



- wolde frēa-drihtnes feorh ealgian,  
 797 mæres þeodnes, **ðær** hie meahton swā;  
 (There more than enough of Beowulf's earls  
 drew swords, old heirlooms, wished to protect  
 the life of their dead lord, famous prince,  
*however they might* ; )  
 (falls sie es vermöchten)

- (6) Hwílum heaþo-rōfe hlēapan lēton,  
 on geflit faran fealwe mēaras,  
 866 **ðær** him fold-wegas fægere **þahton**,  
 cystum cāðe ;  
 (At times battle-famed men let their brown  
 horses gallop, let them race *where the paths*  
*seemed fair known for their excellence*.)

- (7) þā cwōm Wealhþeo forð  
 1163 gān under gyldnum bēage, **þær** gōdan  
 twēgen  
**sæton** suhterge-fæderan ;  
 (Then Wealhtheow came forth to walk under  
 gold crown to *where the good men sat*,  
*nephew and uncle*.)  
 (da kam W. . . herangeschritten dahin, *wo*  
*die beiden Tapfern saßen*)

- (8) Samod ær-dæge  
 ēode eorla sum, æþele cempa,  
 1313 self mid gesiðum, **þær** sē snotera **bad**,  
 (At daybreak together with his earls he went,  
 the noble champion with his retainers, *to*  
*where the wise one was*,)  
 (bei Tagesanbruch ging dieser [Mann], ...  
 dahin, *wo der Weise (Hrōðgār) wartete*)

- (9) „Ic hit þe gehāte : nō hē on helm losað,  
 „nē on foldan fæþm, nē on fyr-gen-holt,  
 1394 „nē on gyfenes grund, gā, **þær** hē **wille**.  
 (I promise you this : she will not be lost under  
 cover, not in the earth's bosom nor in the  
 mountain woods nor at the bottom of the sea,  
*go where she will*.)  
 (gehe er, *wohin er will*)

- (10) Þā wæs be feaxe on flet boren  
 1648 Grendles hēafod, **þær** guman **druncon**,  
 (Then Grendel's head was dragged by the hair  
 over the floor *to where men drank*.)  
 (da wurde. . . Grendels Haupt an den Haaren  
 in die Halle getragen, *wo die Männer tran-*  
*ken*)

- (11) „ond þe tō gēoce gār-holt bere,

- 1835 „mægenes fultum, **þær** ðe bið *manna*  
*þearf*.  
 (... and bring spears to help you, strong sup-  
 port *where you have need of men*.)  
 (falls du Männer brauchst)

- (12) næs him feor þanon  
 tō gesēcenne since bryttan,  
 1923 Higelāc Hrēþling, **þær** æt hām **wunað**  
*selfa mid gesiðum sæ-wealle nēah*.  
 (It was not far for them to seek the giver of  
 treasure, Hygelac son of Hrethel, *where he*  
*dwelt at home near the sea-wall, himself with*  
*his retainers*.)  
 (von dort aus war es nicht weit für sie, den  
 Kleinodspender aufzusuchen, Higelāc den  
 Sohn des Hrēþel, *wo er selbst mit seinen*  
*Gefolgsleuten daheim ist am Gestade*)

- (13) „þā ic Frēaware flet-sittende  
 2023 „nemnan hýrde, **þær** hio nægled-sinc  
 „hæleðum sealde.  
 (I heard hall-sitters name her Freawaru *when*  
*she offered the studded cup to warriors*.)  
 (die hörte ich die in der Halle Sitzenden  
 Frēawaru nenner, *als sie. . . verteilte*)

- (14) „ . . . . . gæst yrr cwōm,  
 „eatol, æfen-grom, ūser nēosan,  
 2075 „**ðær** wē gesunde sæl **weardodon**.  
 (the angry spirit came, awful in the evening,  
 to visit us *where, unharmed, we watched over*  
*the hall*.)  
 (kam der zornige Dämon, . . . , uns feindlich  
 anzugehen dort, *wo wir unversehrt den Saal*  
*besetzt hielten*)

- (15) „Tō lang ys tō reccene, hū ic ðām lēod-  
 sceaðan  
 „yfla gehwycles ondlēan forgeald,  
 2095 „**þær** ic, þeoden min, þine lēode  
 „**weorðode** weorcum ;  
 (als ich deinen Landsleuten [d.h. Gauten]  
 durch meine Taten Ehre machte)

- (16) „Þā ic on morgne gefrægn mæg oðerne  
 „billes ecgum on bonan stælan,  
 2486 „**þær** Ongenþeow Eofores **niosað** ;  
 (Then in the morning, I have heard, one  
 kinsman avenged the other on his slayer with  
 the sword's edge, *when Ongentheow attacked*  
*Eofor*.)  
 (als O. den E. angreift)

- (17) Scyld wēl gebearg  
life and lice læssan hwile  
mærum þeodne þonne his myne sōhte,  
2573 **ðær** hē þy fyrste forman dōgore  
**wealdan moste,**  
(der Schild barg den berühmten Herrscher  
Leben und Leib kürzere Zeit, als er wünschte,  
als ihm diesmal zu erstem Male zu walten  
beschieden war)
- (18) Ne hēdde hē þæs heafolan, ac sio hand  
geban  
2698 mōdiges mannes, **þær** hē his mægges  
**healp,**  
(He took no heed for that head, but the hand  
of the brave man was burned as he helped his  
kinsman.)  
(als er seinen Verwandten half)
- (19) „Nū ic suna minum syllan wolde  
2730 „gūð-gewædu, **þær** mē gifede swā  
„ænig yrfe-weard æfter wurde,  
„lice gelenge.  
(Now I would wish to give my son my war-  
clothing, if any heir after me, part of my  
flesh, were granted.)  
(wofern mir so beschieden wäre ein Erbe, der  
mich überlebt)
- (20) ac hī scamiende scyldas bēran,  
2851 gūð-gewædu, **þær** sē gomela læg;  
(But they bore their shields, ashamed, their  
war-clothes, to where the old man lay :)  
(sich schämend trugen sie ihre Schilde, ...,  
[d.h. schritten sie] dahin, wo der Greise lag)
- (21) „Ne meahton wē gelæran lēofne þeoden,  
„rices hyrde, ræd ænigne,  
3082 „lēte hyne licgan, **þær** hē longe wæs,  
„wicum wunian oð woruld-ende;  
(We might by no counsel persuade our dear  
prince, keeper of the kingdom, not to ap-  
proach the gold-guardian, let him lie where he  
long was, live in his dwelling to the world's  
end.)
- (22) „ond þonne geferian frēan ūserne,  
3108 „lēofne mannan, **þær** hē longe sceal  
„on ðæs waldendes wære **geþolian.**“  
(..., and then let us carry our prince, beloved  
man, where he shall long dwell in the Ruler's  
protection.)  
(dann laßt uns unseren Herrn, ..., tragen  
dahin, wo er lange in des Allwaltenden Hut
- verharren wird)*
- (23) forlēton eorla gestrēon eorðan healdan,  
3167 gold on grēote, **þær** hit nū gen lifað  
eldum swā unnyt, swā hit æror wæs.  
(They let the earth hold the wealth of earls,  
gold in the ground, where now it still dwells,  
as useless to men as it was before.)
- [II] þā, ðā に導かれる節 46 節<sup>③</sup>
- (24) þā wæs ēað-fynde, þē him elles hwær  
gerūmlicor ræste sōhte  
140 bed æfter būrum, **ðā** him **gebēacnod**  
wæs,  
**gesægd** sōðlice sweotolan tæcne  
heal-ðegnes hete;  
(There after it was easy to find the man who  
sought rest for himself elsewhere, farther  
away, a bed among the outlying buildings  
— after it was made clear to him, told by  
clear proof, the hatred of him who now  
controlled the hall.)
- (25) cwæð, hē gūð-cyning  
ofer swan-rāde sēcean wolde,  
201 mārne þeoden, **þā** him wæs manna  
bearf.  
(..., said he would seek the war-king over the  
swan's road, the famous prince, since he had  
need of men.)
- (26) Gūð-byrne scān,  
heard, hond-locen, hring-iren scir  
323 song in searwum, **þā** hie tō sele furðum  
in hyra gryre-geatwum **gangan cwōmon.**  
(War-corselet shone, hard and hand-wrought,  
bright iron rings sang on their armor when  
they first came walking to the hall in their  
grim gear.)
- (27) 402 Snyredon ætsomne, **þā** secg **wisode,**  
under Heorotes hrōf;  
(Together they hastened, as the warrior di-  
rected them, under Heorot's roof.)  
(als der Man...führte)
- (28) 419 „selfe ofersāwon, **ðā** ic of searwum **cwōm**  
fāh from fēondum, þær ic fife geband,  
„yðde eotena cyn  
(They themselves looked on them, when,  
bloody from my foes, I came from the fight  
where I had bound five, destroyed a family of  
giants,)



