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(23)

The Dream of the Rood

That this is the finest, most imaginately conceived and most original of the OE religious poems few will dispute. Some commentators have felt the standard of poetry in the latter part of the poem to fall gravely below that of the Dream itself; but it would be strange and improper for the intensity of the reflective re-action to match that of the deep religious experience.

The poem appears to be early, probably before 750, as passages from it are carved on the Ruthwell Cross, which the experts generally believe to have been carved then or earlier, for discussion of which see the editions listed below and further references there given.

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The Dream of the Rood

Hwæt, ic swefna cyst secgan wylle, to midre nihte. hwæt mē gemætte syðþan reordberend reste wunedon. Þühte më þæt ic gesäwe syllicre treow 5 on lyft lædan lëohte bewunden, bēama beorhtost. Eall þæt beacen wæs begoten mid golde: gimmas stödon fægere æt foldan scēatum, swylce pær fife wæron uppe on pam eaxlegespanne. Behēoldon þær engeldryhta feala

10 fægere purh forðgesceaft;

ne wæs ðær hūru fracodes

gealga,

ac hine pær beheoldon halige gastas, men ofer moldan, and eall peos mære gesceaft. Syllic wæs se sigebeam and ic synnum fah, forwunded mid wommun. Geseah ic wuldres treow

wædum geweorðod wynnum scīnan, gegyred mid golde; gimmas hæfdon bewrigen weorðlice Wealdendes trēow.

Hwæðre ic þurh þæt gold ongytan meahte earmra ærgewin, þæt hit ærest ongan

20 swætan on på swiðran healfe. Eall ic wæs mid sorgum

gedrēfed;

forht ic wæs for pære fægran gesyhöe. Geseah ic pæt füse beacen

beac

wendan wædum and bleom; hwilum hit wæs mid wætan

bestēmed,

beswyled mid swates gange, hwilum mid since gegyrwed.

2. me gemætte, literally 'I dreamed'.

12-13 The two sentences are combined in the translation.

The Dream of the Rood

Hear while I tell about the best of dreams Which came to me the middle of one night While humankind were sleeping in their beds. It was as though I saw a wondrous tree Towering in the sky suffused with light. Brightest of beams; and all that beacon was Covered with gold. The corners of the earth Gleamed with fair jewels, just as there were five Upon the cross-beam. Many bands of angels, Fair throughout all eternity, looked on. No felon's gallows that, but holy spirits, Mankind, and all this marvellous creation. Gazed on the glorious tree of victory. And I with sins was stained, wounded with guilt. I saw the tree of glory brightly shine In gorgeous clothing, all bedecked with gold. The Ruler's tree was worthily adorned With gems; yet I could see beyond that gold The ancient strife of wretched men, when first Upon its right side it began to bleed. I was all moved with sorrows, and afraid At the fair sight. I saw that lively beacon Changing its clothes and hues; sometimes it was Bedewed with blood and drenched with flowing gore, At other times it was bedecked with treasure. So I lay watching there the Saviour's tree,

^{9.} engeldryhta feala MS engel dryhtnes ealle. The MS reading does not make sense. Dickins and Ross omit ealle and emend to engeldryhte, but Pope's proposal (Rhythm of Beowulf, p. 111, footnote), which is here adopted, is palaeographically preferable.

Hwæðre ic pær licgende lange hwile

behēold hrēowcearig Hælendes trēow

oð ðæt ic gehÿrde þæt hit hlēoðrode.

Ongan pā word sprecan wudu sēlesta:

'Þæt wæs gēara iū, ic þæt gÿta geman,

þæt ic wæs āhēawen holtes on ende,

astyred of stefne minum. Genāman mē ðær strange

fēondas, geworhton him þær tö wæfersÿne, hēton mē heora wergas hebban.

Bæron mē pær beornas on eaxlum oð ðæt hie mē on beorg āsetton,

gefæstnodon më pær fëondas genöge. Geseah ic på
Frëan mancynnes

efstan elne micle pæt Hē mē wolde on gestigan.

pā ric pā ne dorste ofer Dryhtnes word būgan oððe berstan pā ic bifian geseah eorðan scēatas. Ealle ic mihte fēondas gefyllan, hwæðre ic fæste stöd.

