.

- \***ælfþeodiglic**, foreign. On *ælfþeodiglicum gegyrlan*, MH. 112<sup>5</sup>. Cf. Holt. The dictionaries have the adverb.
- \***æppelfæt**, apple - vessel [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 19.
- \***æthealdan**, reservare, LSc. 109<sup>18</sup>. Cf. Pg. 5.
- [**æwerd**, perverse.] Cf. M. Förster, Archiv, cx, 355.
- ansȳn**, see above, p. 6. Cf. further, Pg. 6, "ansȳn ist auch neutr.; vgl. Grein, Cook und Lindelöf; ferner Beda 486<sup>6</sup>."
- apullian**, to pull. *Smyrest . . . Ða stowe þe þa hæf beoð of apullud*, Lcdm. i, 362<sup>10</sup>. Cf. Kluge.
- ārāsod**, trained, skilled [BT., H.]. *Swa þas þing þincað þan arasodum clericum unucorðlice*, Ang. viii, 312<sup>43</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxv, 331.
- ātillan**, adtingere [S.]. LSc. 100<sup>115</sup>. Cf. Pg. 6. See also BT., s.v. *tillan*.
- \***ātweonian**, impers., to doubt. *Gif hwam atweonige*, Ang. viii, 333<sup>6</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxv, 333.
- \***āwrænan**, to make wanton. Lcdm. ii, 144<sup>23</sup>. Cf. Kluge.
- bearhtmian**, stridere [BT., H.]. *Bearhtmiendum = stridente*, ZfdA. ix, 405 (Hpt. gl.). Cf. Kluge. The dictionaries record a *brehtniende* glossing *stridente* from WW. 486<sup>11</sup>. Both these are gl. to the same Latin passage, viz., Aldhelm, ed. Giles, 2<sup>23</sup>.
- \***becidan**, to complain. *þa sunderhalgan 7 Ða boceras, þe beciddon þ; Crist mid þam synfullum mannum hine gereordode*, ÆH. ii, 470<sup>6</sup>. Cf. Kluge.
- \***beliman**, conglutinare, LSc. 96<sup>19</sup>. Cf. Pg. 6.
- \***belltid**, hour at which the bell for prayer is rung. Cf. St., p. 529.
- \***bēordræsta**, dregs of beer. Lcdm. ii, 98<sup>27</sup>. Cf. Kluge.
- \***þeregñian**, to ornament. *Mid sylure berenod*, CS. iii, 366. Cf. Pg. 7.
- \***beswætan**, to sweat. LSc. 111<sup>14</sup>. Cf. Pg. 7.
- beswicenes**, deditio [BT., S.]. ZfdA. xx, 40. Cf. Heyne, ES. vii, 132, and Pg. 7.
- bisene**, blind. To the examples given above on p. 10 add GrD. 275<sup>3</sup>, where the nom. sing. occurs (*bysne*, MS. C.; *bysene*, MS. O.); cf. Jordan, Eigentümlichkeiten des englischen Wortschatzes, 1906, p. 22. This shows the nominative to be *bisene*, not *bisene*.
- \***bredweall**, wall of boards. Chron. A.D. 189. Cf. Pogatscher, EE. xx, 148.
- \***breðel**, name of an unfruitful plant or shrub? Pg. 7 quotes it from Grein-Wülker, i, 325<sup>16</sup> (= Lcdm. i, 384<sup>14</sup>), *Swa breðel þeo, swa þystel* (may he flourish like a 'breðel' or like a thistle). Is it not simply an error for *bremel*?
- \***brimsa**, a gadfly? Pg. 7 calls attention to the Leiden gl. (OET. 116<sup>230</sup> and Hessels, The Leiden Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary, Cambridge, 1906, p. 49<sup>82</sup>) *tabanus = brimsa*, where another hand has written *mi* over the line and underdotted the *u*,<sup>1</sup> thus altering to *brimisa*. But P. Glogger, Das Leidener Glossar, Augsburg, 1901-3, ii, p. 85, suggests that the alteration was by an O.H.G. scribe, and this seems probable. The sixteenth century English *brimise* (cf. N.E.D.) is, no doubt, a later loanword.
- \***bune**, the hollow stem of a plant. *Canna = harundo, calamus † bune*, WW. 198<sup>12</sup>. Cf. Pg. 7 and *bun*, *boon* in NED., and *bun* in Wright's Dial. Diet.
- \***byrdestre**, an embroideress. OET. 109<sup>1153</sup> (= KL. 8<sup>11</sup>, etc.). Cf. Pg. 7 and Ang. xix, 115.
- byrnsweord**, flaming sword [BT., S.]. *þonne he his byrnsweord getyhf*, BlH. 109<sup>34</sup>. Cf. Pg. 8.
- byrðenmæte**, burdensome [BT., S.]. *Honerosa = byrðenmæte*, ZfdA. xxi, 41<sup>1011</sup> (= WW. 83<sup>11</sup>). Cf. Zupitza's note and Pg. 8.
- bytming**, bottom part (of the ark) [BT.]. ÆH. i, 536<sup>10, 14</sup>. Cf. Kluge.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Glogger, i, 91, and Hessels, p. 49, note.