ed.)

(*da man sie bemerkt hatte*)

- (42) hræde heo æþelinga     āne hæfde  
1295 fæste befangen,     **þā** heo tō fenne **gang**.  
(Swiftly she had taken fast hold on one of the  
nobles, *then she went to the fen.*)

- (43) Hūru ne gemunde     mago Ecglafe  
eafopes cræftig,     þæt hē ær gespræc  
1467 wine druncen,     **þā** hē þæs wæpnes **onlāh**  
sēlan sweord-frecan;  
(Surely the son of Ecglafe, great of strength,  
did not have in mind what, drunk with wine,  
he had spoken, *when he lent that weapon to a  
better sword-fighter.*)

- (44) 1506 Bær þā sēo brim-wylf,     **þā** heo tō botme  
cōm,  
hringa þengel     tō hofe sinum,  
(Then *as she came to the bottom* the sea-wolf  
bore the ring-prince to her house. . .)

- (45) 1539 brægd þā beadwe heard,     **þā** hē gebolgen  
wæs,  
feorh-geiðlan,  
(Battle-hardened, now *swollen with rage*, he  
pulled his deadly foe...)

- (46) wæron yð-gebland     eal gefælsod,  
1621 ēacne eardas,     **þā** sē ellor-gāst  
oflet lif-dagas     ond þās lænan gesceaft.  
(The currents were all cleansed, the great  
tracts of the water, *when the dire spirit left  
her life-days and this loaned world.*)

- (47) 1665 „Ofslōh ðā æt þære sæcce,     **þā** mē sæl  
āgeald,  
„hūses hyrdas.  
(Then in the fight *when the time became right  
for me* I hewed the house-guardians.)  
(*als es mir die günstige Gelegenheit erlauble*)

- (48) „Hū lomþ ēow on lāde,     lēofa Biowulf,  
1988 **þā** ðū færinga     feorr **gehogodest**  
„sæcce sēcean     ofer sealt wæter,  
„hilde tō Hiorote ?  
(“How did you fare on your journey, beloved  
Beowulf, *when you suddenly resolved to seek  
distant combat over the salt water, battle in  
Heorot?*)

- (49) 2204 **þā** hyne **gesōhtan**     on sige-þeode  
hearde hild-frecan,     Heaðo-Scilfingas,

nīða **genægðan**     nefan Hererices,  
(... , *when the Battle-Scylfings hard fighters,  
sought him among his victorious nation,  
attacked bitterly the nephew of Hereric* —)  
(50) 2362 hæfde him on earme     āna þritig

hælde-geatwa,     **þā** hē tō holme stāg.  
(...; he had on his arm, the war-gear of  
thirty men *when he fell back to the sea.*)  
(*als er ins Meer stieg*)

- (51) bearne ne truwode,  
þæt hē wið ælfylcum     ēpel-stōlas  
2372 healdan cūðe,     **ðā** wæs Hygelāc dēad.  
(She had no trust in her son, that he could  
hold his native throne against foreigners *now  
that Hygelac was dead.*)

- (52) 2428 „Ic wæs syfan-wintre,     **þā** mec sinca bal-  
dor,  
„frēa-wine folca     æt minum fæder  
genam;  
(I was seven winters old *when the lord of  
treasure, the beloved king of the folk, received  
me from my father* : )  
(*als mich. . . von meinem Vater [zu sich]  
nahm*)

- (53) „eafterum læfde,     swā dēð ēadig mon,  
2471 „lond and lēod-byrig,     **þā** hē of life  
gewāt.  
(To his sons he left — as a happy man does  
— his land and his town *when he went from  
life.*)

- (54) 2550 Lēt ðā of brēostum,     **ðā** hē gebolgen  
wæs,  
Weder-Gēata lēod     word ūt faran,  
(Then the man of the Weather-Geats, *enraged  
as he was*, let a word break from his breast.)

- (55) Stið-mōð gestōd     wið stēapne rond  
2567 winia bealdor,     **ðā** sē wrym **gebēah**  
snūde tosomne;  
(Firm-hearted he stood with his shield high,  
the lord of friends, *while quickly the worm  
coiled itself* ; )

- (56) geaf him ðā mid Gēatum     gūð-gewāda  
2624 æghwæs unrim,     **þā** hē of ealdre **gewāt**,  
frōd on forð-weg.  
(Then he gave him among the Geats war-  
armor of every kind, numberless, *when, old,*

*he went forth on the way from life.)*

- (57) ac sē maga geonga under his mæges  
scyld  
2676 elne geēode, **þā** his āgen wæs  
glēdum **forgrunden**.  
(...; but the young man went quickly under  
his kinsman's shield *when his own was con-*  
*sumed with flames.*)  
(*da sein eigner [Schild] von den Gluten ver-*  
*nichtet war*)

- (58) Þā wæs þeod-sceaða þriddan siðe,  
frēcne fyr-draca, fæhða gemyndig,  
2690 ræse on ðone rōfan, **þā** him rūm  
āgeald,  
hāt ond heaðo-grim, heals ealne  
ymbefēng  
biteran bānum;  
(Then for the third time the folk-harmer, the  
fearful fire-dragon, was mindful of feuds, set  
upon the brave one *when the chance came*, hot  
and battle-grim seized all his neck with his  
sharp fangs: )

- (59) 2756 Geseah ðā sige-hrēðig, **þā** hē bī sesse  
gēong,  
mago-þegn mōdig, mādðum-sigla fealo,  
gold glitnian grunde getenge,  
wundur on wealle,  
(Then he saw, *as he went by the seat*, the  
brave young retainer, triumphant in heart,  
many precious jewels, glittering gold lying on  
the grounds, wonders on wall, ...)

