0

15

Wayland learned suffering from snares¹—that strong-minded earl endured misery, with care and sorrow as companions, and ice-cold exile; he found ample woe after Nithhad laid hard restraints on him, supple sinew-bonds on the better man.²

That passed away; so can this.³

5

To Beadohild, her brother's death was not so sore in her heart as her own situation, once she came clearly to see that she carried a child; she could never think through how that might turn out.⁴ That passed away; so can this.

10

We have heard many things of Mæthhild—her desire for Geat was so deep, boundless, that her sorrowful love stole all sleep.⁵

15

That passed away; so can this.

That passed away; so can this The Old English line pas ofereode; pisses swa mag is almost passive: "it passed away with respect to that; so may it with respect to this."

stole all sleep In fact nothing is known of Mæthhild, or the story to which this stanza alludes, and the translation is conjectural.

I from snares Old English be wurman means either "by sorrow" or "by worms"—the latter does not make much sense, though many critics have tried; the emendation be wearnum "by hindrances" is translated here.

on the better man Wayland (Old English Weland, ON Volundr) was the famous smith of Northern legend; his story is told in the Old Norse Volundarkviða in the Poetic Edda and, in a somewhat different form, in the twelfth- or thirteenth-century Norse Thidrekssaga. King Nithhad (ON Niðuðr) is so greedy for Wayland's work that he cuts the smith's hamstrings to prevent his escape. In revenge (as we read in the next stanza) Wayland kills the king's sons—he fashions bowls out of their skulls, gems from their eyeballs, and brooches from their teeth, and presents these to the king; he then rapes and impregnates the king's daughter Beadohild and escapes by means of a flying coat made of feathers.

⁴ how that might turn out In the world of legend, at least, it turned out better than you might expect; Beadohild and Wayland were reconciled, and their child Widia (Old English Wudga, ON Viðga) became famous as one of Dietrich von Berne's warriors (see the note to line 19, below) in the Norse Thidrekssaga.

For thirty winters Theodoric held the Mæring's stronghold; many knew that. ¹ That passed away; so can this.

We have heard of Eormanaric's wolfish wit; he ruled far and wide in the Gothic kingdom—a grim king.

Many a warrior sat wrapped in sorrow, expecting woe, often wished that his kingdom would be overcome.²

That passed away; so can this.

If a man sits sorrowing, bereft of joy, his spirit darkens, and it seems to him that his share of troubles is endless.

He may then think that throughout this world the Lord in his wisdom often works changes, to many a man He shows mercy and certain fame, and to some a share of woe.

Concerning myself I will say this: that once I was the Heodenings' scop,³ dear to my lord, and Deor was my name.⁴

7.1 35

Many winters I held this high-ranking post, with a noble lord, until now Heorrenda, a man skilled in song, has snatched the estate that the protector of warriors had once given to me. That passed away; so can this.

40

¹ many knew that Theodoric (ON Thidrek), king of the Ostrogoths who ruled from 493-526, became the legendary Dietrich of Berne; he is said to have lived in exile at the court of Attila the Hun for thirty years. The identity of "the Mæring's stronghold" (Old English Mæringa burg) is unknown, and it is not clear whether we are supposed to sympathize with Theodoric or the city he ruled/oppressed.

would be overcome Eormanaric, king of the Goths (died around 375), is, in legend, the uncle of Theodoric, and the one who drove him out of Berne and into exile. He had a widespread reputation for outrageous cruelty.

³ scop Singer/poet.

⁴ Deor was my name A scop is a singer/poet. The character Deor (the name means either "beloved" or "wild beast") is otherwise unknown. The Heodenings would be a tribe founded by Heoden. The Norse Skáldskaparmál (Prose Edda ch. 49) tells how king Hedinn (ON Heðinn) of the Hjaðnings (equivalent to the Old English Heodenings) kidnaps Hild, daughter of Högni. The Middle High German heroic epic Kudrun tells a somewhat different version of this tale, in which King Hettel (MHG Hetele) plans to steal the beautiful Hild from her father Hagen. Among his helpers in this adventure is a minstrel named Horant (equivalent to the Old English Heorrenda). Somewhere behind or among these tales may lie the story implied here.