\*†**cæsternisc**, civic (Thorpe), städtisch, bürgerlich (Pg.)? Pg. 8 gives it with a ref. to Thorpe's Dipl. Angl. 244<sup>13</sup> (= CS. iii, 366), ii. *blace rægl cæsternisce*.

\***casse** (-a?), a net (Lat. *cassis*). *Casses = retia* † *cassan*, WW. 200<sup>36</sup>. Cf. Pg. 8.

\***cēacādġl**, disease of the cheek. *Wīð cēacādġle*, Lcdm. ii, 310<sup>25</sup>. Cf. Pg. 8.

\***cersiht**, overgrown with cress. Cf. St. 530.

**cildyld**, childhood [BT., H.]. *Cildyld byð wæt 7 wearm 7 hyra blōd byð wæt 7 wearm*, Ang. viii, 299<sup>28</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxv, 330.

**cimbstān**, the basis of a pillar [H., S.]. *Bases = cimstanas*, LSc. 226<sup>2</sup>. It is in BT. on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. Cf. Pg. 8 and NED. s.v. *chime* and *chimb*.

\***clæsnungdrenc** (= **clæns-**), purging drink, purgative. *Ne bið alefed on þissum dagum þæt man . . . clæsnungdrencas drince*, MH. 72<sup>27</sup>. Cf. Holt; MLN., xvii, 123; and ES. xxxiii, 177.

**clipe**, burdock [BT., S.]. *Lappa = clipe*, OET. 76<sup>613</sup> (Epin. gl.). Cf. Pg. 8 and NED. s.v. *clithe*. Or is it miswritten for *clibae*? Corp. has *clibe* and Erf. *clifae*. Cf. **clijwyr** (in Addeuda, p. 76).

\***cloccettan**, to palpitate. *Seo wamb . . . cloccet, swa swa hit . . . sleegete*, Ledm. ii, 220<sup>20</sup>. Cf. Pg. 8.

**cnitiat**, to dispute [BT., S.]. *Disputat = enitað*, LSc. 51<sup>12</sup>. The inf. is *cnitian*, not *enitan*, as given by Pg. 8.

\***crinc**, 'cothurnus, geflochtener Bast-schuh.' *Cuturno = crince*, ZfdA. xxv, 250. Cf. Kluge, ES. xx, 333, and Pg. 8.

**cwen(e)fugol**, hen-bird [H., S.]. It is in BT. on the authority of Som., Ben., Lye. ES. viii, 479<sup>21</sup> (MS. S. 8); †476<sup>78</sup> (MS. Vesp.). Cf. Sw. 127.

**cwīdol**, eloquent (besides **cwedol**). Grein-Wülker, i, 315<sup>63</sup>. Cf. Pg. 8.

**cylle**, masc. [from Lat. *cullens*], **cylle**, wk. fem., **cyll**, str. fem. [= N.H.G.

*Kelle*], a leather bottle, a vessel. Cf. Zupitza, AfdA. xi, 127, and Pg. 8.

\***dædlæt**, slow to act, sluggish. OET. 152. Cf. Pg. 9.

\***dægēūð**, clear as the day. *Ne þær owiht inne ne belife . . . † hit ne sy dægēūð*, Grein-Wülker, ii, 252<sup>40</sup>. Cf. Pg. 9.