- (60) „þæt hē gēnunga gūð-gewædu  
2872 „wrāðe forwurpe, **ðā** hyne wig beget.  
(— that he quite threw away the war-gear,  
to his distress *when war came upon him.*)  
(*da Kampf! ihn erfaßte, über ihn kam*)

- (61) „ hwæðre him god ūðe,  
„sigora waldend, þæt hē hyne sylfne  
gewræc  
2876 „āna mid ecge, **þā** him wæs elnes þearf.  
(Yet God, Ruler of Victories, granted him  
that he might avenge himself, alone with his  
sword, *when there was need for his courage.*)  
(*als ihm Kraft not war*)

- (62) „ Wergendra tō lýt  
2883 „þrong ymbe þeoden, **þā** hyne sio þræg  
becwōm.

(Too few defenders thronged about the prince  
*when the hard time came upon him.*)  
(*als diese schlimme Zeit über ihn kam*)

- (63) „ ac wæs wide cūð,  
„þætte Ongenðio ealdre besnyðede  
„Hæðcen Hrēþling wið Hrefna-wudu,  
2926 „**þā** for onmēðlan ærest **gesōhton**  
„Gēata lēode Gūð-Scilfingas.

(... , for it is wide-known that Ongentheow  
took the life of Hæthcyn, Hrethel's son, near  
Ravens wood *when in their over-pride the*  
*people of the Geats first went against the*  
*War-Scylfings.*)

- (64) „ Frōfor eft gelamp  
„sārig-mōdum somod ær-dæge,  
„syððan hie Hygelāces horn ond bȳman,  
2944 „gealdor, ongēaton, **þā** sē gōða cōm  
„lēoda dugoðe on lāst **faran**.

(Relief came in turn to the sorry-hearted  
together with dawn when they heard  
Hygelac's horn and trumpet, his sound *as the*  
*good man came on their track with a body of*  
*retainers.*)

(*als der Tapfere der Schar der Volksgenossen*  
*nachgezogen kam*)

- (65) „Lēt sē hearda Higelāces þegn  
2978 „brādne mēce, **þā** his brōðor læg,  
„eald-sweord eotonisc, entiscne helm  
„brecan ofer bord-weal;  
(The hardythane of Hygelac, *when his*  
*brother lay low*, let his broad sword, old blade  
made by giants, break the great helmet  
across the shield-wall; )

- (66) „Dā wæron monige, þē his mæg wriðon,  
2983 „ricone ārærdon, **ðā** him gerȳmed wearð,  
„þæt hie wæl-stōwe wealdan mōston.  
(Then there were many who bound up the  
brother, quickly raised him up *after it was*  
*granted them to control the battle-field.*)

- (67) „geald þone gūð-ræs Gēata dryhten,  
2992 „Hrēðles eafora, **þā** hē tō hām becōm,  
„lofore ond Wulfe mid ofer-māðmum;  
(... : the lord of the Geats, the son of Hrethel,  
*when he came home*, repaid Wulf and Eofor  
for their battle-assault with much treasure,  
...)

- (68) 3066 Swā wæs Biowulfe, **þā** hē biorges weard

**söhte**, *searo-nīðas* ;  
(So it was with Beowulf *when he sought quarrels, the barrow's ward* ; )

- (69) „Ic wæs þær inne      ond þæt eall geondseh,  
3088 „recedes geatwa,      **þā mē gerȳmed wæs**,  
„nealles swæðlice      sið **ālȳfed**  
„inn under eorð-weall.

(I have been therein and looked at it all, the rare things of the chamber, *when it was granted me — not at all friendly was the journey that I was permitted beneath the earth-wall.*  
(*da mir der Weghinein unter den Erdwall erlaubt war*)

[III] þonne, ðonne, þon に導かれる節 43 節

- (70) Swā sceal geong guma      gōde gewyrcean,  
fromum feoh-giftum      on fæder bearme,  
þæt hine on ylde      eft gewunigen  
23 wil-gesīpas,      **þonne wig cume**,  
lēode gelæsten ;

(In this way a young man ought by his good deeds, by giving splendid gifts while still in his father's house, to make sure that later in life beloved companions will stand by him, that people will serve him *when war comes.*)  
(*daß im Alter später die lieben Gefährten bei ihm ausharren, wenn es Krieg gibt, dem Manne [in den Kampf] folgen*)

- (71) Nalæs hī hine læssan      lācum tēodan,  
44 þeod-gestrēonum,      **þon<sup>④</sup> ðā dydon**,  
þē hine æt frumsceafte      forð onsendon  
ænne ofer yðe      umbor-wesende.

(They provided him with no lesser gifts, treasure of the people, *than those had done who at his beginning first sent him forth on the waves, a child alone.*)

(keineswegs statteten sie ihn mit geringeren Gaben. . . aus, *als die getan hatten*)

- (72) Him on mōd bearn,  
þæt heal-reced      hātan wolde,  
medo-ærn micel      men gewyrcean,  
70 **þonne ylðo bearn æfre gefrūnon**,

(It came to his mind that he would command men to construct a hall, a mead-building large[r] *than the children of men had ever heard of, . . .*)

(. . . *ein großes Methaus, (größer) als Menschenkinder je erfahren hatten*)

- (73) „ Næfre ic mārān geseah  
248 „eorla ofer eorþan,      **ðonne is ēower sum**,  
„secg on searwum ;

(I have never seen a mightier warrior on earth *than is one of you, a man in battle-dress.*)

- (74) „Donne wæs þeos medo-heal      on mor-  
gen-tid,  
485 „driht-sele drēor-fāh      **þonne dæg lixte**,  
„eal benc-þelu      blōde bestȳmed,  
„heall heoru-drēore ;

(Then in the morning this mead-hall was a hall shining with blood, *when the day lighted*, all the bench-floor blood-wet, a gore-hall.)  
(*wenn der Tag aufglänzte*)

- (75) Wyrd oft nereð  
573 unfægne eorl,      **þonne his ellen dēah** !  
(Fate often saves an undoomed man *when his courage is good.*)  
(das Schicksal rettet immer den dem Tode nicht verfallenen Mann [proleptisch für : den Mann, der dem Tode noch nicht verfällt],  
*wenn er tapfer ist, wenn seine Tapferkeit taugh*)

- (76) wel-hwylc gecwæð,  
þæt hē fram Sigemunde      secgan hȳrde,  
ellen-dædum,      uncūpes fela,  
Wælsinges gewin,      wīde siðas,  
þāra þe gumena bearn      gearwe ne wiston,  
fāhðe and fyrene,      būton Fitela mid hine,  
880 **þonne hē swulces hwæt secgan wolde**,  
ēam his nefan,      swā hīe ā wæron  
æt niða gehwām      nȳd-gesteallan ;  
(He spoke everything that he had heard tell of Sigemund's valorous deeds, many a strange thing, the strife of Wæls's son, his far journeys, feuds and crimes, of which the children of men knew nothing — except for Fitela with him, *to whom he would tell everything, the uncle to his nephew*, for they were always friends in need in every fight.)  
(*When these were the themes he was moved to muse over*) (E. Morgan)

- (77) „Dæt wæs ungeære,      þæt ic ænigra mē  
„wēana ne wēnde      tō wīdan feore  
934 „bōte gebidan,      **þonne blōde fāh**  
„hūsa sēlest      heoro-drēorig stōd,  
„wēa wīd-scofen,      wītena gehwylcne,  
(It was not long ago that I did not expect ever to live to see relief from any of my woes —  
*when the best of houses stood shining with*

blood, stained with slaughter, a far-reaching  
 woe for each of my counselors, for every one,  
 ...)