Ongyrede Hine pā geong hæleð pæt wæs God ælmihtig,

strang and stiömöd; gestäh Hē on gealgan hēanne, mödig on manigra gesyhöe, pā Hē wolde mancyn lÿsan. Bifode ic pā mē se beorn ymbolypte; ne dorste ic hwæöre būgan tō eorðan,

feallan to foldan sceatum, ac ic sceolde fæste standan.

Röd wæs ic āræred; āhôf ic ricne Cyning,

heofona Hläford, hyldan më ne dorste.

Purhdrifan hi më mid deorcan næglum, on më syndon
pā dolg gesiene,
opene inwidhlemmas. Ne dorste ic hira ænigum scebban.

Bysmeredon hie unc bütu ætgædere. Eall ic wæs mid
blöde bestëmed,

begoten of pæs guman sidan siððan Hē hæfde His gäst onsended.

50 Feala ic on pām beorge gebiden hæbbe wrāðra wyrda. Geseah ic weruda God 162

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD

Grieving in spirit for a long, long while, Until I heard it utter sounds, the best Of woods began to speak these words to me: 'It was long past—I still remember it— That I was cut down at the copse's end, Moved from my roots. Strong enemies there took me. Told me to hold aloft their criminals. Made me a spectacle. Men carried me Upon their shoulders, set me on a hill. A host of enemies there fastened me. And then I saw the Lord of all mankind Hasten with eager zeal that He might mount Upon me. I durst not against God's word Bend down or break, when I saw tremble all The surface of the earth. Although I might Have struck down all the foes, yet stood I fast. Then the young hero (who was God Almighty) Got ready, resolute and strong in heart. He climbed onto the lofty gallows-tree, Bold in the sight of many watching men. When He intended to redeem mankind. I trembled as the warrior embraced me. But still I dared not bend down to the earth. Fall to the ground. Upright I had to stand. A rood I was raised up; and I held high The noble King, the Lord of heaven above. I dared not stoop. They pierced me with dark nails; The scars can still be clearly seen on me. The open wounds of malice. Yet might I Not harm them. They reviled us both together. I was made wet all over with the blood Which poured out from His side, after He had Sent forth His spirit. And I underwent Full many a dire experience on that hill. I saw the God of hosts stretched grimly out.



pearle penian: Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen mid wolcnum Wealdendes hræw. scirne sciman sceadu forbeode. 55 wann under wolcnum. Weop eal gesceaft. cwiodon Cyninges fyll. Crist wæs on rode. Hwæðere þær fûse feorran cwoman to pam æðelinge: ic pæt eall beheold. Sāre ic wæs mid sorgum gedrēfed. hnāg ic hwæðre þām secgum to handa. 60 ēaðmöd elne mycle. Genāmon hie þær ælmihtigne God, āhōfon Hine of ðām hefian wite. forlēton mē pā hilderincas standan stēame bedrifenne; eall ic wæs mid strælum forwundod. Äledon Hine öær limwerigne. gestödon Him æt His lices hēafdum, beheoldon hie öær heofenes Dryhten. and He Hine öær hwile reste. 65 mēðe æfter ðām miclan gewinne. Ongunnon Him þā moldern wyrcan beornas on banan gesyhöe. curfon hie öæt of beorhtan stāne. gesetton hie öæron sigora Wealdend. Ongunnon Him þä sorhlēoð galan earme on pa æfentide. Þā hie woldon eft siðian mēðe fram þām mæran Þēodne, reste Hē öær mæte

63. hine bar MS his bar, Ruthwell Cross him hina. The MS reading is acceptable, but some editors have felt that the accusative should be expressed rather than understood. Sweet therefore takes him from the Ruthwell Cross. hins bar equally overcomes the difficulty, as the scribe could have caught his from the following line. The nominative does not need here to be expressed.

weorode.

66. banan, singular, can only refer to the Cross. C. L. Wrenn (Beowulf, p. 306, s.v. wyrsan) argues that banan is a late WS genitive plural and explains similarly guman, l. 146.

69. mate weorode, a rather weak litotes for 'alone', see l. 124.