**dæġl**, also neuter. Cf. Pg. 9.

**datārum**, date [BT., H.]. *On þam datarum þe we rædað vi kġ. aprġ*, Ang. viii, 310<sup>32</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxv, 331.

**domne**, also used of women, nun, abbess. *Domne Eue*, Liebermann, Die Heiligen Englands, 3<sup>4</sup>, 10<sup>21</sup>. Cf. Pg. 9.

\***dracu**, misery, persecution? Swaen, ES. xxvi, 127, cites this form from my Wst. 91<sup>7</sup> (MS. E.). The passage occurs in three MSS., and runs: *wraeu 7 gedreodnes*, MS. A.; *sacu 7 gedr.*, MS. C.; *dracu 7 gedr.*, MS. E. Although *draeu* is quite a possible form, I am inclined, in the absence of any other evidence of its existence, to believe that it is a misspelling for *wraeu*, caused by the *dr* of the following word catching the scribe's eye.

**ēahwund**, wound in the eye [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 20.

\***ealdgefā**, old enemy. *þa mette hiene his ealdgefana sum 7 hiene ofstang*, Oros. 118<sup>34</sup>. Cf. Pg. 9 and ES. xxx, 340.

**earfoðcierre**, difficult of conversion [BT., H.]. *He was longe ær swiðe earfoðcierre to Godes geleafun*, MH., 112<sup>20</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxiii, 177.

\***Eastrosymbel**, Feast of the Passover [O.North.]. Cf. Cook and Pg. 9.

**efnes**, truly, indeed. *Efnes hit bið gelic rena scurum*, Wst. 149<sup>5</sup>. Sw. p. 127 renders it 'just as,' and suggests that it is from *efne swa*. But it means not 'just as,' but 'truly, indeed,' and the *s* is simply the common genit. adverbial ending, as Sohrauer, p. 34, recognized. This same passage occurs again, Wst. 264<sup>1</sup>, where the MSS. read *efne*.

\*†**egwīrf**, part of the tackle of a harrow, or a beast (*wearf*) allotted for harrowing. Cf. St., p. 530.