(als blutbefleckt das schönste der Häuser...  
 dastand)

- (78)        þæt him fela lāf      frēcne ne meahton  
 1033 scūrheard sceððan,    **þonne** scyld-freca  
          ongēan gramum      **gangan** scolde.

(... so that no battle-hard sharp sword might  
 badly hurt him when the shield-warrior  
 should go against his foe.)

- (79)        þæt wæs hilde-setl      hēah-cyninges,  
 1040 **ðonne** sweorda gelāc      sunu Healfdenes  
          efnan wolde;

(... that had been the war-seat of the high  
 king when the son of Healfdene would join  
 sword-play:)

- (80)                              nāfre on ore læg  
 1042 wid-cūpes wīg,      **ðonne** walu feollon.  
 (...: never did the warfare of the  
 wide-known one fail when men died in bat-  
 tle.)  
 (wenn die [verschieden Scharen der] Er-  
 schlagenen dahinsanken)

- (81)        Þær wæs sang ond swēg      samod ætgædere  
          fore Healfdenes      hilde-wisan,  
          gomen-wudu grēted,      gid oft wrecen,  
 1066 **ðonne** heal-gamen      Hrōþgāres scop  
          æfter medo-bence      **mānan** scolde  
          Finnes eferum,

(There was song and music together before  
 Healfdene's battle-leader, the wooden harp  
 touched, tale oft told, when Hrothgar's scop  
 should speak hall-pastime among the mead-  
 benches... [of] Finn's retainers...)

(als Hrōþgārs Hofsänger die Unterhaltung [in  
 der Halle] ... den Mannen Finns zuwenden  
 sollte)

- (82)                              hafelan multon  
 1121 ben-geato burston,      **ðonne** blōd ætspranc,  
          lāð-bite lices.

(Heads melted as blood sprang out —  
 wounds opened wide, hate-bites of the body.)  
 (als das Blut herausquoll)

- (83)        „                              brūc, benden þū mōte,  
          „manigra mēdo      ond þinum māgum lāf  
 1179 „folc ond rice,      **þonne** ðā forð scyle,  
          „metodscaft seon.

(Enjoy while you may many rewards, and  
 leave to your kinsmen folk and kingdom  
 when you must go forth to look on the Ruler's  
 decree.)

(wenn du forth mußt, d.h. sterben mußt)

- (84)                              wæs sē gryre læssa  
          efne swā micle,      swā bið mægþa cræft,  
          wīg-gryre wives,      be wæpned-men,  
 1285 **þonne** heoru bunden,      hamere geþuren,  
          sword swāte fāh      swin ofer helme,  
          ecgum dyhtig,      andweard scireð.

(The attack was the less terrible by just so  
 much as is the strength of women, the war-  
 terror of a wife, less than an armed man's  
 when a hard blade, forge-hammered, a sword  
 shining with blood, good of its edges, cuts the  
 stout boar on a helmet opposite.)

(wenn immer das [gold-] verzierte Schwert...  
 den gegenüberstehenden Eber auf dem Helm  
 [d.h. die Ebergestalt auf dem Helm des  
 Feindes]... zerhaut)

- (85)        „                              Dēad is Æschere,  
          „Yrmenlāfes      ylðra brōþor,  
          „mīn rūn-wita      ond mīn rāed-bora,  
 1326 „eaxl-gestealla,      **ðonne** wē on orlege

- (86)        1327 „hafelan weredon,      **þonne** hniton fēþan,  
          „eoferas cnysedan.

(Aeschere is dead, Yrmenlaf's elder brother,  
 my speaker of wisdom and my bearer of  
 counsel, my shoulder-companion when we  
 used to defend our heads in battle, when  
 troops clashed, beat on boar-images.)

(wenn die Streiter die Eber auf dem Helme  
 zerhieben)

- (87)                              „þonon yð-geblond      up āstigeð  
 1374 „won tō wolcnum,      **þonne** wind styreþ  
          „lāð gewidru,

(From it the surging waves rise up black to  
 the heavens when the wind stirs up awful  
 storms, ...)

(wenn der Wind die bösen Wetter aufstört)

- (88)        „Ne sorga, snotor guma!      Sēlra bið  
                                       æghwæm,  
 1385 „þæt hē his frēond wrece,      **þonne** hē fela  
                                       murne.

(“Sorrow not, wise warrior. It is better for a  
 man to avenge his friend than much mourn.)  
 (als daß er viel traure)



- (89) „Mæg þonne on þæm golde ongitan  
Gēata dryhten,  
1485 „gesēon sunu Hrædles, **þonne** hē on **þæt**  
sinc **starað**,  
„þæt ic gum-cystum gōdne funde  
(90) 1487 „bēaga bryttan, brēac **þonne mōste**.  
(The lord of the Geats may know from the  
gold, the son of Hrethel may see *when he*  
*looks on that wealth*, that I found a ring-giver  
in his gifts, enjoyed him *while I might*.)  
(mich [seiner] erfreute, *derweil* [solange] ich  
konnte)
- (91) Swā sceal man dōn,  
1535 **þonne** hē æt guðe **gegān þenceð**  
longsumne lof;  
(So ought a man to do *when he thinks to get*  
*long-lasting praise in battle*;.)  
(so muß der Mann handeln, *wenn er* . .  
*ewigen Ruhm erlangen will*)
- (92) þæt wæpna cyst,  
1560 būton hit wæs mære, **ðonne** ænig mon  
ōðer  
tō beadu-lāce ætberan meahte,  
gōd ond geatolic, gīganta geweorc.  
(. . . : it was the best of weapons, except that  
it was larger *than any other man might bear*  
*to war-sport*, good and adorned, the work of  
giants.)
- (93) næs sēo ecg fracod  
hilde-rinc, ac hē hraþe wolde  
Grendle forgyldan gūð-ræsa fela,  
ðāra þe hē geworhte tō West-Denum  
oftor micle ðonne on ænne sið,  
1580 **þonne** he Hrōðgāres heorð-genēatas  
slōh on sweofole, slæpende fræt  
folces Denigea fyf-týne men  
ond ðæder swylc ūl offerede,  
lāðlicu lāc.  
(. . . ; the edge was not useless to the warrior,  
for he would quickly repay Grendel for the  
many attacks he had made on the West-  
Danes — many more than the one time  
*when he slew in their sleep fifteen hearth-com*  
*panions of Hrothgar, devoured men of the*  
*Danish people while they slept, and another*  
*such number bore away, a hateful repay*.)
- (94) þæt wæs wundra sum,  
þæt hit eal gemealt ise gelicost,  
1609 **ðonne** forstes bend fæder onlæteð,  
onwindeð wæl-rāpas, sē gewæld hafað  
sæla ond mæla;  
(That was a wondrous thing, that it should all  
melt, most like the ice *when the Father*  
*loosens the frost's fetters, undoes the water-*  
*bonds — He who has power over seasons*  
*and times*; . . .)  
(sobald des Frostes Fessel der Vater [Gott]  
löst)
- (95) „Oðþæt him on innan ofer-hygda dæl  
1741 „weaxeð and wridað, **þonne** se weard  
swefeð  
„sāwele hyrde;  
(Till in his own mind a monstrous arrogance  
Swells and flourishes *while the watchman*  
*drowzes*,  
*The soul's keeper —*) (E. Morgan)  
(falls der Hüter schläft)
- (96) „Gif ic þonne on eorþan ōwihte mæg  
„þinre mōd-lufan mārān tilian,  
1824 „gumena dryhten, **ðonne** ic gýt dyde,  
„gūð-geweorca, ic bēo gearo sōna.  
(If on earth I might in any way earn more of  
your heart's love, prince of warriors, *than I*  
*have done before* with warlike deeds, I should  
be ready at once.)  
(*wenn ich also* . . *durch irgendeine Kampfthat*  
*noch größere Zuneigung deinerseits zu erwer-*  
*ben vermag* . . *als bisher*)
- (97) „Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan ðeoden  
Heaðobeardna  
„ond þegna gehwām bāra lēoda,  
2034 **þonne** hē mid fæmnan on flett græð,  
„dryht-bearn Dena, duguða biwenede;  
(“It may displease the lord of the Heatho-  
Bards and eachthane of that people *when he*  
*goes in the hall with the woman*, [that while]  
*the noble sons of the Danes, her retainers,*  
[are] feasted, . . .)  
(Wenn er, der junge dänische Gefolgsman,  
mit der Jungfrau in die Halle geht)  
(wenn die [beiden] Gefolgsscharen bewirtet  
werden)
- (98) hreðer inne wēoll,  
2114 „**þonne** hē wintrum frōd worn gemunde.  
(His heart welled within *when, old and wise,*  
*he thought of his many winters*.)  
(als er, der Bejahrte, an vieles dachte)
- (99) „ þonne hē gyd wrece,  
2447 „sārigne sang, **þonne** his sunu hangað