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD

Darkness covered the Ruler's corpse with clouds, His shining beauty; shadows passed across, Black in the darkness. All creation wept, Bewailed the King's death; Christ was on the cross. And yet I saw men coming from afar, Hastening to the Prince. I watched it all. With sorrows I was grievously oppressed, Yet willingly I bent to those men's hands, Humbly. They took up there Almighty God, And from the heavy torment lifted Him. The soldiers left me standing drenched with moisture, Wounded all over with the metal points. They laid Him down limb-weary; then they stood Beside the corpse's head, there they beheld The Lord of heaven, and He rested there A while, tired after the great agony. The men then made a sepulchre for Him In sight of me. They carved it of bright stone, And set therein the Lord of victories. Next, wretched in the eventide, they sang A dirge for Him; and when they went away, Weary from that great Prince, He stayed, alone.

70 Hwæðere wē ðær grēotende göde hwile stödon on staðole, stefn up gewät hilderinca; hræw cölode, fæger feorgbold. Þā üs man fyllan ongan ealle tö eorðan; þæt wæs egeslic wyrd.

75 Bedealf üs man on deopan seape; hwæðre me pær
Dryhtnes pegnas,

gvredon mē golde and seolfre. Nữ đũ miht gehyran, hæleð min se lēofa, þæt ic bealuwara weorc gebiden hæbbe, 80 sărra sorga. Is nû sæl cumen bæt mē weorðiað wide and side menn ofer moldan and eall peos mære gesceaft, gebiddap him to pyssum beacne. On mē Bearn Godes prowode hwile; for pan ic prymfæst nū

85 hlifige under heofenum, and ic hælan mæg æghwylcne anra þara þe him bið egesa tö me. Iu ic wæs geworden wita heardost, leodum laðost, ær þan ic him lifes weg rihtne gerýmde reordberendum.

90 Hwæt mē pā geweoroode wuldres Ealdor ofer holtwudu, heofonrīces Weard, swylce swā Hē his modor ēac, Mārian sylfe, ælmihtig God for ealle men geweoroode ofer eall wifa cynn.

95 Nũ ic pẽ hāte, hæleð mīn se lēofa,
pæt ðū pās gesyhðe secge mannum,
onwrēoh wordum pæt hit is wuldres bēam,
se ðe ælmihtig God on prowode
for mancynnes manegum synnum

71. MS syddan up gewat makes no sense. Some editors insert stefn after syddan, which makes good sense but is metrically abnormal. stefn for syddan remains the best suggestion.

Yet we remained there weeping in our places A good long time after the warriors' voices Had passed away from us. The corpse grew cold, The fair abode of life. Then men began To cut us down. That was a dreadful fate. In a deep pit they buried us. But friends And servants of the Lord learnt where I was, And decorated me with gold and silver. Now you may understand, dear warrior, That I have suffered deeds of wicked men And grievous sorrows. Now the time has come That far and wide on earth men honour me, And all this great and glorious creation, And to this beacon offer prayers. On me The Son of God once suffered; therefore now I tower mighty underneath the heavens, And I may heal all those in awe of me. Once I became the cruellest of tortures, Most hateful to all nations, till the time I opened the right way of life for men. So then the Prince of glory honoured me, And heaven's King exalted me above All other trees, just as Almighty God Raised up His mother Mary for all men Above all other women in the world. Now, my dear warrior, I order you That you reveal this vision to mankind, Declare in words this is the tree of glory On which Almighty God once suffered torments For mankind's many sins, and for the deeds

100 and Adomes ealdgewyrhtum. hwæðere eft Dryhten ārās Dēað Hē pær byrigde, mannum to helpe. mid His miclan mihte hider eft fundab Hē bā on heofenas āstāg: on bysne middangeard mancynn sēcan 105 on dömdæge Dryhten sylfa, ælmihtig God and His englas mid, se āh domes geweald. pæt Hē ponne wile deman, swā hē him ærur hēr

ānra gehwylcum swā hē him æru on pyssum lænum life geearnap.

no Ne mæg pær ænig unforht wesan for pam worde pe se Wealdend cwyð.