- \***endetīma**, end of life. *Þæt he us gefylste . . . þ we on urum endetīman swa weacigende beon on godum dædum*, Feiler, *Ae. Benediktiner-Offizium*, 80<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *ES.* xxxv, 333.
- fandere**, a tempter [H., S.]. In *BT.* on authority of *Som.*, *Ben.*, *Lye.* *LSc.* 206<sup>4</sup>. Cf. *Pg.* 10.
- \***fēower**, four times. *Se earma man wile drinean ðreo swa feala, ge fēower swa feala swa his nead wære*, *Assm.* 145<sup>29</sup>. Cf. *ES.* xxxii, 153. Instances of this use of the cardinal numerals in *M.E.* were given by *Zupitza* in *Archiv*, lxxxiv, 329 (*ten so bright*, 'ten times as bright,' etc.).
- \***fiftēnewintre**, fifteen years old. *Ða he wæs fiftēnewintre*, *BH.* 213<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *Pg.* 10.
- \***flocgian**, emicare. *Emices = flocgest*, *PGH.* 399. Cf. *Kluge*, *PBB.* ix, 161.
- fnæran**, to snort [BT., S.]. *Ofer þe fearras fnærdon*, *Grein-Wülker*, i, 321. Cf. *Pg.* 10.
- fnærettan**, to snort, fume [BT., S.]. *Frendens = fnæretende*, *WW.* 242<sup>29</sup> (so *MS.*, not *fnæsetende*, as in *WW.* Cf. *Kluge*, *ES.* xi, 511, and *Ltbl.* 1898, 14).<sup>1</sup>
- [**fnæsettan**.] Cf. last word.
- \***fōrbed**, bed for a journey. Cf. *Zup.*, p. 21.
- \***forefæger**, very fair. *ES.* viii, 479<sup>89</sup>. Cf. *Swu.* 127.
- \***for(e)yrð**, headland of a ploughed field. Cf. *St.*, p. 530.
- forfīgan**, to put to flight [BT., H.]. Cf. *Zup.*, p. 21.
- \***forgyten**, forgetful. *Crist sylfa cwæþ þ he nelle gehyran þæs gimeleasan 7 þæs forgytenan mannes gebedrædene*, *BH.* 57<sup>4</sup>; *Obluiscitur = Byþ forgyten*, *LSc.* 187. Cf. *Pg.* 10 and *Swu.* 128. In the second instance it seems to me more likely that the glossator has mistaken *obluiscitur* for a passive meaning, 'is forgotten,' otherwise he would naturally have rendered it by *forgyted*.
- \***forlæting**, intermissio. *Ang.* xiii, 439<sup>1049</sup>, 444<sup>1121</sup>.
- \***forligerwif**, a harlot. *See Affra wæs ærest forlegorwif*, *MH.* 140<sup>19</sup>; *þu eart meretrix, þæt is forlegorwif*, *ibid.* 140<sup>23</sup>. Cf. *Holt.* and *ES.* xxxiii, 178.
- forslæwan**, to make slow, put off, be irksome [BT., S.]. *Ðonne wile he gerececan ðæt he noht unwryhtlice hit ne forslæwde*, *CP.* 284<sup>3</sup>; *Non te pigeat uisitare infirmum = Na þe forslæwe geneosian untrumme*, *LSc.* 202<sup>4</sup>. Cf. *Pg.* 10 and *ES.* xxx, 340. Cf. further the gl. *Obtundo = Aslæwe*, *ES.* xi, 66 (= *NGl.* 18<sup>b</sup>, 65), where I gave the ref. to *CP.*
- forþeahting**, exhortation [S.]. *Exortationis = forþahtinege*, *Ang.* xiii, 447<sup>1167</sup>. *BT.* has the incorrect form *forþ-atineg*.
- \***framung**, profectus. *Ang.* xiii, 398<sup>480</sup>.
- furlang**. Cf. *St.*, p. 531.
- fylleðstōd**, high tide [BT.]. In *OET.* and *WW.* (from *Corp.* gll.) *fylleðstod = malina*. It also occurs in *MH.* 40<sup>21</sup>, *Se fylleðstod bið nemmed on Leden malina*. Cf. *ES.* xxxiii, 177.
- gēar**, also masculine. Cf. *Ltbl.* 1882, 388; *ES.* ix, 38 (note); *Sohrauer*, p. 49; *AfdA.* xxv, 10.
- \***gebaswian**, to stain crimson. *þa stanas wæron gebaswad mid his blode*, *MH.* 64<sup>5</sup>. Cf. *ES.* xxxiii, 177.
- gebrēfan**, to set down in writing [BT.]. *Gif hwyteum enihte lyste ma þinga . . . be him witan þonne we her habbað gebreued*, *Ang.* viii, 308<sup>11</sup>. Cf. *ES.* xxxv, 331. *H.* gives "gebrēwed ? explained," with this ref.
- \***gebyrgen**, an infant's swaddling clothes (= *N.E.* dial. *barrie*, *barrow*). *Genime heo sylf hyre agenes cildes gebyrgenne dæl*, *Ledm.* iii, 68<sup>5</sup> (= *Grein-Wülker*, i, 327<sup>16</sup>). Cf. *Pg.* 10.
- \***geedstālian**, restaurare. *Ang.* xiii, 366<sup>15</sup>. Cf. *Pg.* 10. Cf. *stālian* in *Wst.* 267<sup>20</sup>.
- \***gelæca**, emulous. *Emula = gelæcca* Ƿ *gelæcende*, *PGH.* 391. Cf. *Pg.* 10.

<sup>1</sup> I have since examined the *MS.* and find that it clearly reads *fnærettan*.

**gemyndlȳst**, madness [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 22 (cf. note, p. 7).

\***genēman**, to take away. *He het þriddan dæl agifan þam mannum þe he hit ær on genwænde*, Guthl. Goodwin, 14<sup>11</sup>. Cf. Pg. 10.

**gerecan**, str. vb., to go, move [BT., H.]. þ *blod tosamne geræc (= congelauerat)*, BIH. 183<sup>25</sup>; cf. Max Förster, Archiv, xci, 189. Further, *Congelauerat = tosamne geræt*<sup>1</sup> (read *geræc*), WW. 208<sup>32</sup>; cf. Pg. 10. If the gl. *ingesserunt = in ræcan*, WW. 420<sup>18</sup>, quoted in S. s.v. *reca*, contains this verb, it must also have been used transitively in the sense of 'to bring, convey'; it is a gl. to Aldhelm, 45<sup>27</sup>, *ubi cloacarum cuniculi putores stercoreum ingesserunt*.