„hrefne tō hrōðre ond hē him helpe ne

**mæg.**

„eald ond infrōd, ænige **gefremman.**

(Then he may speak a story, a sorrowful song, when his son hangs for the joy of the raven, and, old in years and knowing, he can find no help for him.)

(wenn sein Sohn dem Raben zu Freude hängt and er. . ihm keinerlei Hilfe zu leisten vermag)

(100) „ ðōðres ne gȳmeð

„to gebidanne burgum in innan

2453 „yrfe-weardas, **þonne sē ān hafað**

„þurh ðeaðes nȳd ðæda **gefondad.**

(He raves not to wait for another heir in his hall, when the first through death's force has come to an end of his deeds.)

(nun der eine mit Todesnot die Bekanntheit schlimmer Taten gemacht, schlimme Taten erfahren hat)

(101) Geseah ðā be wealle, sē ðe worna fela,

gum-cystum gōd, gūða gedigde,

2544 hilde-hlemma, **þonne hnitan fēðan,**

stondan stān-bogan, strēam ūt þonan

brecan of beorge ;

(Then he saw by the wall — he who had come through many wars, good in his great-heartedness, many clashes in battle when troops meet together — a stone arch standing, through it a stream bursting out of the barrow ; ...)

(102) Scyld wēl gebearg

lif ond lice læssan hwile

2572 mærum þeodne, **þonne his myne sōhte,**

(The good shield protected the life and body of the famous prince, but for a shorter while than his wish was.)

(als sein Sinn erstrebte)

(103) Hond up ābræd

Gēata dryhten, gryre-fāhne slōh

incge-lāfe, þæt sio ecg gewāc,

brūn on bāne, bāt unswiðor,

2579 **þonne his ðiōd-cȳning þearfe hæfde,**

bysigum gebæded.

(The lord of the Geats raised his hand, struck the shining horror so with his forged blade that the edge failed, bright on the bone, bit less surely than its folkking had need, hard-pressed in perils.)

(Schnitt weniger kräftig, als der Volks-

herrscher seiner Bedarf hatte, als dem könige von ihm notwendig war)

(104) „Ic ðæt mæl geman, þær wē medu

þēgun,

2634 „**þonne** we **gehēton** ūssum hlāforde

„in bīor-sele, ðē ūs ðās bēagas geaf,

(I remember that time we drank mead, when we promised our lord in the beer-hall — him who gave us these rings that...)

(als unserem Herrn wir. . versprochen, daß. .)

(105) wæs sio hond tō strong,

sē ðe mēca gehwane mine gefræge

2686 swenge ofersōhte, **þonne hē tō sæcce bær**

wæpen wundum heard ;

(Too strong was the hand that I have heard strained every sword with its stroke, when he bore wound-hardened weapon to battle.)

(106) „forðām mē witan ne ðearf waldend fira

2742 „morðor-bealo māga, **þonne mīn sceaceð**

„lif of lice.

(... for the Ruler of Men need not blame me for the slaughter when life goes from my body.)

(107) „Þæt lā mæg secgan, sē ðe wyle sōð

specan,

„þæt sē mon-dryhten, sē ēow ðā māðmas

geaf,

„ēored-geatwe, þe gē þær on standað,

2865 „**þonne hē on ealu-bence oft gesealde**

„heal-sittendum helm ond byrnan

„þeoden his þegnum,

(“Yes, he who will speak truth may say that the liege lord who gave you treasure, the war-gear that you stand in there, when he used often to hand out to hall-sitters on the ale-benches, a prince to his thanes, helmets and war-shirts. . .)

(108) 2880 „Symle wæs þȳ sāmra **þonne ic sweorde**

**drep**

„ferhð-geñiðlan, fȳr unswiðor

„wēoll of gewitte.

(The deadly foe was ever the weaker after I struck him with my sword, fire poured less strongly from his head.)

(... er wurde immer schwächer, als ich. . mit dem Schwerte traf)

(109) Wundur hwār þonne

eorl ellen-rōf ende gefere  
 3064 lif-gesceafta, **bonne** leng ne mæg  
 mon mid his mægum medu-seld būan.  
 (It is a wonder where an earl famed for  
 courage may reach the end of his allotted life  
 — then may dwell no longer in the mead-  
 hall, man with his kin.)  
 (Ungewiß ist es, wo [bei welcher Gelegen-  
 heit] dann ein tapferer Edeling das Ende des  
 Lebens erreicht, wenn nicht länger mehr das  
 Methaus bewohnen darf.)

- (110) Sīe sīo bær gearo,  
 3106 ædre geæfned, **bonne** wē ūt cymen,  
 (Let the bier be made ready, speedily prepa-  
 red, when we come out, ...)  
 (die Bahre sei bereit, ..., wenn wir wieder  
 herauskommen)

- (111) „Nū sceal glēd fretan,  
 „weaxen wonna lēg, wigena strengel,  
 „pone ðe oft gebād isern-scūre,  
 3117 **bonne** stræla storm strengum gebæded  
 „scōr ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte hēold,  
 „fæder-gearwum fūs flāne fullēode.”  
 (“Now shall flame eat the chief of warriors  
 — the fire shall grow dark — who often  
 survived the iron-shower when the storm of  
 arrows driven from bow-strings passed over  
 the shield-wall — the shaft did its task,  
 made eager by feather-gear served the arrow-  
 head.)  
 (wenn. . . der pfeil Sturm über den Schildwall  
 dahinfegte)  
 (wenn. . . der pfeilschaft seinen Dienst tat, der  
 durch Befiederung rasche [beschwingte], der  
 pfeilspitze folgte [half])

- (112) swā hit gedēfe bið,  
 þæt mon his wine-dryhten  
 wordum herge,  
 3176 ferhðum frēoge, **bonne** hē forð scile  
 of lic-haman . . . weorðan.  
 (So it is fitting that man honor his liege lord  
 with words, love him him in heart when he  
 must be led forth from the body.)