Frineð He for pære mænige hwær se man sie, se ðe for Dryhtnes naman deaðes wolde biteres onbyrigan swa He ær on ðam beame dyde.

hwæt hie to Criste cweðan onginnen.

Ne pearf ðær ponne ænig anforht wesan
pe him ær in breostum bereð beacna selest,
ac ðurh ða rode sceal rice gesecan

of eorðwege æghwylc sāwl,
seo pe mid Wealdende wunian penceð.'
Gebæd ic me pa to pan beame bliðe mode,
elne mycle, pær ic ana wæs
mæte werede: wæs modsefa

langunghwila. Is më nü lifes hyht pæt ic pone sigebëam sëcan möte ana oftor ponne ealle men, well weorpian. Më is willa tö öäm

mycel on mode, and min mundbyrd is geriht to pære rode. Nah ic ricra feala freonda on foldan, ac hie forð heonon gewiton of worulde dreamum, sohton him wuldres

lifiap nū on heofenum mid Hēahfædere,

Cyning,

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD

Of Adam long ago. He tasted death Thereon; and yet the Lord arose again By His great might to come to human aid. He rose to heaven. And the Lord Himself. Almighty God and all His angels with Him. Will come onto this earth again to seek Mankind on Doomsday, when the final Judge Will give His verdict upon every man, What in this fleeting life he shall have earned. Nor then may any man be without fear About the words the Lord shall say to him. Before all He shall ask where that man is Who for God's name would suffer bitter death As formerly He did upon the cross. Then will they be afraid, and few will know What they may say to Christ. But there need none Be fearful if he bears upon his breast The best of tokens. Through the cross each soul May journey to the heavens from this earth, Who with the Ruler thinks to go and dwell.' I prayed then to the cross with joyous heart And eagerness, where I was all alone, Companionless; my spirit was inspired With keenness for departure; and I spent Much time in longing. Now my hope in life Is that I may approach the tree of triumph Alone more often than all other men. Honour it well; my wish for that is great Within my heart, and my hope for support Is turned towards the cross. I have on earth Not many noble friends, but they have gone Hence from earth's joys and sought the King of glory. With the High Father now they live in heaven



vuniap on wuldre; and ic wene me daga gehwylce hwænne me Dryhtnes rod, pe ic her on eoroan ær sceawode, on pysson lænan life gefetige and me ponne gebringe pær is blis mycel, dream on heofonum, pær is Dryhtnes folc

geseted to symle, pær is singal blis,
and me ponne asette pær ic syppan mot
wunian on wuldre well mid pam halgum,
dreames brûcan. Si me Dryhten freond,

se de her on eordan ær prowode
on pam gealgtreowe for guman synnum.
He üs onlysde and üs lif forgeaf,
heofonliche ham. Hiht wæs geniwad
mid bledum and mid blisse pam pe pær bryne polodan.

r50 Se Sunu wæs sigorfæst on pām sīðfate, mihtig and spēdig, pā Hē mid manigeo cōm, gāsta weorode, on Godes rīce, Anwealda ælmihtig, englum tō blisse and eallum ōām hālgum pām pe on heofonum ær

wunedon on wuldre, på heora Wealdend cwom, ælmihtig God, pær His eðel wæs.

146. guman. Cook and Sweet emend to gumana, but a collective sense is possible. See note to 1. 66 above for a suggestion by Wrenn.
148-51. This passage refers to the Harrowing of Hell.

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD

And dwell in glory; and I wait each day For when the cross of God, which here on earth I formerly beheld, may fetch me from This transitory life and carry me To where there is great bliss and joy in heaven, Where the Lord's host is seated at the feast, And it shall set me where I afterwards May dwell in glory, live in lasting bliss Among the saints. May God be friend to me, He who once suffered on the gallows tree On earth here for men's sins. Us He redeemed And granted us our life and heavenly home. Hope was renewed with glory and with bliss For those who suffered burning fires in hell. The Son was mighty on that expedition, Successful and victorious; and when The one Almighty Ruler brought with Him A multitude of spirits to God's kingdom, To bliss among the angels and the souls Of all who dwelt already in the heavens In glory, then Almighty God had come, The Ruler entered into His own land.