**getēorodnes**, exhaustion [BT.]. Cf. Zupitza, ZfdA., xx, 45, and Heyne, ES. vii, 132.

\***geweorpan**, to catch by throwing. CP. 309<sup>18</sup>; PsTh. 10<sup>7</sup>. Cf. ES. xxvi, 133 and 452.

**gewif**, fate, destiny. Cf. Sievers, ZfdPh. xxi, 358, and Pg. 11. Sievers pointed out that this must be separated from *gewef* 'a web.'

**glentrian** (besides **glendran**), to swallow [BT., S.]. LSc. 107<sup>8</sup>. Cf. Pg. 11.

**graþol**, a gradual, antiphon [BT., S.]. Ang. xiii, 436<sup>1020</sup>.

\***hæbbednys**, continence? *Syn we clæne beforan þæs Ælmihtigan ansyne þurh lichaman ures hæbbednyse*, Ang. viii, 320<sup>3</sup>. Cf. ES. xxxv, 332.

†**hærfest**, August. Not in the dictionaries with this special meaning. Ang. x, 185 (MS. Vesp.). Cf. Pg. 11.

\***hanasang**, cock-crow. MH. 4<sup>16</sup>. Cf. Holt. and MLN. xvii, 123.

**hæsswēge**, sounding hoarsely [BT., H.]. PGH. 391. Cf. Kluge.

**healfscyldig**, half guilty [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 23.

**h(e)alstan**, a kind of cake (not 'crystal,' as in H., S.) [BT.]. Cf. Dieter,

Ang. xviii, 291; Schlutter, *ibid.* xix, 105; MLN. xi (1896), 331; Pg. 11.

**hēcen**, a kid [BT., S.]. *Æfter þam ylecan gewunan nymað þ hecyn*, Ang. viii, 322<sup>10</sup>. Cf. Eckhardt, ES. xxxii, 347, and Swaen, ES. xxxv, 332. See also Jordan, p. 140; J. cites from the charters *hecenes hangra*, CD. iv, 49<sup>11</sup>; this is from the late twelfth century Cod. Winton.

**heortan-cnys** or **heort-angnys**? distress of the heart [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 23 and note on p. 13.

**heorðland**? Quoted by Kluge from CD. iii, 18 (Kemble has *herð-*, not *heorð-*); it is no doubt for *erðland = yrðland*, 'arable land.'

\***higð**, a striving. *Acutis nisibus = Mid scearpum higðum*, Zup., p. 14<sup>369</sup>.

[**hordræden**.] Quoted by Kluge from Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 123; it is evidently miswritten for *heorð-*. The passage in question is from the twelfth century MS. Bodl. 343. The same homily was printed by Skeat, and MS. Julius E. vii reads *hyrd-*, MS. Ii. 1, 33 *heorð-* (ÆS. ii, 324<sup>158</sup>).

\***hregresi**? groin. Cf. quotation under **lesca**, and Steinmeyer, ZfdA. xxxiii, 244. Cf. also MLN. xi, 333.