[IV] nū ⑤に導かれる節 6 節

- (113) „ Ic þē nū ðā,  
 „brego Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,  
 „eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne:  
 „þæt ðū mē ne forwyne, wigendra hlēo,  
 430 „frēo-wine folca, **nū** ic þus feorran cōm,

(Therefore, lord of the Bright-Danes, prote-  
 ctor of the Scildings, I will make a request of  
 you, refuge of warriors, fair friend of nations,  
 that you refuse not, now that I have come so  
 far, ...)

- (114) (ich möchte dich jetzt nun ... um eins  
 bitten ... daß du mir nicht versagest ...  
 nun ich so fernher gekommen bin)  
 „Gepenc nū, sē mæra maga Healfdenes,  
 1475 „snottra fengel, **nū** ic eom sīðes fūs,  
 „gold-wine gumena, hwæt wit geō  
 spræcon,  
 (“Think now, renowned son of Healfdene,  
 wise king, now that I am ready for the  
 venture, gold-friend of warriors, of what we  
 said before, ...)  
 (sei nun eingedenk ... nun ich zum Kampf-  
 werk eile ...)

- (115) 2247 „Heald þū nū, hrūse, **nū** hæleð ne mōs-  
 tan,  
 „eorla æhte!  
 (“Hold now, you earth, now that men may  
 not, the possession of earls.)

- (116) Nū ðū lungre geong  
 „hord scēawian under hārne stān,  
 2745 „Wiglāf lēofa, **nū** sē wyrn liged,  
 „swefeð sāre wund, since berēafod.  
 (Now quickly go to look at the hoard under  
 the gray stone, beloved Wiglaf, now that the  
 worm lies sleeping from sore wounds, bereft  
 of his treasure.)

(gehe du nun eilends ... da nun der Drache  
 [tot] daliegt)

- (117) 2799 **Nū** ic on mādma hord mine bebohte  
 „frōde feorh-lege, fremmað gēna  
 „lēoda þearfe!  
 (Now that I have bought the hoard of trea-  
 sures with my old age, you attend to the  
 people's needs hereafter.)

(nun ich für der Kleinode Schatz mein altes  
 Leben hingab)

- (118) „ac sceal geōmor-mōd, golde berēafod,  
 „oft, nalles æne, elland tredan,  
 3020 „**nū** sē here-wisa hleahtor ālegde,  
 „gamen ond glēo-drēam;  
 (...; but mournful-hearted, stripped of gold,  
 they shall walk, often, not once, in strange

countries — now that the army-leader has laid  
aside laughter, his game and his mirth.)

(nun des Heeres Leiter das Lachen aufgab,  
gesellige Unterhaltung und fröhliches  
Treiben)

[V] þē, ðē ⑥に導かれる節 5 節

- (119) „ Ic hwile wæs  
„ende-sæta. æg-wearde hēold,  
242 „þē on land Dena lādra nænig  
„mid scip-herge sceōþan ne meahte.  
(Lo, for a long time I have been guard of the  
coast, held watch by the sea so that no foe  
with a force of ships might work harm on the  
Danes' land.)

(habe Wache am Meer gehalten, wodurch  
[damit] kein Feind mit einem Landung-sheer  
in das Land der Dänen Schaden bringen  
[räuberisch einfallen] konnte [könnte])

- (120) „ ahte ic holdra þy læs.  
488 „ðēorre duguðe, þe ðā ðeað fornam.

(I had fewer faithful men, beloved retainers,  
for death had destroyed them.)  
(weil diese der Tod entrafte hatte)

- (121) hrōf āna genæs  
1000 ealles ansund, þe sē āglæca  
fyren-dædum fāg on fleam gewand

aldres orwēna.  
(...; the roof alone came through unharmed  
when the monster, outlawed for his crimes,  
turned in flight, in despair of his life.)

- (122) hē on holme wæs  
1436 sundes þe sænra, ðe hyne swyllt fornam;  
(he was weaker in swimming the lake when  
death took him)

(er war im Meere im Schwimmen um so  
träge, weil ihn der Tod entrafte)

- (123) „ Ðē hē ūsic on herge gecēas  
„tō ðyssum sið-fate sylfes willum,  
„onmunde ūsic mærdā and mē þas  
mārd-  
mas geaf,  
2641 „þe hē ūsic gār-wigend gōde tealde,  
„hwate helm-berend,

(Of his own will he chose us among the host

for this venture, thought us worthy of fame —  
and gave me these treasures, because he  
counted us good war-makers, brave helm-  
bearers.)

(weil er uns für tüchtige Speerkämpfer hielt)

[VI] þenden に導かれる節 11 節

- (124) Hī hyne þa ætbæron tō brimes faroðe,  
swæse gesiþas, swā hē selfa bæd,  
30 þenden wordum wēold wine Scyldinga,  
lēof land-fruma lange ahte.

(His dear companions carried him down to  
the sea-currents, just as he himself had bidden  
them do when, as protector of the Scylding's  
he had ruled them with his words — long had  
the beloved prince governed the land.)

(als noch der Worte waltete)

(wie er selbst gebeten hatte, als noch An-  
ordnungen treffen konnte der [geliebte] Herr  
der Scyldinge, nachdem der liebe Landesfürst  
lange bessen war [nachdem sie den lieben  
Lardesfürsten lange bessen hatten])

- (125) 57 hēold, þenden lifde,  
gamol ond gūð-rēow, glæde Scyldingas.  
(As long as he lived, old and fierce in battle,  
he upheld the glorious Scyldings.)

- (126) „oððe ā syþðan earfoð-präge,  
284 „þrēa-nyd þolað, þenden þær wunað  
„on hēah-stede hūsa sēlest.“  
(Or else ever after he will suffer tribulations,  
constraint, while the best of houses remains  
there on its high place.)

(solange der Häuser schönstes dort auf der  
Hochstatt steht)

- (127) 1177 „ brūc, þenden þā mōte,  
„manigra mēdo and þinum māgum læf  
„folc and rice,  
(Enjoy while you may many rewards, and  
leave to your kinsmen folk and kingdom...)

- (128) 1224 „ Wes, þenden þā lifige,  
„æþeling, eadig!  
(While you live, prince, be prosperous.)

(sei, solange du lebst, Edeling, reich-tum-  
gesegnet)

- (129) 1859 „wesan, **penden** ic **wealde** *widan rices,*  
 „māþmas gemæne, manig oþerne  
 „gōdum gegreþtan ofer ganotes bæð;  
 (...; and there shall be, as long as I rule the  
 wide kingdom, sharing of treasures, many a  
 man shall greet his fellow with good gifts  
 over the sea-bird's paths;)

- (130) „on him gladiað gomelra lāfe,  
 „heard ond hring-mæġ Heaðabearna  
 gestreōn,  
 2038 „**penden** hīe ðām wæpnum **wealdan**

**mōston.**  
 (...the heirlooms of their ancestors will be  
 shining on them — the hard and wave-  
 adorned treasure of the Heatho-Bards,  
 [which was theirs] so long as they might  
 wield those weapons, ...)

- (131) „symle ic him on fēðan beforan wolde,  
 „āna on orde, ond swā tō aldre sceall  
 2499 „sæcce fremman, **penden** þis **sweord**  
**þolað.**

„þæt mec ær ond sið oft gelæste,  
 (I would always go before him in the troop,  
 alone in the front. And so all my life I shall  
 wage battle while this sword endures that has  
 served me early and late ...)

(solange dieses Schwert aushält)

- (132) „ Wutun gangan tō,  
 2649 „helpan hild-fruman, **penden** hit sƿ,  
 „glēd-egesa grim!  
 (Let us go to him, help our war-chief while the  
 grim terrible fire persists.)

(solange die Glut währt)

- (133) „ ac sē wonna hrefn  
 „fūs ofer fægum fela reordian,  
 „earne secgan, hū him æt æte spēow,  
 3027 „**penden** hē wið wulf wæl **rēafode**,“  
 (”...; but the dark raven, low over the  
 doomed, shall tell many tales, say to the eagle  
 how he fared at the feast when with the wolf  
 he spoiled the slain bodies.”)

- (134) „ swā hē manna wæs  
 „wigend weorð-fullost wide geond  
 eorðan,  
 3100 **penden** hē burh-welan **brūcan mōste.**  
 (...; since he was of men the worthiest war-  
 rior through the wide earth, while he might

enjoy wealth in his castle.)

- [VII] siððan (þð, ðþ, þþ), syððan (þð, ðþ) に導かれ  
 る節 57 節

- (135) 6 egsode eorl, **syððan** ærest wearð  
 fēascealft **funden**;  
 (...; terrified their nobles—after the time that  
 he was first found helpless.)

(von dem Augenblick an, da er hilflos auf-  
 gefunden wurde)

- (136) fifel-cynnes eard  
 won-sæli wer weardode hwile,  
 106 **siþðan** him scyppen **forcrifen hæfde**  
 in Caines cynne—  
 (Unhappy creature, he lived for a time in the  
 home of the monsters' race, after God had  
 condemned them as kin of Cain.)

(seitdem [seit] ihn der Schöpfer verdammt  
 hatte in [mit] Kains Geschlecht)

- (137) 115 Gewāt ðā nēosian, **syþðan** niht becōm,  
 hēan huses, hū hit Hring-Dene  
 æfter bēor-þege gebūn hæfdon;  
 (Then, after night came, Grendel went to  
 survey the tall house — how, after their beer-  
 drinking, the Ring-Danes had disposed them-  
 selves in it.)

(als die Nacht gekommen [geworden] war)

- (138) Mære þeoden,  
 æþeling ær-gōd, unbliðe sæt,  
 þolode ðrȳð-swȳð, þegn-sorge drēah,  
 132 **syððan** hie þæs lāðan lāst **scēawedon**,  
 wergan gāstes.  
 (The famous king, hero of old days, sat joy-  
 less; the mighty one suffered, felt sorrow for  
 his thanes, when they saw the track of the foe,  
 of the cursed spirit :)

- (139) „secgað sære-liðend, þæs sele stande,  
 „reced sēlesta, rinca gehwylcum  
 413 „idel ond unnyt, **siððan** æfen-lēoht  
 „under heofenes hādor **beholen** weorþeð.  
 (...; sea-travelers say that this hall, best of  
 buildings, stands empty and useless to all  
 warriors after the evening-light becomes hid-  
 den beneath the cover of the sky.)

(sobald . . . verborgen wird)

- (140) „Gæþ eft sē þe mōt  
604 „tō medo mōdig, **siþþan** morgen-lēoht  
„ofer ylða bearn ōþres dōgores,  
„sunne swegl-wered **siþþan** scineð!“  
(Afterwards he will walk who may, glad to  
the mead, when the morning light of another  
day, the bright-clothed sun, shines from the  
south on the children of men.)

(wenn . . . von Süden her scheint)

- (141) wiste þæm āhlæcan  
tō þæm hēah-sele hilde gēþinged,  
648 **siððan** hie sunnan lēoht **gesēon** meahton,  
ōþðe, nipende niht ofer ealle,  
scandu-helma gesceapu scriðan  
cwōman,  
wan under wolcnum.  
(He knew of the battle in the high hall, that  
had been plotted by the monster, plotted from  
the time that they might see the light of the  
sun until the night, growing dark over all  
things, the shadowy shapes of darkness,  
should come gliding, black under the clouds.)

- (142) „Næfre ic ænegum men ær alyfde,  
656 „**siþðan** ic hond ond rond **hebban**  
**mighte**,  
„ðrýþ-ærn Dena būton þe nū ðā.  
(“Never before, since I could raise hand and  
shield, have I entrusted to any man the great  
hall of the Danes, except now to you.)

(seit meiner Wehrhaftmachung)

- (143) Duru sōna onarn  
722 fyr-bendum fæst, **syþðan** hē hire folmum  
**gehrān**;  
(Quickly the door gave way, fastened with  
fire-forged bands, when he touched it with his  
hands.)

(als er sie mit den Händen berührte)

- (144) Ðæt wæs tācen sweotol,  
834 **syþðan** hilde-dēor hond **ālegde**,  
earn ond eaxe — þær wæs eal geador  
Grendles grāpe — under gēapne hrōf.  
(That was clearly proved when the battle-  
brave man set the hand up under the curved  
roof — the arm and the shoulder: there all  
together was Gredel's grasp.)

- (145) 850 dēað-fæge dēog, **siððan** drēam lēas in  
fen-freoðo feorh **ālegde**,  
hæþene sǣwle;

(Doomed to die he had hidden, then, bereft of  
joys, had laid down his life in his fen-refuge,  
his heathen soul: . . .)

(als . . . sein Leben aufgab)

- (146) Sigemunde gesprong  
æfter dēað-dæge dōm unlýtēl,  
886 **syþðan** wiges heard wyrm **ācwealde**,  
hordes hyrde;  
(For Sigemund there sprang up after his  
death-day no little glory — after he, hardy  
in war, had killed the dragon, keeper of the  
treasure-hoard:)

- (147) Sē wæs wreccena wide mǣrost  
ofter wer-þeode, wigendra hlēo,  
ellen-dædum — hē þæs ær onðāh —  
901 **siððan** Heremōdes hild **sweðrode**,  
eafod ond ellen;  
(He was adventurer most famous, far and  
wide through the nations, for deeds of cour-  
age — he had prospered from that before,  
the protector of warriors — after the war-  
making of Heremod had come to an end, his  
strength and courage.)

- (148) Ðā wæs swigra secg, sunu Eclāfes,  
on gylp-spræce gūð-geweorca,  
982 **siþðan** æþelingas eorles cræfte  
ofer hēanne hrōf hand **sceāwedon**,  
fēondes fingras;  
(Then was the warrior more silent in boasting  
speech of warlike deeds, the son of Ecglafr,  
after the nobles had looked at the hand, now  
high on the roof through the strength of a  
man, the foe's fingers.)