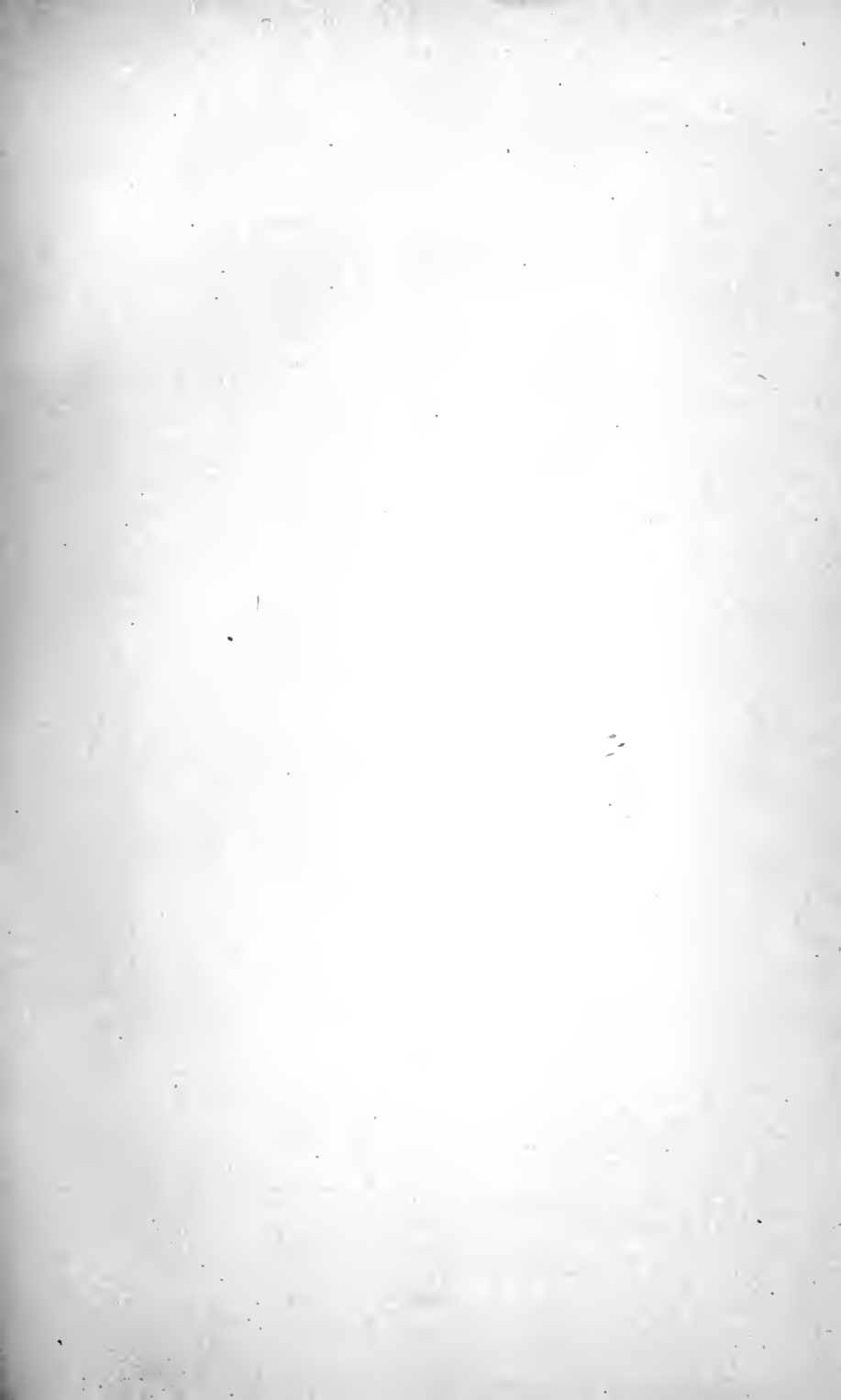
**hrif**. Kluge quotes an instance of this as *masculine* from "Legg., p. 6." This means R. Schmid's *Gesetze der Ags.*, where we read *Gif hrif wund weorðeð . . . . Gif he þurh þirel weorðeð*. Kluge takes the *he* to refer to *hrif*, and hence regards it as masc., but we must evidently read *hrifwund*, 'wounded in the belly' (as B T. does), and take the *he* to refer to the man.

**impian**, **ge-** [BT.]. H. gives a ref. to the *Gerefa* (Ang. ix, 262<sup>12</sup> = *GesAgs.* i, 454<sup>12</sup>), where it means 'to graft.' Wülfing, ES. xxvi, 454, records two instances from CP. 98<sup>18</sup> and 132<sup>25</sup> in the sense of 'to associate with, make conversant with.'

**innung**, a dwelling. Not in BT., S., in this sense. LSc. 11<sup>18</sup>. Cf. Pg. 12.

<sup>1</sup> I have since examined the MS.; it clearly has *geræc*.

- inwritere**, a writer, secretary [BT., H.], Cf. Zup., p. 23.
- \***is-earn**, kingfisher. Cf. Holthausen, *Libl.* x, 446. It occurs in OET. 39 (Corp. Gl. 115), *alcion* (for *alcyon*) = *isern*. Cf. N.H.G., *Eisvogel*, 'the kingfisher.'
- \***land**, ridge in a ploughed field. Cf. St., p. 532.
- lêf**, damage? Cf. M. Förster, *Archiv*, cx, 350.
- lesca**, groin [BT., S.]. *Inguen* = *lesca*, *hregresi*, OET. 110 (Erf. gl.) and KL. 8 (Erf. and Münster gl.). Cf. Steinmeyer, *ZfdA.* xxxiii, 244; MLN. xi (1896), 333; Pg. 13.
- lêw**, infirm, weakness; *â-*, *gelêwed*. Cf. Pg. 12.
- \***merschôfe**, marsh hove (a plant). *Ledm.* ii, 94<sup>3</sup>. Cf. Pg. 13.
- \***morgengebêdtid**, morning prayer. *Da he þa his morgengebêdtida wolde Gode gefyllan*, Guthl. Goodwin, 40<sup>23</sup>. Cf. Pg. 13.
- \*†**offringscêat**, offertory cloth. *ii pistol-claþas 7 iii corporale 7 iii offringscæatus*, CS. iii, 366. Cf. Pg. 13. See above, p. 50, s.v. **offringclâþ**.
- \***onfangend**, acceptor. Cf. Pg. 13.
- \***onscôotan**, to cut open, to open. Cf. Pg. 13.
- ortgeardlêah**, orchard [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 25.
- \***oxangang**, an eighth of a 'ploughland.' Cf. St., 532.
- \*†**pistolclâþ**, vestment worn when reading the epistle, or cloth covering the lectern at which the epistle was read, lectorinus? See quotation under **offringscêat**. Cf. Pg., p. 14.
- scandlufiende**, loving disgracefully [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 25.
- sceaddenge**? seasonable for shad. It is in BT., H., S. from CD. vi, 147<sup>18</sup>; but Schrader in the *Festgabe für Sievers*, 1896, p. 3, and Pogatscher in *AfdA.* xxv, 14, rightly point out that the compound is doubtful, and it seems probable that we should read *þonne sceaddenge sy* (when shad is 'genge' or seasonable).
- \***sceald**, shallow. Cf. St., p. 532.
- sêaw**, juice, masc. as well as neuter; cf. PBB. ix, 237, and Pg. 14.
- †**singrêne**, adj., always green. All the dictionaries have it as sb. = 'house-leek'; as adj. it is wanting in BT., H.; and S. only gives the meaning 'green, uncooked' (vegetables). *Ne fealleð þær næfre leaf of, ac heo byð singrene*, ES. viii, 475<sup>15</sup> (from *Vesp.*). Cf. Sw. 131.
- strôd**, marshy land (overgrown with brushwood or trees?) [H., S.]. It is in BT. from charters, but no meaning is given. Cf. St., p. 537.
- \***styfc**, a clearing in a wood. Cf. St., p. 541.
- torn**, anger, is neuter, not masc., as in H. and S. Cf. Sievers, *ZfdPhil.*, xxi, 360, and Pg. 15.
- \*†**tosnædan**, to cut in pieces. *Sculce he mid seazum tosnædod ware*, NRT. 28<sup>5</sup>. Cf. Pg. 15.
- \*†**tôweaxan**, to grow apart. NRT. 22<sup>7</sup>, 10, 12. Cf. Pg. 15.
- trûs**, brushwood [H., S.]. Cf. St., p. 542.
- \***tûnhôfe**, a plant-name. *Ledm.* ii, 344<sup>3</sup>. Cf. Pg. 15.
- \***þrêo**, three times. Cf. **fêower**.
- unbleoh**. On the meaning see Pg. 15 and ES. xxvi, 453.
- \***unlÿfe(n)dlic**, not allowed. *Inlicitis = unlyuendlicum* (MS. A.), *unlefedlicum* (MS. B.). Cf. Zup., p. 8<sup>131</sup>.
- un} **rôwendlicnes**, impassibility [BT., H.]. Cf. Zup., p. 14<sup>350</sup>.
- \*†**wenneciæn**, wenn-chicken, i.e. little wenn. Cf. Zupitza, *ZfdA.* xxxi, 46, and Pg. 15.
- \***wisce**, a piece of meadow. Cf. St., p. 542.
- \*†**wuduhêwet**, felling of wood. *GesAgs.* i, 567. Cf. Pg. 16.
- \***wundorhælo**, a wonderful healing. *Beda*, ed. Miller, 446<sup>12</sup>. Cf. Pg. 16.



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