- (149) Nalles hōlinga Hōces dohtor  
1077 meotodsceaft bemearn, **syþðan** morgen  
**cōm**,  
ðā hēo under swegle gesēon meahte  
morþor-bealo māga,  
(Not without cause did Hoc's daughter  
lament the decree of destiny when morning  
came and she might see, under the sky, the  
slaughter of kinsmen —)

- (150) Swylce ferhð-frecan Fin eft begeat  
sweord-bealo slīðen æt his selves hām,  
1148 **siþðan** grimne gripe Guðlāf ond Ōslāf

æfter sǣ-siðe, sorge mǣndon,  
æt witon wēana dǣl;

(Thus also to war-minded Finn in his turn  
cruel sword-evil came in his own home, *after*  
*Guthlaf and Oslaf complained of the grim*  
*attack, the injury after the sea-journey, as-*  
*signed blame for their lot of woes.*)

(als . . . ihre vielen Leiden tadelnd erwähnten)

- (151) Nǣnigne ic under swegle sēlran hýrde  
1198 hord-mǣððum hælepa, syððan Hāma

æt wæg  
tō þære byrhtan byrig Brōsinga mene,  
sigle ond sinc-fæt;

(I have heard of no better hoard-treasure  
under the heavens *since Hama carried away*  
*to his bright city the necklace of the Brosings,*  
*chain and rich setting; . . .*)

(seitdem Hōma zu der schimmernden Burg  
das Brosingenhalsband davontrug)

- (152) þone hring hæfde Higelāc Gēata,  
uefa Swertinges, nýhstan siðe,  
1204 siððan hē under segne sinc ealgode,  
wæl-rēaf werede;

(This ring Hygelac of the Geats, grandson of  
Swerting, had on his last venture, *when*  
*beneath his battle-banner he defended his*  
*treasure, protected the spoils of war; . . .*)

(als er unter [seinem] Banner die Schätze  
schirmte, die Schlachtbeute verteidigte)

- (153) hyne wyrd fornam,  
1206 syððan hē for wlenco wēan āhsode  
fæhðe tō Frýsum;

(. . . : fate took him *when for pride he sought*  
*trouble, feud with the Frisians.*)

(als er aus heldischer Unternehmungslust  
Unglück suchte, Kampf bei den Friesen)

- (154) wyrd ne cūpon,  
geōsceaft grimme, swā hit āgangen

wearð  
1235 eorla manegum, syððan æfen cwōm,  
ond him Hrōþgār gewāt tō hofe sinum,  
rice tō ræste.

(They did not know the fate, the grim decree  
made long before, as it came to pass to many  
of the earls *after evening had come and*  
*Hrothgar had gone to his chambers, the noble*

*one to his rest.*)

- (155) Sum sǣre angeald  
æfen-ræste, swā him ful oft gelamp,  
1253 siððan gold-sele Grendel warode,  
unriht æfnðe oppæt ende becwōn,  
swylt æfter synnum.

(One paid sorely for his evening rest, just as  
had often befallen them *when Grendel*  
*guarded the gold-hall, wrought wrong until*  
*the end came, deaths after misdeeds.*)

- (156) Grendles mōdor,  
ides, āglæc-wif yrmþe gemunde,  
sē þe wæter-egesan wunian scolde,  
1261 cealde strēamas, siððan Cain wearð  
tō ecg-banan āngan brēþer,  
fæderen-mæge;

(Grendel's mother, woman, monster-wife, was  
mindful of her misery, she who had to dwell  
in the terrible water, the cold currents, *after*  
*Cain became sword-slayer of his only brother,*  
*his own father's son.*)

- (157) Ðā ðær sōna wearð  
1281 edhwyrt eorlum, siððan inne fealh  
Grendles mōdor;

(Then change came quickly to the earls there,  
*when Grendel's mother made her way in.*)

(nachdem Grendels Mutter in die Halle ge-  
drungen war, war den Männern der alte  
gefährliche Zustand zu der Zeit der Besuche  
Grendels wiedergekehrt)

- (158) Ðā wæs frōd cyning,  
hār hilde-rinc, on hrēon mōde,  
1308 syððan hē aldor-þegn unlifigendne,  
þone deōrestan dēadne wisse.

(Then was the old king, the hoary warrior, of  
bitter mind *when he learned that his chief*  
*thane was lifeless, his dearest man dead.*)

- (159) Denum eallum wæs,  
winum Scyldinga weorc on mōde  
tō geþolianne, ðegne monegum,  
1420 oncýð eorla gehwām, syððan Æscheres  
on þām holm-clife hafelan mēttan.

(It was pain of heart for all the Danes to  
suffer, grief to each earl *when on the cliff*  
*over the water they came upon Aeschere's*  
*head. . .*)

- (160) Ne wæs þām oðrum swā,  
1472 syððan hē hine tō gūðe gegyred hæfde.









Räume sich befinden, den vergänglichen  
daliegen sahen)

[VIII] ær に導かれる節 8 節

- (192) „ Nū ic ēower sceal  
252 „frum-cyn witan, ær gē fyr heonan  
„lēas-scēaweras on land Dena  
„fur þur **fēran**.

(Now I must learn your lineage *befor* you go any farther from here, spies on the Danes' land.)

(als daß ihr . . . weiter . . . zieht)

(lieber als daß ihr von hinnen weiter wie  
Späher ins Dänenland fürbaß zieht)

- (193) 264 „gebād wintra worn, ær hē on weg  
hwurfe,  
„gamol of gearдум ;  
(He lived many winters before he went on his  
way, an old man, from men's dwellings.)

(bevor er aus dem Gehöft, aus der Heimat hinwegging, d.h. starb)

- (194) Gespræc þā se gōða      gylp-worda sum,  
676    Bēowulf Gēata,    **ær** hē on bed stige:  
(Then the good warrior spoke some  
boast-words *before he went to bed*, Beowulf  
of the Geats:)

(bevor er sein Lager bestieg)

- (195) pā his mōd āhlōg,  
731 mynte, þæt hē gedælde, æſ þon dæg  
cwōme,  
ānra gehwylces  
lif wið lice.

(Then his heart laughed: dreadful monster, he thought that *before the day came* he would divide the life from the body of every one of them. . . .)

- (196) „ðēah þe hǣð-stapa hundum geswenced,  
 „heorot hornum trum holt-wudu sēce,  
 „feorran geflymed, ær hē feorh seleð  
 1371 „aldor on ðfre, ær hē in wille,  
 „hafelan hyðan ;

(Though the heath-stalker, the strong-horned hart, harassed by hounds makes for the forest after long flight, rather will he give his life, his being, on the bank *than save his head by entering*.)

(*eher* [*lieber*] *läßt er das Leben am Ufer, ehe*  
[*als*] *er hinein will . . .*)

- (197) ðā wæs hwil dæges,  
1496 **ær** hē þone grund-wong **ongytan mehte.**  
(Then was it a part of a day *before he might*  
*see the bottom's floor.*)

(Then was it a part of a day *before* he might  
see the bottom's floor.)

- (198) „ oft hio beah-wriðan  
2019 „secg sealde, **ær** hīe tō setle **gēong**;  
(...; often she would give a man a ring-band  
*before she went to her seat.*)

(...; often she would give a man a ring-band  
before she went to her seat.)

- (199)      Pæt wæs þām gomelan      gingæste word  
2818      brēost-gehygdum,      ær hē bæl cure,  
                 hāte heaðo-wylmas ;  
(That was the last word of the old man, of the  
thoughts of his heart, *before he should taste  
the funeral pyre, hot hostile flames.*)

(That was the last word of the old man, of the thoughts of his heart, *before he should taste the funeral pyre, hot hostile flames.*)

(bevor er das Feuer des Scheiterhaufens  
erwählte [starb]) (つづく)